CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CATALOGUE
1949-1950
CATALOGUE
1949-1950

Published by the Institute, October, 1949
Pasadena, California
CONTENTS

PART ONE. GENERAL INFORMATION

Academic Calendar ................................................................. 11
Board of Trustees ........................................................................ 15
Trustee Committees ................................................................... 16
Administrative Officers of the Institute ........................................ 17
Faculty Officers and Committees, 1949-50 ................................... 18
Staff of Instruction and Research—Summary ............................. 20
Staff of Instruction and Research ................................................ 35
Fellows, Scholars, and Assistants .............................................. 62
California Institute Associates .................................................... 72
Historical Sketch ...................................................................... 75
Educational Policies .................................................................... 77
Buildings and Facilities ............................................................... 79

Study and Research at the California Institute

1. The Sciences ............................................................................. 82
   Astronomy and Astrophysics ..................................................... 82
   Biological Sciences ................................................................. 83
   Chemistry and Chemical Engineering ..................................... 84
   Geological Sciences ............................................................... 86
   Mathematics ............................................................................ 87
   Physics .................................................................................... 88

2. Engineering ............................................................................... 90
   Aeronautics ............................................................................. 91
   Civil Engineering ..................................................................... 93
   Electrical Engineering ........................................................... 93
   Hydrodynamics ....................................................................... 97
   Mechanical Engineering ........................................................ 95

3. The Humanities ........................................................................ 98
   Industrial Relations Section .................................................... 99

Student Life ................................................................................. 100
PART TWO. DETAILED INFORMATION FOR PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE STUDENTS

Requirements for Admission to Undergraduate Standing .................................. 106
Admission to the Freshman Class ........................................................................ 106
Admission to Upper Classes by Transfer ............................................................. 110
Registration Regulations ................................................................................... 113
Scholastic Grading and Requirements ............................................................... 114
Student Health and Physical Education ........................................................... 118
Expenses ........................................................................................................... 120
Scholarships, Student Aid, and Prizes ............................................................... 123
Information and Regulations for the Guidance of Graduate Students ............ 128
General Regulations ......................................................................................... 128
Regulations Concerning Work for the Degree of Master of Science ............. 130
Regulations Concerning Work for the Engineer’s Degree ............................... 132
Regulations Concerning Work for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy ......... 133
Opportunities for Graduate and Scientific Work at the Institute .................... 146
Graduate Fellowships, Scholarships, and Assistantships ............................... 146
Post-Doctoral Fellowships ................................................................................ 148
Institute Guests .................................................................................................. 149

PART THREE. COURSE SCHEDULES AND SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION

Schedules of the Undergraduate Courses ........................................................... 153
Schedules of Fifth- and Sixth-year Courses ......................................................... 168
Subjects of Instruction ....................................................................................... 179

PART FOUR. DEGREES, HONORS, AND AWARDS, 1948-1949

Degrees Conferred June 10, 1949 ....................................................................... 249
Honor Standing .................................................................................................... 258
Awards ................................................................................................................ 258

GENERAL INDEX ................................................................................................. 259
THE CAMPUS OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE

The following two pages present a schematic view of the campus of the California Institute. The campus is in a residential section of Pasadena, about a mile from the central business district. The area bounded by East California Street, South Hill Avenue, San Pasqual Street, and South Wilson Avenue is the central campus of about thirty acres, the first twenty-two acres of which were acquired in 1907, three years before the Institute moved from downtown Pasadena to its present location. In this area have been constructed, since 1909, nearly all of the principal facilities of the Institute—laboratories, lecture and class rooms, offices, undergraduate residence halls, and a club for faculty, graduate students, and the staffs of the Mount Wilson Observatory and the Huntington Library.

Tournament Park, the area lying south of East California Street, was originally the property of the City of Pasadena. In March, 1947, the citizens of the city voted to authorize the sale of Tournament Park to the Institute, and the formalities involved in the transfer of title were completed early in 1949. Tournament Park adds about twenty acres to the campus.

Besides supplying much-needed parking space for students and staff, Tournament Park has the following facilities for athletics and recreation: tennis and badminton courts; three outdoor basketball and three volleyball courts; a football practice field; a quarter-mile track with a 220-yard straightaway; two baseball diamonds, one with a grandstand seating 5000; and training quarters with locker and shower rooms.

Plans for the future development of Tournament Park call for the construction of a student union building and a gymnasium and swimming pool.
1. Mudd Laboratory (Geological Sciences)
2. Culbertson Hall (Auditorium; Industrial Relations)
3. Robinson Laboratory (Astrophysics)
4. Arms Laboratory (Geological Sciences)
5. Bridge Laboratory (Physics)
6. High Potential Research Laboratory
7. Kellogg Laboratory (Electrical Engineering; Physics)
8. Buildings and Grounds Office; Receiving Room
9. Fluid Mechanics Laboratory
10. Guggenheim Laboratory (Aeronautics)
11. Central Machine Shop
12. Optical Shop (Astrophysics)
13. Student Houses
14. Athenaeum
15. T 4 (Health Center)
16. T 1 (Physical Education Office; Sanitary Engineering and Soil Mechanics Laboratories; Earthquake Research)
17. T 2 (Offices and Graduate Students' Studies)
18. T 3 (Chemical Engineering Shop)
19. Campus Maintenance Facilities
20. Throop Club
21. Lunch Room and Dormitory
22. Soil Conservation Laboratory
23. Mechanical Engineering Laboratory
24. Mechanical Engineering Laboratory and Shop
25. Hydraulic Structures Laboratory
26. Research Laboratory (Chemical Engineering)
27. Heating Plant
28. Thropp Hall (Administration; Civil Engineering)
29. Dabney Hall (Humanities)
30. Gates and Crellin Laboratories (Chemistry)
31. Kerckhoff Laboratories (Biological Sciences)
32. Dolk, Clark, and Earhart Laboratories (Plant Research)
33. Tournament Park (Physical Education Facilities)
## CALENDAR

### 1949

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### 1950

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ACADEMIC CALENDAR, 1949-1950

FIRST TERM

1949

September 22 Registration of entering freshmen—9:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.
September 22 Registration of students transferring from other colleges—8:30 A.M.
September 26 General registration—8:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.
September 27 Beginning of instruction—8:00 A.M.
October 15 Last day for adding courses.
October 15 Examinations for the removal of conditions and incompletes.
October 31- Mid-term week.
November 5 MID-TERM.
November 5 Mid-term deficiency notices due—9:00 A.M.
November 7 Last day for dropping courses.
November 11 French and German examinations for admission to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
November 21- Pre-Registration for 2nd term 1949-50.
December 4 Thanksgiving Recess.
December 12-17 Final examinations—1st term 1949-50.
December 17 Last day for filing application for candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in June, 1950.
December 17 End of 1st term 1949-50—12 M.
December 18 Christmas vacation.
January 3 Meeting of Freshman Registration Committee.
December 26 Meeting of Upperclass Registration Committee.

SECOND TERM

1950

January 3 General registration—8:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.
January 4 Beginning of instruction—8:00 A.M.
January 20 Last day for adding courses.
January 21 Examinations for the removal of conditions and incompletes.
January 30- Mid-term week.
February 4 MID-TERM.
February 6 Mid-term deficiency notices due—9:00 A.M.
February 10 Last day for dropping courses.
February 17 French and German examinations for admission to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
February 20 Pre-Registration for 3rd term 1949-50.
March 4 & 11 Examinations for admission to the freshman class, September, 1950.
March 18 End of 2nd term 1949-50—12 M.
March 24 Meeting of Freshman Registration Committee.
March 25 Meeting of Upperclass Registration Committee.
THIRD TERM

1950

March 27  General registration—8:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.
March 28  Beginning of instruction—8:00 A.M.
April 14  Last day for adding courses.
April 15  Examinations for the removal of conditions and incompletes.
April 24–29 Mid-term week.
April 29  MID-TERM.
May 1    Mid-term deficiency notices due—9:00 a.m.
May 5    Last day for dropping courses.
May 12   French and German examinations for admission to candidacy for the
degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
May 15–26 Pre-Registration for 1st term of 1950-51.
May 27   Last day for final oral examinations and presenting of theses for the
degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
May 30   Memorial Day Holiday.
May 29–June 3 Final examinations for senior and graduate students—3rd term 1949-50.
June 2 & 3 Examinations for admission to upper classes, September, 1950.
June 5–10 Final examinations for undergraduate students—3rd term 1949-50
June 7    Meetings of Committees on Courses in Science and Engineering—
          10:00 A.M.
June 7    Faculty meeting—2:00 P.M.
June 8    Class Day.
June 9    Commencement.
June 10   End of 3rd term 1949-50—12M.
June 16   Meeting of Freshman Registration Committee.
June 17   Meeting of Upperclass Registration Committee.

FIRST TERM, 1950-51

September 21 Registration of entering freshmen—9:00 A.M.
September 21 Registration of students transferring from other colleges—8:30 A.M.
September 22–24 Student Camp.
September 25 General registration—8:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.
September 26 Beginning of instruction—8:00 A.M.
PART ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Board of Trustees (page 15)
Trustee Committees (page 16)
Administrative Officers of the Institute (page 17)
Faculty Officers and Committees (page 18)
Staff of Instruction and Research, Summarized by Divisions (page 20)
Staff of Instruction and Research, Listed Alphabetically (page 35)
California Institute Associates (page 72)
Historical Sketch of the California Institute (page 75)
Educational Policies (page 77)
Buildings and Facilities (page 79)
Study and Research at the California Institute (page 82)
Student Life (page 100)
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD
JAMES R. PAGE, Chairman

Harvey S. Mudd .................................................................................................................... Vice-President
William C. McDuffie ........................................................................................................... Vice-President
R. A. Millikan ....................................................................................................................... Vice-President
William B. Munro ................................................................................................................ Treasurer
Edward C. Barrett .............................................................................................................. Secretary and Comptroller
Herbert H. G. Nash ............................................................................................................. Assistant Secretary

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
(Arranged in order of seniority of service)

William L. Honnold ................................................................................................................ Los Angeles
Harry J. Bauer ....................................................................................................................... Pasadena
Ben R. Meyer ........................................................................................................................ Los Angeles
Harvey S. Mudd .................................................................................................................... Beverly Hills
James R. Page ....................................................................................................................... Los Angeles
George E. Farrand ................................................................................................................ Los Angeles
William C. McDuffie ........................................................................................................... San Marino
Albert B. Ruddock .............................................................................................................. Pasadena
Ralph B. Lloyd ...................................................................................................................... Beverly Hills
Reese H. Taylor .................................................................................................................... Pasadena
John O'Melveny ................................................................................................................... Los Angeles
P. G. Winnett ........................................................................................................................ Los Angeles
Norman Chandler .............................................................................................................. Sierra Madre
Keith Spalding ..................................................................................................................... Pasadena
Herbert Hoover, Jr. ............................................................................................................... San Marino
William L. Stewart, Jr. ......................................................................................................... Pasadena
Robert A. Millikan ............................................................................................................... Pasadena
William B. Munro ................................................................................................................ Pasadena
Max Mason ............................................................................................................................ Claremont
J. G. Boswell ......................................................................................................................... San Marino
John A. McCone ................................................................................................................... San Marino
Lee A. DuBridge ................................................................................................................... Pasadena
Edward R. Valentine ............................................................................................................ San Marino

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Gano Dunn, President, J. G. White Corporation.
Vannevar Bush, President, Carnegie Institution of Washington.
Frank B. Jewett, Formerly President, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.; Vice-President, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.
TRUSTEE COMMITTEES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

James R. Page, Chairman

L. A. DuBridge
William C. McDuffie
Ben R. Meyer

Harvey S. Mudd
Reese H. Taylor

Edward C. Barrett, Secretary

FINANCE COMMITTEE

James R. Page, Chairman

Harry J. Bauer
Ben R. Meyer
Harvey S. Mudd

William B. Munro
P. G. Winnett

Edward C. Barrett, Secretary

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

John A. McConé, Chairman

J. G. Boswell
Norman Chandler
L. A. DuBridge
William C. McDuffie

Harvey S. Mudd
James R. Page
P. G. Winnett

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Harry J. Bauer
Ralph B. Lloyd

Harvey S. Mudd

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Clark B. Millikan, Chairman

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Louis G. Dunn
George W. Green

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R. R. Martel
William L. Stewart, Jr.

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William B. Munro, Chairman

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L. A. DuBridge
W. Hertenstein

R. R. Martel
Robert A. Millikan
James R. Page

PALOMAR COMMITTEE

P. G. Winnett, Chairman

J. G. Boswell
L. A. DuBridge
James R. Page

Keith Spalding
William W. Valentine
## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE

### President
Lee A. DuBridge

### CHAIRMEN OF DIVISIONS

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<th>Division</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>George W. Beadle</td>
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<td>Chemistry and Chemical Engineering</td>
<td>Linus Pauling</td>
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<td>Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering</td>
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<td>and Aeronautics</td>
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### DEANS

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<tr>
<td>Dean of the Faculty</td>
<td>E. C. Watson</td>
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<td>Dean of Students</td>
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<td>Dean of Admissions and Registrar</td>
<td>L. Winchester Jones</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Dean for Upper Classmen</td>
<td>Paul C. Eaton</td>
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### OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

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<tr>
<td>Business Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>H. H. Nash</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant to the President</td>
<td>Charles Newton</td>
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<td>Director of Student Health</td>
<td>W. S. Ginzburg, M.D.</td>
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<td>E. D. Klemmers, M.D.</td>
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17
FACULTY OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

1949-50

OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN—G. R. MACMinn
SECRETARY—R. R. MARTEL

STANDING COMMITTEES


CONVOCATIONS—Eagle son, Clark, Hertenstein, Huse, McCreery, Musselman, Stanton.

COUNSELING ENGINEERING—Michael, DePrima, Gray, Hudson, Jones, P. Kyropoulos, MacMinn, Maxstadt, Plesset, Sechler.


FOREIGN STUDENTS—Gilbert, DuMond, Eaton, Hershey, Horowitz, Lagerstrom, T. Lauritsen, Paul, Schutz, Thomas.


LECTURES AND ASSEMBLIES—Strong, Buwalda, Eagleson, Mead, Noble, Smith.

LIBRARY—Stanton, Bell, Buchman, Converse, Epstein, Gray, P. Kyropoulos, McCann, Merrill, Schutz, Sechler, Stock, Tyler, Zwicky.

MUSICAL ACTIVITIES—Mead, DuMond, Duwez, Erdélyi, Gilbert, Hudson, Lagerstrom, Thomas, Wayland, Wear.
PHYSICAL EDUCATION—Sorensen, Eaton, Jahns, Jones, LaBrucherie, Mackeown, Musselman, Nerrie, Paul, Preisler, Tanham.

PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS—Huse, Barrett, Bacher, Beadle, Clark, Hall, Jones, MacMinn, Newton, Stock, Swift, Thomas, Watson.

STUDENT AID—Thomas, Barrett, Eaton, Hershey, Jones, Stanton, Strong, Swift.

STUDENT BODY FINANCE—G. W. Green, Brockie, Pickering, Sorensen, Thomas, Untereiner, Youtz.

STUDENT HEALTH—Borsook, Barrett, Gevurtz, Jones, Kremers, Lacey, Sorensen, Strong, Tanham, Thomas.

STUDENT HOUSE COMMITTEE—Tanham, Clark, Eagleson, Eaton, Jones, Schutz, Strong, Thomas.


STAFF OF INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH
SUMMARY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGY
GEORGE W. BEADLE, Chairman

PROFESSORS

Ernest G. Anderson, Ph.D. ................................................................. Genetics
George W. Beadle, Ph.D., D.Sc......................................................... Biology
James F. Bonner, Ph.D................................................................. Biochemistry
Henry Borsook, Ph.D., M.D......................................................... Biology
Max Delbruck, Ph.D................................................................. Genetics
Sterling Emerson, Ph.D................................................................. Genetics
Arie Jan Haagen-Smit, Ph.D............................................................. Bio-Organic Chemistry
Anthonie van Harreveld, Ph.D., M.D.............................................. Physiology
Alfred H. Sturtevant, Ph.D., D.Sc..................................................... Genetics
Frits W. Went, Ph.D................................................................. Plant Physiology
Cornelius A. G. Wiersma, Ph.D....................................................... Biology

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Gordon A. Alles, Ph.D................................................................. Biology
Charles E. Bradley, D.Sc................................................................. Biology
Michael Evenari, Ph.D................................................................. Plant Physiology
Henry O. Eversole, M.D................................................................. Plant Physiology
Albert E. Longley, Ph.D................................................................. Biology
Lilian V. (Mrs. T. H.) Morgan, M.A................................................ Biology
Adrian M. SrB, Ph.D................................................................. Physiology
Esther Bogen Tietz, Ph.D., M.D......................................................... Biology
Jean J. Weigle, Ph.D................................................................. Biophysics

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Norman H. Horowitz, Ph.D................................................................. Biology
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<tr>
<td>Robert Royce Bennett</td>
<td>Cole Fellow, Graduate Assistant, Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>B.S., California Institute, 1945; M.S., 1947</td>
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<td>Carl William Bergman</td>
<td>Graduate Assistant, Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>B.S., Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 1945; M.S., California Institute, 1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virgil J. Berry, Jr.</td>
<td>Standard Oil Company of California Fellow, Chemical Engineering</td>
<td>B.S., Vanderbilt University, 1948</td>
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<td>Max Betzman</td>
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<td>Arthur Trew Biehl</td>
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<td>B.S.E.E., Illinois Institute of Technology, 1945; M.S., California Institute, 1947</td>
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<td>Joseph Harold Bieman</td>
<td>Graduate Assistant, Geology</td>
<td>A.B., Brown University, 1948</td>
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<td>John Marvin Blair</td>
<td>Graduate Assistant, Civil Engineering</td>
<td>B.S., California Institute, 1948</td>
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<td>Murray Simon Bornstein</td>
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<td>B.S., Cooper Union School of Engineering, 1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Degree(s)</td>
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<td>John Thomas Bowen</td>
<td>Murray Scholar, Mechanical Engineering</td>
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<td>Gerald Paul Breaux</td>
<td>Graduate Assistant, Aeronautics</td>
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<td>Marvin Charles Brooks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alfred Bruce Brown</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Robert Eugene Brown</td>
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<td>B.S., University of Arizona, 1948</td>
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<td>Arthur Earl Bryson, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norman Bulman</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>William Walton Carter</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>David Paul Chandler</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Emanuel Richard Cohen</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Phillip Crago</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harry Eastwood Crossley, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Burton Cruuly</td>
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EDWARD C. BARRET

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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<th>Max Mason</th>
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MEMBERS

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Edward W. Bodman
Franklin Booth
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J. G. Boswell
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James R. Brehm
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Carleton F. Burke
R. R. Bush
Mrs. Robert W. Campbell
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Mrs. Harry Chandler
Norman Chandler
Norman W. Church
Eugene P. Clark
Miss Lucy Mason Clark
William Clayton
Robert Glass Cleland
Mrs. Logan Clendening
Arthur M. Clifford
George I. Cochran
Peter Colefax
Charles B. Corser
Hamilton H. Cotton
Mrs. Margaret R. Craig-McKerrow
Shannon Crandall
Shannon Crandall, Jr.
Homer D. Crotty
Mrs. James A. Culbertson
Richard Y. Dakin
William Thomas Davis
Mrs. Addison B. Day
Mark Justin Dees
Thomas R. Dempsey
Mrs. Donald R. Dickey
Mrs. Edward L. Doheny
Jerome K. Doolan
George W. Downs
Henry Dreyfuss
L. A. DuBridge
E. E. Duque
Mrs. John H. Eagle
Harry B. Earhart
Lloyd R. Earl
Hubert Eaton

Mrs. Meyer Elsasser
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Fred S. Markham
Mrs. Alonzo C. Mather
Tom May
Edwin A. Meserve
Ben R. Meyer
Mrs. Ben R. Meyer
Robert A. Millikan
Mrs. Robert A. Millikan
Bruce H. Mills
Robert L. Minckler
Louis T. Monson
Robert T. Moore
Alan E. Morphy
Lindley C. Morton
R. H. Moulton
Harvey S. Mudd
Seeley G. Mudd
William C. Mullendorf
William B. Munro
Mrs. William B. Munro
Mrs. Anna Bissell McCay
William S. McCay
John A. Mccone
William C. McDuffie
J. Wallace McKenzie
Malcolm McNaghten
Robert V. New
Mrs. James G. Newcomb
Mrs. Arthur Noble
K. T. Norris
George J. O'Brien
Mrs. Henry W. O'Melveny
John O'Melveny

Stuart O'Melveny
Mrs. Charles W. Paddock
Mrs. Benjamin E. Page
James R. Page
Mrs. James R. Page
I. Graham Pattinson
Mrs. June Braun Pike
Clarence B. Piper
Mrs. William M. Prindle
Mrs. Charles H. Prisk
W. F. Prisk
Mrs. Louis D. Ricketts
Alden G. Roach
Mrs. Harry W. Robinson
Frederick Roeser
Albert B. Ruddock
Mrs. Albert B. Ruddock
Howard J. Schoder
Mrs. Richard J. Schweppe
Frank R. Seaver
Charles P. Skouras
Keith Spalding
Mrs. Keith Spalding
Charles F. Stern
Dillon Stevens
Ron Stever
W. L. Stewart, Jr.
Leonard G. Strater
Charles H. Strub
Reese H. Taylor
Mrs. Joseph E. Tilt
Mrs. John Treanor
Mrs. John K. Urmston
Edward R. Valentine
Mrs. W. L. Valentine
William W. Valentine
J. Benton Van Nuy
Victor von Borosini
Richard R. von Hagen
Charles B. Voorhis
Mrs. Thomas W. Warner
Mrs. Gurdon W. Wattles
A. L. Weil
R. J. Wig
P. G. Winnett
Thomas Wolfe
Mrs. Casey A. Wood
Archibald B. Young
Gerald C. Young
HISTORICAL SKETCH

The California Institute of Technology had its origin in 1891, with the founding of Throop University. At that time the opportunities for obtaining systematic vocational training on the west coast were meager, if they existed at all. It was primarily to meet this need that the Hon. Amos G. Throop founded the institution to which he gave his name and to which he later left the bulk of his estate. Throop Polytechnic Institute—the name was changed in 1892—while it offered work of college grade, concentrated most of its energies on instruction in manual training, domestic science, and kindred subjects, preparing its graduates mainly for teaching positions which were opened by the addition of manual arts to the curricula of the public schools. And to round out its general educational program, Throop Polytechnic also maintained an academy and an elementary school.

Thus it continued for nearly two decades, with no change in its principal aims, and housed in three buildings on a small campus in the present business section of Pasadena. The impulse toward change originated with Dr. George E. Hale, who had come to Pasadena to direct the building of the Mount Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institute of Washington. The need which had been met by the founding of Throop Polytechnic Institute was now being met by other institutions; Dr. Hale perceived a new and greater need, growing out of changed conditions; and he became enthusiastic over the possibility of developing an institution which would give sound engineering training, but which might in time, with the friendly association of the Mount Wilson Observatory, make Southern California a center for distinguished scientific work.

The possibility which he envisaged fired the enthusiasm and enlisted the support of a number of outstanding citizens of the community, notably Messrs. Arthur H. Fleming, Norman Bridge, Henry M. Robinson, James A. Culbertson, Charles W. Gates, and Hiram and John Wadsworth. Mr. Fleming and his daughter, Marjorie, presented the institution with twenty-two acres of land which, with the addition of eight acres later, comprise the present campus. The Flemings were also largely instrumental in providing the first building to be erected on the new site, the present Throop Hall. In 1910, under the presidency of Dr. James A. B. Scherer, the institute moved to its new quarters. A few years earlier the elementary school had been set up as a separate institution, the present Polytechnic Elementary School; and by 1911 the normal school and the academy had been discontinued.

For the first few years in its new location, Throop Polytechnic Institute—or Throop College of Technology as it was called after 1913—gave degrees only in electrical, civil, and mechanical engineering. Gradually, however, it was able to add to its objectives. In 1913, Dr. A. A. Noyes, who was founder and director of the Research Laboratory of Physical Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who had also served as president of that institution, became associated on part-time with the College. In 1916 a chemical laboratory was assured. It was completed in 1917, and instruction and research in chemistry and chemical engineering was inaugurated under Dr. Noyes’ direction. In that same year, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, then professor of
physics at the University of Chicago, arranged to spend a part of each year at Throop, where as Director of Physical Research, he was to develop a program of graduate work in physics.

The War necessitated a temporary diversion of energies. Numerous members of the faculty went into service, and undergraduate instruction was radically revised to meet the immediate needs of the national emergency. With the close of the war, however, normal activities were resumed, and in the next few years the institution entered on the most rapid and consistently sustained phase of its development. In 1919 Dr. Noyes resigned from the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to give his whole time to Throop College. In 1920 the name was changed to the California Institute of Technology. In that same year, Dr. Scherer resigned because of ill health.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-one was marked by developments which made it one of the most important years in the history of the Institute. When a laboratory of physics was assured by Dr. Norman Bridge, Dr. Millikan severed his connection with the University of Chicago to become director of the laboratory and Chairman of the Executive Council of the Institute.

In the same year, 1921, financial stability was assured by Mr. Arthur H. Fleming's agreement to give the California Institute his personal fortune as permanent endowment. In November of that year, the Board of Trustees formulated in the "Educational Policies of the Institute" an explicit statement of the principles which were to govern the present conduct of the Institute and its future development. Recognition by the Southern California community of the value of these aims has resulted in a steady growth of the physical facilities and has made possible the addition of work in geology, paleontology, geophysics, biology, biophysics, biochemistry, aeronautics, astrophysics, meteorology and industrial relations. In 1928 the Institute was chosen to undertake the responsibility for the design and construction of the 200-inch telescope, funds for which were supplied by the General Education Board.

For the five years beginning with the summer of 1940, the Institute devoted an increasingly large part of its personnel and facilities to the furthering of national defense and the war effort. The Institute's work during this period fell for the most part into two main categories: special instructional programs, and research on and development of the instrumentalities of war. The first included participation in the Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program, in which a total of over 24,000 students were enrolled in Institute-supervised courses; advanced meteorology for Army Air Force cadets; advanced work in aeronautics and ordnance for Army and Navy officer personnel; and the provision of instruction (as well as housing and subsistence) for a unit of the Navy V-12 Engineering Specialists. The research and development work was carried on for the most part under non-profit contracts with the Federal Office of Scientific Research and Development. These contracts had a total value of more than $80,000,000 and at their peak involved the employment of more than 4000 persons.

With the end of the war, all these emergency activities were terminated as quickly as possible, so that the Institute could get back to its primary job of undergraduate and graduate instruction and fundamental research.

In 1945 Dr. Robert A. Millikan, having guided the Institute through its formative years to maturity, retired as Chairman of the Executive Council, to
become a Vice-President of the Board of Trustees. He was succeeded by Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, who assumed the office of President of the California Institute on September 1, 1946.

EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

The educational policies which the Trustees adopted in 1921 have been followed without essential modification ever since. Hence, a description of current practices will also constitute a summary of these policies.

The primary purpose of the undergraduate school, as stated by the Trustees, is "to provide a collegiate education which will best train the creative type of scientist or engineer so urgently needed in our educational, governmental and industrial development." It is believed that this end will be more readily attained at the Institute because of the contacts of its relatively small group of undergraduate students with the members of its relatively large research staff. Advancement in understanding is best acquired by intimate association with creative workers who are, through research and reflection, extending the boundaries of knowledge.

The Institute offers two four-year undergraduate courses, one in Engineering and the other in Science, both leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science and both planned so that interchange between them is not unduly difficult. For the first year, the work of all undergraduates is identical. Differentiation between these two courses begins with the second year. The Engineering course is of a general, fundamental character, with a minimum of specialization in the separate branches of engineering. It includes an unusually thorough training in the basic sciences of physics, chemistry, and mathematics, as well as the professional subjects common to all branches of engineering. With minor exceptions, the student does not concentrate in his chosen field until the fourth year. The Engineering course also includes a large proportion of cultural studies, time for which is secured by eliminating the more narrowly particularized subjects commonly included in undergraduate engineering courses. Such a curriculum, it is hoped, will provide a combination of a fundamental scientific training with a broad human outlook. This is, in fact, the type of collegiate education endorsed by leading engineers—a training which avoids on one hand the narrowness often observed among students in technical schools and on the other hand the superficiality and lack of purpose noticeable in many of those taking academic college courses.

The course in Science affords, even more fully than is possible in the Engineering course, an intensive training in physics, chemistry, and mathematics. In the third and fourth years groups of optional studies are included which permit some measure of specialization in a chosen field of science. Instruction is also provided in French and German, with the object of giving the student a sufficient reading knowledge to follow the scientific and technical literature in those languages. This course includes the same proportion of cultural studies as the Engineering course, and for the same reason—to enlarge the student’s mental horizon beyond the limits of his immediate professional interest and thus better qualify him to realize his opportunities and fulfill his responsibilities as a citizen and a member of his community.

The inclusion in the curriculum of a large proportion of non-scientific and non-technical subjects is one of the fundamental elements in the Institute's
educational policy. The purpose which these studies is meant to achieve has already been indicated. Under the general designation of the Humanities, they include literature and composition, history and government, economics, philosophy, and psychology. To them the student devotes about one-fourth of his time during his undergraduate years (and if he proceeds for the degree of Master of Science he continues with elective subjects in the Humanities throughout his fifth year). Formal instruction in the Humanities is supplemented by lectures by, and opportunities for contact with, distinguished scholars who are attracted to Pasadena by the opportunities for research at the Huntington Library and Art Gallery. In addition to these academic and semi-academic pursuits, the Institute encourages a reasonable participation in student activities of a social, literary, or artistic nature, such as student publications, debating, dramatics, and music; and all undergraduates are required to take regular exercise, preferably in the form of intercollegiate or intramural sports. In short, every effort is made in the undergraduate section of the Institute to carry on a well rounded, well integrated program which will not only give the student sound training in his professional field but will also develop character, ideals, breadth of view, general culture, and physical well-being.

In the graduate section the Institute offers courses leading to the degree of Master of Science, which normally involves one year of graduate work; the engineer’s degree in any of the branches of engineering and in geophysics, with a minimum of two years; and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In all the graduate work, research is strongly emphasized, not only because of its importance in contributing to the advancement of science and thus to the intellectual and material welfare of mankind, but also because research activities add vitality to the educational work of the Institute. Graduate students constitute a comparatively large proportion (about forty per cent) of the total student body. Engaged themselves on research problems of varying degrees of complexity, and taught by faculty members who are also actively engaged in research, they contribute materially to the general atmosphere of intellectual curiosity and creative activity which is engendered on the Institute campus.

In order to utilize Institute resources most effectively, two general lines of procedure are followed. First, the Institute restricts the number of fields in engineering and science in which it offers undergraduate instruction and graduate study, believing that it is better to provide thoroughly for a limited number than to risk diffusion of personnel, facilities, and funds in attempting to cover a wide variety of fields. Second, and in line with this policy of conservation of resources, the student body is strictly limited to that number which can be satisfactorily provided for. The size of the undergraduate group is limited by the admission, at present, of 180 Freshmen each September. Admission is granted, not on the basis of priority of application, but on a careful study of the merits of each applicant, including the results of competitive entrance examinations, high school records, and interviews by members of the Institute staff. Applicants for admission with advanced standing from other institutions and for admission to graduate study are given the same careful scrutiny. These procedures result, it is believed, in a select body of students of more than ordinary ability. A standard of scholarship is also maintained which rapidly eliminates from the Institute those who from lack of industry or competence demonstrate that they are not fitted to pursue the work of the Institute to the best advantage.
BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

THROOP HALL, 1910.
The administration building; erected with funds supplied by a large number of donors, and named for the Honorable Amos G. Throop, founder of Throop Polytechnic Institute, from which the California Institute developed.

GATES AND CRELLIN LABORATORIES OF CHEMISTRY: first unit, 1917; second unit, 1927; third unit, 1937.
The first two units were the gift of the late Messrs. C. W. Gates and P. G. Gates, of Pasadena; the third unit was the gift of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Crellin, of Pasadena.

CULBERTSON HALL, 1922.
The Institute auditorium; named in honor of the late Mr. James A. Culbertson, trustee of the Institute and Vice-President of the Board 1908-1915.

NORMAN BRIDGE LABORATORY OF PHYSICS: first unit, 1922; second unit, 1924; third unit, 1925.
The gift of the late Dr. Norman Bridge.

HIGH-POTENTIAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, 1923.
Erected with funds provided by the Southern California Edison Company, Ltd.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY AND HEATING PLANT, 1926.
Erected with funds provided in part by the late Dr. Norman Bridge and in part from other sources.

DABNEY HALL OF THE HUMANITIES, 1928.
The gift of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Dabney, of Los Angeles.

SEISMOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY (of the Division of the Geological Sciences), 1928.

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM AERONAUTICAL LABORATORY, 1929.
Erected with funds provided by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. A substantial addition was erected in 1947.

WILLIAM G. KERCKHOFF LABORATORIES OF THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES:
first unit, 1929; second unit, 1938. An annex was erected in 1948.
The gift of the late Mr. William G. Kerckhoff and Mrs. Kerckhoff, of Los Angeles.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION (of the Division of Biology), Arcadia, California, 1929.
PLANT PHYSIOLOGY LABORATORY (of the Division of Biology), 1930.

WILLIAM G. KERCKHOFF MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY (of the Division of Biology), Corona del Mar, California, 1930.

ATHENAEUM, 1930.
The gift of the late Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Balch, of Los Angeles.
A clubhouse for the use of the Staffs of the California Institute, the Huntington Library, and the Mt. Wilson Observatory; and the California Institute Associates.

STUDENT HOUSES, 1931.
Blacker House.
   The gift of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Blacker, of Pasadena.
Dabney House.
   The gift of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Dabney, of Los Angeles.
Fleming House.
   Erected with funds provided by some twenty donors, and named in honor of the late Mr. Arthur H. Fleming, of Pasadena, President of the Board of Trustees of the Institute 1918-1932.
Ricketts House.
   The gift of the late Dr. L. D. Ricketts and Mrs. Ricketts, of Pasadena.

ASTROPHYSICAL INSTRUMENT SHOP, 1931.
Erected with funds provided by the International Education Board and the General Education Board.

W. K. KELLOGG LABORATORY OF RADIATION, 1932.
The gift of Mr. W. K. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Michigan.

HENRY M. ROBINSON LABORATORY OF ASTROPHYSICS, 1932.
Erected with funds provided by the International Education Board and the General Education Board.

HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES LABORATORY, 1932.

ASTROPHYSICAL OPTICAL SHOP, 1933.
Erected with funds provided by the International Education Board and the General Education Board.

SOIL CONSERVATION LABORATORY, 1936.
Provided by the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government.

CHARLES ARMS LABORATORY OF THE GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES, 1938.
The gift of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Robinson, of Pasadena, in memory of Mrs. Robinson's father, the late Mr. Charles Arms.
The gift of the late Mrs. Seeley W. Mudd, of Los Angeles, in memory of her husband.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS BUILDING, 1944.

HYDRODYNAMICS LABORATORY, 1944.

ENGINEERING BUILDING: first unit, 1945; second unit under construction. Funds for the erection of the first unit were allocated from the Eudora Hull Spalding Trust with the approval of Mr. Keith Spalding, Trustee.

EARHART PLANT RESEARCH LABORATORY (of the Division of Biology), 1949. The gift of the Earhart Foundation of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS

The Internal Combustion Engine, and Hydraulic Laboratories for undergraduate work in the fields of thermodynamics and hydraulics are housed in a building of temporary construction.

Another such building contains living quarters for graduate students, a restaurant for non-resident students, and a club-room for the Throop Club.

In 1947 the Institute obtained from the government four temporary buildings, one of which provides quarters for the Division of Physical Education and for civil engineering laboratories; a second affords space for studies for graduate students; and a third is used for a chemical engineering shop. The fourth of these buildings constitutes a health center and infirmary.

LIBRARIES

The libraries of the Institute offer students and staff members a comprehensive and well selected collection of books, periodicals, and other printed materials for study and research. The General Library, in the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, contains a general reference collection and also covers the fields of mathematics and of civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering. The Humanities Library, in Dabney Hall of the Humanities, provides materials in literature, history, and the other non-technical fields, and offers additional books for general cultural and recreational reading. The separate libraries for physics, chemistry, biology, geology, aeronautics, and industrial relations provide books and periodicals in their respective fields.
STUDY AND RESEARCH AT THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE

1. THE SCIENCES

ASTRONOMY

The Rockefeller Boards provided in 1928 for the construction by the Institute of an astronomical observatory on Palomar Mountain, equipped with a 200-inch reflecting telescope, 48-inch and 18-inch Schmidt wide-angle telescopes and other auxiliary instruments, together with an astrophysical laboratory, an optical shop and a machine shop on the Institute campus. The purpose of this observatory is to supplement, not to duplicate, the facilities of the Mount Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which, while not a part of the California Institute, is located even closer to Pasadena than is Palomar Mountain. The increased light-collecting power of the 200-inch telescope will permit further studies of the size, structure and motion of the galactic system; of the distance, motion, radiation and evolution of the stars; of the spectra of the brighter stars under very high dispersion; of the distance, motion and nature of remote nebulae; and of many phenomena bearing directly on the constitution of matter. The 48-inch Schmidt will make possible a systematic survey of the sky as well as an attack upon such problems as the structure of clusters of nebulae, the luminosity function of nebulae and absolutely faint stellar systems, intergalactic matter, nebulae as gravitational lenses, supernovae, and the stellar content of the milky way. These two unique instruments will supplement each other as well as the telescopes on Mount Wilson; the one will reach still further into space in a given direction, while the other will photograph upon a single plate an entire cluster of nebulae in its full geometrical and large scale material content.

The Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories constitute a unique and unprecedented concentration of scientific facilities in astronomy. Outstanding scientific talent is present both in the field of astronomy and in the neighboring fields of physics, mathematics, and chemistry. For some time the California Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Institution of Washington have recognized the advantages implicit in the creation of a great astronomical center in which a unitary scientific program would be pursued under highly favorable circumstances, that would attract distinguished investigators to collaborate with the staff of the observatories in scientific matters, and that would draw young men of great ability to graduate studies where they might enjoy the inspiration of leading minds, and familiarize themselves with powerful tools of exploration. For this purpose a plan for the unified operation of the two observatories, in which they will function as a single scientific organiza-
tion under the direction of Dr. I. S. Bowen, has been approved by the Trustees of the two institutions. Under this plan all the equipment and facilities of both observatories are made available for the astronomical investigations of the staff members of the combined observatories and the unified research program is paralleled by undergraduate and graduate training in astronomy and astrophysics in which members of the Staff of the Mount Wilson Observatory will join with the Institute Faculty.

As a result of this cooperative arrangement unusual opportunities exist at the California Institute for advanced study and research in astronomy and astrophysics. The instructional program is superimposed upon an especially thorough preparation in mathematics, physics and chemistry made possible by the strong work given at the Institute in these fields. It should be remembered, however, that the number of positions open to men trained in astronomy and its related subjects is small. For this reason only those exceptionally well-qualified for such work should undertake graduate study and research.

BIOLICAL SCIENCES

The William G. Kerckhoff Laboratories of the Biological Sciences consist of two adjacent units, erected in 1928 and 1938. These provide classrooms and undergraduate laboratories, a lecture room seating 174 persons, and several smaller seminar rooms. The large library is a memorial to Mr. William G. Kerckhoff for his generous gift to the Institute. The major portion of the buildings is devoted to research laboratories and related facilities. Laboratories designed for biological, biochemical and physiological research are available, together with darkrooms, animal rooms, aquarium rooms, an autoclave room, wood-working and machine shops, and a stockroom. A number of coldrooms are provided for the carrying out of operations requiring low temperature and for the storage of perishable materials. In addition, constant temperature workrooms which operate at temperatures at or above room temperature are available. The constant temperature equipment includes rooms for the culturing of the Institute's valuable collection of mutant types of Drosophila and Neurospora. Other research facilities include a modern microanalytical laboratory equipped for the determination of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, and for various special analyses.

Adjacent to the campus there are the Plant Physiology Laboratories, with several air-conditioned greenhouses, and the newly completed Earhart Plant Research Laboratory. The Earhart Laboratory is a unique instrument for the study of plant growth under complete weather control. All the elements of climate, such as light, temperature, humidity, wind, rain, and gas-content of air, can be controlled simultaneously. The old and the new research laboratories offer the opportunity to study plants under different synthetic climatic conditions, yet with complete reproducibility of experimental results.

At Arcadia, about five miles from the campus, is the Institute farm. Equipped with a laboratory and greenhouse, the Arcadia farm is devoted to research in orn genetics.

About 50 miles from Pasadena, at Corona del Mar, is the William G. Kerckhoff Marine Laboratory. The building houses several laboratories for teaching and research in marine zoology, embryology, and physiology. It is equipped with its own shop, has boats and tackle for collecting marine ani-
mals, and running sea-water aquaria for keeping them. The proximity of the marine station to Pasadena makes it possible to supply the biological laboratories with living materials for research and teaching. The fauna at Corona del Mar and at Laguna Beach, which is near-by, is exceptionally rich and varied, and is easily accessible.

UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE WORK

At the present time biology is one of the most rapidly expanding fields of modern science. In recent years theoretical and practical advances of the most spectacular kind have been made in our knowledge of living matter. This is especially true of those branches of biology in which it has been found possible to utilize physical, chemical, and mathematical methods in the investigation of biological phenomena. A strong demand for physico-chemical biologists now exists, and qualified men will find excellent opportunities for careers in biology and its applied fields—e.g., medicine and medical research, agriculture, food technology, industrial fermentations, etc.

Because of the pre-eminent position of the California Institute in both the physical and biological sciences, students at the Institute have an unusual opportunity to receive training in modern biology. The undergraduate option is designed to give the student an understanding of the basic facts, theories, and techniques of biology. In building on the foundation in the physical sciences received by all students at the Institute, emphasis is placed on the physicochemical viewpoint in the study of living systems. Through this viewpoint it is possible to unify the traditionally separate fields of zoology and botany and to stress the general and fundamental properties common to plants and animals. The course serves as a basis for graduate study leading to an advanced degree (M.S. or Ph.D.), or for admission to medical school.

Graduate work leading to the Ph.D. degree is chiefly in the following fields: animal biochemistry, plant biochemistry, bio-organic chemistry, animal and plant geneties, chemical genetics, immunology, biophysics, mammalian physiology, comparative physiology, plant physiology, and experimental embryology. These represent the fields in which active research is now going on in the Division. The emphasis in graduate work is placed on research. This is supplemented by courses and seminars in advanced subjects aimed to develop the student’s insight and critical ability as an investigator.

CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

The Gates and Crellin Laboratories of Chemistry consist of three adjacent units. The first two are the gift of the late Messrs. C. W. Gates and P. G. Gates. The third unit, which was completed in 1937 and which affords new space approximately equal to that of the first two units, is the gift of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Crellin.

These three units include laboratories used for undergraduate instruction in inorganic, analytical, physical, and organic chemistry, and instrumental analysis; they also include class-rooms, demonstration lecture rooms, and a chemistry library. The remaining space in these buildings is largely devoted to facilities for research. There are numerous laboratories for inorganic, physical, organic, and immunological chemical research, providing space for about one hundred research fellows and advanced students.

With the Gates and Crellin Laboratories is associated the Chemical Engi-
neering Laboratory, which is located in another building. This laboratory is well equipped for making the accurate measurements needed in engineering investigations of quantitative character. It is especially well provided with equipment for determination of the phase relations and thermodynamic properties of fluids at moderately high pressures. Research equipment is available for intensive study of transfers of matter and energy in systems involving fluids.

The undergraduate instruction is so arranged that in the last two years of the undergraduate course in science there are offered to students an option in chemistry and an option in applied chemistry. These options, especially when followed by the fifth-year courses in these subjects, prepare students for later experience in positions as teachers and investigators in colleges and universities, as research men in the government service and in industrial laboratories and as chemists in charge of the operation and control of manufacturing processes, and, in the case of the fifth- and sixth-year chemical engineering, in positions involving the management and development of chemical industries on the chemical engineering side. For students who desire to enter the field of chemical research, for which there are now professional opportunities on both the scientific and applied sides, opportunities for more specialized study and research leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy are provided at the Institute in the fields of inorganic, analytical, physical, organic, and immunological chemistry, and chemical engineering.

First-year chemistry, which is taken by all freshman students of the Institute, puts special emphasis on the fundamental principles of chemistry and their use in systematizing descriptive chemistry. Provision is made for the execution in the laboratory of interesting and fruitful experiments closely coordinated with the lectures and classroom discussions. The laboratory work of the third term is devoted to elementary qualitative analysis.

The second-year work in chemistry consists in the laboratory of gravimetric and volumetric, advanced qualitative, and electrometric analysis; in the class work emphasis is placed on the principles relating to mass-action, the ionic theory, oxidation, and the periodic law. In the second and third terms, and also in the subjects of physical and organic chemistry taken in the later years, the able students, after a few weeks of introductory work, may undertake minor researches in place of the regular laboratory work.

The chemical subjects of the junior and senior year consist of courses in physical, advanced inorganic, organic, colloid and surface, and applied chemistry. The junior and senior courses in physical chemistry are not descriptive courses of the usual type, but from beginning to end are presented as a series of problems to be solved by the student. Problems are a feature in the subjects of organic and applied chemistry also.

The supervision of the research work of graduate students is distributed among the members of the staff of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. Some of the many fields in which researches are being actively prosecuted are listed on page 199.

The fifth-year course in chemical engineering leads to the degree of Master of Science in Chemical Engineering. This course contains an intensive problem study of chemical engineering, a laboratory course in engineering meas-
urement and research methods, a course in business economics, and elective studies in science and engineering. Upon completion of the fifth-year course the student becomes eligible to be considered for sixth-year work leading to the degree of Chemical Engineer. Approximately one-half of the work of the sixth year is devoted to research either in chemical engineering or in applied chemistry, the other half being occupied with graduate course work arranged with the approval of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

Chemical engineering may be offered as a major subject for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; it may also be presented as a minor subject in connection with the doctorate in chemistry or in mechanical engineering. The lines of research being pursued in chemical engineering include engineering thermodynamics, phase equilibrium of fluids at elevated pressures, thermal transfer, fluid flow, diffusional processes, and combustion.

GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

The Division is housed in the Charles Arms Laboratory and in the Seeley W. Mudd Laboratory, designed especially for instruction and research in the geological sciences. Office space for graduate students is provided in these buildings.

Exceptional opportunities for research in the geological sciences exist at the Institute. An almost unrivaled variety of rock types, geologic structures, and physiographic forms occurs within convenient reach of Pasadena. The relatively mild climate permits field studies throughout practically the entire year, and consequently field training is an unusually important part of the department program. The scant vegetation of much of southeastern California permits study of rock types and delineation of structure to a degree not often available to the geologist.

Stratigraphic and faunal studies may be pursued in the Cenozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks of the Southern Coast Range, and in the Mojave Desert region. Thick sections of Paleozoic sediments in southeastern California remain almost unexplored. Structural and physiographic problems in the Coast and Basin Ranges await critical investigation and frequently involve an interpretation of folding and faulting on a large scale. The many productive oil fields in southern California afford opportunity to students interested in petroleum geology. Many of the actively worked metallic and nonmetallic deposits of California and Arizona are within reach of week-end field parties. The world famous mineral localities of Crestmore and Pala are within a few hours’ driving time from the Institute. Suites of ores, minerals and rocks from these localities are available for study in the Institute’s collections, in addition to suites from many other parts of the world.

Collections available from many invertebrate and vertebrate faunal horizons in the sedimentary record of western North America permit the student interested in paleontology to secure an intimate knowledge of the history of life. Attractive field and laboratory problems are presented by the sequence, correlation, and ecologic relationships of western faunas, and their significance in an interpretation of geologic history, and by the structure, relationships and evolution of specific groups of fossil organisms.
A very wide range of graduate courses is offered in both theoretical geophysics and in geophysics as applied to prospecting for oil and other mineral substances. The geophysical staff comprises five members, devoting themselves to different phases of the subject. Instruction is given in seismic, gravity, electrical, magnetic and other methods of prospecting. The design and construction of geophysical instruments in the shop of the seismological laboratory receive attention.

The Seismological Laboratory of the California Institute is located about three miles west of the campus on a granite ridge affording firm bed-rock foundation for the instrument piers. There are seven branch stations, built and maintained with the aid of cooperating agencies in Southern California. While devoted mainly to research, the laboratory is open to qualified students registered at the California Institute who desire advanced training in seismology.

MATHEMATICS

UNDERGRADUATE WORK

The four years undergraduate program in mathematics leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science. The purpose of the undergraduate option is to give the student an understanding of the broad outlines of modern mathematics, to stimulate his interest in research, and to prepare him for later work either in pure mathematics or allied sciences.

Since there are comparatively few teaching or industrial positions open to mathematicians having only a Bachelor’s degree, the man who expects to make mathematics his profession must normally plan to continue with graduate work leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy either here or elsewhere.

Courses. The undergraduate option described on page 164 contains many electives. Their purpose is to enable the student to adapt his program to his needs and mathematical interests and to give him the opportunity to become familiar with creative mathematics early in his career. These electives may be chosen on consultation with the department either from the current graduate courses in mathematics which are open to undergraduates, or else from predominantly mathematical courses in allied fields such as physics or astronomy. Depending on the demand, elective courses in mathematics in addition to those listed explicitly in the catalogue will be offered.

Requirements. Unless a student has done exceptionally well in his freshman and sophomore years, he should not contemplate specializing in mathematics. Ordinarily, an average of at least “B” in his mathematics courses is expected of a student intending to major in mathematics.

Library facilities. The mathematics department has an excellent library with a large collection of journals housed in the general library in West Bridge. Students are strongly urged to make use of this facility, and may borrow any books not on reserve for special courses. Current periodicals may be consulted in the library.

GRADUATE WORK

Graduate work in mathematics is planned to give a student a broad knowledge of classical and modern mathematics and to train him to do creative in-
dependent work. The normal course of study leads to the Ph.D. degree and requires three or four years. Exceptional ability and graduate work done elsewhere may shorten this time.

Courses. The courses which carry a number between 100 and 199 cover fundamental general topics; those listed with a higher number are more special and more advanced and they include research seminars. Students are urged to take part in one or more of these seminars, and to make extensive use of the library facilities.

Requirements. The general requirements for the degree of Ph.D. are listed on pp. 135-138; additional requirements for mathematics are found on p. 138. The special prerequisites for the course requirements in the minor subject are listed under the separate departments. In particular those for physics are listed on pp. 241-242. A candidacy course requirement may be passed by examination if the student is sufficiently prepared.

As stated on p. 139, the student must submit his thesis before May first of the year in which his degree is to be granted. In addition, he must be prepared to present the work of his thesis in person to the staff in one of the research seminars before April 15 of the same year.

To be allowed to present himself for the doctoral examination, the candidate must submit a list of topics offered for examination. This list must be approved by the department. It must include the equivalent of a full year's work in each of the fields of the candidacy courses and in addition two more advanced topics.

Part time teaching and financial help. A number of graduate assistantships are available in mathematics giving an opportunity to teach undergraduate classes. As a rule, this teaching is limited to one four-hour a week course. Advanced students of superior research ability may be awarded a graduate fellowship carrying no teaching duties.

Master's degrees. Students initially planning to take only a Master's degree are accepted only under special circumstances. In the exceptional cases when the complete Ph.D. requirements cannot be met, a Master's degree will be awarded upon completion of all candidacy courses and submission of a thesis. The thesis requirement may be waived at the discretion of the department.

PHYSICS

UNDERGRADUATE WORK

The distinctive feature of the undergraduate work in physics at the California Institute is the creative atmosphere in which the student at once finds himself. This results from the combination of a large and very productive graduate school with a small and carefully selected undergraduate body.

Since the best education is that which comes from the contact of youth with creative and resourceful minds, the members of the staff of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics have been from the beginning productive physicists rather than merely teachers. The instruction is done by the small group method, twenty to a section, save for one rather elaborate demonstration lecture each week throughout the freshman and sophomore years. All the mem-
bers of the staff participate in these lectures and almost all give at least one undergraduate course. The entering freshman thus makes some contact in his first year with practically all of the members of the staff, and he has the opportunity to maintain that contact throughout his four undergraduate years, and his graduate work as well, if he elects to go on to the higher degrees.

In order to provide the thorough training in physics required by those who are going into scientific or engineering work, two full years of general physics are required of all students. Those who desire to major in physics take during their junior, senior and fifth years intensive problem type courses that provide a more than usually thorough preparation for graduate work. However, electives are provided during the third and fourth years that permit those who do not expect to go into graduate work to replace some of the mathematics and problem courses by engineering subjects. Many of the undergraduate students who elect physics are given also an opportunity to participate in some of the thirty to sixty research projects which are always underway in the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, and the graduate seminars are open to undergraduates at all times.

GRADUATE WORK

Graduate students should complete as soon as possible the courses required for admission to candidacy for the doctor's degree. (See page 138.) These provide an unusually thorough grounding in the fundamentals of physics, and the student learns to use these principles in the solution of problems of all kinds. In general, also, graduate students should begin research during their first year and continue it through their whole graduate period.

The Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics is equipped to carry on research in all the principal fields of physics. Special facilities for research in atomic and nuclear physics are also provided in the W. K. Kellogg Laboratory of Radiation and the High-Potential Research Laboratory with their million-volt power transformers, van de Graff machines, magnetic analyzers and spectrometers, etc. The facilities are especially good for precision work in the field of the light nuclei.

The student either may select his own problem in consultation with the department or may work into some one of the research projects already under way. The average yearly output of the laboratory for many years has been from fifty to sixty major papers.

There is a general seminar or research conference each week which is regularly attended by all research workers and all graduate students. In addition, there is a weekly theoretical seminar conducted for the benefit of those interested primarily in mathematical physics and several seminars on special fields of work such as x-radiation, nuclear physics, metals, physics of solids, and ultra-short electromagnetic waves.

For graduates in physics the main outlets are positions in colleges and universities, in the research laboratories of the government, and in the increasing number of industrial research laboratories of the country. There is at present a continuing demand for physicists in the National Defense activities of the government, and many graduates are engaged in such work.
In order to make it possible for students to carry on their researches even after they have satisfied the requirements for the doctor's degree, a number of post-doctoral research fellowships are available.

2. ENGINEERING

UNDERGRADUATE WORK

"The four-year Undergraduate Course in Engineering," as prescribed in the Educational Policies of the Institute, "shall be of a general, fundamental character, with a minimum of specialization in the separate branches of engineering. It shall include an unusually thorough training in the basic sciences of physics, chemistry, and mathematics, and a large proportion of cultural studies, the time for this being secured by eliminating some of the more specialized technical subjects commonly included in undergraduate engineering courses. It shall include, however, the professional subjects common to all branches of engineering. It is hoped in this way to provide a combination of a fundamental scientific training with a broad human outlook, which will afford students with engineering interests the type of collegiate education endorsed by leading engineers—one which avoids on the one hand the narrowness common among students in technical schools, and on the other the superficiality and the lack of purpose noticeable in many of those taking academic college courses." The Course is designed to provide a thorough basis for general engineering practice, for advanced study and research, or for industrial and administrative work.

The plan of instruction in engineering embodies a four-year course for the degree of Bachelor of Science. The civil, electrical and mechanical engineering groups are not separated until the third year, all students following the same program of the fundamental subjects—mathematics, physics and chemistry—supplemented by their general applications in surveying, mechanism, mechanics, strength of materials, direct and alternating currents, heat engines and hydraulics. The divergence between the different branches occurs in the third and fourth years, when the study of the professional subjects of specialized nature is introduced. Subjects in the humanities—English, history, and economics—are included in each year of the curriculum.

The four-year undergraduate courses in engineering are well balanced foundations for entrance into many opportunities within the respective fields. However, those students who wish to prepare for careers in the more intensive technical phases of engineering, and who have shown capacity to do advanced work, are expected to take the fifth year, which represents additional professional subjects and work in both design and research. While the work of the fifth year is prescribed to a considerable extent, it offers time and encouragement for the student to engage in research in a field of his own selection under the guidance of a staff representing a wide range of experience and current activity.

GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING

Graduate study and research opportunities in Engineering are available in the fields of aeronautical, civil, mechanical, electrical, and chemical engineer-
ing, with courses quite definitely outlined, leading to the degree of Master of Science. These courses normally require one year of work following the Bachelor’s degree and are designed to prepare the engineer for professional work of more specialized and advanced nature. A sixth year leads to the degree of Aeronautical Engineer, Chemical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, or Mechanical Engineer. In addition, advanced work is offered in Aeronautics, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In all phases of the graduate program students are encouraged to include in their courses of study a considerable amount of work outside of their specialized fields, particularly in mathematics and physics.

The Division of Engineering includes those curricula and facilities which are a part of the options of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical Engineering and Aeronautics in which degrees designated with these options are given. In addition, the Division includes courses of study and research facilities in which no specific degree is offered, but which form a part of a student’s course of study or are available to him as optional work. These subjects are Applied Mechanics, Hydraulics and Hydrodynamics, Jet Propulsion, and Metallurgy. Some of the specialized laboratory facilities available for instruction and research are the various wind tunnels, the Analysis Laboratory which includes the Analog Computer, the Dynamics Laboratory, the High Voltage Laboratory, and the several facilities for work in Hydraulic Structures and Hydrodynamics.

AERONAUTICS

The graduate School of Aeronautics and Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory, widely known as the GALCIT, were established in 1928 at the California Institute with the aid of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. Since their inception the department and laboratory have been actively engaged in the fields of Aeronautics and the allied sciences. The following program of instruction at the post-graduate level and of advanced research is now in progress:

1. A comprehensive series of theoretical courses in aerodynamics, fluid mechanics, and elasticity, with the underlying mathematics, mechanics, thermodynamics, and physics.

2. A group of practical courses in airplane design conducted by the Institute’s staff in cooperation with practicing engineers in the vicinity.

3. Experimental and theoretical researches on:
   a. The basic problems of fluid mechanics with particular emphasis on the effects of viscosity and compressibility.
   b. The fundamentals of solid mechanics relating to the properties of materials and to the elastic or plastic behavior of structures and structural elements, primarily for aircraft and guided missiles.
   c. The concepts of aeroelasticity in which the dynamical structural deformations are correlated with their attendant aerodynamic effects.
   d. The performance, stability, and dynamical behavior of aircraft, guided missiles, and projectiles.
   e. Problems in jet propulsion with special emphasis on the underlying fluid mechanics, thermodynamics, dynamics, and chemistry.
The campus laboratory houses a wind tunnel of the closed circuit type with a working section 10 feet in diameter. A 750 horsepower motor and propeller produce test section wind velocities in excess of 200 miles per hour. A complete set of aerodynamical balances permits the rapid testing of aircraft models as well as the undertaking of many types of scientific investigation in this tunnel. A fluid mechanics laboratory contains several smaller wind tunnels and a considerable amount of auxiliary apparatus especially suitable for the study of the basic problems connected with turbulent flows. The problems of transonic, supersonic, and hypersonic flows may be investigated in other wind tunnels specifically designed for such purposes. In these tunnels, flow velocities up to approximately 10 times the velocity of sound may be studied. These tunnels are equipped with optical apparatus which can be used for the study of shock wave phenomena. A structures laboratory is equipped with standard and special testing machines for research in the field of aircraft structures. Fatigue machines are also available for investigating the fatigue properties of materials. Photoelastic equipment can be made available for the study of stress distribution by optical methods. The laboratory is also equipped with excellent shop facilities for the manufacture of testing equipment and research instrumentation.

The Aeronautics Department has developed a number of interests related to but not strictly included in its academic, on-campus activities. Two of these now have extensive research facilities with which the Department maintains close contact, although they are not located on the Institute campus. The first is the Jet Propulsion Laboratory which is owned and sponsored by the Armed Services and operated by the California Institute. It is devoted to the study of the fundamental problems underlying jet propulsion and guided missiles. Among the subjects emphasized are supersonic aerodynamics, chemistry of fuels and combustion, high temperature materials, liquid and solid propellant rocket motors, ramjet and other air-consuming jet engines, missile guidance and control, etc.

The second off-campus facility is the Southern California Cooperative Wind Tunnel which is owned by five aircraft companies. The Laboratory with its equipment was constructed and is operated by the Aeronautics Department under a management agreement. This tunnel has approximately 15,000 installed horsepower, an 8½ by 12 foot working section, and develops speeds up to the velocity of sound. It can be operated both above and below atmospheric pressure and is used for studying the aerodynamic problems of modern aircraft and guided missiles.

The facilities of the Institute are available to students working towards advanced degrees, and to qualified workers who wish to carry out researches in the fields outlined above. In some cases the off-campus facilities can also be made available for such purposes. A few fellowships can be granted to selected men.

As in the older departments of physics, chemistry, and mathematics, emphasis is placed primarily upon the development of graduate study and research; but provision has also been made in the four-year undergraduate course in engineering for work leading to such graduate study and research. This affords a broad and thorough preparation in the basic science and engineering upon which aeronautics rests.
The graduate courses may be taken either by students who have completed a four-year course at the Institute, or by students from other colleges who have had substantially the same preparation. The field of aeronautics is so many-sided that a student who has completed the undergraduate course either in engineering or in applied science will be admitted to the fifth-year course. The sixth-year work, however, may be taken only by students who have completed the fifth-year course at the Institute or who have had substantially the same preparation elsewhere.

Still more advanced study and research are offered for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This degree is given under the same general conditions as those that obtain in the other courses offered at the Institute.

**CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY**

(See pp. 84-86)

**CIVIL ENGINEERING**

In Civil Engineering instruction is offered leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, Civil Engineer, and Doctor of Philosophy.

The branches of civil engineering in which advanced work is offered include the control, development and conservation and treatment of water; the analysis of structures with particular reference to those types achieving economy through continuity of arrangement; the study of earthquake effects and means of resisting them; investigation of stresses in dams and the design of different types of dams; the study of the increasingly important problems of sanitation, sewage treatment and disposal work; the location, design, construction and operation of railroads and highways; the study of properties and economical utilization of construction materials; and the study of soil mechanics as related to foundations, earth dams, stability of slopes, and other earthwork problems. Also, instruction and research facilities are available in the subjects of hydraulic structures, open and closed hydraulic channels, sediment transport, hydraulic machinery, experimental stress analysis, elasticity, and vibrations.

**ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

In Electrical Engineering instruction is offered leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, Electrical Engineer, and Doctor of Philosophy.

The field of electrical engineering affords opportunity for many choices of life work relating to design, research, production, operation and management. Some phases of these activities and the commercial semi-technical phases of the electrical industry require only the preparation of the four-year course, but the better, or more normal preparation for an electrical engineering career requires the completion of the five-year course leading to the degree, Master of Science.

The instruction pattern for electrical engineering is therefore designed on a five-year basis, the fifth year courses being open to qualified students who
have completed the four year electrical engineering option for the Bachelor of Science degree from the Institute, or have had substantially the same preparation in other colleges.

Other fields of endeavor call for a knowledge of mathematics, physics, and electrical engineering in excess of that obtainable in the five year curricula. To meet this need the Institute has provided courses of graduate study and research in electrical engineering leading to the degrees of Electrical Engineer and Doctor of Philosophy. These courses provide for advanced work in the application of mathematical analysis and physical laws to mechanical and electrical problems and may be taken by a limited number of exceptional students who have completed the five year electrical engineering course at the Institute, or by students from other colleges who have substantially the same preparation.

Students desiring to become research men, college teachers, or professional experts in the highly mathematical and scientific phases of electrical engineering may continue their work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Students desiring graduate course preparation for work relating to the application, development and manufacture of electrical equipment may continue their work for the degree of Electrical Engineer.

The distinctive features of undergraduate work and graduate work in electrical engineering at the California Institute of Technology are the creative atmosphere in which the student finds himself and the large amount of physics and mathematics courses included in the engineering curricula. The graduate work in electrical engineering greatly strengthens the undergraduate courses by bringing students who feel the fourth and fifth year courses best adapted to their needs in close touch with research men and problems.

Of the several electrical engineering laboratories at the California Institute, two, the High Voltage Research Laboratory and the Analysis Laboratory, are outstanding.

The High Voltage Building and the million-volt power frequency transformer were provided by the Southern California Edison Company. The million-volt transformer, which was designed by Professor R. W. Sorensen, has a normal rating of 1,000 kilovolt amperes but is capable of supplying several times the rated load at the above potential, with one end of the winding grounded. A 2,000,000 volt surge generator which can be conveniently used as two 1,000,000 volt surge generators and a high current surge generator supplemented by cathode-ray oscillographs and other apparatus used in the study of electric surges (artificial lightning) and its effect upon electrical apparatus provides ample facility for the study of high voltage transients. This laboratory is used both for the pursuit of special scientific problems connected with the structure of matter and the nature of radiation, and for the conduct of the pressing engineering problems having to do with the improvement in the art of transmission at high potentials. It also provides opportunities for instruction in this field, such as are not at present easily obtainable elsewhere by students of science and engineering.

The Analysis Laboratory recently established at the Institute provides means for the development of large scale computer techniques and their appli-
cation to the solution of the more complex mathematical equations that must be solved in connection with engineering and scientific investigations. At present the main activity of this laboratory is centered around a unique electric analog computer developed by Professor G. D. McCann.

This computer is available not only as an aid to the research of members of the Institute staff but also as an instrument of general service to the engineering staffs of the Southern California industrial area and to the armed forces research groups.

Though very new, this computer seems unsurpassed as a device for rapidly solving many very difficult equations. Its use has already indicated a number of development lines for other computation methods. These will provide research projects suitable for graduate students particularly in the field of electrical engineering and applied mechanics.

The computer also provides an important facility for extending certain lines of basic research in electric circuit theory, mechanics, aeronautics, thermodynamics and other fields where similar problems are encountered.

Equipment and laboratories for research work in electronics, radio, and microwaves are available. Research projects now in progress or planned for the immediate future include basic studies of wave guide phenomena, propagation of microwaves through the various meteorological conditions encountered in Southern California, studies of the behavior of electric and electronic equipment at very high altitudes. Facilities for research in dynamo-electric machinery and in servo mechanisms are also available.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

In Mechanical Engineering instruction is offered leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, Mechanical Engineer, and Doctor of Philosophy.

The general program of instruction in mechanical engineering is organized on a five year basis in which the fifth year schedule is open to qualified students who have completed the four year mechanical engineering option for the Bachelor of Science degree from the Institute, or have had substantially the same preparation in other colleges. The first four years at the Institute are concerned with basic subjects in science and engineering and in the humanities. The fifth year, therefore, is somewhat more specialized, but yet basic in the field of mechanical engineering. A set schedule of subjects is specified for the fifth year covering the more specialized and advanced phases of mechanical engineering.

Greater specialization is provided by the work for the engineer's or doctor's degree. The student is allowed considerable latitude in selecting his course of subjects, and is encouraged to elect related course work of advanced character in the basic sciences. The engineer's degree of Mechanical Engineer is considered as a terminal degree for the student who wishes to obtain advanced training more highly specialized than is appropriate to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Research work leading to a thesis is required for the engineer's degree and for the doctor's degree.

In advanced work the Mechanical Engineering Department provides facili-
ties in four general areas: (1) hydrodynamics, (2) design, mechanics, and dynamics, (3) physical metallurgy and mechanics of materials, and (4) thermodynamics and heat power. In hydrodynamics extensive facilities are available as described under a separate section of the catalogue. A Dynamics Laboratory is provided for the study of problems in vibration, transient phenomena in mechanical systems, and experimental stress analysis by means of special mechanical and electronic equipment. Instruction and research in physical metallurgy is made possible by a well equipped metallography laboratory in which alloys may be prepared, heat treated, analyzed, and studied microscopically. Extensive laboratory facilities have been developed for the study of the mechanics of materials, particularly under conditions of dynamic loading, which are located in a special laboratory. Work in the field of thermodynamics and heat power is implemented by laboratories containing internal combustion engines, heat transfer apparatus, and refrigeration equipment. Work is in progress on certain phases of gas turbines which provides problems and facilities for research in this field.

An additional activity of interest to all advanced students in engineering is the Analysis Laboratory. (See pages 94-95.) This laboratory is built around an analog computer which merges the various interests in applied mechanics, applied mathematics, and electrical engineering in the solution of problems. The computer is valuable not only for solution of specific research problems but also as a field of research in itself in the development of new elements to extend the usefulness of the computer to more general mathematical analysis.

Close connections are maintained by the Mechanical Engineering staff with the many industries and governmental research agencies in the area which provide new, basic problems and facilities for study and research in the broad field of mechanical engineering.

GUGGENHEIM JET PROPULSION CENTER

During 1948 at the California Institute of Technology, a Jet Propulsion Center was established by the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation. This Center was created specifically to provide facilities for postgraduate education and research in jet propulsion and rocket engineering, with particular emphasis on peace-time uses. The objectives of this Center are to provide training in jet propulsion technology, to promote research and advanced thinking on rocket and jet propulsion problems, and to be a center for peace-time commercial and scientific uses of rockets and jet propulsion. The Guggenheim Jet Propulsion Center is a part of the Division of Engineering of the California Institute of Technology. All instruction in the Guggenheim Center is on the graduate level.

The solution of the engineering problems in jet propulsion draws on the knowledge and practice of the older branches of engineering, in particular, mechanical engineering and aeronautics. Thus, it is proper that the program of instruction in jet propulsion include material from both of these engineering fields. Similarly, it is expected that in general students entering the course work in jet propulsion will have had their undergraduate preparation in mechanical engineering or aeronautics. Thus, the program of instruction in jet propulsion will have two separate options, allowing men from both aeronautics and mechanical engineering to follow their previous inclinations and de-
developments. Both options lead to the degree of Master of Science upon the completion of the fifth year programs. For men in the Aeronautics Option, the degree of Aeronautical Engineer will be given upon the completion of a sixth year program. Similarly, the degree of Mechanical Engineer will be given to men upon the completion of the sixth year program of the Mechanical Engineering Option.

Students from the Aeronautics Option may be admitted to work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Aeronautics and a minor field. Students from the Mechanical Engineering Option may be admitted to work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Mechanical Engineering and a minor field. No designation specifying the field of jet propulsion will be given.

The actual courses of study in jet propulsion under the two options will be available for registration in September, 1949. The jet propulsion course which has been offered during the past several years—see Aeronautics schedule of courses—includes substantially the subjects of instruction to be offered under the new Guggenheim Center. The two new options, which will replace the present course of study, will emphasize materials and Thermodynamics for the mechanical engineer and aerodynamics and compressible flow for the aeronautical engineer.

The facilities of the Institute, in particular those of the department of Aeronautics and the department of Mechanical Engineering, are available to students working towards advanced degrees. In addition, there is the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, first established by the Aeronautics department, which is owned and sponsored by the Armed Services. This Laboratory, located off the campus, is now operated by the Institute through the Jet Propulsion Laboratory Board. It is devoted to the study of the fundamental problems underlying jet propulsion and guided missiles. Among the subjects emphasized are supersonic aerodynamics, chemistry of fuels and combustion, high temperature materials, liquid and solid propellant rocket motors, ramjet and other air-consuming jet engines, missile guidance and control, etc. Under the present regulations, students who wish to use the facilities of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory must, however, first obtain clearance from the Armed Services.

HYDRODYNAMICS

Hydrodynamics and hydraulic engineering represent subjects in Fluid Mechanics which complement other Institute work in Aerodynamics and in which a vigorous program of research and instruction is maintained. While no specific degree in Hydrodynamics is given, the several specialized laboratories provide excellent facilities for graduate student research.

HYDRAULIC MACHINERY LABORATORY. This laboratory is designed for carrying out basic and precise research studies in the hydrodynamics of centrifugal and propeller pumps, turbines, and allied flow problems. Dynamometers with precision speed controls are available up to 450 horsepower output or input, and for speeds up to 5,000 r.p.m. Accurate instruments for measuring pressures, flow rates, speeds, and torques are provided. Special equipment for the study of cavitation has been developed.

HYDRODYNAMICS LABORATORY. This laboratory is a three-story wing adjoining the Hydraulic Machinery Laboratory. Its equipment is designed for the determination of the dynamics of the motion of underwater bodies. Major
research programs are now being carried on under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy. The facilities are also available for graduate research. The equipment includes (a) a High Speed Water Tunnel with a 14-inch working section and velocities above 70 feet per second, (b) a Free Surface Water Tunnel, (c) a large Controlled Atmosphere Launching Tank, and (d) a Polarized Light Flume. Force balance and pressure distribution measuring equipment are available for the tunnels. Much additional auxiliary equipment has been developed, including a flash-type motion picture camera for work up to 30,000 exposures per second. Well equipped photographic dark rooms and precision instrument shop are part of the laboratory facilities.

Hydraulic Structures Laboratory. This laboratory is equipped to study problems of open channel flow that ordinarily occur in water and flood control work, and problems of wave action that arise in connection with beach and harbor development. The equipment includes (a) a model basin of about 2400 square feet equipped with a water supply, wave, surge, and tide apparatus required for studying river, harbor, beach, and reservoir spillway problems; (b) a tilting channel platform 100 feet long for studying high velocity flow; (c) a concrete flume for use in weir, spillway, and allied problems requiring a deep basin; (d) a complete laboratory unit with a large model basin 120 feet by 120 feet, located about 12 miles east of Pasadena, together with office space, shops, and auxiliary apparatus such as wave and tide machines, automatic wave recording gauges, special flash lamp and other photographic and electronic apparatus. It was built for the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks to study the development of Apra Harbor at Guam, and is especially suitable for wave and surge problems.

Soil Conservation Laboratory. This laboratory, originally operated for soil conservation studies, has become a center for basic investigations into the mechanism of entrainment, transportation, and deposition of solid particles by flowing fluids. The equipment includes (a) the closed circuit suspended load flume with an adjustable gradient, (b) a special flume for the study of rate of reduction of bed load, (c) an outdoor model basin for studying field problems requiring either clear or silt laden flows, and (d) sediment analysis laboratory. Facilities of this installation are also available to qualified graduate students.

3. THE HUMANITIES

One of the distinctive features of the California Institute is its emphasis upon the humanistic side of the curriculum. The faculty is in thorough sympathy with this aim and gives full support to it. Every student is required to take, in each of his four undergraduate years, one or more humanistic courses. These courses in the Division of the Humanities include the subjects English and foreign literatures, European and American history, philosophy and social ethics, economics (including industrial relations), and government. All of them are so planned and articulated that the student obtains a solid grounding and not merely the superficial acquaintance which is too often the outcome of a free elective system. The standards of intellectual performance in these studies are maintained on the same plane as in the professional subjects.
Ample quarters for the work in humanities are provided in Dabney Hall, which was given to the Institute by the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Dabney of Los Angeles as an evidence of their interest in the humanities program of the Institute and their desire to support it. Besides the usual class and lecture rooms, Dabney Hall of the Humanities contains a divisional library and reading room, offices for members of the humanities faculty, a room for the exhibition of pictures and other works of art, and a student lounge which opens upon a walled garden of olive trees.

In connection with the acceptance of the gift of Dabney Hall, a special fund of $400,000 for the support of instruction in the humanistic fields was subscribed by several friends of the Institute. In 1937 the late Mr. Edward S. Harkness gave the Institute an additional endowment fund of $750,000 for the same purpose.

In addition to the regular staff of the Institute, scholars from other institutions give instruction or lectures in the Division of the Humanities. The proximity of the Huntington Library, with its unique opportunities for research in literature, history, and economics, is assurance that the instruction given at the Institute in these fields will continue in the future, as in the past, to be strengthened by the association of visiting scholars.

THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SECTION

The Industrial Relations Section, which was established in 1939, is supported by special contributions from a substantial number of individuals, companies, and labor unions.

The program of the Industrial Relations Section includes four types of activities: (1) it provides an introductory course in industrial relations for seniors and graduate students and specialized courses without academic credit for representatives of companies and unions; (2) it holds periodic conferences and meetings with industrial executives and labor union officials for the discussion of current labor problems; (3) it conducts surveys and research studies on problems of industrial relations; and (4) for the use of students and representatives of companies and unions, it maintains a comprehensive reference library in its quarters in Culbertson Hall on the campus. As a result of these varied activities, the Section publishes a series of bulletins and circulars.

The work and program of the Section is guided by the Committee of the Industrial Relations Section consisting of Trustees appointed by the Board and faculty members appointed by the President.
STUDENT LIFE

Student Houses. The four Student Houses are situated on the California Street side of the campus. Planned in the Mediterranean style to harmonize with the Athenæum, they were, like the latter building, designed by Mr. Gordon B. Kaufmann. While the four houses constitute a unified group, each house is a separate unit providing accommodations for about seventy-five students; each has its own dining-room and lounge, but all are served from a common kitchen.

All four houses have attractive inner courts surrounded by portales. Most of the rooms are single, but there is a limited number of rooms for two. All the rooms are simply but adequately and attractively furnished. The buildings are so planned that within each of the four houses there are groupings of rooms for from twelve to twenty students, with a separate entry and toilet and kitchenette facilities for each.

The completion of this group of four residence halls marks the initial step in a plan to meet the housing and living problems of undergraduate students. The plan calls eventually for eight residence halls. Each of the four present houses has its own elected officers and is given wide powers in the matter of arranging its own social events, preserving its own traditions, and promoting the general welfare of the house. The houses are under the general supervision and control of a member of the Faculty known as the Master of the Student Houses.

By action of the Board of Trustees, all undergraduate students are expected to live in the Student Houses unless permission is given by one of the Deans to live elsewhere. This permission will be given only when there are reasons of emergency or when there are no longer any vacancies in the Houses. Since the demand for rooms may exceed the supply, newly entering students are advised to file room applications immediately upon being notified by the Registrar of admission to the Institute.

Throop Club. The Throop Club is designed to provide for non-resident students the same sort of focus for undergraduate life that the Student Houses provide for resident students. The Throop Club has its own elected officers and committees and carries on a full program of social and other activities. The Throop Club lounge, made possible by the generosity of a group of friends of the Institute, provides a convenient gathering place on the campus and is the center of Throop Club activities. For non-resident students, membership in the Throop Club greatly facilitates participation in undergraduate social life and intramural sports.

Interhouse Activities. The presidents and vice-presidents of the four Student Houses and the Throop Club make up the Interhouse Committee, which determines matters of general policy for all five organizations. While each sponsors independent activities there is at least one joint dance held each year. The program of intramural sports is also carried on jointly. At present it
includes football, softball, cross-country, swimming, water polo, skiing, basketball, and handball.

Interhouse Scholarship Trophy. A trophy for annual competition in scholarship among the four Student Houses and the Throop Club has been provided by an anonymous donor. With the approval of the donor the trophy has been designated as a memorial to the late Colonel E. C. Goldsworthy who was Master of the Student Houses and commemorates his interest and effort in the field of undergraduate scholarship.

Associated Student Body. The undergraduate students are organized as the “Associated Students of the California Institute of Technology, Incorporated.” All students who pay their student body fees are automatically members of this organization, which deals with affairs of general student concern and with such matters as may be delegated to it by the faculty. Membership in the corporation entitles each student to (a) admission to all regular athletic or forensic contests in which Institute teams participate, (b) a subscription to The California Tech, (c) one vote in each corporate election, and (d) the right to hold a corporate office.

Board of Directors. The executive body of the corporation is the Board of Directors, which is elected by the members in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. The Board interprets the By-Laws, makes awards for athletic and extra-curricular activities, authorizes expenditures from the corporation funds, and exercises all other powers in connection with the corporation not otherwise delegated.

Board of Control. The Honor System is the fundamental principle of conduct of all students. More than merely a code applying to conduct in examinations, it extends to all phases of campus life. It is the code of behavior governing all scholastic and extra-curricular activities, all relations among students, and all relations between students and faculty. The Honor System is the outstanding tradition of the student body, which accepts full responsibility for its operation. The Board of Control, which is composed of elected representatives from each of the four undergraduate classes, is charged with interpreting the Honor System. If any violations should occur, the Board of Control considers them and may recommend appropriate disciplinary measures to the faculty.

Faculty-Student Relations. Faculty-student coordination and cooperation with regard to campus affairs is secured through periodic joint meetings of the Faculty Committee on Student Relations, and the Board of Directors and the Board of Control of the Student Body. These conferences serve as a clearing house for suggestions as to policy, organization, etc., originating with either students or faculty.

Athletics. The California Institute maintains a well-rounded program of athletics and schedules inter-collegiate events with various neighboring institutions.

The California Institute, having acquired the right to purchase a portion of Tournament Park through a recent city election, plans to expand its athletic facilities available to the student. A baseball stadium, championship tennis courts, a football field, and a standard outdoor track are now available, and as time and construction permit, other facilities will be offered.
The Institute sponsors an increasingly important program of intramural athletics. There is spirited competition among the five groups composed of the Student Houses and the Throop Club for the possession of three trophies. The Interhouse Trophy is awarded annually to the group securing the greatest number of points in intramural competition during the year. The Varsity and Freshman Rating Trophy is presented to the group having the greatest number of men participating in varsity and freshman athletics. The third trophy, "Discobolus," is a bronze replica of Myron's famous statue of the discus thrower. "Discobolus" is a challenge trophy, subject to competition in any sport. It remains in the possession of one group only so long as that group can defeat the challengers of any of the other groups.

Student Body Publications. The publications of the student body include a weekly paper, the California Tech; an annual, and a student handbook, which gives a survey of student activities and organizations and serves as a campus directory. These publications are staffed entirely by undergraduates. Through them ample opportunity is provided for any student who is interested in obtaining valuable experience not only in the journalistic fields of reporting and editing, but in the fields of advertising and business management as well.

Musical Activities. The Institute provides qualified directors and facilities for a band, orchestra, and glee club. The Musicale is an organization which encourages interest in and appreciation for classical recordings. The extensive record library of the Institute provides opportunity for cultivation of this interest and for the presentation of public programs.

Student Societies and Clubs. There is at the Institute a range of undergraduate societies and clubs wide enough to satisfy the most varied interests. The American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers all maintain active student branches.

The Institute has a chapter (California Beta) of Tau Beta Pi, the national scholarship honor society of engineering colleges. Each year the Tau Beta Pi chapter elects to membership students from the highest ranking eighth of the junior class and the highest fifth of the senior class.

The Institute also has a chapter of Pi Kappa Delta, the national forensic honor society. Members are elected annually from students who have represented the Institute in intercollegiate debate, or in oratorical or extempore speaking contests.

In addition to the national honorary fraternities there are four local honorary groups: the Beavers, membership in which is a recognition of service to the student body; the Varsity Club, which is composed of students who have earned letters in intercollegiate athletics; the Press Club, which elects members who are active in student publications; and the Drama Club, in which membership is conferred as an award for student dramatic talent.

Special interests and hobbies are provided for by the Chem Club, the Radio Club, and the Ski Club. The Christian Fellowship Group, Christian Science Group, Episcopal Group, and the Newman Club are organized on the basis of religious interests. The Walrus Club comprises a group interested in the discussion of questions of current national and international importance.
Student Shop. The Student Shop is located in one of the service buildings on the campus near the Student Houses. It was equipped by the Institute, largely through donations, and is operated by the students under faculty supervision. It has no connection with regular Institute activities, and exists solely as a place where qualified students may work on private projects that require machinery.

All students are eligible to apply for membership in the Student Workshop organization. These applications are acted upon by a governing committee of students, and this committee is charged with the responsibility of admitting only those who can demonstrate their competence in the operation of the machines in the shop. Yearly dues are collected to provide for maintenance and replacement.

Forensics. Institute debaters engage in an annual schedule of debates with other Southern California colleges, and take part annually in oratorical and extempro speaking contests. To encourage undergraduate forensics the English department offers a course in debate. During the second and third terms a special debating class for freshmen gives first-year men an opportunity to prepare for freshman debates. A number of intramural practice debates, and the annual oratorical contest for the Conger Peace Prize afford all men interested in public speaking an opportunity to develop their abilities.

Y.M.C.A. The California Institute Y.M.C.A. is a service organization whose purpose is to supplement a technical and scientific education with a program emphasizing social and religious values. The “Y” is one of the most active student organizations on the campus and welcomes as members all students taking an active part in its regular program of activities. The program includes weekly luncheon clubs, discussion groups, forums and lectures, student-faculty firesides, inter-collegiate conferences and work with local church groups. It also sponsors an annual freshman tea dance and cooperates in planning the New Student Camp. The “Y” services to the student body include a used textbook exchange, a tutoring service, a loan fund, an all-year calendar of student events and the use of the lounge and offices. The executive secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Wesley L. Hershey, is always available to help students with their personal problems.

Bookstore. The Student Store serving students, faculty and staff is located on the ground floor of Throop Hall. The store, which is owned and operated by the Institute, carries a complete stock of required books and supplies, many reference books and many extra-curricular items—athletic supplies, stationery, fountain pens, etc. Net income from operation of the store is used for undergraduate scholarships and for payment of a dividend to the Associated Students for student body activities.
PART TWO

Detailed Information for Present and Prospective Undergraduate and Graduate Students

Admission to the Freshman Class (page 106)
Admission to Upper Classes by Transfer (page 110)
Registration Regulations (page 113)
Scholastic Grading and Requirements (page 114)
Student Health and Physical Education (page 118)
Expenses (page 120)
Scholarships (page 123)
Student Aid (page 126)
Prizes (page 127)
General Regulations for Graduate Students (page 128)
Regulations for the Degree of Master of Science (page 130)
Regulations for the Engineer's Degree (page 132)
Regulations for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (page 133)
Graduate Scholarships, Fellowships, and Assistantships (page 143)
REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO UNDERGRADUATE STANDING

The academic year at the California Institute consists of one twelve-week term and two eleven-week terms, extending from late September until the middle of June. There are no summer sessions, except that graduate students are permitted to register for summer research. Undergraduates are admitted only once a year—in September.

I. ADMISSION TO THE FRESHMAN CLASS

Students are selected from the group of applicants on the basis of (a) high grades in certain required high school subjects, (b) results of the College Entrance Examination Board tests, and (c) a personal interview. The specific requirements in each of these groups are described below.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION. Two applications are needed. One, for admission, is made on a form furnished by the California Institute on request, and is returned directly to the Institute. The other, to take examinations, may be secured by writing to the College Entrance Examination Board either in Los Angeles or Princeton (see below).

Completed admission application blanks and high school records including courses that may be in progress must reach the Registrar's Office by February 1, 1950 if the applicant wishes to be sure that his record is satisfactory before he arranges to take the College Board tests. Admission applications may reach the Registrar's Office as late as March 1, 1950 from those who have already arranged to take the tests. The Institute cannot, however, be responsible in the event that an applicant who has paid his fee to the College Board must later be informed that his record is not acceptable.

Applicants living outside the continental limits of the United States must submit their credentials by November 1, 1949.

Records submitted by February 1 will ordinarily show the grades for only the first three years of high school. The applicant should make sure that a supplementary transcript showing the grades for the first semester of the senior year is sent as soon as these grades are available. He should likewise be sure to list in the space provided on the application blank the subjects he will take throughout the senior year.

Arrangements to take the tests must be made by writing to the College Entrance Examination Board in advance of the closing dates and according to the instructions listed below.

HIGH SCHOOL CREDITS. Each applicant must be thoroughly prepared in at least fifteen units of preparatory work, each unit representing one year's work in a given subject in an approved high school at the rate of five recitations weekly. Each applicant must offer all of the units in Group A and at least five and one-half units in Group B.
Group A:  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algebra</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plane Geometry</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigonometry</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States History and Government</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group B:  
Foreign Languages, Shop, additional English, Mathematics, Geology, Biology or other Laboratory Science, History, Drawing, Commercial subjects, etc. 5½

Applicants who offer for entrance a total of fifteen recommended units, but whose list of subjects is not in accord with this table, may be admitted at the discretion of the faculty, if they are successful in passing the general entrance examinations; but no applicant will be admitted whose preparation does not include English 2 units, algebra 1½ units, geometry 1 unit, trigonometry ½ unit, physics 1 unit, chemistry 1 unit. All entrance deficiencies must be made up before registration for the second year.

The Admissions Committee recommends that the applicant's high school course include at least two years of foreign languages, preferably Latin, a year of geology or biology, basic elementary shop work, and as much extra instruction in English grammar and composition as is available in the high school curriculum.

Each applicant is expected to show that he has satisfactorily completed the above-stated required preparation, by presenting a complete scholastic record from an approved school. This record must contain a list of courses in progress—if any—at the time the record is submitted.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS. In addition to the above credentials, all applicants for admission to the freshman class are required to take the following entrance examinations given by the College Entrance Examination Board: the scholastic aptitude test (morning program); the afternoon program consisting of achievement tests in Advanced Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry.

In 1950 these tests may be taken either on Saturday, January 14, or on Saturday, March 11. Most applicants will find themselves better prepared if they wait until the latter date. It is important to note, however, that no applicant can be considered for admission in 1950 who has not completed the tests by the March 11 date. No exception can be made to the rule that all applicants must take these tests and no substitution of other tests for those listed above can be permitted.

Full information regarding the examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board is contained in the Bulletin of Information which may be obtained without charge by writing to the appropriate address given below. The tests are given at a large number of centers, but should any applicant be located more than 65 miles from a test center, special arrangements will be made to enable him to take the tests nearer home.
Applicants who wish to take the examinations in any of the following states, territories, or foreign areas should address their inquiries by mail to College Entrance Examination Board, P. O. Box 2416, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles 54, California:

Arizona
California
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon
Utah
Washington
Wyoming
Territory of Hawaii
Province of Alberta
Province of British Columbia
Republic of Mexico
Australia
Pacific Islands, including
Japan and Formosa

Candidates applying for examination in any state or foreign area not given above should write to College Entrance Examination Board, P. O. Box 592, Princeton, New Jersey.

Applicants should be sure to state whether they will take the tests in January or March.

Each examination application submitted for registration must be accompanied by the examination fee of $12 which covers the Scholastic Aptitude Test and three Achievement Tests.

All examination applications and fees should reach the appropriate office of the Board not later than the dates specified below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Tests</th>
<th>For examination centers located</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 14, 1950</td>
<td>In the United States, Canada, the Canal Zone, Mexico, or the West Indies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 11, 1950</td>
<td>Outside the United States, Canada, the Canal Zone, Mexico, or the West Indies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 24, 1949</td>
<td>November 26, 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 18, 1950</td>
<td>January 21, 1950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examination applications received after these closing dates will be subject to a penalty fee of three dollars in addition to the regular fee.

Candidates are urged to send in their examination applications and fees to the Board as early as possible, preferably at least several weeks before the closing date, since early registration allows time to clear up possible irregularities which might otherwise delay the issue of reports. Under no circumstances will an examination application be accepted if it is received at a Board office later than one week prior to the date of the examination. No candidate will be permitted to register with the supervisor of an examination center at any time. Only properly registered candidates, holding tickets of admission to the centers at which they present themselves, will be admitted to the tests. Requests for transfer of examination center cannot be considered unless these reach the Board office at least one week prior to the date of the examination.

Please note that requests to take the examinations and all questions referring exclusively to the examinations are to be sent to the College Entrance Examination Board at the appropriate address as given above, and not to the California Institute.
PERSONAL INTERVIEW. A personal interview will, wherever possible, be arranged with each applicant unless the results of the entrance examinations show very definitely that he has not had sufficient preparation. These interviews will be held in the locality in which the applicant lives or is attending school. In some cases, applicants may be asked to travel short distances to a central point. Notices of interview appointments will be sent, and the applicant has no responsibility with regard to the interview until such notice is received.

NOTIFICATION OF ADMISSION. Final selections are ordinarily made and the applicants notified of their admission or rejection by June first. Upon receipt of a notice of admission an applicant should immediately send in the registration fee of $10.00, which covers the cost of the New Student Camp. See page 109. In the event of subsequent cancellation of application, the registration fee is not refundable unless cancellation is initiated by the Institute. Places in the entering class will not be held for more than ten days from the time an applicant could reasonably be expected to have received notice of acceptance. When the registration fee has been received, each accepted applicant will be sent a registration card which will entitle him to register, provided his physical examination is satisfactory. The registration card should be presented at the Dabney Hall Lounge on the date of registration.

Checks or money orders should be made payable to the California Institute of Technology.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION. Prior to acceptance for admission, each applicant is required to submit a report of physical examination on a form which will be sent him at the time he is notified of admission. It is the applicant's responsibility to have this form filled out by a Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) of his own choosing. See page 118. Admission is tentative pending such examination, and is subject to cancellation if the results of the examinations are unsatisfactory.

Vaccination at the time of the examination is a requirement. Students will not be admitted unless the physical examination form bears evidence of such vaccination.

NEW STUDENT CAMP. All undergraduate students entering the Institute for the first time, either as freshmen or as transfer students, are required to attend the New Student Camp as part of the regular registration procedure. This meeting occupies three days of registration week preceding the fall term, and is usually held at Camp Radford, a large well-equipped camp owned by the city of Los Angeles and located in the San Bernardino Mountains east of Redlands. The expenses of the camp are met in part by the $10 registration fee from new students and in part by a contribution of funds from the Institute.

A large number of faculty members and student leaders attend the camp. During the three-day program the new students hear what life at the Institute is like. They learn what is expected of them and what aids are available to them to help them live up to these expectations. Because of the comparatively small student body and the pressure of work once academic activity starts, it is important both to the student and to the Institute that new students become,
at the very beginning, part of a homogeneous group sharing a common understanding of purpose and a common agreement on intellectual and moral standards. The three days at the camp afford the best possible opportunity for achieving this necessary unity.

II. ADMISSION TO UPPER CLASSES BY TRANSFER FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The Institute admits to its upper classes (i.e., sophomore year and beyond) a limited number of able men who have made satisfactory records at other institutions of collegiate rank. In general only students whose grades, especially those in mathematics and science, are above average can expect to be permitted to take the entrance examinations.

A student who is admitted to the upper classes pursues a full course in one of the options in engineering or in science, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. The Institute has no special students. Men are admitted either as freshmen in accordance with the regulations set forth on pages 106-109 or as upper classmen in the manner described below. Those who have pursued college work elsewhere, but whose preparation is such that they have not had the substantial equivalent of the following freshman subjects, English, mathematics, physics and chemistry, will be classified as freshmen and must be admitted as such. (See freshman admission requirements on pages 106-109.) They may, however, receive credit for the subjects which have been completed in a satisfactory manner.

A minimum residence at the Institute of one scholastic year is required of all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science. See page 116.

An applicant for admission must present a transcript of his record to date showing in detail the character of his previous training and the grades received both in high school and college. In addition, he should file an application for admission; the necessary blanks for this will be forwarded from the Registrar’s office upon request, but only after transcripts are on file. Transcripts and applications must be on file by April 1. If the applicant is attending another college, a list of subjects in progress, to be completed by June, must accompany the transcript. A supplementary transcript, showing the grades of this work, must be filed as soon as possible after the grades are available.

Before their admission to the upper classes of the Institute all students are required to take entrance examinations in mathematics, physics, chemistry and English composition covering the work for which they desire credit, except that the examination in chemistry is required only of those desiring to pursue the course in science. Students must offer courses, both professional and general, substantially the same as those required in the various years at the Institute (see pages 154-167) or make up their deficiencies as soon as possible after admission. In case there is a question regarding either the quality or the extent of the previous work, examinations in the subjects concerned may be arranged.
It is not possible to answer general questions regarding the acceptability of courses taken elsewhere. The nature of the work at the Institute is such as to demand that all courses offered for credit be scrutinized individually. Even when a transcript of record is submitted it is not always possible to tell whether the courses taken are equivalent to our work. In case the standard of the work taken elsewhere is uncertain, additional examinations may be required before the question of credit is finally determined.

Applicants are advised to read the descriptions of the freshman and sophomore courses, particularly those in physics, mathematics, and chemistry, and to note that the work in freshman mathematics includes certain topics in differential and integral calculus. It is possible, however, for an able student to cover outside of class, the necessary work in integral calculus and thus prepare himself for the entrance examination and the sophomore course in mathematics.

Two examinations of a comprehensive character are offered in each of the three subjects, mathematics, physics and chemistry. One examination in each subject covers the work of the first year, the other examination that of the first and second years. Representative examination papers will be sent to approved applicants upon request. The English examination covers composition only and is the same, regardless of the level at which the applicant is seeking admission. The Institute courses for which those admitted will receive credit will be determined by the Committee on Admission to Upper Classes on the basis of their previous record and of the results of the examinations.

Applications will not be considered unless the applicant has had the substantial equivalent of all four of the following courses—mathematics, physics, chemistry and English—given at the California Institute at the first year level for sophomore standing, and at the first and second year levels for junior standing in the option of the applicant’s choice.

No fee is charged for the entrance examinations, but only those whose records are good will be permitted to write upon them.

Applicants should not come to the Institute expecting to be admitted to the examinations, without first receiving definite permission to take them.

The schedule for the three-hour examinations for admission to upper classes September 21, 1950, is as follows:

Mathematics .......... 9:00 a.m. .......... June 2, 1950
English ............... 1:00 p.m. .......... June 2, 1950
Physics ............... 9:00 a.m. .......... June 3, 1950
Chemistry ............. 1:00 p.m. .......... June 3, 1950

No other examinations for admission to upper classes will be given in 1950.

Applicants who have completed the substantial equivalent of the first three years, and wish to transfer to the senior class at the Institute, take the same examinations as are given to junior transfers. After they have been admitted, further examinations may be required if any doubt exists with regard to their previous preparation in any subject.
Applicants residing at a distance may take the examinations under the supervision of their local college authorities, provided definite arrangements are made well in advance. Arrangements for examinations in absentia should include a letter to the Registrar from the person directing the tests stating that the required supervision will be given.

The attention of students planning to transfer to junior or senior standing is called to the fact that, until they have satisfactorily completed three full terms of residence at the Institute, they are subject to the same scholastic requirements as are freshmen and sophomores. See pages 114-117. In addition, they should note that to be permitted to register for any science or engineering options during their junior and senior years they must meet the scholastic requirements of the divisions concerned. See page 116.

Physical examinations and vaccination are required as in the case of students entering the freshman class. See page 118. Admission is conditional upon a satisfactory report on the physical examination.

Transfer students are required to pay a registration fee of $10 upon notification of admission to the Institute. This fee covers the cost of the New Student Camp, which all those entering the Institute for the first time are required to attend. (See page 109.) In the event of subsequent cancellation of application, the registration fee is not refundable unless cancellation is initiated by the Institute.
REGISTRATION REGULATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Dates</th>
<th>Fees Payable</th>
<th>Instruction Begins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen and Transfer Students............ Sept. 21, 1950</td>
<td>Sept. 21, 1950</td>
<td>Sept. 26, 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upperclassmen and Graduate Students...... Sept. 25, 1950</td>
<td>Sept. 25, 1950</td>
<td>Sept. 26, 1950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fees for Late Registration

Registration is not complete until the student has filled out the necessary registration and class assignment cards for a program approved by his registration officer and has paid his tuition and other fees. A penalty fee of four dollars is assessed for failure to register on the scheduled date, and a similar fee is assessed for failure to pay fees within the specified dates.

Change of Registration

All changes in registration must be reported to the Registrar’s Office by the student. A fee of one dollar is assessed for any registration change made after the first week of classes, unless such change is made at the suggestion of an officer of the Institute. Registration changes are governed by the last dates for adding or dropping courses as shown on the Institute calendar.

General Regulations

Every student is expected to attend all classes and to satisfy the requirements in each of the courses in such ways as the instructor may determine.

Students are held responsible for any carelessness or wilful destruction or waste, and at the close of the year, or upon the severance of their connection with any part of the work of the Institute, are required to return immediately all locker keys and other Institute property.

It is taken for granted that students enter the Institute with serious purpose. The moral tone is exceptionally good; the honor system prevails in examinations, and in all student affairs. A student who is known to be exercising a harmful influence on the student life of the Institute may be summarily dismissed, whatever be his scholastic standing.

Auditing of Courses

Persons not regularly enrolled in the Institute may, with the consent of the instructor in charge of the course and the Chairman of the Division concerned, be permitted to audit courses upon payment of a fee in the amount of $10 per term, per lecture hour. Registration cards for auditing of courses may be obtained in the Registrar’s office. Regularly enrolled students and members of the Institute staff are not charged for auditing. No grades for auditors are turned in to the Registrar’s office, and no official record is kept of the result of the work done.
SCHOLASTIC GRADING AND REQUIREMENTS

SCHOLASTIC GRADING

The following system of grades is used to indicate the character of the student's work in his various subjects of study:

A denotes Excellent,
B denotes Good,
C denotes Satisfactory,
D denotes Poor,
E denotes Conditioned,
F denotes Failed,
inc denotes Incomplete

In giving the grade incomplete the "inc" must be followed by a letter indicating the grade of work and by a number in parenthesis indicating approximately the percentage of the work completed. When so reported the grade of "inc" may, in summing grades, be provisionally considered to correspond to such a number of credits as the Registrar shall determine; but if reported without these specifications it shall not be counted. The instructor's reason for giving the grade and the manner by which the incomplete may be removed must be entered in the space provided for that purpose.

It is recommended that the grade incomplete be given only in the case of sickness or other emergency which justifies the non-completion of the work at the usual time.

Conditioned indicates deficiencies other than incomplete that may be made up without actually repeating the subject. A grade of "D" is given when the work is completed.

An incomplete or a condition in any term's work must be removed during the next term in residence by the date fixed for the removal of conditions and incompletes. Each student receiving such grades should consult with his instructor at the beginning of his next term in residence. Any condition or incomplete not so removed automatically becomes a failure unless otherwise recommended in writing to the Registrar by the instructor prior to the date for removal of conditions and incompletes.

Failed means that credit may be secured only by repeating the subject, except that in special cases the Registration Committee may, with the instructor's approval, authorize a removal of an "F" by three 3-hour examinations. When a grade of "F" is removed either by repeating the work or by three 3-hour examinations, the instructor may award whatever grade he believes the student has earned. The new units, grade and credits appear on the record and are
added to the total to obtain grade-point average. (See below.) However, the
original grade of "F" also remains on the record, and the original units are
likewise included in computing grade-point average.

SCHOLASTIC REQUIREMENTS

All undergraduates and Master of Science candidates are required to meet
certain scholastic standards as outlined below. In addition, students who have
been reinstated to senior standing after having failed to make the required
number of credits in the junior year are subject to these scholastic require­
ments in the senior year.

Each course in the Institute is assigned a number of units corresponding to
the total number of hours per week devoted to that subject, including class­
work, laboratory, and the normal outside preparation.* Credits are awarded
on the basis of the number of units multiplied by four if the grade received
is "A," three if "B," two if "C," and one if "D"; thus, a student receiving a
grade of "B" in a twelve unit course receives 36 credits for this course.

Credits are not given for work in physical education or in assembly.

Grade-point average is computed by dividing the total number of credits
earned in a term or an academic year by the total number of units taken in the
Corresponding period. Units for which a grade of "F" has been received are
counted, even though the "F" may have subsequently been removed. (See
above.)

Ineligibility for registration. Any undergraduate student or Master’s candi­
date is ineligible to register:

(a) If he fails during any one term to obtain a grade-point average of at
least 1.30.

(b) If he fails to obtain a grade-point average of at least 1.90 for the
academic year. A student who has completed at least three full terms of resi­
dence at the Institute and has been registered for his senior or Master’s year
shall no longer be subject to the requirement that he make a grade-point aver­
age of at least 1.90 for the academic year except that a student who is rein­
stated to enter the senior year is subject to this requirement during his senior
year. Seniors and Master’s candidates are subject to the requirement that they
must receive a grade-point average of at least 1.30 each term to be eligible for
subsequent registration. (Special note should be made of the graduation re­
quirement described below.)

(c) An undergraduate student is ineligible to register for any term if he
fails during the preceding term to remove a deficiency in physical education
from an earlier term.

A student ineligible for registration because of failure to meet the require­
ments stated in the preceding paragraphs may, if he desires, submit imme­

*The units used at the California Institute may be reduced to semester hours by multiplying the
Institute units by the fraction 2/3. Thus a twelve unit course taken throughout the three terms of
an academic year would total thirty-six Institute units or eight semester hours. If the course were
taken for only one term, it would be the equivalent of 2.6 semester hours.
diately to the Registrar a petition for reinstatement, giving any reasons that may exist for his previous unsatisfactory work and stating any new conditions that may lead to better results. Each such application will be considered on its merits. A reinstated student who again fails to fulfill the scholastic requirements for registration will be granted a second reinstatement only under very exceptional conditions.

**Deficiency.** Any freshman, sophomore, or new transfer student who fails to receive at least 72 credits during any one term will be required to report to the Dean before registering and may be requested to withdraw from all extracurricular activities and outside employment or reduce the number of subjects he is carrying sufficiently to enable him to meet the scholastic requirements in succeeding terms.

**Departmental regulations.** Any student whose grade-point average (credits divided by units) is less than 1.9 in the subjects listed under his division may, at the discretion of his department, be refused permission to continue the work of that option. (See note at head of each option in schedules of undergraduate courses, for special departmental applications of this rule.) Such disbarment, however, does not prevent the student from continuing in some other option provided permission is obtained, or from repeating courses to raise his average in his original option.

**Graduation requirement.** To qualify for graduation a student must complete the prescribed work in some one option of the course in engineering or of the course in science with a grade point average of 1.9.

**Residence requirement.** All transfer students who are candidates for the Bachelor of Science degree must complete at least one full year of residence in the undergraduate school at the Institute immediately preceding the completion of the requirements for graduation. At least ninety of the units taken must be in subjects in professional courses. A full year of residence is interpreted as meaning the equivalent of registration for three terms of not less than 49 units each.

**Honor standing.** At the close of each academic year the Committee on Honors and Awards awards Honor Standing to fifteen or twenty students in each of the three classes remaining in residence. These awards are based on the scholastic records of the students. Any holder of such an award who in any subsequent term fails to maintain a scholastic standard set by the Committee loses his honor standing for the remainder of the academic year.

Honor Standing entitles the student to such special privileges and opportunities as excuse from some of the more routine work, instruction in "honor sections," and admittance to more advanced subjects and to research work, but a student in Honor Standing may not be admitted to an honor section in a particular subject unless he has obtained a grade of "B" or better in the work prerequisite to that subject.

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*The curriculum of the Institute is organized under six divisions, as follows:
Division of Physics, Mathematics, and Astronomy.
Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.
Division of Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering, and Aeronautics.
Division of the Geologic Sciences.
Division of Biology.
Division of the Humanities.*
A student will be graduated with honor who has received on the average throughout his course 130 credits per term which result from grades of "A" and "B" exclusively, provided also that he achieves such an average in the senior year. In addition, a student may be graduated with honor under joint recommendation of his department and the Committee on Honors and Awards, and approval of the Faculty.

Term examinations will be held in all subjects unless the instructor in charge of any subject shall arrange otherwise. No students will be exempt from these examinations. Permission to take a term examination at other than the scheduled time will be given only in the case of sickness or other emergency and upon the approval of the instructor in charge and of one of the Deans. A form for applying for such permission may be obtained in the Registrar's Office. Another form must be filled out when conflicts exist in a student's examination schedule. It is the student's responsibility to report the conflict to the instructor in charge of one of the conflicting examinations and to request the instructor to leave a copy of the examination in the Registrar's Office to be given at the time and place scheduled for conflict examinations.

Excess or less than normal units. Applications for registration in excess of the prescribed number of units, or for less than 33 units, must be approved by the Registration Committee.

Leave of absence. Leave of absence involving non-registration for one or more terms must be sought by written petition to the Registration Committee, and the student must indicate the length of time, and the reasons, for which absence is requested. In case of brief absences from any given exercise, arrangements must be made with the instructor in charge.

Selection of course and option. Students who wish to enter one of the options in science must select their options and notify the Registrar's Office thereof shortly before the close of the freshman year. Students who enter the engineering course may postpone selection of option until shortly before the close of the sophomore year.

CANDIDACY FOR THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE

A student must file with the Registrar a declaration of his candidacy for the degree of Bachelor of Science on or before the first Monday of November preceding the date at which he expects to receive the degree. His record at the end of that term must show that he is not more than 21 units behind the requirement in the regular work of his course as of that date. All subjects required for graduation, with the exception of those for which the candidate is registered during the last term of his study, must be completed by the second Monday of May preceding commencement.
STUDENT HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

All undergraduate students are required to participate in some form of physical training for at least one hour a day three days a week. This requirement may be satisfied by engaging in organized sports, which include both intercollegiate and intramural athletics, or by regular attendance at physical training classes.

During 1949-50, men over 24 years of age by the opening date of the academic year, and Juniors and Seniors who have had a year of active service in any branch of the Armed Forces, (exclusive of the time spent in educational programs) may be excused from the requirement of physical education by action of the Physical Education Committee. It is the responsibility of students who wish to be excused and who are eligible under these rulings to make application for excuse at the Athletic Office.

For Graduate Students there is no required work in physical education, but opportunities are provided for recreational exercise.

HEALTH SERVICE

A. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AND VACCINATION

All admissions to the California Institute, whether graduate or undergraduate, are conditional until a report of physical examination has been approved by the Director of Student Health. A form on which the report is to be made is mailed to applicants at the time they are notified of acceptance. This form is to be filled out and signed by a licensed Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) of the applicant's own choosing. Payment for this service is the applicant's responsibility. Vaccination against smallpox is required at the time of the examination. Applicants who refuse to be vaccinated will be denied admission.

B. HEALTH FEE

Each undergraduate and graduate student will pay a health fee of fifteen dollars ($15.00) per academic year, $4.00 of which is paid toward the Emergency Hospitalization Fund.

C. EMERGENCY HOSPITALIZATION FUND

The following regulations have been established with respect to the Emergency Hospitalization Fund:

1. The funds derived from the Emergency Hospitalization fee will be deposited at interest in a special account known as the Emergency Hospitalization Fund. The Institute will be the custodian of the fund. Money in this fund shall not be used for any other purpose than for the payment of hospital, surgical and medical expenses, including Institute infirmary charges. Whether a case is one within the scope of the Emergency Hospitalization Fund will be decided by the Director of Student Health.

The Emergency Hospitalization Fund is not applicable to accidents away from the grounds of the Institute, unless these occur in authorized activities of the Institute.

2. In cases falling within the scope of the Emergency Hospitalization Fund, necessary care will be allowed for a period not to exceed one week. Other necessary hospital expenses during this period of one week, such as the use of operating-room, surgical supplies and
dressings, laboratory service, etc., will be allowed. The total allowance for hospital care and other necessary hospital expenses shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Payment of surgical fees, anesthetic fees and necessary special nursing fees will also be allowed whenever possible, provided that the total amount of payments inclusive of hospital care and hospital expenses shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The amount to be contributed from the Fund in any particular case shall be decided by the Faculty Committee on Student Health.

3. The Fund is not available for those students who require, after leaving the hospital, further attention or special equipment. No distinction will be made between injuries incurred in athletics or otherwise, in judging whether the case is an emergency or not, or the extent to which expenses will be paid out of the Fund.

4. Whenever the expenses for emergency care in any one fiscal year are less than the total collected in fees for that year, the balance of money remaining shall be kept in the Emergency Hospitalization Fund, and shall remain deposited at interest to increase for the benefit of the Fund. A balance kept over from one year will be used to render emergency medical and surgical aid to the students in later years. It is hoped that the plan can be liberalized by the building up of the Fund in this manner.

5. The Emergency Hospitalization Fund does not provide for the families of graduate or undergraduate students.

6. Donations to the Emergency Hospitalization Fund will be gratefully received.

7. The Faculty Committee on Student Health supervises, and authorizes, expenditures by the Fund. All questions regarding the administration of this Fund are to be referred to this Committee. The Committee will review the facts of every emergency case, and may, if it feels it desirable, recommend an extension of payments in excess of the maximum amounts prescribed in Section 2 above for specific purposes cited by the Committee.

D. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PATIENT

The responsibility for securing adequate medical attention in any contingency, whether an emergency or not, is solely that of the patient. This is the case whether the student is residing on or off the campus. Apart from providing the opportunity for free consultation with the Institute Physician at his office on the Institute grounds, during his office hours, and for free service from the registered nurse during her office hours, the Institute bears no responsibility for providing medical attention in case of illness.

Any expenses incurred in securing medical advice and attention in any case are entirely the responsibility of the patient. Six beds are available for cases not requiring extensive Hospital care.
EXPENSES

The following is a list of student expenses at the California Institute of Technology for the academic year 1949-50, together with the dates on which the various fees are due. These charges are subject to change at the discretion of the Institute. In addition to the total amount given, a student must purchase his books and supplies, which will amount to approximately $65 for the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Due</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upon notification of admission</td>
<td>Registration Fee</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At time contract for</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student House reservation is signed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or at time of registration for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off-campus students</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Deposit</td>
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<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept. 22, 1949: Freshmen and transfer</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>students</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept. 26, 1949: All others</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuition, 1st term</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st installment of Board and Room</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21 meals per week</td>
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<td>104.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Term Incidental Fees for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undergraduates:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Student Body Dues</td>
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<td>4.50</td>
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<td>Subscription to California Tech for</td>
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<td>1.50</td>
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<td>1949-50</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Hospitalization Fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locker Rent, 1st Term</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parking Fee, 1st Term</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student House Dues, 1st Term</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
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<td>First Term Incidental Fees for</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graduates:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Hospitalization Fee</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15 meals per week</td>
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<td>21 meals per week</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 meals per week</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Term Incidental Fees for</td>
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<tr>
<td>undergraduates:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associated Student Body Dues</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 meals per week</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 meals per week</td>
<td>92.35</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
March 27, 1950 .......... Tuition, 3rd Term ................................................. 200.00

5th installment of Board and Room

21 meals per week ..... 89.88
15 meals per week ..... 86.75

Third Term Incidental Fees for undergraduates:

Associated Student Body Dues ........................... 5.754
Locker Rent, 3rd Term ............................... 1.096
Parking Fee, 3rd Term ............................... 1.506
Student House Dues, 3rd Term ............................. 4.00

May 1, 1950 ............. 6th installment of Board and Room

21 meals per week ..... 110.04
15 meals per week ..... 104.10

TOTAL FOR ACADEMIC YEAR (less deposits, optional items and Registration Fee)

A. Without Board and Room

Tuition ............................. 600.00
Health Fee ............................. 15.00
Student Body Dues ............................. 17.50
Total ............................. 632.50

B. With Board and Room

21-meal plan

As under (A) ..................... 632.50
Board and Room ..................... 627.62
Student House Dues ..................... 12.00
Total ............................. 1272.12

15-meal plan

As under (A) ..................... 632.50
Board and Room ..................... 602.00
Student House Dues ..................... 12.00
Total ............................. 1246.50

Tuition Fees for fewer than normal number of units:

Over 32 units ........................................ Full Tuition
32 to 25 units ........................................ $150 per term
24 to 10 units ....................................... $6 per unit per term
Minimum per term ....................................... $60.00

Withdrawals: Students withdrawing from the Institute during the first three weeks of a term, for reasons deemed satisfactory to the Institute, are entitled to a refund of tuition fees paid, less a reduction of 20% and a pro rata charge for time in attendance.

(1) Paid by all freshmen and transfer students (veteran and non-veteran); constitutes fee to cover expense of New Student Camp. Not refundable if admission cancelled by applicant.

(2) $15 required from veterans inasmuch as laboratory breakage is reimbursed under Public Laws 16 and 346.

(3) Rate for rooms will be adjusted for those assigned to rooms with double bunks. Rates for room and board subject to revision prior to beginning of any term upon notice to students.

(4) If applicable, 20c Federal Tax on admissions is added to Student Body dues per term. Not chargeable under Public Laws 16 or 346.

(5) Required of all students (veteran and non-veteran).

(6) Optional.

(7) Although the Institute charges full tuition for over 32 units, the Veterans Administration requires a minimum of 36 units for full subsistence allotments.

(8) Pro rata refunds are allowed students who are drafted (not volunteers) at any time in the term provided the period in attendance is insufficient to entitle student to receive final grades.
EMERGENCY HOSPITALIZATION FEE

The emergency hospitalization fee, payable by each student at the beginning of each year, provides a certain amount of hospitalization and medical and surgical care in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Board of Trustees and administered by the Institute Physician and the Faculty Committee on Student Health (see pages 118-119).

ASSOCIATED STUDENT BODY FEE

The Associated Student Body Fee of $16.00 is payable by all undergraduate students. This fee is used for the support of athletics, the BIG T, and any other student activity that the Board of Directors of the Associated Students of the California Institute of Technology may deem necessary. The subscription to the CALIFORNIA TECH, $1.50 each year, is collected from every undergraduate.

TELEPHONE FEE

Those living in the Student Houses will be charged a fee of $1.50 per term to cover cost of House telephones.

GENERAL DEPOSIT

Each student is required to make a general deposit of $25, to cover possible loss and/or damage of Institute property used in connection with his work in regular courses of study. Upon his graduation or withdrawal from the Institute, any remaining balance of the deposit will be refunded.

STUDENT HOUSES

Students in the Houses must supply their own blankets but bed linen and towels are furnished and laundered by the Institute.

Application for rooms in the Student Houses may be made by addressing the Master of Student Houses.

SPECIAL FEES

Students in the jet-propulsion option of Aeronautics and Mechanical Engineering pay $100 an academic year in addition to the regular $600 tuition fee.

Students taking the Spring Field Trip in Geology (Ge 122) and the Summer Field Geology course (Ge 123) are charged for travel at an estimated rate of one-cent per automobile mile plus reasonable subsistence expense.

The fee for auditing courses (see page 113) is $10 per term, per lecture hour.

UNPAID BILLS

All bills owed the Institute must be paid when due. Any student whose bills are delinquent may be refused registration for the term following that in which the delinquency occurs. Students who have not made satisfactory arrangements regarding bills due by the date of graduation will be refused graduation.
SCHOLARSHIPS, STUDENT AID, AND PRIZES*

FRESHMAN SCHOLARSHIPS

A number of freshman scholarships covering all tuition or part tuition are awarded each year to members of the incoming freshman class. A few scholarships in excess of tuition are awarded to outstanding applicants. The recipients of scholarships are selected by the Committee on Honors and Awards from the candidates who have stood sufficiently high on the entrance examinations and have otherwise satisfied the entrance requirements of the Institute.

The scholarships are awarded to the extent of available funds where financial need is demonstrated. Awards are made on the basis of all the information available in regard to the applicants—the results of their examinations, their high school records and recommendations, the statements submitted as to their student activities and outside interests, and the result of personal interviews where these are possible. Applications for scholarships should be made on a form which may be obtained by writing to the Registrar or calling at the office. Scholarship forms should be submitted at the same time as is the entrance application. Funds for these scholarships are provided in large part by the income from the various scholarship funds described below and by other gifts for scholarships.

Recipients of these scholarships are expected to maintain a reasonably good standing in their academic work during the year for which the scholarship is granted. If the recipient fails to maintain such an academic standing, or if, in the opinion of the Committee, the recipient in any other way has failed to justify the confidence placed in him, the Committee on Honors and Awards may cancel the scholarship for the balance of the academic year.

UPPER CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS

Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors are considered for scholarships if need is demonstrated and if they have attained a certain academic rank—usually the top quarter of their respective classes—which is set each year by the Committee on Honors and Awards. The rank is determined in the light of the probable demand and of the funds available. Scholarships are for full tuition or part tuition. Students who are academically qualified to make application will be notified and may obtain an application form from the Registrar's Office. The completed forms must be submitted during the first week of the fall term.

It is expected that students to whom awards are made will maintain a high standard of scholarship and conduct. Failure to do so at any time during the school year may result in the termination of the award.

Funds for these scholarships, as well as for Freshman Scholarships, are provided in large part from the special scholarship funds named below.

*For further information on Graduate Scholarships and Fellowships see page 146.
Drake Scholarships: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Drake of Pasadena have made provision for an annual scholarship available for a graduate of the high schools of St. Paul, Minnesota, and a similar annual scholarship available for a graduate of the high school of Bend, Oregon. If there are no such candidates, the Institute may award the scholarships elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, by a Trust Agreement of July 23, 1927, also established the Alexander McClurg Drake and Florence W. Drake Fellowship and Scholarship Fund, the income of which may be used for fellowships and scholarships as determined by the Board of Trustees of the Institute.

Harriet Harvey and Walter Humphry Scholarships: The late Miss Harriet Harvey and the late Mrs. Emily A. Humphry made provision for two scholarships. The first of these, the Harriet Harvey Scholarship, is to be awarded preferably to a well-qualified candidate from the state of Wisconsin. If there is no such candidate, the Institute may award the scholarship elsewhere.

The second, the Walter Humphry Scholarship, is to be awarded preferably to a well-qualified candidate from the state of Iowa. If there is no such candidate, the Institute may award the scholarship elsewhere.

Dabney Scholarships: Mrs. Joseph B. Dabney has made provision for an annual scholarship or scholarships to be awarded at the discretion of the Institute to some member or members of the undergraduate student body. The recipients are designated Dabney Scholars.

Elizabeth Thompson Stone Scholarship: Miss Elizabeth Thompson Stone of Pasadena established, by her will, a scholarship known as the Elizabeth Thompson Stone Scholarship.

Blacker Scholarships: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roe Blacker of Pasadena, in 1923, established the Robert Roe Blacker and Nellie Canfield Blacker Scholarship and Research Endowment Fund. A portion of the income of this fund, as determined by the Board of Trustees, may be used for undergraduate scholarships.

Meridan Hunt Bennett Scholarships and Fellowships: Mrs. Russell M. Bennett of Minneapolis, in January, 1946, made a gift of approximately $50,000 to the Institute to constitute the Meridan Hunt Bennett Fund, as a memorial to her son, Meridan Hunt Bennett, a former student at the Institute. The income of this fund is to be used to maintain scholarships and fellowships which shall be awarded to undergraduate and graduate students of the Institute, the holders of such scholarships and fellowships to be known as Meridan Hunt Bennett Scholars, in the case of undergraduates, and Meridan Hunt Bennett Fellows, in the case of graduates.

David Lindley Murray Educational Fund: Mrs. Katherine Murray of Los Angeles, by her will, established the David Lindley Murray Educational Fund, the income to be expended in assisting worthy and deserving students to obtain education, particularly in engineering courses.

Brayton Wilbur-Thomas G. Franck Scholarship: Mr. Brayton Wilbur and Mr. Thomas G. Franck of Los Angeles, have established the Brayton Wilbur-Thomas G. Franck Scholarship Fund, the income to be used for a scholarship for a deserving student at the Institute.
Blumenthal Scholarship in Physics: Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Blumenthal of Los Angeles, have recently made provision for a scholarship in Physics in memory of their son, William David Blumenthal, a member of the class of 1942, who served as a member of the armed forces and lost his life in the European Theater of Operations. Preference in the awarding of this scholarship is to be given to a deserving applicant from the Los Angeles High School.

Amie S. Kennedy Scholarship: Mrs. Amie S. Kennedy of Los Angeles, in December, 1945, made possible a scholarship for a worthy student, or for two or more students, as the Institute may determine.

Thomas Hunt Morgan Scholarship: The Thomas Hunt Morgan Scholarship is named in honor of the famous geneticist and Nobel Laureate who established the Division of Biology at the California Institute of Technology. It is a full-tuition scholarship, that may be awarded to an entering freshman who indicates an interest in Biology. The recipient is, however, under no obligation to elect the Biology option during his student career at the Institute.

Seeley W. Mudd Scholarship: Mr. Seeley G. Mudd has established at the Institute a tuition scholarship of $600 a year available on a competitive basis to all third and fourth year undergraduates in the Biology Option who plan to enter medical school or to work toward a Ph.D. degree in a field of biological science related to medicine. This scholarship will be awarded on the basis of: (1) the scholastic achievements of candidates during their first two years at the Institute (2) reports and recommendations of faculty members under whom the candidates have studied and (3) a competitive examination given by the Division of Biology (on May 20, 1950). Applications for the academic year 1950-51 should be submitted by May 15, 1950 to the Chairman, Division of Biology.

La Verne Noyes Scholarships: Under the will of the late La Verne Noyes, of Chicago, funds are provided for paying the tuition, in part or in full, of deserving students needing this assistance to enable them to procure a university or college training. This is to be done without regard to differences of race, religion, or political party, but only for those who shall be citizens of the United States of America and either

First, shall themselves have served in the army or navy of the United States in the war into which our country entered on the 6th day of April, 1917, and were honorably discharged from such service, or

Second, shall be descended by blood from some one who has served in the army or navy of the United States in said war, and who either is still in said service or whose said service in the army or navy was terminated by death or an honorable discharge.

The recipients are designated La Verne Noyes Scholars.

Management Club of California Institute of Technology Scholarship: The Management Club at the Institute has established a tuition scholarship to be awarded to an undergraduate student selected by the Faculty Committee On Honors and Awards.

In addition to the foregoing named scholarships, there is a Scholarship Endowment Fund made up of gifts of various donors.
The Institute has the following loan funds, from the income, and in certain cases the principal, of which it makes loans to students for the purpose of aiding them to pursue their education:

The Olive Cleveland Loan Fund—established by Miss Olive Cleveland.

The Howard R. Hughes Loan Fund—established by the gift of Mr. Howard R. Hughes.

The Raphael Herman Loan Fund—established by the gift of Mrs. Raphael Herman.

The Noble Loan and Scholarship Fund—given by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Noble of Pasadena.

The Thomas Jackson Memorial Loan Fund—established in 1932 by Mr. and Mrs. Willard C. Jackson in memory of their son Thomas Jackson, a member of the sophomore class of that year who died during the fall, at the beginning of a very promising career.

The Roy W. Gray Fund.

The James R. Page Loan Fund.

The David Joseph Macpherson Fund, given by Miss Margaret V. Macpherson in memory of her father, David J. Macpherson.

The John McMorris Loan Fund—established by the gift of an anonymous donor as a memorial to John McMorris, a graduate of the Institute and a member of the Institute Staff, who lost his life while engaged in defense research work conducted by the Institute for the Armed Forces.

The Scholarship and Loan Fund which has been constituted by gifts from a number of donors.

The Albert H. Stone Education Fund in Los Angeles has made available to the Institute from time to time funds for loans to students of the Institute.

The Institute tries to help students to find suitable employment when they cannot continue their education without thus supplementing their incomes. The requirements of the courses at the Institute are so exacting, however, that under ordinary circumstances students who are entirely or largely self-supporting should not expect to complete a regular course satisfactorily in the usual time. It is highly inadvisable for freshman students to attempt to earn their expenses. Students wishing employment are advised to write, before coming to the Institute, to the Director of Placements.

The Institute, in cooperation with the Alumni Association, maintains a Placement Office, under the direction of a member of the Faculty. With the services of a full-time secretary, this office assists graduates and undergradu-
ates to find employment. Students, both graduate and undergraduate, wanting part-time employment during the school year or during vacations, should register at the Placement Office. Assistance will be given whenever possible in securing employment for summer vacations. Graduates who are unemployed or desire improvement in their positions should register at the Placement Office.

It should be understood that the Institute assumes no responsibility in obtaining employment for its graduates, although the Placement Office will make every effort to find employment for those who wish to make use of this service.

PRIZES

THE CONGER PEACE PRIZE

The Conger Peace Prize was established in 1912 by the Reverend Everett L. Conger, D.D., for the promotion of interest in the movement toward universal peace, and for the furtherance of public speaking. The annual income from $1,000 provides for a first and a second prize to be awarded at a public contest and announced at Commencement. The contest is under the direction of representatives of the Division of the Humanities.

THE FREDERIC W. HINRICHS, JR., MEMORIAL AWARD

The Board of Trustees of the California Institute of Technology established the Frederic W. Hinrichs, Jr. Memorial Award in memory of the man who served for more than twenty years as Dean and Professor at the Institute. In remembrance of his honor, courage, and kindness, the award bearing his name is made annually to the senior who, in the judgment of the undergraduate Deans, throughout his undergraduate years at the Institute has made the greatest contribution to the welfare of the student body and whose qualities of character, leadership, and responsibility have been outstanding. At the discretion of the Deans, more than one award or none may be made in any year. The award, presented at Commencement without prior notification, consists of $100 in cash, a certificate, and a suitable memento.

THE MARY A. EARL MCKINNEY PRIZE IN ENGLISH

The Mary A. Earl McKinney Prize in English was established in 1946 by Samuel P. McKinney, M.D., of Los Angeles, a graduate in Civil Engineering of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, class of 1884, as a memorial to his mother. It is provided for by the annual income from $3,500.

The contest for this prize is designed to cultivate proficiency in English. Eligibility is limited to the junior and senior classes. Any contestant in his junior year who has not won a prize may again be a contestant in his senior year. Each year the department of English announces the subject for an essay which shall be based on certain prescribed books. The several students submitting the best essays engage in a final discussion before a group of judges, who award a first and a second prize, each consisting of a sum of money and a trophy in the form of a valuable book. Each of the other final contestants also receives such a trophy. The awards are announced at Commencement.
INFORMATION AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

I. REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO GRADUATE STANDING

1. The Institute offers graduate work leading to the following degrees: Master of Science after a minimum of one year of graduate work; the degrees of Aeronautical Engineer, Chemical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Geological Engineer, Geophysical Engineer, and Mechanical Engineer, after a minimum of two years of graduate work; and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

2. To be admitted to graduate standing an applicant must in general have received a bachelor’s degree representing the completion of an undergraduate course in science or engineering substantially equivalent to one of the options offered by the Institute. He must, moreover, have attained such a scholastic record and, if from another institution, must present such recommendations as to indicate that he is fitted to pursue with distinction advanced study and research. In some cases examinations may be required.

3. Application for admission to graduate standing should be made to the Dean of Graduate Studies, on a form obtained from his office. Admission to graduate standing will be granted only to a limited number of students of superior ability, and application should be made as early as possible. In general, admission to graduate standing is effective for enrollment only at the beginning of the next academic year. If the applicant’s preliminary training has not been substantially that given by the four-year undergraduate options at the Institute, he may be admitted subject to satisfactory completion of such undergraduate subjects as may be assigned. Admission sometimes may have to be refused solely on the basis of limited facilities in the department concerned. Students applying for assistantships or fellowships need not make separate application for admission to graduate standing. (See page 146). For requirements in regard to physical examination, see page 118.

4. Admission to graduate standing does not of itself admit to candidacy for a degree. Application for admission to candidacy for the degree desired must be made as provided in the regulations governing work for the degree.

5. Foreign students who are admitted to graduate standing may be required to confine their work during their first term of residence to undergraduate courses when this is necessary in order to familiarize the student with American teaching methods and vernacular English.

II. GRADUATE RESIDENCE

One term of residence shall consist of one term’s work of not less than 45 units of advanced work in which a passing grade is recorded. If less than 45 units are successfully carried, the residence will be regarded as shortened in
the same ratio; but the completion of a larger number of units in any one term will not be regarded as increasing the residence. See pages 131, 132, 135 for special requirements for residence.

Graduate students are encouraged to continue their research during the whole or a part of the summer, but in order that such work may count in fulfillment of the residence requirements, the student must file a registration card for such summer work in the office of the Registrar. Students who are registered for summer research but not for course work, will not in general be required to pay tuition therefor.

Graduate students expecting to receive a degree will be required to maintain their admission status until the degree is obtained, either by continuity of registration or on the basis of approved leave of absence. In case of lapse in graduate standing, readmission must be sought before the degree may be conferred. Registration is required for the term in which a degree is conferred, unless all requirements for the degree, including approval of the thesis, have been met earlier.

III. TUITION FEES

The tuition charge for all students registering for graduate work is $600 per academic year, (see page 122 for special fees in jet propulsion) payable in three installments at the beginning of each term. Graduate students who cannot devote full time to their studies are allowed to register only under special circumstances. Students desiring permission to register for less than 33 units should petition therefor on a blank obtained from the Registrar. If such reduced registration is permitted, the tuition is at the rate of $150 a term for 32 to 25 units, and at the rate of $6 a unit for less than 25 units, with a minimum of $60 a term. If the courses registered for do not correspond to the full educational facilities made available to the student, additional tuition will be charged.

The payment of tuition by graduate students is required (a) without reference to the character of the work of the student, which may consist in the prosecution of research, in independent reading, or in the writing of a thesis or other dissertation, as well as in attendance at regular classes; (b) without reference to the number of terms in which the student has already been in residence; and (c) without reference to the status of the student as an appointee of the Institute, except that members of the academic staff of rank of Instructor or higher are not required to pay tuition.

There is a fee of $15.00 per academic year to assist in defraying expenses for medical care and emergency hospitalization. (See page 118.) Each graduate student is required to make a general deposit of $25 to cover any loss of, or damage to Institute property used in connection with his work in regular courses of study. Upon completion of his graduate work, or upon withdrawal from the Institute, any remaining balance of the deposit will be refunded.

No degrees are awarded until all bills due the Institute have been paid.

In regard to fellowships and assistantships, see pages 146-148 of this catalogue. In addition, to students with high scholastic attainments there may be awarded graduate scholarships covering the whole or a part of the tuition fee. For such students loans also may be arranged, for which application should be made to the Student-Aid Committee.
B. REGULATIONS CONCERNING WORK FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE

I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

To receive the degree of Master of Science the student must complete in a satisfactory way the work indicated in the schedule of fifth-year courses (see pages 168-178) as well as in the schedule of the four-year course in science or in engineering, except that, in the case of students transferring from other institutions, equivalents will be accepted in subjects in which the student shows by examination or otherwise that he is proficient, and except in so far as substitutions may be approved by special vote of the committee in charge.

Senior students at the Institute desiring to return for a fifth year should consult with the representatives of the department in which they expect to do their major work, and apply for admission to work towards the master's degree on a form obtained from the Dean of Graduate Studies. Such students will be expected to present satisfactory scholarship qualifications, and to have demonstrated a capacity for doing advanced work.

All programs of study, and applications for admission to candidacy for the degree of Master of Science shall be in charge of the Committee on the Course in Science (in case the advanced work is to be in biology, chemistry, chemical engineering, geology, geophysics, mathematics, paleontology, or physics), or of the Committee on the Course in Engineering (in case the work is to be in civil, mechanical or electrical engineering, or aeronautics); and recommendations to the Faculty for the award of the degree shall be made by the appropriate one of these committees, all such actions being taken in general after consideration and recommendation by the department concerned.

A student before entering upon work for the degree of Master of Science should, after consultation with the department concerned, submit a plan of study (together with his previous record if he transfers from another institution), and make application to the committee in charge for acceptance as a candidate for that degree. Application forms for admission to candidacy for these degrees may be obtained from the Registrar, and must be submitted not later than the sixth week of the academic year in which the degree is to be granted.

II. REGISTRATION

1. The regulations governing registration and student responsibilities as given for undergraduate students on page 113 of the catalogue apply also to students working toward the master's degree.

2. Before registering, the graduate student should consult with members of the department in which he is taking his work to determine the studies which he can pursue to the best advantage.

3. A student will not receive credit for a course unless he is properly registered, and at the first meeting of each class should furnish the instructor with a regular assignment card for the course, obtained on registration.
4. Students registering for more than 50 units but less than 63 units in any term must have the approval of their department. Registration for more than 62 units must in addition have the approval of the Registration Committee.

5. In the case of a student registered for the degree of Master of Science or for an engineer's degree, and holding a position as graduate assistant, the actual number of hours per week required by his teaching or research services shall be deducted from the total number of units for which he might otherwise register. This number of units shall be determined by his Department.

III. SCHOLASTIC REQUIREMENTS

1. A minimum of 140 units of graduate residence at this Institute is required for the master's degree. All or any part of this residence may be acquired prior to the completion of the work for the bachelor's degree provided a total of fifteen terms of acceptable college work is completed. Courses used to fulfill requirements for the bachelor's degree may not be counted as graduate residence. A student will not, in general, be admitted to graduate standing until he has completed work equivalent to that required for the bachelor's degree.

2. Scholastic requirements for undergraduate students (see page 115) also apply to students working toward the master's degree. In meeting the graduation requirements as stated on page 116, the following rule will apply for master's degree candidates: only those courses shown on the candidacy blank and approved by the department representative shall be counted in figuring the grade-point average. Changes on the candidacy blank which are not initialed by the proper authority are not to be recognized. No course which appears on the candidacy blank and for which the candidate is registered may be removed after the last date for dropping courses as listed in the catalogue.

3. Candidates for the degree of Master of Science who have completed the senior year at the Institute are subject to the same regulations as are seniors, as listed on page 115.

4. Candidates for the degree of Master of Science who have completed their undergraduate work at other institutions are subject to the scholastic regulations applying to new transfer students as listed on pages 115-116.

5. Candidates for the master's degree in the Division of the Geological Sciences should familiarize themselves with, and are expected to meet, certain special requirements: foreign language, basic sciences, field geology, thesis. Detailed information may be obtained from the Division Secretary.

IV. THESIS

In the case of a required thesis two final copies must be filed with the Division concerned ten days before the degree is to be conferred. In the Department of Mathematics, a complete first draft of a thesis presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science must be submitted to the supervising instructor not later than six weeks before the date on which the degree is to be conferred. Instructions for the preparation of theses may be obtained from the office of the Dean of Graduate Studies.
C. REGULATIONS CONCERNING WORK FOR THE ENGINEER'S DEGREE

1. The work for an engineer's degree must consist of advanced studies and research in the field appropriate to the degree desired. It must conform to the special requirements established for the degree desired and should be planned in consultation with the members of the faculty concerned. Advanced studies are defined on page 135. Regulations governing registration will be found on page 134.

2. Residence. At least six terms of graduate residence subsequent to a baccalaureate degree equivalent to that given by the California Institute are required for an engineer's degree. Of these, at least the last three terms must be at the California Institute. It must be understood that these are minimum requirements, and students must often count on spending a somewhat longer time in graduate work.

Work for which a grade lower than C is received will not be accepted toward the final three terms of graduate residence for an engineer's degree. Work upon research and the preparation of a thesis must constitute in no case less than 45 units, and in most cases at least 70 units.

3. Admission to Candidacy. Before the end of the second week of the first term of the academic year in which the student expects to receive the degree he must file in the office of the Dean of Graduate Studies an application for admission to candidacy for the degree desired. Upon receipt of this application, the Dean, in consultation with the chairman of the appropriate division, will appoint a committee of three members of the faculty to supervise the student's work and to certify to its satisfactory completion. One of the members of the committee must be in a field outside of the student's major field of study. The student should then consult with this committee in planning the details of his work. The schedule of his work as approved by the committee shall be entered on the application form and shall then constitute a requirement for the degree. Changes in the schedule will not be recognized unless initialed by the proper authority. No course which appears on the approved schedule and for which the applicant is registered may be removed after the last date for dropping courses as listed in the catalogue.

The student will be admitted to candidacy for the degree when his supervising committee certifies.

(a) That all the special requirements for the desired degree have been met, with the exception that certain courses of not more than two terms in length may be taken after admission to candidacy.

(b) That the thesis research has been satisfactorily started and can probably be finished at the expected time.

Such admission to candidacy must be obtained by mid-term of the term in which the degree is to be granted.

4. Thesis. At least two weeks before the degree is to be conferred, each student is required to submit to the Dean of Graduate Studies two copies of a satisfactory individual thesis describing his research, including a one-page
digest or summary of the main results obtained. In form, the thesis must satisfy
the requirements for theses for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. (See page
137).

The use of "classified" research as thesis material for any degree will not
be permitted. Exceptions to this rule can be made only under special circum-
stances, and then only when approval is given by the Dean of Graduate Studies
before the research is undertaken.

Before submitting his thesis, the candidate must obtain written approval of
it by the chairman of the division and the members of his supervising com-
mittee, on a form obtained from the office of the Dean of Graduate Studies.

5. Examination. At the option of the department representing the field
in which the degree is desired a final examination may be required. This ex-
amination would be conducted by a board to be appointed by the candidate's
supervising committee.

Special Requirements for the Degree of Electrical Engineer

To be recommended for the degree of Electrical Engineer the applicant must
pass with a grade of C or better (with the exception of Ph 131) the same sub-
ject requirements as listed for the doctor's degree on pages 141-142.

Special Requirements for the Degree of Mechanical Engineer

Each candidate shall be required to take an oral placement examination
given by the department before his registration. The results will be used as a
guide in planning the student's work.

The candidate must take on the average at least 48 units of advanced work
per term for two years subsequent to the bachelor's degree. Not less than a
total of 45 units and in most cases at least 70 units of this work shall be for
research and thesis, the exact number of units to be left to the discretion of the
Supervising Committee appointed by the Dean of Graduate Studies. The
courses shall be closely related to Mechanical Engineering, and the specific
courses to be taken and passed with a grade of "C" or better by each candidate
shall be determined by the Supervising Committee, but must include:

ME 125 abc   Engineering Laboratory

and one of the following:

EE 226 abc   Engineering Mathematical Physics
Ph 102 abc   Introduction to Mathematical Physics and
            Differential Equations
AE 257 abc   Engineering Mathematical Principles
Ma 114 abc   Mathematical Analysis

A list of possible courses from which a program of study may be organized
will be found on page 177.

D. REGULATIONS CONCERNING WORK FOR THE
    DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

I. GENERAL REGULATIONS

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is conferred by the Institute primarily
in recognition of breadth of scientific attainment and of power to investigate
scientific problems independently and efficiently, rather than for the comple-
tion of definite courses of study through a stated period of residence. The work
for the degree must consist of scientific research and the preparation of a thesis
describing it, and of systematic studies of an advanced character in science or
engineering. In addition, the candidate must have acquired the power of ex-
pressing himself clearly and forcefully both orally and in written language,
and he must have a good reading knowledge of French and German*.

Subject to the general supervision of the Committee on Graduate Study,
the student's work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is specifically di-
rected by the department in which he has chosen his major subject. Each stu-
dent should consult his department concerning special divisional and depart-
mental requirements. See Section VI.

With the approval of the Committee on Graduate Study, any student study-
ing for the doctor's degree whose work is not satisfactory may be refused reg-
istration at the beginning of any term by the department in which the student
is doing his major work.

II. REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO WORK FOR THE DOCTOR'S DEGREE

With the approval of the Committee on Graduate Study, students are ad-
mitted to graduate standing by the department in which they choose their
major work toward the doctor's degree. In some cases, applicants for the
doctor's degree may be required to register for the master's degree first. The
master's degree, however, is not a general prerequisite for the doctor's degree.
Students who have received the master's degree and wish to pursue further
studies leading towards the doctor's degree must file a new application for
admission to graduate standing to work towards that degree.

III. REGISTRATION

1. Students are required to register and file a program card in the Regis-
trar's office at the beginning of each term of residence, whether they are attend-
ing regular courses of study, carrying on research or independent reading
only, writing a thesis or other dissertation, or utilizing any other academic
service.

2. Before registering, the student should consult with members of the de-
partment in which he is taking his major work to determine the studies which
he can pursue to the best advantage.

3. A student will not receive credit for a course unless he is properly regis-
tered. At the first meeting of each class he should furnish the instructor with
a regular assignment card for the course, obtained on registration. The student
himself is charged with the responsibility of making certain that all grades to
which he is entitled have been recorded.

4. The number of units allowed for a course of study or for research is so
chosen that one unit corresponds roughly to one hour a week of work through-
out the term, for a student of superior ability.

*With the permission of the Department concerned and the Dean of Graduate Studies, another
modern language may be substituted for French.
5. In registering for research, students should indicate on their program card the name of the instructor in charge, and should consult with him to determine the number of units to which the proposed work corresponds. At the end of the term the instructor in charge shall decrease the number of units for which credit is given, in case he feels that the progress of the research does not justify the full number originally registered for.

6. Graduate students studying for the doctor's degree who are devoting their whole time to their studies will be allowed to register for not more than 60 units in any one term. When admitted for work leading to the doctor's degree, Graduate Assistants with duties in either teaching or research will be allowed to register for not more than 45 units.

IV. GRADES IN GRADUATE COURSES

1. Term examinations are held in all graduate courses unless the instructor, after consultation with the chairman of the division, shall arrange otherwise. No student taking a course for credit shall be exempt from these examinations when held.

2. Grades for all graduate work are reported to the Registrar's office at the close of each term.

3. The following system of grades is used to indicate class standing in graduate courses: "A" excellent, "B" good, "C" satisfactory, "D" poor, "E" conditioned, "F" failed. In addition to these grades, which are to be interpreted as having the same significance as for undergraduate courses, (See page 114) the grade "P", which denotes passed, may be used at the discretion of the instructor, in the case of seminar, research, or other work which does not lend itself to more specific grading.

V. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

1. Major and Minor Subjects: The work for the doctor's degree must consist of scientific research and advanced studies in some branch of science or engineering, which will be termed the "major subject" of the candidate. In addition, as "minor subject" (or subjects), studies which will give a fundamental knowledge and research point of view must be pursued in at least one other branch of science or engineering.

The choice and scope of the minor subject must be approved by the departments in charge both of the major and of minor subjects, and must involve not less than 45 units of advanced study in each minor subject. Such advanced study must consist of subjects which are listed as graduate subjects.

Advanced studies include courses with numbers of 100 or over. However, no graduate residence credit is given for such courses when they are required in the undergraduate option corresponding to the student's major field. No residence credit is given for courses with numbers under 100 when they constitute prerequisites to the student's minor subject courses. Credit in amount to be determined by the Committee on Graduate Study may be allowed for other courses with numbers under 100 when they are outside the student's major field.
2. **Residence**: At least three academic years of work in residence subsequent to a baccalaureate degree equivalent to that given by the Institute are required for the doctor’s degree. Of this at least one year must be in residence at the Institute. It should be understood that these are minimum requirements, and students must usually count on spending a somewhat longer time in residence. However, no student will be allowed to continue work toward the doctor’s degree for more than five years of graduate residence, or more than 18 terms of full- or part-time academic work, except by special action of the Committee on Graduate Study.

Graduate students are encouraged to continue their research during the whole or a part of the summer, but in order that such work may count in fulfillment of the residence requirements, the student must comply with the above regulations and file in advance a registration card for such summer work in the office of the Registrar. Students who are registered for summer research but not for course work, will not in general be required to pay tuition therefor.

A graduate student who, by special arrangement, is permitted to conduct a portion of his research in the field, in government laboratories, or elsewhere off the campus, must file a registration card for this work in the office of the Registrar, in order that it may count in fulfillment of residence requirements. The number of units to be credited for such work shall be determined by the Dean of Graduate Studies in consultation with the Chairman of the Division in which the student is carrying his major work; and a recommendation as to the proportion of the full tuition to be paid for such work shall be made by the Dean to the Business Manager.

A student whose undergraduate work has been insufficient in amount or too narrowly specialized, or whose preparation in his special field is inadequate, must count upon spending increased time in work for the degree.

3. **Admission to Candidacy**: Any student admitted to work for the doctor’s degree who has been in residence one term* or more, who has satisfied the several departments concerned by written or oral examination or otherwise that he has a comprehensive grasp of his major and minor subjects as well as of subjects fundamental to them, who has satisfied the department of modern languages that he can read with reasonable facility scientific literature in German and one other approved language (see page 134), who has shown ability in carrying on research and whose research subject has been approved by the Chairman of the Division concerned, and whose program of study has been approved by both his major and minor departments may, on recommendation of the Chairman of the Division in which he is working, be admitted by the Committee on Graduate Study to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Members of the permanent Institute staff of rank higher than that of Assistant Professor are not admitted to candidacy for a higher degree. For special departmental regulations concerning admission to candidacy, see Section VI.

A regular form, to be obtained from the Dean of Graduate Studies, is provided for making application for admission to candidacy. Such admission to candidacy must be obtained before the close of the first term of the year in

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*One year’s residence required prior to application for admission to candidacy in the Division of the Geological Sciences. See Section VI D.
which the degree is to be conferred, and must be followed by two terms of
further residence before the degree is conferred. The student himself is responsi-
bale for seeing that admission is secured at the proper time.

4. Examinations: (a) The language examinations, prerequisite to admis-
sion to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, will be given three
times in the year, these times to be announced by the Registrar’s Office. In place
of these examinations, students may take the advanced undergraduate exami-
inations offered at the end of each term. Students who have credit for courses
in languages taken at the Institute and who have a grade above average may
be exempted from further requirements after consultation with the language
department.

Graduate students are permitted to audit all courses in the department of
languages. In general, however, it is desirable for students without previous
study in required languages to take these subjects in class for at least the first
term rather than to depend upon studying them by themselves. Students are
advised to take examinations as long as possible before they expect to file
application for candidacy, so that, if their preparation is inadequate, they
may enroll in one of the language courses. No graduate credit is given for
language courses.

(b) Final examinations in their major and minor subjects are required of
all candidates for the doctor’s degree. These examinations, subject to the ap-
proval of the Committee on Graduate Study, may be taken at such time after
admission to candidacy as the candidate is prepared, except that they must take
place at least two weeks before the degree is to be conferred. The examinations
may be written or oral, or both, and may be divided into parts or given
all at one time at the discretion of the departments concerned. The student
must petition for these examinations on a form obtained from the Dean of
Graduate Studies. For special departmental regulations concerning candidacy
and final examinations, see Section VI.

5. Thesis: Two weeks before the degree is to be conferred, the candidate
is required to submit to the Dean of Graduate Studies two copies of a satisfac-
tory thesis describing his research. For special departmental regulations con-
cerning theses, see Section VI.

With the approval of the department concerned, a portion of the thesis may
consist of one or more articles published jointly by the candidate and members
of the Institute staff or others. In any case, however, a substantial portion of
the thesis must be the candidate’s own exposition of his work. For regulations
regarding use of “classified” material, see page 133.

Regulations and directions for the preparation of theses may be obtained
from the office of the Dean of Graduate Studies, and should be followed care-
fully by the candidate.

Before submitting his thesis to the Dean of Graduate Studies, the candidate
must obtain approval of it by the Chairman of his Division and the members
of his examining committee. This approval must be obtained in writing on a
form which will be furnished at the office of the Dean. The candidate himself
is responsible for allowing sufficient time for the members of his committee to
examine his thesis.
6. **Grades on Degree:** The doctor’s degree is awarded with the designations “summa cum laude,” “magna cum laude,” “cum laude,” or without designation, in Aeronautics, in Physics, and in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering. It is awarded without designation in the Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, the Geological Sciences, and Mathematics.

VI. **SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DOCTOR’S DEGREE**

In agreement with the general requirements for the doctor’s degree adopted by the Committee on Graduate Study, as set forth in Section V (page 135), the various divisions and departments of the Institute have adopted the following supplementary regulations.

A. **DIVISION OF PHYSICS, ASTRONOMY, AND MATHEMATICS**

1a. **Physics.** To be recommended for candidacy for the doctor’s degree in physics the applicant must pass the following subjects with a grade C or better:

- Ph 131 abc Electricity and Magnetism
- Ph 133 abc Analytical Mechanics
- Ph 135 ab Optics
- Ph 137 Spectroscopy
- Ph 139 abc Nuclear Physics

1b. **Astronomy.** To be recommended for candidacy for the doctor’s degree in astronomy the applicant must pass 130 units of the following subjects with a grade of C or better:

- Ay 101 abc Astrophyysics I
  
  and/or
  
- Ay 102 abc Astrophyysics II
  
with the balance from:

- Ph 130 abc Methods of Mathematical Physics
- Ph 133 abc Analytical Mechanics
- Ph 135 ab Optics
- Ph 137 Spectroscopy
- Ph 139 abc Nuclear Physics
- Ph 143 ab Principles of Quantum Mechanics

1c. **Mathematics.** To be recommended for candidacy for the doctor’s degree in mathematics the applicant must pass the following subjects with a grade of C or better:

- Ma 101 ab Modern Algebra
- Ma 114 ab Mathematical Analysis
- Ma 256 ab Modern Differential Geometry
- Ma 102 ab Introduction to Higher Geometry

and one of the following subjects:

- Ph 131 ab Electricity and Magnetism
- Ph 133 ab Analytical Mechanics
- \{ Ph 139 ab Nuclear Physics together with \\
  Ph 143 a Quantum Mechanics \}

The attention of prospective graduate students in mathematics is particularly called to the undergraduate prerequisites in physics for these courses, and to the fact that the geometry courses are given generally only in alternate years.
2. An applicant may also satisfy any of the course requirements described above by taking an examination in the subject with the instructor in charge. Every examination of this type will cover the whole of the course specified and the student will not be permitted to take it either in parts (e.g. term by term) or more than twice. These so-called candidacy examinations will be given early in the first term of each academic year and the student must apply for permission to take them before the end of the second week of the term. Such application must be in writing and, if approved, will be regarded as one of the two permitted trials, whether or not the student actually takes the examination. (Note: The above regulations are not to be interpreted as preventing the student, with the permission of the instructor in charge, from satisfying the candidacy requirements by taking the examinations in a course without actual class attendance.)

No course which has been taken more than twice will be counted towards the fulfilment of the above candidacy requirements, nor will the student be permitted a total of more than three trials at the removal of any part of the candidacy requirements. A trial consists in registration for the course and class attendance for a sufficient period to appear in the instructor's records regardless of subsequent withdrawal.

Students are advised to satisfy the conditions for admission to candidacy in their respective departments as rapidly as possible.

Students registered for the Ph.D. degree who fail to meet at least two-thirds of the candidacy requirements by the end of their first academic year of graduate study will not be allowed to register for further work without special permission from the department.

3. In general a student will find it necessary to continue his graduate study and research for two years after admission to candidacy, and the final doctoral examination will be based upon this work rather than upon the candidacy courses.

4. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy with a major in physics or mathematics must take the final examination some time before the beginning of the term in which they expect the degree to be conferred.

5. A candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy with a major in mathematics must be ready to present the results of his thesis in one of the seminars by April 15. He must deliver a typewritten or printed copy of his completed thesis, in final form, to the professor in charge on or before May 1 of the year in which the degree is to be conferred.*

6. A student in electrical engineering will, in general, be expected to have had six months or more of practical work in manufacturing, operating, or engineering research, in addition to the time required for college residence.

B. DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

1a. Chemistry. During the week preceding registration for the first term of graduate study, graduate students admitted to work for the Ph.D. degree

*It is requested that he deposit in the Graduate School Office an additional copy of his thesis in final form, for transmission to the Library of the American Mathematical Society.
will be required to take written placement examinations in the fields of inorganic chemistry, physical chemistry, and organic chemistry. These examinations will cover their respective subjects to the extent that these subjects are treated in the undergraduate chemistry option offered at this Institute and in general will be designed to test whether the student possesses an understanding of general principles and a power to apply these to concrete problems, rather than a detailed informational knowledge. It is expected of graduate students that they demonstrate a proficiency in the above subjects not less than that acquired by abler undergraduates. Students who have demonstrated this proficiency in earlier residence at this Institute may be excused from these examinations.

In the event that a student fails to show satisfactory performance in any of the placement examinations he will be required to register for a prescribed course, or courses, in order to correct the deficiency at an early date. In general no graduate credit will be allowed for prescribed undergraduate courses. If the student’s performance in the required course or courses is not satisfactory he will not be allowed to continue his graduate studies except by special action of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering on receipt of his petition to be allowed to continue.

To be recommended for candidacy for the doctor’s degree in chemistry the applicant, in addition to demonstrating his understanding and knowledge of the fundamentals of chemistry, must give satisfactory evidence of his proficiency, at a higher level, in that field of chemistry elected as his primary field of interest and approved by the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. In general the applicant will be required to pass an oral examination and to present a written research report giving evidence of his industry and ability in research, and of his power to present his results in clear, concise language and with discrimination as to what is essential in scientific reports.

A student admitted to work for the Ph.D. degree who fails to be admitted to candidacy by the end of his fifth term of residence at the Institute will not be allowed to register in a subsequent academic year except by special permission of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

1b. Chemical Engineering. The requirements in chemical engineering are the same as those in chemistry except that the placement examinations will be required in the fields of physical chemistry, either inorganic or organic chemistry, engineering thermodynamics of one-component systems, and the unit operations of chemical engineering.

2. It is expected that the applicant shall have studied mathematics and physics substantially to the extent that these subjects are covered in the first two years of the Institute undergraduate courses. In cases where the applicant’s training is less extensive than this, the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering may prescribe additional work in these subjects prior to recommending him as a candidate.

3. The 45 units of study offered for satisfaction of a minor requirement are to consist in general of graduate courses other than research; however, the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering may, by special action, permit up to 23 units to consist of appropriate research.
4. The candidate must submit to the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering two copies of his thesis, in final form, at least two weeks before the date of his final examination. These copies are returned to the candidate after his examination.

5. The final examination will consist in part of the candidate's oral presentation of a brief résumé of his research and its defense against attack, and in part of the defense of a set of propositions prepared by the candidate. The candidate may also expect questions related to his minor subject.

The propositions should be about ten in number, of which about four should relate to the minor subject and to general branches of chemistry, and about six to the branch of chemistry of major interest to the candidate, including his research.

For students in chemical engineering about three propositions should relate to the minor subject, two to chemistry if this is not the minor subject or to mechanical engineering if chemistry is the minor subject, and about five to chemical engineering. The candidate may also include propositions not relating to his major and minor fields. The propositions, prepared by the candidate himself, should display his originality, breadth of interest, and soundness of training; the candidate will be judged on his selection and formulation of the propositions as well as on his defense of them. It is recommended that the candidate begin the formulation of his set of propositions early in his course of graduate study.

A copy of the set of propositions must be submitted to the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering at least two weeks before the date set for the examination. A copy of the set of propositions must be submitted to the Dean of Graduate Studies with each of the two copies of the thesis.

C. DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

1. Civil Engineering. To be recommended for candidacy for the doctor's degree in civil engineering the applicant must pass with a grade of C or better the subjects prescribed and elected for the fifth year, or equivalent substitutions satisfactory to the department, and such other advanced subjects related to the contemplated direction of study as the department may require, and must pass special comprehensive oral or written examinations in the field covered by these subjects.

2. Electrical Engineering. To be recommended for candidacy the applicant must pass the following subjects with a grade C or better:

- Ph 131 abc  Electricity and Magnetism
- EE 120 abc  Advanced Electric Power System Analysis
- EE 121 abc  Alternating Current Laboratory
- EE 158 abc  Circuit Analysis.

and one of the following subjects:

- Ph 102 abc  Introduction to Mathematical Physics and Differential Equations
- AM 115 abc  Engineering Mathematics
- Ma 108 abc  Advanced Calculus
Before completing the requirements for the doctorate in electrical engineering the applicant must pass with a grade of C or better:

EE 226 abc Engineering Mathematical Physics

3. Mechanical Engineering. To be recommended for candidacy for the doctor's degree in mechanical engineering, the applicant must pass the following subjects with a grade of C or better:

ME 125 abc Engineering Laboratory

and one of the following:

EE 226 abc Engineering Mathematical Physics
Ph 102 abc Introduction to Mathematical Physics and Differential Equations
AE 257 abc Engineering Mathematical Principles
Ma 114 abc Mathematical Analysis

and, in addition, not less than 50 units of advanced courses arranged by the student in conference with his department advisor and approved by the Department. If any course submitted for candidacy was taken elsewhere than at the Institute, the candidate may be required to pass special examinations indicating an equivalent knowledge of the subject.

Candidates are required to take two oral examinations after admission to candidacy. The first, termed the general examination, must be taken not later than six weeks after admission to candidacy and shall cover the major and minor subjects. The second, or thesis examination, shall be a defense of the doctoral thesis and a test of the candidate's knowledge in his specialized field of research.

4. Aeronautics. In general, a graduate student is not admitted to work for the doctor's degree in aeronautics until he has completed at least 15 units of research in his chosen field. Thus, upon completion of his 5th year's work, he will be admitted to work towards the engineer's degree and, at the end of the first term of the 6th year he should apply for permission to work towards the doctorate in Aeronautics. If his course work and research shows that he is capable of carrying on work at the doctorate level he will then be admitted to work towards the doctor's degree. In general, notification of the department's action will be given to the applicant by the middle of the second term. Upon being admitted to work towards the doctor's degree, he is expected to withdraw any request for the engineer's degree and to proceed directly to the doctorate.

To be recommended for candidacy for the doctor's degree in aeronautics the applicant must pass the following subjects with a grade of C or better:

AE 257 abc Engineering Mathematical Principles

or

Ma 114 ab Mathematical Analysis

and

AE 251 abc Aerodynamics of the Airplane
AE 266 abc Theoretical Aerodynamics of Real and Perfect Fluids
AE 270 abc Elasticity Applied to Aeronautics

And one of the following subjects:

AE 252 abc Airplane Design
Ph 135 abc Analytical Mechanics

If any of the above subjects was taken elsewhere than at the Institute, the candidate may be required to pass special examinations indicating an equivalent knowledge of the subject.
D. Division of the Geological Sciences

1. A student cannot become eligible for admission to candidacy for the doctorate in the Division of the Geological Sciences until after completion at the Institute of 3 terms of graduate residence. The applicant may or may not be given either a qualifying oral examination or a written one or both at the discretion of the Division.

2. Doctorate research may not be undertaken until admission to candidacy for the doctorate has been approved by the Division.

3. The Division will accept as major subjects any of those subjects listed under the following groups, providing the number of students working under the staff member in charge of the field does not exceed the limit of efficient supervision:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUP I—GEOLOGY</th>
<th>GROUP II—PALEONTOLOGY</th>
<th>GROUP III—GEOPHYSICS AND GEOCHEMISTRY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engineering Geology</td>
<td>Invertebrate Paleontology</td>
<td>Applied Geophysics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geomorphology</td>
<td>Micropaleontology</td>
<td>General Geophysics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glaciology</td>
<td>Stratigraphy</td>
<td>Geochemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineralogy</td>
<td>Vertebrate Paleontology</td>
<td>Seismology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ore deposits</td>
<td>Petroleum Geology</td>
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<td>Petrology</td>
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The candidate must also undertake research in a minor subject, which in general must be given in another Division of the Institute or in one of the above groups different from that of the major subject. Requests for approval of major and minor subjects in the same group will be considered by the Division but will be approved only if it can be shown that they are widely separated in subject matter and in methods of study. Applications for approval of minor subjects in other Divisions must be approved by the Division of the Geological Sciences and by the Division concerned. A minor subject in the Division of the Geological Sciences shall consist of a minimum of 45 units at the graduate level, comprising courses, research, and a thesis.

4. Although the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy may in exceptional cases be fulfilled in three years of graduate work, a total of four years will normally be needed.

5. Special training in California geology and in field technique will be required, and the amount will be determined in each case by review of the candidate's record and experience. All candidates will take the Spring Field Trip, Ge 122, every year they are in residence. All candidates from other institutions will attend the Summer Field Geology Camp, Ge 123, at least once during their period of residence.

6. The candidate must prepare a paper for publication embodying the results of his major or minor thesis work in whole or in part. Approval of the Division on the choice of subject (particularly as between major and minor) and on the scope of the paper must be obtained prior to preparation. This paper must either be accepted by an agency of publication or be in form
such that the examining committee believes that it will be published. This paper, the major thesis, and the minor thesis must be completed and in final form for submission to the Division Secretary by April 20.

E. DIVISION OF BIOLOGY

1. Admission. To be admitted to graduate study in Biology:—

a) The applicant should have a satisfactory undergraduate record.

b) He should have shown (as judged by the confidential reports of his instructors) a genuine interest in Biology and promise of development into an independent investigator.

c) He should have studied the subjects required of undergraduate students majoring in Biology at the California Institute of Technology (see curriculum for Biology Option), or their equivalent. Applicants otherwise acceptable may be admitted with deficiencies in some of these subjects, but will be expected to make up such deficiencies early in the course of their graduate study. Applicants wishing to specialize in fields bordering between Biology and Chemistry (or Physics) may be admitted on the basis of a curriculum equivalent to the Chemistry (or Physics) Option at the California Institute of Technology, in which case they are expected to prepare themselves in the fundamental fields of Biology early in their graduate course; otherwise they should make application for admission to graduate study in the Division of Chemistry (or Physics). The student must consult with his advisory committee at the start of his graduate work in order to determine which of the undergraduate courses he will be required to complete, as well as to obtain approval of his program of advanced study.

d) The applicant must be acceptable to the staff member expected to be in charge of his major field of study. This decision will be based on the instructor's opinion that the ensuing relationship will be mutually advantageous to both student and instructor.

e) Students may be admitted to Graduate Study (1) leading to the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, (2) leading to the Degree of Master of Science. As a rule, only students studying for the doctor's degree will be admitted in Biology. A course of study leading to the master's degree is not considered sufficient preparation for the development of original investigators, and hence lies outside the scope of graduate instruction in Biology.

f) The fields in which a student may pursue major work leading towards the doctor's degree in Biology consist at present of:—Animal Physiology, Biochemistry, Bio-organic Chemistry, Biophysics, Embryology, Genetics, Invertebrate Zoology and Plant Physiology.

g) One or more minors may be selected from the above list with the addition of Immunology, or in other Divisions of the Institute. The choice of the minor(s) must be approved by the student's advisory committee.

h) While the Division of Biology has "departments" of specialization, the student selects one instructor under whose direction he carries on his major study, and not a department. The choice of the staff member with whom the student works is entirely up to the student, except that the staff member is free
to refuse to accept him as a student. During the course of graduate study, a student may change his major or minor fields. The initiative in such changes is left to the student himself, but he must secure the approval of his committee.

2. Advisory Committees. At the start of his graduate work each student will have an advisory committee consisting of the instructor who supervises his major work, and the members of the Biology Committee on Graduate Study (at present constituted by Drs. Bonner, Emerson, and Sturtevant).

3. Admission to Candidacy. To be recommended for admission to Candidacy to the Doctor's Degree by the Division of Biology, the student must satisfactorily pass the appropriate Candidacy examinations and have a satisfactory report from the instructors in charge of the major and minor subjects. Recommendations are made by a vote of the Biology Staff in regular meeting. The Candidacy examinations consist of comprehensive written or oral examinations in four of the following fields including (a) or (b), or both, the selection of which must be approved by the advisory committee:— a) General Botany, b) General Zoology, c) Animal Physiology, d) Biochemistry, e) Bio-organic Chemistry, f) Embryology, g) Genetics, h) Immunology, i) Plant Physiology, j) Biophysics. Each examination will be three hours in length and will usually be given only once a year, usually in the fifth week of the fall term. The student should make application to take the examinations, in whole or in part, at least two weeks before the scheduled date. This application should be made to the Biology Committee on Graduate Study (Dr. Emerson, chairman). Those examinations that are in the student’s major and minor fields must be passed with a grade of B or better. For the others a grade of C is accepted as passing. The factual information required is more than that required of undergraduate students selecting the Biology Option, but emphasis will be placed especially on the student’s ability to make reasonable inferences and deductions from his information, and to show how it relates to his subjects of specialization. In the field of his major, the student is expected to be informed on current developments and to know the pertinent current literature. Except in the field of his major, the student may, with the consent of his instructor, satisfy the examinations c) to i) that he selects by passing (with the grades specified above) final examinations in the respective graduate courses, namely:— for c) Bi 260; d) Bi 107; e) Bi 214; f) Bi 220; g) Bi 225; h) Bi 114 and Ch 258; i) Bi 240. In place of one or two of the above examinations, c) to i), students may substitute one-fourth or one-half, respectively, of the candidacy examinations required in the Division of Chemistry, the Division of Physics, or the Division of Geology. A student majoring in another Division and taking a minor in Biology, must pass examinations a) or b) and that one of c) to i) that is in the field of his minor. A student who fails any one of these examinations twice will not be allowed to register in the subsequent academic year except with special permission of the Division of Biology. The student must present a written report of his research and an outline of his future plan of work which must be approved by those in charge of his major work before admission to candidacy.

4. Final Examination and Thesis. A final oral examination covering principally the work of the thesis will be held at least two weeks before the degree is to be conferred. Three copies of the candidate’s thesis, one of which will be retained by the Division, must be submitted at least two weeks before the date
of the final examination. The Examining Committee will consist of the instructors in charge of the major and minor work and such other individuals as may be recommended by the chairman of the division.

F. OPPORTUNITIES FOR GRADUATE AND SCIENTIFIC WORK AT THE INSTITUTE

I. GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND ASSISTANTSHIPS

The Institute offers in each of its divisions a number of fellowships, scholarships, and graduate assistantships. In general, scholarships carry tuition grants; assistantships, cash stipends; and fellowships often provide both tuition and cash grants or stipends.

Provision is made so that appointees may secure for themselves board in the Athenaeum (see page 80), and when space is available lodging as well. This affords the possibility of contact not only with fellow graduate students but also with others using the Athenaeum, including the Associates of the Institute, distinguished visitors, and members of the professional staffs of the Mount Wilson Observatory, the Huntington Library, and the California Institute.

Students from any university or college who have completed their undergraduate work satisfactorily (see page 128) are eligible to apply for graduate assistantships, scholarships, and fellowships. In the award of such appointments preferred consideration will be given to students who have been accepted as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Forms for making application for fellowships, scholarships, or assistantships may be obtained on request from the Dean of Graduate Studies. In using these forms it is not necessary to make separate application for admission to graduate standing. When possible, these applications should reach the Institute by February 15. Appointments to fellowships, scholarships, and assistantships are for one year only; and a new application must be filed each year by all who desire appointments for the following year, whether or not they are already holders of such appointments.

(A). Graduate Assistantships

Graduate Assistants devote during the school year not more than fifteen hours a week to teaching, laboratory assistance, or research of a character that affords them useful experience. This time includes that required in preparation and in marking note-books and papers, as well as that spent in classroom and laboratory. Of the remaining time at least one-half must be devoted to research, unless otherwise arranged by the division or department concerned; and the obligation to prosecute the research earnestly is regarded as no less binding than that of showing proper interest in the teaching and in the advanced study, which is also pursued so far as time permits. The usual assistantship assignment calls for twelve hours per week and permits the holder to carry a full graduate residence schedule as well.

(B). Graduate Scholarships and Fellowships

1. Institute Scholarships: The Institute offers a number of tuition scholarships to graduate students of exceptional ability who wish to pursue advanced study and research.
2. Cole Scholarships: The income from the Cole Trust, established by the will of the late Mary V. Cole in memory of her husband, Francis J. Cole, is used to provide three scholarships annually, one in each of the following fields: electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and physics. The recipients are designated as Cole Scholars.

3. Drake Fellowships and Scholarships: The income from the Drake Fund, provided by the late Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Drake, is used to maintain fellowships and scholarships in such numbers and amounts as the Board of Trustees determines. Graduate students who are recipients from this fund are designated as Drake Fellows or Scholars.

4. Blacker Fellowships and Scholarships: The Robert Roe Blacker and Nellie Canfield Blacker Scholarship Endowment Fund, established by the late Mr. R.R. Blacker and Mrs. Blacker, provides in part for the support of graduate men engaged in research work. The recipients are designated as Blacker Fellows or Scholars.

5. Henry Laws Fellowships: The income from a fund given by the late Mr. Henry Laws is used to provide fellowships for research in pure science, preferably in physics, chemistry, and mathematics. The recipients are designated as Henry Laws Fellows.

6. Caroline W. Dobbins Fellowships and Scholarships: The income from the Caroline W. Dobbins Fellowships and Scholarships Fund, provided by the late Mrs. Caroline W. Dobbins, is used to maintain fellowships and scholarships at the Institute. Graduate student recipients are designated as Caroline W. Dobbins Fellows or Scholars.

7. Meriden Hunt Bennett Fellowships: These fellowships for graduate students are granted from the Meriden Hunt Bennett Fund as stated on page 123.

8. Bridge Fellowship: The late Dr. Norman Bridge provided a fund, the income of which is used to support a research fellowship in physics. The recipient is designated as the Bridge Fellow.

(C). Special Fellowship and Research Funds

1. A considerable group of governmental units, industrial organizations, and private individuals have contributed funds for the support of Fellows and Assistants engaged in fundamental researches related to their interests and activities. These include Abbot Laboratories, Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, American Cancer Society, American Petroleum Institute, California Research Corporation, California Ship Building Corporation, Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, Climax Molybdenum Company, Cole Electric Company, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, Department of Water and Power of City of Los Angeles, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Eastman Kodak Company, Ethyl Corporation, Herman Frasch Foundation, General Petroleum Corporation, Kelman Electric and Manufacturing Company, Eli Lilly and Company, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Markham, John and Mary L. Markel Foundation, Merck and Company, Charles E. Merrill, Molybdenum Corporation of America, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Nutrition Foundation, Inc., Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association Fellowship

2. The Rockefeller Foundation Fund for Research on Basic Problems of Biology and Chemistry: This fund is contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation for the support of research in immunology, serological genetics and embryology, chemical genetics, and the structure of proteins, which are being carried out in the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering and in the Division of Biology.

3. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Fund: This fund, contributed by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, is for support of studies of fundamental molecular biology, including the physical, chemical, and biological properties of proteins, nucleic acids, and nucleo-proteins and the relation of these substances to self-duplicating bodies, such as genes and viruses, including the poliomyelitis virus. The work is being carried on in the Division of Biology and in the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

II. POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS

1. A number of foundations, societies, and companies support fellowships for the encouragement of further research by men who hold the doctor’s degree. These grants usually permit choice of the institution at which the work will be done, and include those administered by the National Research Council, John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, Commonwealth Fund, American Chemical Society, Lalor Foundation, Bell Telephone Laboratories, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, various national governments, and other agencies.

2. Institute Research Fellowships: The Institute each year appoints as Research Fellows a number of men holding the degree of Doctor of Philosophy who desire to pursue further research work.

3. Gosney Fellowships: In 1929, Mr. E. S. Gosney established and endowed the Human Betterment Foundation. Following the death of Mr. Gosney in 1942, the Trustees of this Foundation transmitted the fund to the California Institute for the study of the biological bases of human characteristics. The Trustees of the Institute have, for the present, set the income aside for the establishment of Gosney Fellowships. These are post-doctoral research fellowships, the conditions being similar to those of Guggenheim Fellowships. The stipend varies with the experience of the Fellow.

4. Harry Bateman Research Fellowship: In honor of the late Professor Harry Bateman, the Institute offers a research fellowship in pure mathematics to a candidate holding the doctorate. The recipient will devote the major part
of his time to research, but will be expected to teach one upper class course in mathematics. The stipend is $3600 for the academic year, and appointment is normally made for one year, but may be renewed for a second year.

5. George Ellery Hale Research Fellowships in Radiation Chemistry: Dr. Arthur Amos Noyes, for many years Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Gates and Crellin Laboratories of Chemistry, by his will, gave the Institute a fund to provide for certain research fellowships to be known as the “George Ellery Hale Research Fellowships in Radiation Chemistry,” these fellowships to be available to competent young investigators who have received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or have had a corresponding research training, and who will pursue, at the Institute, investigations in radiation chemistry (broadly interpreted to include the study of molecule structure by the methods of modern physics). These fellowships are to carry stipends, obligations and privileges similar to those of the National Research Fellowships.

6. Noyes Fellowships: Dr. Noyes further left his entire estate, after providing for certain specific bequests and annuities, to the Institute to constitute a fund to be known as the “Noyes Chemical Research Fund.” The purpose of this fund, as stated in his will, is to provide for the payment of salaries or grants to competent persons to enable them to carry on scientific investigations in the field of chemistry at the Institute. Such persons shall have the status of members of the staff of the Institute, and shall devote their time and attention mainly to the execution at the Institute of experimental and theoretical researches upon the problems of pure science (as distinct from those of applied science) in the field of chemistry. Dr. Noyes further provided that “no portion of the income of the said fund shall be used for the payment of tuition fees, nor for scholarships or fellowship grants to persons still registered as students, or in general for the education of persons as to existing knowledge; but on the contrary the whole thereof shall be used for promoting, in the manner aforesaid in the field of aforesaid, the search for new or more exact knowledge by persons who have completed their period of formal study and are devoting at least one-half of their working time to scientific investigations.”

III. INSTITUTE GUESTS

Members of the faculties of other educational institutions and Research Fellows already holding the doctor’s degree, who desire to carry on special investigations, may be invited to make use of the facilities of the Institute. Arrangement should be made in advance with the chairman of the division of the Institute concerned. Such guests are requested to file a card in the Registrar’s office at the beginning of their work, giving Institute and home address, degrees, nature of work planned, etc.
PART THREE

Course Schedules and Subjects of Instruction

Schedules of the Undergraduate Courses
First Year, All Options (page 154)
Astronomy Option (page 155)
Biology Option (page 156)
Chemistry or Applied Chemistry Option (page 157)
Civil Engineering Option (page 159)
Electrical Engineering Option (page 161)
Geological Sciences Option (page 162)
Mathematics Option (page 164)
Mechanical Engineering Option (page 165)
Physics or Astronomy Option (page 166)

Schedules of Fifth- and Sixth-Year Courses
Aeronautics and Jet Propulsion (page 168)
Astronomy (page 170)
Biology (page 170)
Chemistry (page 170)
Chemical Engineering (page 171)
Civil Engineering (page 172)
Electrical Engineering (page 173)
Geological Sciences (page 174)
Mathematics (page 175)
Mechanical Engineering (page 176)
Physics (page 178)

Subjects of Instruction
Aeronautics (page 179)
Applied Mechanics (page 183)
Astronomy (page 186)
Biology (page 188)
Chemistry and Chemical Engineering (page 192)
Civil Engineering (page 200)
Economics (page 204)
Electrical Engineering (page 206)
Engineering Drafting (page 211)
English (page 212)
Geological Sciences (page 214)
History and Government (page 222)
Hydraulics (page 224)
Mathematics (page 226)
Mechanical Engineering (page 232)
Modern Languages—French, German, Russian (page 237)
Philosophy, Psychology, and Sociology (page 238)
Physics (page 240)
SCHEDULES OF THE UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

The school year is divided into three terms. The number of units assigned in any term to any subject represents the number of hours spent in class, laboratory, and preparation. In the following schedules, figures in parenthesis denote hours in class (first figure), hours in laboratory (second figure), and hours of outside preparation (third figure).*

Besides the subjects shown in the course schedules, students are required to take assembly and physical education** in each term of each of the four school years. Students who continue their undergraduate work beyond four years continue to take physical education throughout their undergraduate course. Freshmen attend six orientation assemblies in addition to the general assemblies.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Aeronautics ................................................. AE
Applied Chemistry........................................ AC
Applied Mechanics.................................... AM
Astronomy ................................................... Ay
Biology ......................................................... Bi
Chemistry ..................................................... Ch
Civil Engineering ........................................ CE
Drafting and Drawing .................................. D
Economics ...................................................... Ec
Electrical Engineering ............................... EE
English .......................................................... En
Geology .......................................................... Ge
History and Government ............................. H
Hydraulics ..................................................... Hy
Jet Propulsion ................................................... JP
Languages ..................................................... L
Mathematics ................................................... Ma
Mechanical Engineering ............................... ME
Philosophy ...................................................... Pl
Physical Education ........................................ PE
Physics .......................................................... Ph
Thesis ............................................................ Th

*The units used at the California Institute may be reduced to semester hours by multiplying the Institute units by the fraction 2/9. Thus a twelve-unit course taken throughout the three terms of an academic year would total thirty-six Institute units or eight semester hours. If the course were taken for only one term, it would be the equivalent of 2.6 semester hours.

**See page 118 for rule regarding excuse from physical education.
FIRST YEAR, ALL OPTIONS

The subjects listed below are taken by all students during their first year. Differentiation into the various options begins in the second year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ma 1 abc</td>
<td>Plane Analytical Geometry, Differential and some Principles of Integral Calculus (4-0-8)</td>
<td>12 12 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 1 abc</td>
<td>Mechanics, Molecular Physics, Heat, Sound (3-3-6)</td>
<td>12 12 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 1 abc</td>
<td>Inorganic Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis (3-6-3)</td>
<td>12 12 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En 1 abc</td>
<td>English: Reading, Writing and Speaking (3-0-3)</td>
<td>6 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 1 abc</td>
<td>History of European Civilization (2-0-3)</td>
<td>5 5 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 1 abc</td>
<td>Freehand and Engineering Drafting (0-3-0)</td>
<td>3 3 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50 50 50
ASTRONOMY OPTION

(For First Year see page 154)
(For Second Year see Physics Option, page 166)

Attention is called to the fact that any student whose grade-point average is less than 1.9 in the subjects listed under his division may, at the discretion of his department, be refused permission to continue the work of that option. A fuller statement of this regulation will be found on page 116.

THIRD YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units per Term</th>
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<th>3rd</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>En 7 abc</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 6 abc</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE 1 abc</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE 2 b</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ay 2 abc</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L 32 abc</td>
<td>10</td>
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FOURTH YEAR

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>En 7 abc</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 6 abc</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE 1 abc</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE 2 b</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ay 2 abc</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L 32 abc</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOURTH YEAR Humanities Electives (the courses to be offered in any one term will be announced before the close of the previous term):

| PI 1 | Philosophy |
| PI 2 | Logic |
| PI 3 | Current European Philosophies |
| PI 4 | Ethics |
| PI 5 | Sociology |
| PI 6 | Psychology |
| PI 141 abc | Astronomy Research Conference |
| Ma 112 | Elementary Statistics (3-0-6) ** |
| Ch 21 abc | Physical Chemistry (4-0-6) |
| EE 60 abc | Electronics and Circuits (3-0-6, 2-3-4, 2-3-4) |
| Ph 135 ab | Optics (3-0-6) ** |
| Ph 136 ab | Optics Laboratory (0-3-0) ** |
| Ph 137 | Spectroscopy (3-0-6) ** |
| Ph 138 | Spectroscopy Laboratory (0-3-0) ** |

**Students who plan to do graduate work in astronomy at the California Institute should elect one of these courses.
BIOLOGY OPTION
(For First Year see page 154)

Attention is called to the fact that any student whose grade-point average is less than 1.9 in the subjects listed under his division may, at the discretion of his department, be refused permission to continue the work of that option. A fuller statement of this regulation will be found on page 116.

SECOND YEAR*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>1st</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ma 2 abc</td>
<td>Solid Analytic Geometry, Vector Analysis, Differential and Integral Calculus (4·0-8)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 2 abc</td>
<td>Optics, Electrostatics and Electrodynamics (3-3-6)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 2 abc</td>
<td>History of the United States (2-0-4)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 12 ab</td>
<td>Analytical Chemistry (2-6-2)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 1 a</td>
<td>Physical Geology (4-2-3)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi 1</td>
<td>Elementary Biology (3-3-3)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi 2</td>
<td>Genetics (2-4-3)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi 3</td>
<td>Plant Biology (2-6-2)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>3rd</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>En 7 abc</td>
<td>Introduction to Literature (3-0-5)</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>L 32 abc</td>
<td>Elementary German (4-0-6)</td>
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<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 41 abc</td>
<td>Organic Chemistry (3-0-5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ch 47</td>
<td>Organic Chemistry Laboratory (0-6-0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ch 21 abc</td>
<td>Physical Chemistry (4-0-6)</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bi 5 abc</td>
<td>Advanced Plant Biology (3-8-2; 3-8-2; 2-4-1)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H 5 ab</td>
<td>Current History (1-0-1)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 10</td>
<td>The Constitution of the United States (1-0-1)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bi 114</td>
<td>Immunology (2-4-4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bi 107 ab</td>
<td>Biochemistry (3-4-5)</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ec 4 ab</td>
<td>Economic Principles and Problems (3-0-3)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bi 11</td>
<td>Histological Technique (1-3-0)</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bi 12</td>
<td>Histology (1-3-2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bi 13</td>
<td>Mammalian Anatomy (1-3-1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bi 116 abc</td>
<td>Animal Physiology (2-3-3)</td>
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<td>Bi 106</td>
<td>Embryology (2-6-4)</td>
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<td>Bi 108</td>
<td>Advanced Genetics (2-0-4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bi 109</td>
<td>Advanced Genetics Laboratory (0-4-0)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Bi 116</td>
<td>Biological Electives†</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bi 116</td>
<td>Biological Electives†</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Students taking the Biology option are required to take Bi 4 (20 units), Invertebrate and Vertebrate Zoology, at the Marine Laboratory for six weeks starting the Monday following the end of their sophomore year. This course is taken without payment of additional tuition, and living quarters are provided at the Laboratory.

**For the list of Humanities electives, see footnote, page 155.

†The following subjects are contemplated as Biology electives of which one or two will be offered each year:

Bio-organic Chemistry Laboratory
Chemical Genetics Laboratory
Entomology
Invertebrate and Experimental Embryology
Biophysics
Marine Ecology
Chemical Genetics
Paleontology (Ge 1 b)
SCHEDULES OF UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

CHEMISTRY OR APPLIED CHEMISTRY OPTIONS
(For First Year see page 154)

Any student of the Chemistry or Applied Chemistry Option whose grade point average (credits divided by units) in the required chemistry subjects of any year is less than 1.9 will be admitted to the required chemistry subjects of the following year only with the special permission of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

SECOND YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ma 2 abc</td>
<td>Solid Analytic Geometry, Vector Analysis, Differential and Integral Calculus</td>
<td>12 12 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 2 abc</td>
<td>Optics, Electrostatics and Electrodynamics</td>
<td>12 12 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 12 abc</td>
<td>Analytical Chemistry</td>
<td>10 10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 2 abc</td>
<td>History of the United States</td>
<td>6 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 1 a</td>
<td>Physical Geology</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi 1</td>
<td>Elementary Biology</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi 2</td>
<td>Genetics</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ay 1</td>
<td>Introduction to Astronomy</td>
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THIRD YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>En 7 abc</td>
<td>Introduction to Literature</td>
<td>8 8 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ec 4 ab</td>
<td>Economic Principles and Problems</td>
<td>6 6</td>
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<td>Ch 21 abc</td>
<td>Physical Chemistry</td>
<td>10 10 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ch 41 abc</td>
<td>Organic Chemistry</td>
<td>8 8 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 46 abc</td>
<td>Organic Chemistry Lab.</td>
<td>6 6 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>L 32 abc</td>
<td>Elementary German</td>
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CHEMISTRY OPTION

FOURTH YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H 5 ab</td>
<td>Current History (1-0-1)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 10</td>
<td>Constitution of the United States (1-0-1)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 13 ab</td>
<td>Inorganic Chemistry</td>
<td>6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 123</td>
<td>Thermodynamic Chemistry</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 129</td>
<td>Surface and Colloid Chemistry</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 16</td>
<td>Instrumental Analysis</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 26 ab</td>
<td>Physical Chemistry Laboratory</td>
<td>8 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L 35</td>
<td>Scientific German</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elective Subjects**</td>
<td>13 17 21</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For list of Humanities electives, see footnote, page 155.

**Professional elective subjects include the following: Chemical Research Ch 80-86, Inorganic Chemistry Ch 13 e, Radioactivity and Isotopes Ch 27 ab, Photochemistry Ch 150, Advanced Organic Chemistry Ch 148 abc, Advanced Organic Chemistry Laboratory Ch 149 abc, Industrial Chemistry Ch 61 ab, Introduction to Mathematical Physics and Differential Equations Ph 6 ab, Biochemistry Bi 107 ab.
## APPLIED CHEMISTRY OPTION

### FOURTH YEAR

<table>
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<td>1st</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanities Electives (3-0-6)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>H 5 ab Current History (1-0-1)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 10 The Constitution of the United States (1-0-1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 16 Instrumental Analysis (0-6-2)</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ch 26 ab Physical Chemistry Lab. (0-6-2; 0-3-1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 129 Surface and Colloid Chemistry (3-0-5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ch 61 ab Industrial Chemistry (4-0-8; 2-0-4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ch 63 ab Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics (2-0-4; 4-0-8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AM 2 abc Applied Mechanics (3-0-5)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE 1 abc Basic Electrical Engineering (2-0-4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EE 2 ab Basic Electrical Engineering Laboratory (0-3-0)</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*For list of Humanities electives, see footnote, page 155.
Attention is called to the fact that any student whose grade-point average is less than 1.9 in the subjects listed under his division may, at the discretion of his department, be refused permission to continue the work of that option. A fuller statement of this regulation will be found on page 116.

SECOND YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ma 2 abc</td>
<td>Solid Analytic Geometry, Vector Analysis, Differential and Integral Calculus (4-0-8)</td>
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<td>12</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 2 abc</td>
<td>Optics, Electrostatics and Electrodynamics (3-3-6)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 2 abc</td>
<td>History of the United States (2-0-4)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1</td>
<td>Surveying (2-4-3)</td>
<td>9 or 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>ME 3</td>
<td>Materials and Processes (3-3-3)</td>
<td>9 or 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge 1 a</td>
<td>Physical Geology (4-2-3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AM 1 a</td>
<td>Applied Mechanics (Statics) (3-3-6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>D 2</td>
<td>Descriptive Geometry (0-6-0)</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>ME 1 ab</td>
<td>Empirical Design (0-3-0; 0-6-0)</td>
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THIRD YEAR

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<th>Title</th>
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<th>3rd</th>
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<td>En 7 abc</td>
<td>Introduction to Literature (3-0-5)</td>
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<td>Ec 1 abc</td>
<td>General Economics &amp; Economic Problems (3-0-3)</td>
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<td>AM 1 bcd</td>
<td>Applied Mechanics (Strength of Materials, Dynamics) (3-3-6)</td>
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<tr>
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Option A:

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<td>Basic Electrical Engineering Lab (0-3-0)</td>
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<td>Curves and Earthwork (2-0-4)</td>
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Option B:

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FOURTH YEAR

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<td>Current History (1-0-1)</td>
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<td>The Constitution of the United States (1-0-1)</td>
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<td>Highways and Airports (2-4-4)</td>
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<td>Hydraulics Laboratory (0-6-0)</td>
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<td>CE 12</td>
<td>Reinforced Concrete (3-3-6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AM 3</td>
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<td>AM 105 a</td>
<td>Soil Mechanics (1-3-2)</td>
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<td>ME 20</td>
<td>Heat Engineering (3-0-6)</td>
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<td>CE 14 abc</td>
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## Option A:

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<td>Route Surveying (0-7-0)</td>
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<td>Ge 110</td>
<td>Engineering Geology (2-3-4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE 20</td>
<td>Elements of Water Supply (2-0-4)</td>
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| Total    | 47 | 47 | 50 |

## Option B:

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<td>Route Surveying Problems (1-3-2)</td>
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<td>EE 2ab</td>
<td>Basic Electrical Engineering Laboratory (0-3-0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE 20</td>
<td>Elements of Water Supply (2-0-4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ec 25</td>
<td>Engineering Law (3-0-4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| or       |                               |         |
| or       |                               |         |
| or       |                               |         |

| Total    | 49 | 51 | 47 |

*Transfer students who have not completed the requirements of Applied Mechanics, AM 1 a, may be excused from this requirement provided they satisfy the Applied Mechanics department by examination that they have a satisfactory knowledge of the subject.*

*For list of Humanities electives, see footnote, page 155.*
### ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING OPTION

(For First Year see page 154)

Attention is called to the fact that any student whose grade-point average is less than 1.9 in the subjects listed under his division may, at the discretion of his department, be refused permission to continue the work of that option. A fuller statement of this regulation will be found on page 116.

#### SECOND YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ma 2 abc</td>
<td>Solid Analytic Geometry, Vector Analysis, Differential and Integral Calculus (4-0-8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ph 2 abc</td>
<td>Optics, Electrostatics and Electrodynamics (3-3-6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>H 2 abc</td>
<td>History of the United States (2-0-4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE 1</td>
<td>Surveying (2-4-3)</td>
<td>9 or 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME 3</td>
<td>Materials and Processes (3-3-3)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 1 a</td>
<td>Physical Geology (4-2-3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AM 1 a</td>
<td>Applied Mechanics (Statics) (3-3-6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>D 2</td>
<td>Descriptive Geometry (0-6-0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ME 1 ab</td>
<td>Empirical Design (0-3-0; 0-6-0)</td>
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</table>

| Units          | 48 | 48 | 48 |

#### THIRD YEAR

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Course Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>En 7 abc</td>
<td>Introduction to Literature (3-0-5)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 1 bcd</td>
<td>Applied Mechanics (Strength of Materials, Dynamics) (3-3-6)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE 1 abc</td>
<td>Basic Electrical Engineering (2-0-4)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE 2 abc</td>
<td>Basic Electrical Engineering Laboratory (0-3-0)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 15 abc</td>
<td>Engineering Mathematics (3-0-6)**</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME 15 abc</td>
<td>Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics (3-3-5)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Units          | 49 | 49 | 49 |

*Transfer students who have not completed the requirements of Applied Mechanics, AM 1 a, may be excused from this requirement provided they satisfy the Applied Mechanics department by examination that they have a satisfactory knowledge of the subject.

**Electrical and mechanical engineering students with scholastic records that warrant the excess load may take Ph 6 abc, Introduction to Mathematical Physics and Differential Equations (5-0-10) as an alternate for Engineering Mathematics.

#### FOURTH YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ec 1 abc</td>
<td>General Economics and Economic Problems (3-0-3)</td>
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<td>Ec 25</td>
<td>Engineering Law (3-0-4)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 5 ab</td>
<td>Current History (1-0-1)</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>H 10</td>
<td>The Constitution of the United States (1-0-1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 3</td>
<td>Materials Testing Laboratory (1-6-1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 7 abc</td>
<td>Electricity and Magnetism (2-0-4)**</td>
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<tr>
<td>EE 6 ab</td>
<td>Electrical Machinery (2-0-4; 3-0-6)</td>
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<td>EE 7</td>
<td>Electrical Engineering Laboratory (0-3-4)</td>
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<td>Electrical Circuits (4-0-8)</td>
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<td>EE 16</td>
<td>Electrical Measurements (0-3-3)</td>
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<td>Engineering Conference (1-0-1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EE 62 ab</td>
<td>Electron Tubes (2-3-5)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Units          | 51 | 48 | 49 |

**For list of Humanities electives, see footnote, page 155.

**Electrical engineering students who have completed Ph 6 abc will, as an alternate for Ph 7 abc, take the following:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ph 8</td>
<td>Electricity and Magnetism (3-0-6)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE 15 ab</td>
<td>High Frequency Circuits (2-0-4; 0-3-3)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Units          | 52 | 50 | 49 |
GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES OPTION

(For First Year see page 154)

Attention is called to the fact that any student whose grade-point average is less than 1.9 in freshman and sophomore physics and chemistry may, at the discretion of the Division of the Geological Sciences, be refused permission to register for the third-year course in the Geological Sciences Option. Students whose grade point average is less than 1.9 in the required geology subjects of the third year will be admitted to the required geology subjects of the fourth year only with the special permission of the Division of the Geological Sciences.

SECOND YEAR

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>12 12</td>
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<td>12 12</td>
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<td>Ch 12 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>H 2 abc</td>
<td>6 6 6</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Bi 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge 3 ab</td>
<td>8 10</td>
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<td>Ge 1 b</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge 123</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ma 2 c</td>
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SECOND YEAR (Geology Option)

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SECOND YEAR (Geophysics Option)

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<td>8 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 123</td>
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All majors in the Division of the Geological Sciences may attend the Summer Field Camp, Ge 123, without registration for credit.

THIRD YEAR

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THIRD YEAR (Geology Option)

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<tr>
<td>Ge 123</td>
<td>50 48 49</td>
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THIRD YEAR (Geophysics Option)

<table>
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<td>EE 2 ac</td>
<td>3 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>EE 123</td>
<td>49 47 49</td>
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<tr>
<td>or 48 or 50</td>
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*Spring Field Trip, Ge 122, 1 unit, required in third and fourth years.
Summer Field Geology, Ge 123, 20 units, required after third year.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>3rd</th>
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<td>Ge 106 ab Petrography (2-6-2)</td>
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<td>Ma 112 Elementary Statistics (3-0-6)</td>
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*Spring Field Trip, Ge 122, 1 unit, required in third and fourth years.

**For list of Humanities electives, see page 155.
Attention is called to the fact that any student whose grade-point average is less than 1.9 in the subjects listed under his division may, at the discretion of his department, be refused permission to continue the work of that option. A fuller statement of this regulation will be found on page 116.

## SECOND YEAR

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## THIRD YEAR

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*For list of Humanities electives, see footnote, page 155.
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING OPTION

(For First Year see page 154)

Attention is called to the fact that any student whose grade-point average is less than 1.9 in the subjects listed under his division may, at the discretion of his department, be refused permission to continue the work of that option. A fuller statement of this regulation will be found on page 116.

SECOND YEAR

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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Materials and Processes (3-3-3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge 1 a</td>
<td>Physical Geology (4-2-3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AM 1 a</td>
<td>Applied Mechanics (Statics) (3-3-6)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>ME 1 ab</td>
<td>Empirical Design (0-3-0; 0-6-0)</td>
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THIRD YEAR

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<td>Introduction to Literature (3-0-5)</td>
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<td>Applied Mechanics (Strength of Materials, Dynamics) (3-3-6)</td>
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<td>Basic Electrical Engineering (2-0-4)</td>
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<td>Basic Electrical Engineering Laboratory (0-3-0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AM 15 abc</td>
<td>Engineering Mathematics (3-0-6)**</td>
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<tr>
<td>ME 15 abc</td>
<td>Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics (3-3-5)</td>
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FOURTH YEAR

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<td>General Economics and Economic Problems (3-0-3)</td>
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<td>Ec 18</td>
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<tr>
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*Transfer students who have not completed the requirements of Applied Mechanics, AM 1 a, may be excused from this requirement provided they satisfy the Applied Mechanics department by examination that they have a satisfactory knowledge of the subject.

**Electrical and mechanical engineering students with scholastic records that warrant the excess load may take Ph 6 abc, Introduction to Mathematical Physics and Differential Equations (5-0-10), as alternate for Engineering Mathematics.

†For list of Humanities electives, see footnote, page 155.
PHYSICS OR ASTRONOMY OPTION

(For First Year see page 154)

Attention is called to the fact that any student whose grade-point average is less than 1.9 in the subjects listed under his division may, at the discretion of his department, be refused permission to continue work of that option. A fuller statement of this regulation will be found on page 116.

SECOND YEAR

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PHYSICS OPTION

THIRD YEAR

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ELECTIVES

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FOURTH YEAR

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*Students who elect L 32 abc must also elect L 35.

**For list of Humanities electives see page 155.

†Students who expect employment at the B.S. level should elect one of the Electricity and Magnetism courses and EE 60 abc.

‡Students who plan to do graduate work at the California Institute should elect one of the sequences in the Ph 181 or Ph 138 group.

§Students may not register for Research until after making arrangements with the supervising instructor.
SCHEDULES OF FIFTH- AND SIXTH-YEAR COURSES

AERONAUTICS

FIFTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Master of Science in Aeronautics)

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<td>Design of Aircraft Components (2-0-2)</td>
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<td>AE 258 abc</td>
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Units per Term: 
- 1st Term: 9 or 10 units
- 2nd Term: 9 or 10 units
- 3rd Term: 9 or 10 units

or

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JET PROPULSION, AERONAUTICS OPTION†

FIFTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Master of Science in Aeronautics)

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<tr>
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<td>Thermal Jets (4-0-8)</td>
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<td>JP 170 abc</td>
<td>Jet Propulsion Laboratory (0-3-0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 251 abc</td>
<td>Aerodynamics of Airplane (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 257 abc</td>
<td>Engineering Mathematical Principles (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 258 abc</td>
<td>Introductory Mechanics and Thermodynamics (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 290 abc</td>
<td>Aeronautical Seminar (1-0-0)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Units per Term: 
- 1st Term: 9 or 10 units
- 2nd Term: 9 or 10 units
- 3rd Term: 9 or 10 units

or

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52 52 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or or or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 53 53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Graduate humanities electives to the extent of 9 or 10 units per term for a total of 27 or 30 units are required of all candidates for the Master's Degree in any option.

Humanities Electives: (The subjects to be offered in any one term will be announced before the close of the previous term.)

- H 100 abc Seminar in History and Government
- En 100 abc Seminar in Literature
- Pl 100 abc Seminar in Philosophy
- Pl 101 abc History of Thought
- Ec 100 abc Business Economics
- Ec 110 abc Industrial Relations
- Ec 111 abc Business Cycles and Fiscal Policy
- Ec 112 abc Modern Schools of Economic Thought

†See page 122 for extra fee for this option.

168
### AERONAUTICS

#### SIXTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Aeronautical Engineer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AE 260 abc</td>
<td>Aeronautics Research</td>
<td>15 15 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 266 abc</td>
<td>Theoretical Aerodynamics of Real and Perfect Fluids (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9 9 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 270 abc</td>
<td>Elasticity Applied to Aeronautics (2-0-4)</td>
<td>6 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 272 abc</td>
<td>Precision Measurements (1-0-2)</td>
<td>3 3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 290 abc</td>
<td>Aeronautical Seminar (1-0-0)</td>
<td>1 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electives</td>
<td>(not less than)</td>
<td>11 11 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45 45 45</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Elective subjects are to be selected from Aeronautics courses or advanced courses in other departments as approved by the Aeronautics Department.

### JET PROPULSION, AERONAUTICS OPTION*

#### SIXTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Aeronautical Engineer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JP 200 ab</td>
<td>Chemistry Problems in Jet Propulsion (2-0-4)</td>
<td>6 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP 210</td>
<td>High Temperature Design Problems (2-0-4)</td>
<td>6 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP 220 ab</td>
<td>Applications of Jet Propulsion (2-0-4)</td>
<td>6 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP 280 abc</td>
<td>Jet Propulsion Research (Thesis)</td>
<td>16 16 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 261 abc</td>
<td>Hydrodynamics of Compressible Fluids (3-1-6)</td>
<td>10 10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 270 abc</td>
<td>Elasticity Applied to Aeronautics (2-0-4)</td>
<td>6 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 290 abc</td>
<td>Aeronautical Seminar (1-0-0)</td>
<td>1 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45 45 45</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*See page 122 for extra fee.
### ASTRONOMY

#### FIFTH YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanities Elective (3-0-6; 4-0-6) *</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 or 10 9 or 10 9 or 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ay 101 abc or Ay 102 abc, Astrophysics (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9 9 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electives, as below, to total</td>
<td>48 to 50 48 to 50 48 to 50</td>
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**ELECTIVES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ay 112 abc</td>
<td>General Astronomy (3-3-3)**</td>
<td>6 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ay 105</td>
<td>Internal Constitution of the Stars (3-0-6)</td>
<td>... 9 ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ay 141 abc</td>
<td>Research Conference in Astronomy</td>
<td>2 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma 108 abc</td>
<td>Advanced Calculus (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9 9 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 133 abc</td>
<td>Analytical Mechanics (4-0-8)</td>
<td>12 12 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 135 ab</td>
<td>Optics (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9 9 ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 136 ab</td>
<td>Optics Laboratory (0-3-0)</td>
<td>3 3 ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 137</td>
<td>Spectroscopy (3-0-6)</td>
<td>... 9 ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 138</td>
<td>Spectroscopy Laboratory (0-3-0)</td>
<td>... 3 ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 139 abc</td>
<td>Nuclear Physics (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9 9 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 130</td>
<td>Photochemistry (2-0-4)</td>
<td>... 6 ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For list of Humanities electives, see footnote, page 168.

**These courses, with reduced credit, may be required of students whose previous training seems insufficient.

### BIOLOGY

As nearly all Biology majors are working for the doctor's degree and following programs arranged by the students in consultation with members of the Division, no specific graduate curricula can be outlined.

### CHEMISTRY

#### FIFTH YEAR

*(Leading to the degree of Master of Science in Chemistry)*

The needs of Chemistry majors vary so widely in specialized fields of this subject that no specific curricula can be outlined. Before registering for the first time, a candidate for the master's degree should consult a member of the Committee on Undergraduate and Fifth-Year Study of the Division.

The Humanities requirement for a master's degree will be found on page 168. Candidates who have not had courses substantially equivalent to Inorganic Chemistry Ch 113ab, Thermodynamic Chemistry Ch 122, and Surface and Colloid Chemistry Ch 129, must take these courses. In addition not less than 30 units of courses of science subjects chosen from fifth-year and advanced courses and not less than 40 units of Chemical Research must be offered for the master's degree. Two copies of a satisfactory thesis describing this research, including a one-page digest or summary of the main results obtained, must be submitted to the Committee at least ten days before the degree is to be conferred.

Candidates must satisfy the modern languages department that they are able to read scientific articles in at least one of the following languages: German, French, or Russian.
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

FIFTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Master of Science in Chemical Engineering)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities Electives (3-0-6; 4-0-6) *</td>
<td>9 or 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 166 abc Chemical Engineering (3-0-9)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch 167 abc Chemical Engineering Laboratory (0-15-0)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electives—at least</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or or or</td>
<td>or or or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elective subjects approved by a member of the Division to be chosen from advanced subjects in Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Physics, Mathematics and Mechanical Engineering, or Ma 10 Differential Equations.

SIXTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Chemical Engineer)

Programs are selected from a comprehensive list of available subjects and are arranged by the student in consultation with members of the Division. At least half of the student's time will be spent on research.

*For list of Humanities electives, see footnote, page 168.
CIVIL ENGINEERING

FIFTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Master of Science in Civil Engineering)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ec 100 abc</td>
<td>Business Economics (4-0-6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 120 a</td>
<td>Statically Indeterminate Structures (4-3-5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 121 abc</td>
<td>Structural and Civil Engineering Design (0-12-0; 0-9-0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 125</td>
<td>Irrigation and Water Supply (4-0-8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 126</td>
<td>Masonry Structures (2-3-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 127</td>
<td>Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (2-3-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 115 abc</td>
<td>Engineering Mathematics (3-0-6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 105 b</td>
<td>Soil Mechanics (1 3-2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hy 100</td>
<td>Hydraulics Problems (2-0-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 130 abk</td>
<td>Engineering Seminar (1-0-1)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approved Elective</td>
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</table>

SUPPLEMENTARY SUBJECTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CE 120 bc</td>
<td>Statically Indeterminate Structures (2-0-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 122</td>
<td>Earthquake Effects upon Structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 131</td>
<td>Sewage Treatment Plant Design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 132</td>
<td>Water Power Plant Design</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 133</td>
<td>Water Treatment Plant Design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 134</td>
<td>Ground Water Investigations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CE 135</td>
<td>Geodesy and Precise Surveying</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 136</td>
<td>Irrigation Investigations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 141</td>
<td>Structural Engineering Research</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CE 142</td>
<td>Sanitation Research</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CE 143</td>
<td>Highway Research</td>
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<td>CE 144</td>
<td>Airport Design</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 150</td>
<td>Foundations (3-0-6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 110</td>
<td>Engineering Geology (2-3-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 110 a</td>
<td>Introduction to the Theory of Elasticity (2-0-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 110 b</td>
<td>Theory of Plates and Shells (2-0-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 110 c</td>
<td>Mechanics of Materials (2-0-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE 270 abc</td>
<td>Elasticity Applied to Aeronautics (2-0-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hy 100</td>
<td>Hydraulics Problems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hy 101 ab</td>
<td>Advanced Fluid Mechanics (2-0-4; 3-0-6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIXTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Civil Engineer)

Programs are arranged by the student in consultation with members of the Department. Note: No deviation from the prescribed 5th-year work will be permitted unless the student has had equivalent work in one or more of the subjects listed under the above 5th-year curriculum, in which case courses may be elected from the supplementary subjects.

*For students who have credit for AM 105 a.

**Where no hours are shown, units are to be arranged based upon work done.
SCHEDULES OF FIFTH- AND SIXTH-YEAR COURSES

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

FIFTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Master of Science in Electrical Engineering)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities Electives (3-0-6; 4-0-6) *</td>
<td>9 or 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE 120 abc Advanced Electric Power System Analysis (4-0-8)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE 121 abc Alternating Current Laboratory (0-3-3)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE 158 abc Circuit Analysis (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
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<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIXTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Electrical Engineer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EE 226 abc Engineering Mathematical Physics (3-0-12) **</td>
<td>15 15 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The balance of the programs are selected from a comprehensive list of available subjects and are arranged by the student in consultation with members of the Division.

*For list of Humanities electives, see footnote, page 168.

**This course is also required for the doctor's degree in electrical engineering.
### GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

#### FIFTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Master of Science in Geology)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Humanities Electives (3-0-6; 4-0-6)*</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ge 100</td>
<td>Geology Club</td>
<td>9 or 10 9 or 10 9 or 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 102</td>
<td>Oral Presentation</td>
<td>1 or 1 or 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 165</td>
<td>Introduction to General Geophysics, 1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 295</td>
<td>Master's Thesis Research (units and subjects by arrangement)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elective units from groups A and B below to total 50 50 50 (Leading to the degree of Master of Science in Geophysics)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Humanities Electives (3-0-6; 4-0-6)*</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ge 100</td>
<td>Geology Club</td>
<td>9 or 10 9 or 10 9 or 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 102</td>
<td>Oral Presentation</td>
<td>1 or 1 or 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 165</td>
<td>Introduction to General Geophysics, 1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For additional requirements, consult Division

circular: required and optional courses to total 50 50 50

#### A. GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY

##### FIFTH AND SIXTH YEARS

(Leading to the degree of Geological Engineer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ge 105</td>
<td>Optical Mineralogy</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 106 ab</td>
<td>Petrography</td>
<td>10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 107</td>
<td>Stratigraphy</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 109</td>
<td>Structural Geology</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 110</td>
<td>Engineering Geology</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 111 ab</td>
<td>Invertebrate Paleontology</td>
<td>10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 112 ab</td>
<td>Vertebrate Paleontology</td>
<td>10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 115</td>
<td>Micropalaeontology</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 121 abc</td>
<td>Field Geology</td>
<td>2 8 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 122</td>
<td>Spring Field Trip</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge 123</td>
<td>Summer Field Geology</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 125</td>
<td>Geology of Western America</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 126</td>
<td>Elementary Geomorphology</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 128</td>
<td>Introduction to Economic Geology</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 200</td>
<td>Mineralogy</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 202</td>
<td>Ore Deposits</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 209</td>
<td>Sedimentary Petrology**</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 210</td>
<td>Metamorphic Petrology†</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 212</td>
<td>Nonmetalliferous Deposits</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 213</td>
<td>Mineralogy (Seminar)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 214</td>
<td>Petrology (Seminar)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 215</td>
<td>Ore Deposits (Seminar)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 220</td>
<td>History of the Geological Sciences (Summer reading)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 226</td>
<td>Advanced Geomorphology**</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 228</td>
<td>Geomorphology of Arid Regions**</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 229</td>
<td>Glacial Geology†</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge 230</td>
<td>Geomorphology (Seminar)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 232</td>
<td>Petroleum Geology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge 233</td>
<td>Petroleum Geology Practices</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge 235</td>
<td>Petroleum Geology (Seminar)</td>
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<td>Ge 237</td>
<td>Tectonics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge 238</td>
<td>Structural Geology (Seminar)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 245 ab</td>
<td>Vertebrate Paleontology (Seminar)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 248</td>
<td>Fossils of the California Tertiary</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 249</td>
<td>Stratigraphy of the Coast Ranges</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 250</td>
<td>Invertebrate Paleontology (Seminar)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 295</td>
<td>Master's Thesis Research (units by arrangement)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 297</td>
<td>Advanced Study (units and subject by arrangement)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 299</td>
<td>Research (units and subject by arrangement)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For list of Humanities electives, see footnote, page 168.

**1949-60

†1948-49
B. GEOPHYSICS

FIFTH AND SIXTH YEARS

(Leading to the degree of Geophysical Engineer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 165</td>
<td>Introduction to General Geophysics I</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge 166</td>
<td>Introduction to General Geophysics II*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 174</td>
<td>Well Logging</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 175</td>
<td>Introduction to Applied Geophysics</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 176</td>
<td>Elementary Seismology</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 261</td>
<td>Theoretical Seismology**</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 262</td>
<td>Interpretations of Seismograms of Teleseisms**</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 263</td>
<td>Field Work in Earthquakes and Interpretation of Seismograms of Local Earthquakes**</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 270</td>
<td>Geophysical Instruments**</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 273 ab</td>
<td>Applied Geophysics I*</td>
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<td>Ge 274 abc</td>
<td>Applied Geophysics II*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge 275 abc</td>
<td>Applied Geophysics III**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge 282 abc</td>
<td>Geophysics (Seminar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge 297</td>
<td>Advanced Study (units and subject by arrangement)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge 299</td>
<td>Research (units and subject by arrangement)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 122</td>
<td>Earthquake Effects Upon Structures (units by arrangement)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EE 156</td>
<td>Electrical Communication</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ma 108 abc</td>
<td>Advanced Calculus</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 102 abc</td>
<td>Introduction to Mathematical Physics and Differential Equations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 130 abc</td>
<td>Methods of Mathematical Physics</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 131 abc</td>
<td>Electricity and Magnetism</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graduate students who have not had the equivalent of the following undergraduate subjects may have to take one or more of these subjects without graduate credit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE 1 abc</td>
<td>Basic Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>EE 2 abc</td>
<td>Basic Electrical Engineering Laboratory</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>EE 62 ab</td>
<td>Electron Tubes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ma 112</td>
<td>Elementary Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>EE 16</td>
<td>Electrical Measurements</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Ph 9</td>
<td>Electrical Measurements</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1950-51
**1949-50

MATHEMATICS

As nearly all mathematics majors are working for the doctor's degree and following programs arranged by the student in consultation with members of the Division, no specific graduate curricula can be outlined.
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

FIFTH YEAR
(Leading to the degree of Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units per Term</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ME 125 abc Engineering Laboratory (1-6-2)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME 150 abc Mechanical Engineering Seminar (1-0-0)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electives as below (minimum)</td>
<td>27</td>
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46 or 47 46 or 47 46 or 47

ELECTIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units per Term</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ME 101 abc Advanced Machine Design (1-6-2)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 150 abc Mechanical Vibrations (2-0-4)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME 110 abc Physical Metallurgy and Metallography (3-0-6; 2-3-4; 2-3-4)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME 115 abc Thermodynamics (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hy 101 abc Advanced Fluid Mechanics (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 110 abc Elasticity (2-0-4)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

JET PROPULSION, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING OPTION**

FIFTH YEAR
(Leading to the degree of Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units per Term</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JP 121 Rocket (4-0-8)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP 130 ab Thermal Jets (4-0-8)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP 170 abc Jet Propulsion Laboratory (0-3-0)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME 125 abc Engineering Laboratory (1-6-2)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electives</td>
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</table>

49 or 50 49 or 50 49 or 50

ELECTIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units per Term</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ME 101 abc Advanced Machine Design (1-6-2)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 150 abc Mechanical Vibrations (2-0-4)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME 110 abc Physical Metallurgy and Metallography (3-0-6; 2-3-4; 2-3-4)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME 115 abc Thermodynamics and Heat Transfer (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hy 101 abc Advanced Fluid Mechanics (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 110 abc Elasticity (2-0-4)</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Students who desire to do so may substitute Elementary Statistics Ma 112 for one term of Engineering Laboratory ME 125.

NOTE: Students who have not had a course in Advanced Engineering Mathematics, Advanced Calculus, or the equivalent in their undergraduate work are required to include AM 115 abc among the elective units.

NOTE: Students who plan advanced study past the fifth year, and who have had AM 115 abc or an equivalent course in their undergraduate work may substitute one of the following courses for one of the professional courses listed above, subject to the approval of the Mechanical Engineering Department:

EE 226 abc Engineering Mathematical Physics
AE 257 abc Engineering Mathematical Principles
Ph 102 abc Introduction to Mathematical Physics and Differential Equations

*For list of Humanities electives, see footnote, page 168.
**See page 122 for extra fee for this option.
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

SIXTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Mechanical Engineer)

Specific requirements for the degree of Mechanical Engineer are given on page 133. The following list will suggest possible subjects from which a program of study may be organized:

ME 200 Advanced Work in Mechanical Engineering
ME 210 abc Science of Metals
ME 211 abc Metallography Laboratory
ME 212 ab X-ray Metallography
ME 215 Internal Combustion Engines
ME 216 ab Refrigeration and Air Conditioning
ME 217 ab Steam and Gas Turbines
ME 218 ab Aircraft Power Plants
ME 219 Experimental Background of Engine Research
ME 220 Lubrication
ME 300 Thesis—Research
Hy 200 Advanced Work in Hydraulic Engineering
Hy 201 abc Hydraulic Machinery
Hy 202 ab Hydraulics of Free Surface Phenomena
Hy 203 Cavitation Phenomena
Hy 210 ab Hydrodynamics of Sediment Transportation
Hy 300 Thesis
AE 261 abc Hydrodynamics of Compressible Fluids
AE 266 abc Theoretical Aerodynamics of Real and Perfect Fluids
AE 267 abc Statistical Problems in Gas Dynamics
AE 270 abc Elasticity Applied to Aeronautics
Ch 63 ab Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics
Ch 227 abc The Structure of Crystals
Ch 229 Diffraction Methods of Determining the Structure of Molecules
Ch 262 ab Thermodynamics of Multi-Component Systems
Ph 211 Thermodynamics

JET PROPULSION, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING OPTION**

SIXTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Mechanical Engineer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Units per Term</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JP 200 ab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP 210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP 220 ab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP 230 abc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME 150 abc</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**See page 122 for extra fee for this option.”
## PHYSICS

### FIFTH YEAR

(Leading to the degree of Master of Science in Physics)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units per Term</th>
<th>1st</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 or 10</td>
<td>9 or 10</td>
<td>9 or 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanities Electives (3-0-6; 4-0-6)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ph 133 abc Analytical Mechanics (4-0-8)</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 131 abc Electricity and Magnetism (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electives as below</td>
<td>27 to 30</td>
<td>27 to 30</td>
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<th>48 to 49</th>
<th>48 to 49</th>
<th>48 to 49</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ph 102 abc Introduction to Mathematical Physics and Differential Equations (5-0-10)**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ph 131 abc Electricity and Magnetism (3-0-6)</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph 133 abc Analytical Mechanics (4-0-8)</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ph 135 ab Optics (3-0-6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ph 136 ab Optics Laboratory (0-3-0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ph 137 Spectroscopy (3-0-6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ph 138 Spectroscopy Laboratory (0-3-0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ph 139 abc Nuclear Physics (3-0-6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ph 140 ab Kinetic Theory of Matter (3-0-6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ph 143 a Principles of Quantum Mechanics (3-0-6)</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ph 147 ab X-Rays (3-0-6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ph 149 History of Modern Physics (3-0-6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ma 108 abc Advanced Calculus (4-0-5)†</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ma 114 abc Mathematical Analysis (4-0-8)</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For list of Humanities electives, see footnote, page 188.

**Prerequisite for most other fifth-year courses. Two-thirds credit allowed graduate students.

(Note: with the department's approval, students who have the proper preparation may substitute other graduate courses in Electrical Engineering, Mathematics or Physics for some of those listed above. Students who have received credit for Ph 131 abc, Ph 133 abc or Ph 135 ab and Ph 137 as undergraduates may use these credits towards a master of science degree provided they replace them with undergraduate credits in L 32 abc (4-0-6) earned during the fifth year.

†Prerequisite for Ma 114.
SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION

AERONAUTICS

FIFTH YEAR AND ADVANCED SUBJECTS

AE 251 abc. Aerodynamics of the Airplane. 9 units (3-0-6); each term.
Prerequisite: AM 15, Hydraulics.
Instructor: Felberg.

AE 252 abc. Airplane Design. 9 units (2-1-6); each term.
The solution of problems connected with the structural design and analysis of airplane structural components. Special emphasis is placed on the problems dealing with monocoque construction. A modern airplane is considered and the key structural elements are designed and analysed.
Texts: Airplane Structural Analysis and Design, Sechler and Dunn; Airplane Structures, Niles and Newell.
Instructors: Sechler, Martin.

AE 253 abc. Design of Aircraft Components. 4 units (2-0-2); each term.
A study of the non-structural components of airplane including control and flap systems, landing gears, power plants, electrical, radio, and instrument installations, heating and ventilating problems, hydraulic systems and acoustics.
Instructor: Klein, assisted by engineers from aircraft companies.

AE 254 abc. Advanced Problems in Airplane Design. 4 units (2-0-2); each term.
Prerequisites: AE 252, AE 253.
The application of basic mathematical methods to structural problems. A study of advanced design methods for airplane structural components.
Instructor: Lurie.

AE 255. Wind Tunnel Operation and Technique. 6 units (1-3-2); one term.
A one-term course covering pressure and velocity measuring instruments, balances, model suspensions, wind tunnel calibrations and correction factors, data reduction and presentation, extrapolation of model results to full scale. Experiments on various aerodynamic phenomena are carried out by the students in a special wind tunnel constructed for instruction purposes.
Text: Wind Tunnel Testing, Pope.
Instructor: Bowen.

AE 256. Flight Test Techniques. 6 units (2-0-4); second term only.
Prerequisite: AE 251.
The methods of obtaining aerodynamic data by means of flight testing. Instrumentation, types of flight testing, and flight tests procedures. The reduction of flight test data and their correlation with wind tunnel data and airplane performance.
Instructor: Williams.
AE 257 abc. Engineering Mathematical Principles. 9 units (3-0-6); each term.
Prerequisites: AM 15, AM 115, Ma 108, or equivalent.
Elementary theory and applications of ordinary and partial differential equations in applied mechanics and related fields.
Instructors: DePrima, Marble, Plesset.

AE 258 abc. Introductory Mechanics and Thermodynamics of Fluids. 9 units (3-0-6); each term.
Dimensional analysis, thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, dynamical principles, circulation and vorticity, velocity potentials, stream functions, perfect fluid flows, one dimensional gas dynamics, viscosity, turbulence, Reynolds stresses, heat transfer, diffusion.
Instructor: Liepmann.

AE 260 abc. Research in Aeronautics. Units to be arranged.
Theoretical and experimental investigations in the following fields: aerodynamics; fluid mechanics; compressibility; supersonics; structures, including photoelasticity; and flutter.

AE 261 abc. Hydrodynamics of Compressible Fluids. 10 units (3-1-6); each term.
Prerequisites: AE 251, AE 258.
One dimensional gasdynamics; subsonic and supersonic channel flow; normal and oblique shockwaves; condensation phenomena. Experimental methods employed in compressible fluid mechanics research using Schlieren, shadowgraph, interferometers, and other high speed instruments. Two- and three-dimensional vortices; Linearized theory of subsonic and supersonic flow fields; Hodograph methods. Boundary layer and interactive phenomena between boundary layers and shockwaves.
Instructor: Millikan.

AE 265 abc. Advanced Problems in Aerodynamics. 6 units (2-0-4); each term.
Prerequisites: AE 251, AE 257, AE 258.
Aerodynamics of propeller design. Flow in ducts and cooling problems. Aerodynamics of high speed flight including the effects of compressibility on stability and control.
Instructor: Bell.

AE 266 abc. Theoretical Aerodynamics of Real and Perfect Fluids. 9 units (3-0-6); each term.
Prerequisites: AE 251, AE 257, AE 258.
Hydrodynamics of perfect fluids, potential motion, circulation, laws of vortex motion, elements of conformal transformation, streamline bodies, two-dimensional airfoil theory, three-dimensional wing theory, monoplanes, biplanes, interference, propellers, theory of airfoils in non-uniform motion, hydrodynamics of viscous fluids, laminar motion in pipes and channels, turbulence and Reynolds' criterion, similarity laws, theory of drag, discontinuous flow, and vortex streets, theory of skin-friction, boundary layer, general theory of turbulence.
Instructor: Stewart.
AE 267 abc. Statistical Problems in Gas Dynamics. 6 units (2-0-4) each term.
Prerequisites: AE 258; AE 261; AE 257, or Ma 114.
Instructors: Lagerstrom, Liepmann.

AE 268 abc. Advanced Problems in Fluid Mechanics. 9 units (3-0-6) each term.
Prerequisite: AE 258; AE 261; AE 266, or consent of instructor.
Instructor: Lagerstrom.

AE 269 abc. Seminar in Fluid and Solid Mechanics. 3 units (2-0-1) each term.
A seminar course in the applications of theoretical aerodynamics to aeronautical problems for students who have had AE 266 and AE 267.
Instructor: Liepmann.

AE 270 abc. Elasticity Applied to Aeronautics. 6 units (2-0-4) each term.
Prerequisites: Applied Mechanics, AE 257.
Fundamental stress and strain relationships in elastic bodies. Theories of bending and torsion. Elastic stability problems including those of thin plates and shells.
Instructors: Lurie, Sechler.

AE 272 abc. Precision Measurements. 3 units (1-0-2) each term.
Prerequisites: Applied Mechanics, Mechanisms.
Instructor: Klein.

AE 273 abc. Photoelasticity and Structural Testing Methods. 6 units (2-0-4) each term.
Prerequisites: AE 270. (May be taken simultaneously)
The basic principles of photoelasticity used as a method of stress distribution determination. Types of photoelastic procedure, the equipment involved, and the results obtained. Discussions of newer types of testing instruments and machines, their advantages and disadvantages. Demonstrations and laboratory problems as required.
Instructor: Martin.

AE 274 abc. Problems in Aero-elasticity. 6 units (2-0-4) each term.
Prerequisites: AE 251, AE 265, AE 270.
A survey of the developments in aero-elasticity and associated fields. The dynamics of a deformable body subjected to aerodynamic, elastic, and inertia forces. Effect of deformations on stability, control, and flutter. Gust frequency and landing impact as they effect airplane design.
Instructor: Fung.
FIFTH YEAR AND ADVANCED SUBJECTS

**JP 121. Rocket. 12 units (4-0-8); first term.**
Prerequisite: AM 15.
Fundamentals of rockets, solid propellant rocket, liquid propellant rocket.
Instructors: Tsien, Seifert.

**JP 130 ab. Thermal Jets. 12 units (4-0-8); second and third terms.**
Prerequisite: AM 15.
Performance analysis of ramjet, pulsejet, turbojet, turbofan, and turboprop. Combustion chamber design. Design principles of centrifugal and axial compressors.
Instructors: Marble, Rannie.

**JP 170 abc. Jet Propulsion Laboratory. 3 units (0-3-0); each term.**
Laboratory demonstrations of the operation of jet propulsion systems and the reduction and interpretation of observed data.
Instructors: Seifert and JPL staff members.

**JP 200 ab. Chemistry Problems in Jet Propulsion. 6 units (2-0-4); first and second terms.**
Instructors: Altman, JPL staff members.

**JP 210 ab. Applications of Jet Propulsion Power Plants. 6 units (2-0-4); third term.**
Prerequisites: ME 3, ME 10 and AE 270 a or AM 110 a.
Temperature distribution and thermal stress under non-uniform and nonsteady conditions. Design principles for high temperature operations. Heat resistant alloys and ceramic materials.
Instructors: Duwez, Tsien.

**JP 220 ab. High Temperature Design Problems. 6 units (2-0-4); first and second terms.**
Prerequisites: AE 257 or EE 226.
Jet propelled vehicles; rockets applied to assisted take-off and superperformance; performance of aircraft with jet power plants.
Instructors: Tsien and JPL staff members.

**JP 270. Special Topics in Jet Propulsion. 6 units (2-0-4).**
The topics covered will vary from year to year. A critical and systematic review of current literature in the following fields will be given: Combustion, dynamics of rarefied gases, guidance and control.
Instructors: Staff members.

**JP 280 abc. Research in Jet Propulsion. Units to be arranged.**
Theoretical and experimental investigations in jet propulsion power plants and their applications.
Instructors: Tsien and JPL staff members.

**JP 290 abc. Advanced Seminar in Jet Propulsion. 3 units (1-0-2); each term.**
Seminars on current research problems in jet propulsion to be held in conjunction with the JPL staff, for students working on special projects with the JPL.
Instructors: Staff members.
APPLIED MECHANICS

UNDERGRADUATE SUBJECTS

AM 1 a. Applied Mechanics—Statics. 12 units (3-3-6); third term.
Prerequisites: Ma 1 abc, 2 ab; Ph 1 abc.
Principles of statics; composition and resolution of forces and force systems; equilibrium of force systems; applications of these principles to engineering problems involving theory of structures, machine design, hydrostatics, and strength of materials.
Instructors: Housner, Hudson and Assistants.

AM 1 bcd. Applied Mechanics—Strength of Materials and Dynamics. 12 units (3-3-6); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisite: AM 1 a.
The first term (AM 1 b) and half of the second term (AM 1 c) are devoted to Strength of Materials. The remainder of the second term and the third term (AM 1 d) are devoted to Dynamics. Thus, approximately 18 units of work are done in each of these subjects. The following topics will be included: Theory of elasticity applied to engineering problems involving tension and compression, bending of beams, torsion of shafts, buckling, etc.; determination of the stresses, strains, and deformations in typical structures; theory of statically indeterminate structures; properties of the materials of construction; determination of safe loads for engineering structures and machines; principles of dynamics; dynamics of a particle, including equations of motion, impulse and momentum, work and energy; dynamics of rigid bodies; applications to engineering problems involving dynamic characteristics of machine parts, mechanical and structural vibrations, impact, fluid dynamics, etc.
Instructors: Housner, Hudson and Assistants.

AM 2 abc. Applied Mechanics. 8 units (3-0-5); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 1 abc, 2 ab; Ph 1 abc.
An abridgement of AM 1 abcd designed particularly to meet the needs of students of Applied Chemistry.

AM 3. Testing Materials Laboratory. 8 units (1-6-1); first second, or third terms.
Prerequisite: AM 1 c.
Tests of the ordinary materials of construction in tension, compression, torsion, and flexure; determination of elastic limit; yield point; ultimate strength, and modules of elasticity; experimental verification of formulas derived in the theory of strength of materials.
Instructors: Converse and Assistants.

AM 15 abc. Engineering Mathematics. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 1 abc, Ma 2 abc.
A course in the mathematical treatment of problems in engineering and physics. The topics studied include: solution of ordinary differential equations by standard techniques, power series and Fourier series; problems leading to special functions such as Bessel functions and Legendre functions; partial differential equations and boundary value problems; complex variables, conformal mapping and vector analysis as applied to fluid flow, electrostatics, etc.
Instructors: Wayland and Assistants.
AM 105 a. Soil Mechanics. 6 units (1-3-2); first term.
Prerequisite: AM 1 abcd.
A study of the physical characteristics of soil, including origin, methods of classification and identification; elasticity, plasticity, the effects of soil moisture on physical properties, permeability, seepage, capillary action, and the effects of frost.
Instructor: Converse.

AM 105 b. Soil Mechanics. 6 units (1-3-2); second term.
Prerequisite: AM 105 a.
A study of the mechanics of soil masses subjected to loads, including the distribution of stress within the soil mass, active and passive pressures on retaining walls, bearing capacity and settlement of footings, piles, stability of slopes, earth dams, highway and airport runways.
Instructor: Converse.

AM 110 a. Introduction to the Theory of Elasticity. 6 units (2-0-4); first term.
Prerequisite: AM 1 bcd.
Instructor: Housner.

AM 110 b. Theory of Plates and Shells. 6 units (2-0-4); second term.
Prerequisite: AM 1 bcd.
Instructor: Housner.

AM 110 c. Mechanics of Materials. 6 units (2-0-4); third term.
Prerequisites: AM 1 bcd, AM 110 a.
Instructor: Housner.

AM 115 abc. Engineering Mathematics. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 1 abc, Ma 2 abc.
A course in the mathematical treatment of problems in engineering and physics for fifth year graduate students who have not had a course in advanced engineering mathematics or advanced calculus in their undergraduate work. The mathematical content is similar to that of AM 15, but greater emphasis is placed on applications to the specific field of engineering in which the student is specializing.
Instructors: DePrima and Assistants.

AM 150 abc. Mechanical Vibrations. 6 units (2-0-4); first, second, and third terms.
Prerequisites: AM 1 bcd, AM 115 abc.
A study of the theory of vibrating systems, and the application of such theory to problems of mechanical design. Subjects considered include theory of resonant systems; elimination of undesirable vibrations; design of vibration instruments; periodic disturbing forces such as engine vibration problems; critical speed phenomena; transient excitations; self-excited vibrations and instability in mechanical systems, including aircraft flutter problems; non-linear vibration theory.
Texts: Mathematical Methods in Engineering, Kármán and Biot; Mechanical Vibrations, Den Hartog.
Instructor: Hudson.
AM 160. Vibrations Laboratory. 6 units (0-3-3).
Prerequisite: AM 150.
The experimental analysis of typical problems involving vibrations in mechanical systems, such as a study of the characteristics of a vibration isolation system, or a determination of the transient strains in a machine member subjected to impact loads. The measurement of strains, accelerations, frequencies, etc., in vibrating systems, and the interpretation of the results of such measurements. Consideration is given to the design, calibration and operation of the various types of instruments used for the experimental study of dynamics problems.
Instructor: Hudson.

AM 200. Special Problems in Advanced Mechanics.
Dynamics of solid and deformable bodies, fluids, and gases; mathematical and applied elasticity. By arrangement with members of the staff, properly qualified graduate students are directed in independent studies. Hours and units by arrangement.

AM 201. Theory of Cavitation Flow. Units in accordance with work done.
Theory of free streamline flow. Applications of kinetic theory and statistical mechanics to liquid-vapor systems.
Instructor: Plesset.

Research in the field of Applied Mechanics. By arrangement with members of the staff, properly qualified graduate students are directed in research. Hours and units by arrangement.

Note: Other subjects in the general field of Applied Mechanics will be found listed under the departments of Aeronautics, Mechanical Engineering, and Physics.
ASTRONOMY

UNDERGRADUATE SUBJECTS

Ay 1. Introduction to Astronomy. 9 units (3-1-5); third term.
This course is intended to give the student sufficient familiarity with general astronomy to enable him to read with profit all but the more technical books and articles dealing with this subject.
Text: Astronomy, Baker.
Instructor: Johnson.

Ay 2 abc. General Astronomy. 9 units (3-3-3); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Ay 1, Ph 2 abc; Ma 2 abc.
The planets, the sun and solar-terrestrial relations. Physical properties of the stars and the spectral sequence. Binary and variable stars. Dynamics of the Galaxy, extragalactic nebulae.
Instructor: Joy.

ADVANCED SUBJECTS

Ay 101 abc. Astrophysics I. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second and third terms.
Prerequisites: Ay 2 abc, Ph 12 abc, Ma 10, or their equivalents.
The determination of the masses, luminosities and radii of the stars. The sun. Stellar spectra. The theory of radiative equilibrium in stellar atmospheres. The continuous absorption by atoms and the production of the continuous spectrum of the star; the line absorption coefficient and the formation of spectral lines. Determination of the abundances of the elements.
Offered in alternate years with Ay 102. Not given 1949-50.
Instructor: Greenstein.

Ay 102 abc. Astrophysics II. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second, third term.
Prerequisites: Ay 2 abc, Ph 12 abc or their equivalents.
The results of the measurement of stellar compositions, masses, luminosities and radii; an introduction to the study of stellar interiors. Atomic processes in diffuse nebulae. Interstellar space and stellar evolution. Structure of the Galaxy and of extragalactic nebulae.
Instructor: Greenstein.

Ay 105. Internal Constitution of the Star. 9 units (3-0-6); second term.
1949-50 only.
Prerequisites: Ph 6 abc, Ph. 12 abc, Ma 108 abc or their equivalents.
Instructor: Strömgren.

Ay 112 abc. General Astronomy. 6 units; first, second and third terms.
This subject is the same as Ay 2, but with reduced credit for graduate students.
Instructor: Joy.
Ay 140 abc. Seminar in Astrophysics. 4-12 units; first, second, third terms.
Discussions on the large scale distribution of matter in the Universe, statistics of the
distribution of nebulae and of clusters of nebulae. Hydrodynamic and statistical mechanical
analysis of the morphology of nebulae. Theory and discussion of observational data
obtained from observations on stars of special interest, such as supernovae, novae, white
dwarfs, variable stars, and emission line stars. Theory and practice of new types of tele­
scopes and other observational devices. Practical work of reduction of data obtained with
the Schmidt telescopes on Palomar Mountain. Only students, assistants, faculty members,
and visiting research personnel are admitted to the seminar who have the time, inclination
and ability to engage in active, constructive work on problems which will be formulated
in this seminar.
Meetings throughout the year according to agreement.
Instructor: Zwicky.

Ay 141 abc. Research Conference in Astronomy. 2 units; first, second and
third terms.
Meets weekly to discuss work in progress in connection with the staff of the Mount
Wilson and Palomar Observatories.

Ay 142. Research in Astronomy and Astrophysics. Units in accordance with
the work accomplished.
The student should consult the division and have a definite program of research outlined
before registering.

Ay 202. Sun Spots and the Solar Atmosphere. Units to be arranged; first term.
Admission to qualified students.
The surface features of the sun, observed by direct photographs, spectrograph and
spectroheliograph; solar activity. Lectures and measurement and reduction of current
research material.
Instructors: Nicholson, Pettit and Richardson.

Ay 205. The Spectra of Emission-Line Stars. Units to be arranged; second
term.
Admission to qualified students.
Phenomena in emission B stars, and symbiotic objects. Velocity variations in shells.
Lectures and laboratory work on stellar spectra. Spectral peculiarities of emission line stars.
Instructor: Merrill.

Ay 211. The Structure of the Galaxy. Units to be arranged; third term.
Admission to qualified students.
Methods of determination of parallax, proper motion and radial velocity. Analysis of
statistical data to determine solar motion, galactic rotation, absolute magnitudes, and the
structure of the Galaxy.
Instructor: R. E. Wilson.

The following special seminars will be offered from time to time by members of the
Mount Wilson Observatory and Institute staffs:
Ay 201. The Sun and Planetary System
Ay 203. Zeeman Effect in Solar and Stellar Spectra
Ay 204. Classification of Stellar Spectra
Ay 206. Stellar Radial Velocities
Ay 207. Stellar Absolute Magnitudes
Ay 208. Microphotometry of Stellar Spectra
Ay 209. Spectra of Gaseous Nebulae
Ay 210. Interstellar Matter
Ay 212. Extragalactic Nebulae
Ay 213. Observational Cosmology
Ay 214. Theoretical Cosmology
BIOLOGY.

UNDERGRADUATE SUBJECTS

Bi 1. Elementary Biology. 9 units (3-3-3); second term.
An introductory subject intended to give the student of general science some information about the fundamental properties of living organisms.
Instructors: ————, Beadle.

Bi 2. Genetics. 9 units (2-4-3); third term.
Prerequisite: Bi 1.
An introductory subject presenting the fundamentals of genetics in connection with some general biological problems, such as variation and evolution.

Bi 3. Plant Biology. 10 units (2-6-2), third term.
Prerequisite: Bi 1.
A general survey of the water relations of plants in connection with their morphology.
Instructor: Went.

Bi 4. Invertebrate and Vertebrate Zoology. 20 units, (5-10-5).
Prerequisite: Bi 1.
A course dealing with the taxonomy, comparative anatomy and ecology of the more important animal phyla.
(Students taking the Biology option are required to take this course at the Marine Laboratory for six weeks, starting the Monday following the end of their sophomore year. This course is taken without payment of additional tuition, and living quarters are provided at the Laboratory.)

Bi 5 abc. Advanced Plant Biology. 13 units (3-8-2), first term; 13 units (3-8-2), second term; 7 units (2-4-1), third term.
Prerequisite: Bi 3.
A general survey of growth and the chemical processes taking place in the living plant (Bi 5 ab), followed by a survey of the plant kingdom (Bi 5 c).
Instructors: Galston, Went, Wildman.

Bi 11. Histological Technique. 4 units (1-3-0); first term.
A course in the preparation of biological material for microscopic examination; includes electron microscopy.
Instructor: Tyler.

Bi 12. Histology. 6 units (1-3-2); second term.
Prerequisite: Bi. 4
A course in the microscopic anatomy of vertebrates.
Instructor: Tyler.

Bi 13. Mammalian Anatomy. 5 units (1-3-1); first term.
Prerequisite: Bi. 4
The dissection of a mammal.
Instructors: van Harreveld, Keighley.

Bi 18. Review in Botany. 3 units (1-0-2). No graduate credit.
A short review course of general botany and plant physiology required of graduate students who take a minor in plant physiology, but have had no previous courses in botany.
Instructor: Went.
ADVANCED SUBJECTS

A. Subjects open to graduate students, but not to be counted toward a major for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Bi 102 abc. Biological Assays. 8 units (1-6-1); first, second, third terms.
A course with lectures and laboratory practice, on certain biological tests for physiologically active substances.
Instructors: Went, Haagen-Smit, Bonner.

Bi 106. Embryology. 12 units (2-6-4); second term.
Prerequisite: Bi 4
A subject in vertebrate embryology, including some experimental and cytological material.
Instructor: Tyler.

Bi 107 ab. Biochemistry. 12 units (3-4-5); second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Bi 116 a, Ch 41.
A lecture course on the chemical constitution of living matter; and the chemical changes in animals, with laboratory work illustrating principles and methods in current use.
Instructors: Boorsook, Mitchell.

Bi 108. Advanced Genetics. 6 units (2-0-4); first term.
Prerequisite: Bi 2.
A course dealing with advanced general genetics for seniors and graduate students. Required of graduate students majoring and minoring in Genetics. Graduate students majoring or minoring in Genetics who have not had a course in Genetics with laboratory, and all undergraduates, are required to take Bi 109, a laboratory course, simultaneously with Bi 108.
Instructor: Lewis.

Bi 109. Advanced Genetics Laboratory. 4 units (0-4-0); first term.
Prerequisite: Bi 2.
A laboratory course in general genetics designed to accompany Bi 108.

Bi 111. Histological Technique. 3 units; first term.
This subject is the same as Bi 11, but with reduced credit for graduate students. Graduate students majoring in Biology receive no credit for this subject.
Instructor: Tyler.

Bi 112. Histology. 4 units; second term.
Prerequisite: Bi 4.
This subject is the same as Bi 12, but with reduced credit for graduate students. Graduate students majoring in Biology receive no credit for this subject.

Bi 113. Mammalian Anatomy. 3 units; first term.
Prerequisite: Bi 4.
This subject is the same as Bi 13, but with reduced credit for graduate students. Graduate students majoring in Biology receive no credit for this subject.
Instructors: van Harreveld, Keighley.

Bi 114. Immunology. 10 units (2-4-4); third term.
Prerequisites: Bi 2, Ch 41 abc.
A course on the principles and methods of immunology and their application to various biological problems. Some previous knowledge of biochemistry and embryology is desirable.
Instructors: Emerson, Owen.

Bi 116 abc. Animal Physiology. 8 units (2-3-3); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Bi 4, Bi 13, Ch 41 to be taken simultaneously or previously.
A survey of comparative and mammalian physiology.
Instructors: Wiersma, van Harreveld.
Bi 126. Chemical Genetics. 6 units (2-0-4); third term.
Prerequisites: Bi 107 and Bi 108.
A course dealing with chemical genetics, especially in Neurospora. Required of all graduate students majoring or minoring in Genetics. May be taken by seniors as a Biology elective.
Instructors: Horowitz, Beadle.

Bi 127. Chemical Genetics Laboratory. 3 or 6 units (0-3-0) or 0-6-0); third term.
A laboratory course dealing especially with Neurospora, to be taken concurrently with Bi 126. May be taken by seniors as a Biology elective.
Instructors: Horowitz, Beadle.

B. Subjects primarily for graduate students:

Bi 201. Biology Seminar. 1 unit.
Meets weekly for reports on current research of general biological interest by members of the Institute Staff and visiting scientists.
In charge: Bonner, van Harreveld.

A seminar throughout the academic year on special selected topics and on recent advances.
In charge: Bonner, Horowitz.

Bi 204. Genetics Seminar. 1 unit.
Reports and discussion on special topics.
In charge: Anderson.

Bi 205. Experimental Embryology Seminar. 1 unit.
Reports on special topics in the field; meets twice monthly.
In charge: Tyler.

Bi 206. Immunology Seminar. 1 unit.
Reports and discussions; meets twice monthly.
In charge: Tyler, Owen.

Bi 207. Biophysics Seminar. 1 unit.
A seminar throughout the academic year on the application of physical concepts to selected biological problems. Reports and discussions. Open also to graduate students in physics who contemplate minor or Biology.
In charge: Delbrück.

Bi 214 abc. Chemistry of Bio-Organic Substances. 3 units (1-0-2); first, second and third terms.
Prerequisite: Ch 41 ab.
A series of lectures on selected topics of organic chemistry which have special interest from a biological viewpoint.
Instructor: Haagen-Smit.

Bi 217. Quantitative Organic Microanalysis. Units based on work done (0-20-0); second term.
Laboratory practice in the methods of quantitative organic microanalysis required for structure determination of organic compounds. Students must obtain permission from the instructor before registering for this subject as the enrollment is necessarily limited.
Instructor: Haagen-Smit.

Bi 220 abc. Experimental Embryology. 6 units (2-0-4); first, second and third terms.
Lectures and discussion of the problems of embryonic development, including such topics as growth of the ovary, breeding habits of animals, fertilization, cleavage, organ formation, metamorphosis, regeneration, tissue culture, embryonic metabolism, etc. The subject may be taken for two consecutive years since the subject matter will be duplicated only in alternate years.
Instructor: Tyler.
Bi 221. Experimental Embryology Laboratory. Units to be decided by student and instructor: Given any term.

The work will include certain classical experiments and instruction in the methods of studying embryonic metabolism, in transplantation, vital staining, cytochemistry, etc.

Instructor: Tyler.

Bi 225 ab. Special Topics in Genetics. 6 units (2-0-4); second and third terms.
Special subjects in genetics will be treated in detail. The material in this course will not ordinarily be duplicated in a period of three years, and students majoring in Genetics will be expected to register for at least five terms.

Instructors: Beadle, Sturtevant, Anderson, Emerson, Delbrück, Horowitz, Lewis, Owen, Novitski.

Bi 240 abc. Plant Physiology. 6 units (2-0-4); first, second and third terms.
Reading and discussion of the problems of plant physiology.

Instructors: Went, Bonner, Wildman, Galston.

Bi 241 abc. Plant Chemistry. 6 units (2-3-1); first, second and thirds terms.
A survey of the biochemistry of higher plants with selected laboratory exercises.

Instructor: Bonner.

Bi 242 abc. Physical Factors and Plant Growth. 6 units (2-0-4); first, second and third terms.

Prerequisite: Bi 5 abc.

Discussion of the physical factors such as temperature, light and humidity on growth and development of plants. This course is intended as an introduction to work in the Earhart Plant Research Laboratory.

Instructor: Went.

Bi 260 abc. Advanced Physiology. Units to be arranged. First, second and third terms.

A subject in the methods of physiology, with special reference to nerve and muscle, with opportunity for research.

Instructors: Wiersma, van Harreveld.

Bi 280-288. Biological Research.

Students may register for research in the following fields, the number of units to be determined by consultation with those in charge:

Animal physiology (280), biochemistry (281), bio-organic chemistry (282), embryology (283), genetics (284), immunology (285), marine zoology (286), plant physiology (287), biophysics (288).
CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

UNDERGRADUATE SUBJECTS

Ch 1 abc. Inorganic Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis. 12 units (3-6-3); first, second, third terms.
Lectures, recitations, and laboratory exercises dealing with the general principles of chemistry. The first and second terms are devoted to the preparation and properties of substances and to the fundamental laws and theories of chemistry. The subject matter for the third term is qualitative analysis of the common metals.
Text: General Chemistry, Pauling.
Instructors: Pauling, Davidson and Assistants.

Ch 11. Quantitative Chemical Analysis. 10 units (2-6-2); second term.
Prerequisite: Ch 1 c.
Laboratory practice in typical methods of gravimetric and volumetric analysis, supplemented by lectures and problems emphasizing the principles involved.
Text: Chemical Analysis, Swift.
Instructor: Swift.

Ch 12 ab. Analytical Chemistry. 10 units (2-6-2); first, second terms.
Prerequisite: Ch 1 c.
Laboratory practice in the methods of gravimetric and volumetric, and advanced qualitative analysis, supplemented by lectures and problems in which the principles involved in the laboratory work are emphasized.
Text: Chemical Analysis, Swift.
Instructor: Swift.

Ch 12 c. Analytical Chemistry and Chemistry Review. 10 units (2-6-2); third term.
Prerequisite: Ch 12 b.
Advanced qualitative analysis and a study of special methods of chemical analysis, including electrometric methods. Analysis of selected alloys, minerals, and other materials will be made. Students may be assigned individual problems for investigation. The class exercises are devoted to a discussion and review of the general principles of analytical and inorganic chemistry. The examination in this subject covers the chemistry work of the whole sophomore year.
Instructor: Swift.

Ch 13 abc. Inorganic Chemistry. 6 units (2-0-4); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Ch 12 b, 21 ab.
The chemical and physical properties of the elements are discussed with reference to the periodic system and from the viewpoints of atomic structure and radiation effects. Such topics as coordination compounds, the liquid ammonia system, the compounds of nitrogen, the halides, and selected groups of metals are taken up in some detail. The class work is supplemented by problems which require a study of current literature.
Instructor: Yost.

Ch 16. Instrumental Analysis. 8 units (0-6-2); first term.
Prerequisite: Ch 12 c.
Laboratory practice designed to familiarize the student with special analytical apparatus and methods, used both for process control and for research.
Instructor: Sturdivant.
Ch 21 abc. Physical Chemistry. 10 units (4-0-6); first, second, third terms.  
Prerequisites: Ch 12 ab or Ch 11; Ph 2 abc; Ma 2 abc.  
Conferences and recitations dealing with the general principles of chemistry from an  
even, quantitative standpoint, and including studies on the pressure-volume relations of  
gases; on thermodynamics, on vapor-pressure, boiling point, freezing point, and osmotic  
pressure of solutions; on the molecular and ionic theories; on electrical transference and  
conduction; on chemical and phase equilibria; on thermochemistry, and the elements of  
thermodynamic chemistry and electro-chemistry. A large number of problems are assigned  
to be solved by the student.  
Text: Mimeographed notes.  
Instructors: Bates, Badger, Shoemaker.

Ch 24 ab. Physical Chemistry. 10 units (4-0-6); first, second terms.  
Prerequisites: Ch 12 ab; Ma 2 ab; Ph 2 abc.  
A discussion of selected topics in physical chemistry, adapted to the needs of Science  
Course students in the Geology Option.  
Instructor: Hughes.

Ch 26 ab. Physical Chemistry Laboratory. 8 units (0-6-2), second term; and  
8 units (0-6-2) or 4 units (0-3-1), third term.  
Prerequisites: Ch 12 ab, Ch 21 a.  
Text: Mimeographed Notes.  
Instructor: Badger.

Ch 27 ab. Radioactivity and Isotopes. 6 units (2-0-4); first and second terms.  
The fundamental particles and isotopes. Natural and artificial radioactivity. The applica­
tions of natural and artificial radioactive substances and isotopes to the study of chemical  
and biochemical reactions.  
Instructors: Yost, Davidson.

Ch 41 abc. Organic Chemistry. 8 units (3-0-5); first, second, third terms.  
Prerequisite: Ch 12.  
Lectures and recitations treating of the classification of carbon compounds, the develop­
ment of the fundamental theories, and the characteristic properties of the principal classes  
of carbon compounds.  
Instructor: Lucas.

Ch 43. Organic Chemistry. 10 units (2-6-2); third term.  
Prerequisite: Ch 1.  
A discussion of selected topics in organic chemistry, adapted to the needs of Science  
Course students in the Physics Option.

Ch 46 abc. Organic Chemistry Laboratory. 6 units (0-6-0) first, second  
terms; 10 units (1-9-0) third term.  
Prerequisite: Ch 12.  
Laboratory exercises to accompany Ch 41 abc. The preparation and purification of carbon  
compounds and the study of their characteristic properties. Qualified students may pursue  
research work.  
Text: Mimeographed notes, Lucas and Pressman.  
Instructors: Lucas and Assistants.

Ch 47. Organic Chemistry Laboratory. 6 units (0-6-0); third term.  
Prerequisite: Ch 12.  
Similar to 46. Selected experiments for students of biology.  
Text: Mimeographed notes, Lucas and Pressman.  
Instructors: Lucas and Assistants.
Ch 61 ab. Industrial Chemistry. 12 units (4-0-8) first term; 6 units (2-0-4) second term.
Prerequisite: Ch 21 a.
A study of the most important industrial chemical processes, from the point of view not only of the chemical reactions, but of the conditions and equipment necessary to carry on these reactions.
Instructor: Lacey.

Ch 63 ab. Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics. 6 units (2-0-4) second term; 12 units (4-0-8) third term.
Prerequisite: Ch 21 a.
Class exercises and problems in engineering thermodynamics studied from the point of view of the chemical engineer.
Instructor: Lacey.

Ch 80-86. Chemical Research.
Opportunities for research in analytical and inorganic chemistry (80), physical chemistry (82), and organic chemistry (84) are offered to candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

ADVANCED SUBJECTS

Ch 113 abc. Inorganic Chemistry. 4 units (2-0-2); first, second, third terms.
Selected groups of inorganic compounds will be considered from modern physicochemical view-points; thus with reference to their physical properties, their thermodynamic constants (their heat-contents, free-energies, and entropies), their rates of conversion into one another (including effects of catalysis and energy radiations), and their molecular structure and valence relations.
Instructor: Yost.

Ch 122. Thermodynamic Chemistry. 6 units (2-0-4); first term.
Prerequisites: Ch 12 ab or Ch 11; Ph 2 abc; Ma 2 abc or the equivalent; a year's course in Physical Chemistry.
This subject is for students who have studied physical chemistry but wish to review the elements of thermodynamics. It covers substantially the same topics as does Ch 21 a. This course is not open for credit to students who already have credit for Ch 21 a or Ch 24 a.
Text: Mimeographed notes.
Instructor: Bates.

Ch 123. Thermodynamic Chemistry. 6 units (2-0-4); second term.
Prerequisites: Ch 21 abc, or Ch 122 or the equivalent.
This course deals chiefly with applications of thermodynamic principles. Practice is given in the computation of free energies, entropies, and activities of typical chemical substances, and in the relations of these to various physical and chemical phenomena.
Text: Chemical Principles, Noyes and Sherrill.
Instructor: Bates.

Ch 127 ab. Radioactivity and Isotopes. 4 units (2-0-2); first and second terms.
This course is the same as Ch 27.
Instructors: Yost, Davidson.

Ch 129. Surface and Colloid Chemistry. 8 units (3-0-5); third term.
Prerequisite: Ch 21 abc or equivalent.
Classroom exercises with outside reading and problems, devoted to the properties of surfaces and interfaces, and to the general principles relating to disperse systems with particular reference to the colloidal state.
Instructor: Badger.
Ch 130. Photochemistry. 6 units (2-0-4); third term.
Lectures and discussions on photochemical processes, especially in their relation to quantum phenomena. The following topics will be included: the photochemical absorption law; the processes—excitation, dissociation, ionization—accompanying the absorption of radiation; subsequent processes including fluorescence and collisions of the second kind; photosensitization; quantum yield and its relation to photochemical mechanism; kinetics of homogeneous thermal and photochemical reactions; catalysis and inhibition; temperature coefficients of photochemical reactions.
Instructor: Wulf.

Ch 148 abc. Advanced Organic Chemistry. 4 units (2-0-2); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Ch 41, Ch 46.
Lectures and recitations emphasizing the analytical methods of organic chemistry. Consideration of the general problem of the characterization of organic compounds by qualitative and quantitative procedures.
Instructor: Niemann.

Ch 149 abc. Advanced Organic Chemistry Laboratory. 6 units (0-6-0); first, second and third terms.
Prerequisites: Ch 41, Ch 46, and consent of instructor.
Laboratory exercises to accompany Ch 48. The isolation, purification, and identification of organic compounds with special reference to the manipulation of milligram and decigram quantities. Qualified students may pursue research work.
Instructors: Niemann and Assistant.

Ch 163 ab. Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics. 4 units second term; 8 units third term.
Prerequisites: Ch 21 or ME 15.
This subject is the same as Ch 63 ab, but with reduced credit for graduate students. No graduate credit is given for this subject to students in chemistry or chemical engineering.

Ch 166 abc. Chemical Engineering. 12 units (3-0-9); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Ch 61, Ch 63 ab.
Calculations and discussions designed to bring the student in touch with the problems involved in carrying out chemical reactions efficiently on a commercial scale. The unit operations of chemical industry (such as materials transfer, heat transfer, mixing, filtration, distillation) are studied both as to principle and practice.
Instructor: Lacey.

Ch 167 abc. Chemical Engineering Laboratory. 15 units (0-15-0); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Ch 21, Ch 61, Ch 63.
A course in laboratory work to give training in the methods and technique fundamental to engineering measurements and to research encountered by the chemical engineer.
Instructor: Sage.

Ch 168 ab. Mechanics of Fluid Flow. 8 units (2-0-6); second, third terms.
Prerequisite: Ch 166 a.
Consideration is given to the flow of compressible and incompressible fluids in conduits from the standpoint of the more recent theories of fluid mechanics. Emphasis is placed upon the estimation of velocity and pressure distributions and the friction associated with the flow of fluids under conditions of known geometric restraint.
Instructor: Sage.

Ch 180-186. Chemical Research.
Opportunities for research in analytical and inorganic chemistry (180), physical chemistry (182), organic chemistry (184), and applied chemistry and chemical engineering (186) are offered to candidates for the degree of Master of Science. The main lines of research in progress are tabulated under Ch 280-286.
Ch 221 abc. The Nature of the Chemical Bond (Seminar). 6 units (2-0-4); first, second, third terms.
This subject comprises the detailed non-mathematical discussion of the electronic structure of molecules and its correlation with the chemical and physical properties of substances. Given every third year. Offered in 1948-49.
Text: The Nature of the Chemical Bond, Pauling.
In Charge: Pauling, Schomaker.

Ch 222 abc. Statistical Mechanics. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second, third terms.
After a survey of the principles of classical and quantum mechanics and of the theory of probability, the equilibrium theory of statistical mechanics is developed and used to interpret the laws of thermodynamics from the molecular standpoint. A detailed study of the relationships between the thermodynamic functions of gases, liquids, and solids and their structure on the molecular scale follows. The interpretation of phase transitions as cooperative phenomena in aggregates of molecules is presented. In the third term the statistical mechanics of systems departing from equilibrium is developed, and the transport process, diffusion, heat transfer, and viscous fluid flow are analyzed in the light of current theories.
Given every other year. Offered in 1949-50.
Instructor: Kirkwood.

Ch 223 abc. Advanced Chemical Thermodynamics. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisite: Ch 21 or the equivalent.
Basic concepts and the laws of thermodynamics are reviewed. The theories of heterogeneous equilibrium and chemical equilibrium are developed according to the methods of Willard Gibbs. Methods of calculation of the thermodynamic functions of pure chemical substances and of components of real gas mixtures and liquid solutions are treated in a systematic manner. Heterogeneous equilibrium is interpreted analytically by means of the differential equations of the equilibrium lines and surfaces in phase diagram space. Chemical equilibrium in homogeneous real gas reactions, and in reactions in liquid solutions, is treated in detail. Attention is given to the important applications of thermodynamics to electrochemical systems, surface phases, and to systems under the influence of external gravitational, electric, and magnetic fields. Problems.
Given in alternate years. Offered in 1948-49.
Instructor: Kirkwood.

Ch 224 abc. Introduction to Quantum Mechanics, with Chemical Applications. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second, third terms.
A review of Lagrangian and Hamiltonian mechanics and of the old quantum theory is first given, followed by the discussion of the development and significance of the new quantum mechanics and the thorough treatment of the Schrödinger wave equations, including its solution for many simple systems such as the rotator, the harmonic oscillator, the hydrogen atom, etc. During the second and third terms various approximate methods of solution (perturbation theory, the variation method, etc.) are discussed and applied in the consideration of the resonance phenomenon, the structure of many-electron atoms and of simple molecules, the nature of the covalent chemical bond, the structure of aromatic molecules, and other recent chemical applications.
Given every third year. Offered in 1949-50.
Text: Introduction to Quantum Mechanics, with Applications to Chemistry, Pauling and Wilson.
Instructors: Pauling, Kirkwood.

Ch 225 abc. The Structure of Crystals. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second, third terms.
The following topics are discussed.
The nature of crystals and X-rays and their interaction. The various experimental methods of investigation—Bragg, Laue, oscillation, Weissenberg, etc. The theory of space groups and the use of symmetry in the determination of the structures of crystals. The detailed study of representative structure investigations. The quantitative treatment of X-ray diffraction. Fourier-series methods of structure investigation.
Given every third year. Offered in 1949-50.
Instructor: Sturdivant.
Ch 229. Diffraction Methods of Determining the Structure of Molecules. 6 units (2-0-4).
A discussion of the diffraction of X-rays and electrons by gases, liquids, glasses, and crystals.
Given every third year. Offered in 1948-49.
Instructors: Schomaker, Hughes, Sturdivant.

Ch 233 ab. The Metallic State. 6 units (2-0-4); first and second terms.
The physical, electrical, and magnetic as well as the structural, chemical, and thermodynamic properties of metals and alloys considered from modern viewpoints.
Instructor: Yost.

Ch 234. Introduction to the Spectra of Molecules. 6 units; first term.
The theory of the structure of the spectra of both the diatomic and the simpler polyatomic molecules is presented, and the transition rules and their relation to the symmetry elements of molecules are discussed. Emphasis is laid on the methods of interpreting and analyzing molecular spectra, and it is shown how from an analysis one obtains information regarding the structure and other properties of a molecule of interest to the chemist. Problems are given in the interpretation of actual data.
Given every third year. Offered in 1949-50.
Instructor: Badger.

Ch 243. Quantitative Organic Microanalysis. Units based on work done; any term by arrangement.
Prerequisite: Consent of instructor.
Laboratory practice in the methods of quantitative organic microanalysis required for the structure determinations of organic compounds.
Instructor: Haagen-Smit.

Ch 244 abc. The Reactions of Organic Compounds. 4 units (2-0-2); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Ch 41, Ch 46.
A consideration of the typical reactions exhibited by certain classes of organic compounds with particular reference to reaction mechanisms.
Given every third year. Offered in 1948-49.
Instructors: Lucas, Niemann.

Ch 250 abc. Selected Chapters of Organic Chemistry. 2 units (2-0-0); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisite: Ch 41.
Topics considered have included chromatography, fats, steroids, sex hormones, simple heterocyclic compounds and alkaloids, chlorophyll, carotenoids, anthocyanins, flavones, pterins, bile pigments; structure and physiological action; chemistry of the chemotherapeutics and of the insecticides; detoxification processes, nitrogen metabolism, carbohydrate metabolism, nucleic acids, and history of organic chemistry.
Instructor: Zechmeister.

Ch 252 abc. The Chemistry of the Carbohydrates. 3 units (1-0-2); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Ch 41, Ch 46.
Lectures and discussions on the chemistry of the mono-, di-, and polysaccharides.
Instructor: Niemann.

Ch 254 abc. The Chemistry of the Amino Acids and Proteins. 3 units (1-0-2); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisite: Ch 41, Ch 46.
A consideration of the physical and chemical properties of the amino acids, peptides, and proteins.
Given every third year. Offered in 1949-50.
Instructor: Niemann.
Ch 255 abc. Chemistry of Bio-organic Substances. 3 units (1-0-2); first, second, third terms.
Lectures on selected subjects of organic chemistry such as alkaloids, essential oils, and other major groups of natural products.
Instructor: Haagen-Smit.

Ch 258. Immunochemistry. 8 units (3-3-2); second term.
Prerequisite: Consent of instructor.
After a discussion of the techniques of immunology, a detailed presentation is given of the properties of antisera, serological reactions, hypersensitivity, and immunity and resistance to disease. The laboratory work covers techniques and methods involved in the study of antigen-antibody reactions with emphasis on the quantitative aspects of serological reactions.
Instructor: Campbell.

Ch 260. Volumetric and Phase Behavior in Fluid System. 6 units (2-0-4); first term.
Prerequisite: Ch 21.
A discussion of pure substances and of binary, ternary, and multicomponent systems restricted primarily to liquid and gas phases. Problem work relating to the prediction of behavior in relation to pressure, temperature, and composition is included.
Text: Volumetric and Phase Behavior of Hydrocarbons, Sage and Lacey.
Instructor: Sage.

Ch 261. Phase Equilibria in Applied Chemistry. 6 units (2-0-4); first term.
Prerequisites: Ch 21, Ch 61.
Problems and discussions relating to industrial applications involving heterogeneous equilibria, primarily in the quantitative treatment of solid-liquid systems.
Instructor: Lacey.

Ch 262 ab. Thermodynamics of Multi-Component Systems. 8 units (2-0-6); second and third terms.
Prerequisite: Ch 166, AM 15 ab or equivalent.
A presentation of the background necessary for a working knowledge of the thermodynamics of multicomponent systems from the engineering viewpoint. The work includes numerous problems relating to the application of these principles to industrial practice.
Instructor: Sage.

Ch 263 abc. Thermal Transfer in Fluid Systems. 8 units (2-0-6); first, second, third terms.
Given in alternates years. Offered in 1949-50.
Prerequisites: Ch 166, AM 15 ab or equivalent.
A consideration of thermal transfer in fluid systems under conditions encountered in practice. Emphasis is placed upon the analogy between momentum and thermal transfer. The greater part of the effort of the course is devoted to the solution of thermal transfer problems many of which require the use of graphical or numerical methods of solution of the differential equations involved.
Instructor: Sage.

Ch 264 ab. Material Transfer in Fluid Systems. 8 units (2-0-6); first, second, third terms.
Given in alternate years. Offered in 1948-49.
Prerequisites: Ch 166, AM 15 ab or equivalent.
Treatment of diffusion processes under conditions of industrial interest followed by consideration of material transfer in fluid systems under both laminar and turbulent flow conditions. Emphasis is placed upon the analogy between momentum and material transfer in such systems.
Instructor: Sage.

Ch 265 ab. Combustion in Homogeneous Systems. 8 units (2-0-6); second and third terms.
Given in alternates years. Offered in 1949-50.
Prerequisites: Ch 166, Ch 262.
The problems of thermodynamic equilibrium and the influence of reaction kinetics in combustion processes is first considered. This is followed by a treatment of the influence of the physical environment upon the combustion process.
Instructor: Sage.
Opportunities for research are offered to graduate students in all the main branches of chemistry; namely, in analytical and inorganic chemistry (280), physical chemistry (282), organic chemistry (284), immunochemistry (285), and applied chemistry and chemical engineering (286).

The main lines of research now in progress are:

(In physical and inorganic chemistry)
- The free energies, equilibria, and electrode-potentials of reactions.
- Distribution of chemical compounds between immiscible phases.
- Studies of analytical methods.
- The crystal structure of amino acids, peptides, and proteins.
- The kinetics of chemical reactions including photochemical reactions.
- The study of crystal structure and molecular structure by diffraction of X-rays and electrons.
- The application of quantum mechanics to chemical problems.
- The study of molecular structure and of chemical problems by spectroscopic methods.
- The diamagnetic anisotropy of crystals.
- The nature of the metallic bond and the structure of metals and intermetallic compounds.
- Studies of radioactivity.
- Studies of the transuranic elements.
- The application of physical methods to the study of proteins and other high molecular weight substances.

(In organic chemistry and immunochemistry)
- Chemotherapy of parasitic diseases.
- Isolation and structure of alkaloids.
- The synthesis of cyclobutadiene and related substances.
- The chemistry of carotenoids and other plant pigments.
- The use of chromatographic methods of analysis and separation of stereoisomers.
- Diphenylpolynes.
- Configuration and vitamin A potency.
- Fluorescing compounds in the vegetable kingdom including micro organisms.
- The Walden inversion.
- Kinetics and equilibria involving addition to unsaturated compounds.
- Coordination reactions of alkenes.
- Sulfinyl and phosphinyl chlorides.
- The chemistry of protozoa.
- The study of plant hormones and related substances of physiological importance.
- Studies on the constitution of the phosphatides and cerebrosides.
- The chemistry of amino acids and peptides.
- Studies on mammalian and bacterial polysaccharides including the blood group specific substances.
- Studies on the enzymatic cleavage and formation of amide bonds.
- The mechanism of antigen-antibody reactions and the structure of antibodies.
- The isolation and characterization of cellular antigens.
- The functional significance of antibodies.
- The chemical and physical properties of blood.

(In applied chemistry and chemical engineering)
- The influence of turbulence upon heat transfer in fluids.
- The influence of turbulence on the transfer of material through fluids.
- Phase and thermodynamic behavior of hydrocarbons and other fluids.
- Gas phase combustion.

Ch. 290 abc. Chemical Research Conference. First, second, third terms.

These conferences consist of reports on investigations in progress in the chemical laboratories and on other researches which are of current interest. Every graduate student in chemistry is expected to attend these conferences. Seminars in special fields (immunochemistry, inorganic chemistry, crystal structure, organic chemistry) are also held.
CIVIL ENGINEERING

UNDERGRADUATE SUBJECTS

CE 1. Surveying. 9 units (2-4-3); first or second terms.
A study of the elementary operations employed in making surveys for engineering work, including the use, care, and adjustment of instruments, linear measurements, angle measurements, note keeping, stadia surveys, calculation and balancing of traverses, use of calculating machines, topographic mapping and field methods.
Text: Surveying, Bouchard.
Instructor: Michael.

CE 2. Advanced Surveying. 10 units (1-7-2); third term.
Prerequisite: CE 1.
A continuation of CE 1, covering topographic surveys, plane table surveys, base line measurements, triangulation, determination of latitude and a true meridian by sun and circumpolar star observations, curves, cross-section surveys and earthwork estimates, stream gauging, draughting room methods and mapping, and the solution of problems.
Instructor: Michael.

CE 3. Plane Table Surveying. 8 units (1-6-1); third term.
A subject offered primarily for students in geology but may be elected by arrangement with the department. Theory and use of the plane table as applied to geological surveys. The class devotes one entire day a week to field surveys over typical terrain completing a topographic and geological map of the region covered.
Text: Surveying, Bouchard
Instructor: Michael.

CE 4 Highways and Airports. 10 units (2-4-4); second term.
A comparison of various types of highway construction; the design, construction and maintenance of roads and pavements. An introduction to airport design.
Instructor: Michael.

CE 6. Transportation Engineering. 6 units (2-0-4); first term.
Prerequisites: CE 1, 2.
A study of economic railway location and operation; waterways and motor traffic; railway plant and equipment; signaling; the solution of grade problems.
Text: Elements of Railroad Engineering, Raymond, Riggs, Sadler.
Instructor: Thomas.

CE 7. Curves and Earthwork. 6 units (2-0-4); third term.
Prerequisite: CE 1.
The theory of railway, highway and ditch location and surveys; problems relating to curves, grades, earthwork and track layout, including a study of the mass diagram as applied to railway and highway earthwork.
Text: Railway Curves and Earthwork, Allen.
Instructor: Michael.

CE 8. Route Surveying. 7 units (0-7-0); first term.
Prerequisite: CE 7.
The class devotes one entire day a week to field surveys of a route location, applying the principles as outlined under course CE 7.
Text: Railway Curves and Earthwork, Allen.
Instructor: Michael.

CE 9 ab. Route Surveying Problems. 6 units (2-0-4); 3rd term junior and 3rd term senior years.
Selected problems in advanced surveying, curves and earthwork and route surveying.
Instructor: Michael.
CE 10 abc. Theory of Structures. 12 units (3-3-6) first, second terms; 9 units (3-0-6) third term.
Prerequisite: AM 1 c.
Methods used in the calculation of stresses in beams, girders, and columns; study of the effects of moving load systems; graphic statics applied to roofs and bridges. A study of arch, cantilever, and continuous bridges; and deflection of trusses.
Texts: Structural Theory, Southerland and Bowman; Structural Design in Steel, Shedd.
Instructor: Martel.

CE 12. Reinforced Concrete. 12 units (3-3-6); third term.
Prerequisites: AM 1 c, CE 10 a.
The theory of reinforced concrete design, with a study of the application of this type of construction to various engineering structures.
Text: Reinforced Concrete, Caughey.
Instructor: Martel.

CE 14 abc. Engineering Conference. 2 units (1-0-1) first and second terms; 1 unit (1-0-0) third term.
Conferences participated in by faculty and seniors of the Civil Engineering department. The discussions cover current developments and advancements within the field of civil engineering and related sciences.
The technique of effective oral presentation of reports is emphasized through criticisms of the reports from the standpoint of public speaking by a member of the department of English. In the third term senior year, students will visit and inspect engineering projects.
Instructors: McCrery, Michael.

CE 20. Elements of Water Supply. 6 units (2-0-4); second term.
An introductory study of the collection, storage and distribution of water for municipal, domestic and irrigation purposes.
Instructor: McKee.

FIFTH-YEAR AND ADVANCED SUBJECTS

CE 120 a. Statically Indeterminate Structures. 12 units (4-3-5); first term.
Prerequisites: CE 10 abc, 12.
A study of such structures as continuous spans, rigid frames and arches by the methods of least work or slope-deflections; analysis of secondary stresses.
Text: Continuous Frames of Reinforced Concrete, Cross and Morgan.
Instructor: Martel.

CE 120 be. Statically Indeterminate Structures. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
A continuation of the study of indeterminate structures as begun in CE 120 a with the use of analytical and instrumental methods of solution.
Instructor: Martel.

CE 121 a. Structural Design. 12 units (0-12-0); one term.
Prerequisites: CE 10 abc, 12.
The design of a plate girder bridge and a truss bridge or a steel frame building; stress sheets and general drawings are made. Designing office practice is followed as affecting both computations and drawings.
Instructor: Thomas.

CE 121 b. Structural Design. 9 units (0-9-0); one term.
Prerequisites: CE 10 abc, 12.
The design of a reinforced concrete building in accordance with a selected building ordinance, with computations and drawings.
Instructors: Thomas, Martel.

CE 121 c. Civil Engineering Design. 9 units (0-9-0); one term.
Prerequisite: CE 125.
Special problems including preliminary investigations of irrigation or water power projects; study of stream flow data, the effect of reservoir storage upon distributed flow, determination of size and type of economic development.
Instructor: Thomas.
CE 122. Earthquake Effects upon Structures. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
A comparison of the analytical study and the experimental effects of vibrations on simple structures with the actual effects of earthquakes upon buildings.
Instructor: Martel.

CE 125. Irrigation and Water Supply. 12 units (4-0-8); third term.
Prerequisite: Hy 1.
A study of the modern practice of the collection, storage, purification and distribution of water for municipal, domestic and irrigation uses; design, construction and operation of systems; consideration of the conditions adapted to irrigation developments, dams, reservoirs, canals; laws pertaining to irrigation; the economic aspects of projects.
Instructor: Thomas.

CE 126. Masonry Structures. 9 units (2-3-4); second term.
Prerequisite: CE 12.
Theory of design and methods of construction of masonry structures; foundations, dams, retaining walls, and arches.
Text: Design of Masonry Structures, Williams.
Instructor: Martel.

CE 127. Sewerage and Sewage Treatment. 9 units (2-3-4); second or third terms.
Prerequisite: Hy 1.
A study of systems for the collection and treatment of sewage, the design of sewers and storm drains; characteristics of various treatment processes; factors affecting treatment plant design; inspection of local plants.
Text: Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Metcalf and Eddy.
Instructor: McKee.

CE 130 abc. Engineering Seminar. 2 units (1-0-1); first, second, third terms.
Conferences participated in by faculty and graduate students of the Civil Engineering department. The discussions cover current developments and advancements within the fields of civil engineering and related sciences, with special consideration given to the progress of research being conducted at the Institute.

CE 131 ab. Advanced Study in Sewerage and Sewage Treatment. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
Prerequisite: CE 127.
A study of the mechanisms of sewage treatment processes with particular reference to the effects of pollution on the receiving water course or other body of water.
Instructor: McKee.

CE 131 c. Sewage Treatment Plant Design. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
A design of treatment works for a selected community and site involving special conditions of location, volume, and requirements for disposal. Includes selection of type of treatment, arrangement of tanks and equipment, and general design of structures.
Instructor: McKee.

CE 132. Water Power Plant Design. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
A design of a power plant in conformity with the conditions of head, flow, and load fluctuations at a particular site. Includes selection of number and type of units, design of water passages and general structural features.
Instructor: Thomas.
CE 133 ab. Advanced Study in Water Supply and Treatment. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
Prerequisite: CE 125.
A more detailed study of methods of hydrology, water supply, treatment, and control of water quality.
Instructor: McKee.

CE 133 c. Water Treatment Plant Design. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
Preparation of a layout and design of the general features of a plant to effect the purification and softening of water as may be required in specific circumstances. Includes design of typical structural features of the plant.
Instructor: McKee.

CE 134. Ground Water Investigations. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
A study of the relation between rainfall, runoff, percolation, and accumulations of ground water. Investigation of the location, extent, and yield of underground reservoirs.
Instructor: Thomas.

CE 135. Geodesy and Precise Surveying. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
Methods of triangulation and surveying over extended areas. The adjustment of triangulation systems, the adjustment of observations by the method of least squares. Map projections, precise leveling determination of a true meridian.
Instructor: Michael.

CE 136. Irrigation Investigations. Units to be arranged.
Prerequisite: CE 125.
Investigation of irrigation methods and practices and the presentation of reports.
Instructor: Thomas.

CE 141. Structural Engineering Research. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
Selected problems and investigations to meet the needs of advanced students.
Instructor: Martel.

CE 142. Sanitation Research. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
Exceptional opportunities for advanced study in the fields of water and sewage treatment are available at the numerous plants located in this locality.
Instructor: McKee.

CE 143. Highway Research. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
Cooperating with the Highway Research Board of the National Research Council, opportunities are offered for advanced studies in highway engineering. Arrangements may be made for special studies on subgrade materials, wearing surfaces, economics of vehicle operation, and allied subjects.
Instructor: Michael.

CE 144. Airport Design. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
Prerequisite: CE 4.
Preparation of a layout and design of an airport, including studies of a proposed site, surface and subsurface drainage; runway, and taxiway. Design of base courses and runways surfaces. Accessory structures and lighting.
Instructor: Michael.

CE 150. Foundations. 9 units (3-0-6); third term.
Prerequisite: AM 105 ab.
Types and methods of construction of foundations for buildings, bridges, and other major structures. Spread footings and foundation slabs, piles and pile driving equipment, open and pneumatic caissons, cofferdams, underpinning, methods of exploration.
Instructor: Converse.
ECONOMICS

The subjects in this group have the twofold purpose of giving the student an insight into fundamental economic principles, and of acquainting him with some of the aspects of the practical operation of business enterprises. They furnish the important connecting link between the technical engineer and the man of affairs.

Ec 1 abc. General Economics and Economic Problems. 6 units (3-0-3); first, second, third terms.
A course in economic life and institutions, the principles underlying them, and the major problems they present. Subjects studied include production, exchange, distribution, money and banking, the economic activities and policies of government, and international trade.
Instructors: Brockie, Untereiner.

Ec 4 ab. Economic Principles and Problems. 6 units (3-0-3); first term, and either second or third term.
A course in economic life, institutions, and problems, stressing the national income approach. Subjects studied parallel those of Ec 1 ab, with such difference in emphasis as is necessary to make this shorter course complete in itself. Students who have satisfactorily completed the two terms of Ec 4 may register for the third term of Ec 1 as an elective.
Instructors: Brockie, Untereiner.

Ec 18. Industrial Organization. 7 units (3-0-4); first term.
After outlining the historical background of industry with the economic changes involved, this subject surveys the major problems facing management, especially in factory operations. The principal topics included are organization, plant layout, costs and budgets, methods, time and motion study, production control, labor relations, and wage scales.
Instructors: Brockie, Gray.

Ec 25. Engineering Law. 7 units (3-0-4); second term.
The law of business, with particular emphasis on the legal rights and obligations pertaining most directly to the engineering profession. Contracts and specifications, agency, property, mechanics liens, workmen's compensation, and the principles of legal liability are studied.
Instructor: Untereiner.

Ec 48. Introduction to Industrial Relations* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior Elective.
This course stresses the personnel and industrial relations functions and responsibilities of supervisors and executives. The history, organization, and activities of unions and the provisions of current labor legislation are included. The relationships of a supervisor or executive with his employees, his associates, and his superiors are analyzed, and the services which he may receive from the personnel department are examined. The course also discusses the use of basic tools of supervision.
Instructor: Gray.

*The fourth year Humanities electives to be offered in any given term will be scheduled before the close of the preceding term.
FIFTH-YEAR AND ADVANCED SUBJECTS

Ec 100 abc. Business Economics. 10 units (4-0-6); first, second, third terms. Open to graduate students.

This course endeavors to bridge the gap between engineering and business, especially industry. It is intended for two groups of technically trained students: 1) those who wish sooner or later, to take advantage of opportunities in industry beyond their strict technical fields, and 2) those who will be engaged in teaching and in scientific research, but who wish to get an understanding of industry in both its technical and philosophical aspects. The broad assumptions in the course are that technical training is an excellent approach to positions of general responsibility in business and industry, and that technically trained men going into industry can make significant contributions to the improved functioning of the economy.

The principal divisions of the subject matter of the courses are: 1) business organization, 2) industrial promotion and finance, 3) factory management, 4) industrial sales, and 5) business economic topics, especially the business cycle. This treatment provides a description of the industrial economy about us and of the latest management techniques. The points of most frequent difficulty are given special study. The case method of instruction is used extensively in the course.

Instructors: Gilbert, Kinard.

Ec 106 abc. Business Economics (Seminar). Units by arrangement; first, second, third terms.

Open to graduate students.

This seminar is intended to assist the occasional graduate student who wishes to do special work in some part of the field of business economics or industrial relations. Special permission to register for this course must be secured from the instructors.

Instructors: Gilbert, Gray.

Ec 110. Industrial Relations. 9 units (3-0-6); first term.

Not open to students who have taken Ec 48, Introduction to Industrial Relations.

An introductory course dealing with the basic problems of employer-employee relationships and covering the internal organization of an enterprise, the organization and functions of unions, and the techniques of personnel administration with emphasis on the problems of setting wage rates.

Instructors: Gray, Arthur H. Young.

Ec 111. Business Cycles and Fiscal Policy. 9 units (3-0-6); second term.

A study of the nature, causes, and possible control of economic fluctuations with special emphasis on the interrelationship of business cycles and such fiscal matters as national debt control, national budgetary control, and the maintenance of high levels of employment, production, and purchasing power. The course also integrates the international problems of war, reconstruction, trade, and investment with the analysis of business cycles and internal fiscal policies in order to provide a unified theory of national and international economic equilibrium.

Instructor: Brockie.

Ec 112. Modern Schools of Economic Thought. 9 units (3-0-6); third term.

A study of economic doctrine in transition, with particular emphasis on the American contribution. Against a background of Marshall and Keynes, a critical examination will be made of the institutional, collective, quantitative, special, experimental, and administrative schools of economics.

Instructor: Untereiner.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

UNDERGRADUATE SUBJECTS

EE 1 abc. Basic Electrical Engineering. 6 units (2-0-4); EE 1 a first term only, EE 1 bc second or third terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 2 abc; Ph 2 abc.
An introductory study of electric and magnetic fields and circuits, electromagnets, direct and alternating current machinery and electronic devices.
Instructors: Maxstadt, Pickering and Assistants.

EE 2 abc. Basic Electrical Engineering Laboratory. 3 units (0-3-0); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 2 abc; Ph 2 abc.
This course is the laboratory for the corresponding EE 1 course. Use of measuring instruments, operation of direct and alternating current machinery and determination of their characteristics and instrumentation of electronic circuits.
Text: Laboratory Notes.
Instructors: Maxstadt and Assistants.

EE 6 abc. Electrical Machinery. 6 units (2-0-4) second term; 9 units (3-0-6) third term.
Prerequisites: EE 1 abc; EE 2 abc; and EE 12.
Windings, special characteristics, graphical methods, commutation, machine reactances, and short circuit currents. System stability; short transmission lines.
Instructor: Sorensen.

EE 7. Electrical Engineering Laboratory. 7 units (0-3-4); third term.
Prerequisites: EE 1 abc; EE 2 abc; and enrollment in EE 6.
A continuation of EE 2 abc. Efficiency tests of alternating current machinery. Graphic analysis of alternator performance; operation of transformers, alternators and direct current machines in parallel; communication circuit testing; use of electronic devices; writing of engineering test reports.
Text: Laboratory Notes.
Instructors: Maxstadt and Assistants.

EE 12. Electric Circuits. 12 units (4-0-8); first term.
Prerequisites: EE 1 abc; EE 2 abc.
A course of study relating to the calculation of voltage, current, and power in electrical power and electronic circuits, including an introductory study of filter circuits. In all of these studies free use is made of the symbolic or complex method of solving problems using Kirchoff's laws, Thevenin's theorem and other special methods of calculation.
Texts: Alternating Current Circuits, Kerchner and Corcoran; Problems in Alternating Currents, Lyon.
Instructors: McCann and Assistants.

EE 15 ab. High Frequency Circuits. 6 units (2-0-4) second term; (0-3-3) third term.
Prerequisites: Ph 7 or Ph 8; EE 62 to be taken concurrently.
Maxwell's equations, electromagnetic fields, generation and propagation of microwaves. Laboratory experiments illustrating microwave phenomena.
Instructors: Pickering and Mackeown.
EE 16. Electrical Measurements. 6 units (0-3-3); first term.
Prerequisites: Ph 2 abc; EE 1 abc; EE 12 (which may be taken simultaneously).
Advanced course in precision electrical measurements, measurements of impedance, voltage, current, etc.
Text: Advanced Electrical Measurements, Michels.
Instructors: Pickering and Graduate Assistants.

EE 60 abc. Electronics and Circuits. 9 units (3-0-6; 2-3-4; 2-3-4); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisite: EE 1 abc.
Basic physics of vacuum tubes, electron ballistics, thermonic emission, space charge effects, etc. Application of tubes and circuits to physical measurements.
Instructor: Nichols.

EE 62 ab. Electron Tubes. 10 units (2-3-5); second, third terms.
Prerequisites: EE 1 abc; EE 12.
Fundamental theory of electron tubes in radio, communication and control circuits.
Instructors: Pickering and Mackeown.

EE 70 ab. Engineering Conference. 2 units (1-0-1); first, second terms.
Prerequisites: EE 1 abc; EE 2 abc.
Presentation and discussion of new developments in the industry. Review of current literature.
Instructors: McCrery, Sorensen.

FIFTH-YEAR SUBJECTS

This course is devoted to the study of electric circuit theory as applied to the basic problems encountered in the design and operation of modern power transmission and distribution systems.
Instructors: McCann, Lindvall, and Sorensen.

EE 120 a. 12 units (4-0-8); first term.
Prerequisites: EE 6 ab; EE 7; EE 12.
Theory of symmetrical components and basic circuit theorems for reduction and simplification of power system networks. System fault calculations supplemented by a comprehensive power system fault study with the Electric Analog-Computer used as an AC-Network Analyzer.

EE 120 b. 12 units (4-0-8); second term.
Prerequisite: EE 120 a.
Analysis of transformer characteristics including development of sequence circuits for two and three winding transformer banks. Theory of synchronous and induction motors including transient analysis during system faults. Calculation of transmission line constants and their equivalent sequence circuits. General principles of circuit breaker and relay application.

EE 120 c. 12 units (4-0-8); third term.
Prerequisite: EE 120 b.
Development of generalized circuit constants for transmission lines and integrated systems. Application of power circle diagrams and other techniques for steady state power flow and regulation problems. Treatment of the steady state and transient stability problem. Transient circuit analysis as applied to switching surge calculations. General discussion of the effects of system grounding on switching surge voltages. Basic principles of overvoltage protection against switching surges and lightning. AC-Network Analyzer techniques will be applied to actual calculations of transient stability and switching surge problems.
EE 121 abc. Alternating Current Laboratory. 6 units (0·3·3); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: EE 7 and preceding courses.
Complete tests of the induction motor; the operation of transformers in parallel; study of polyphase connections; photometric measurements; use of the oscillograph; calibration of watt-hour meters and relays, high voltage tests of insulation. Special emphasis is placed on the report.
Text: Advanced laboratory notes.
Instructors: Maxstadt and Assistants.

EE 128. Electric Transportation. 9 units supervised reading course by assignment.
Prerequisites: EE 1 abc, EE 6 ab.
Modern electric and oil-electric railways, studies of the motive power, train requirements, frictional and other resistances, schedules, acceleration and braking; the portable power plant vs. substations and contact conductor. Safe speeds and riding qualities are studied.
Text: Electric Transportation, Thompson.
Instructors: Lindvall, Maxstadt.

EE 130. Electric Lighting and Power Distribution. 6 units supervised reading course by assignment.
Prerequisites: EE 1 abc, EE 6 ab.
Electric distribution and wiring; calculation of simple alternating current circuits; installation and operation costs and selling price of electric power.
Text: Generating Stations, Lovell.
Instructor: Maxstadt.

EE 148. Specifications and Design of Electrical Machinery. 6 units (3·0·3); first term.
Prerequisites: EE 7, and preceding subjects.
Preparation of specifications and design calculations for alternating and direct current machinery.
Instructor: Sorensen.

EE 152. Dielectrics. 6 units (2·0·4); third term.
Prerequisites: EE 120 ab, and preceding subjects.
A study of electric fields in insulations, particularly air, and the effects on sparking voltage of the sparking distance, atmospheric pressure and humidity; corona phenomena; high frequency voltages, characteristics of commercial insulations.
Instructor: Sorensen.

EE 156. Electric Communication. 6 units (2·0·4); first term.
Prerequisites: EE 12, EE 62 ab.
A study of modern means of communication with special emphasis on recent developments.
Instructor: Mackeown.

EE 157. Communications Laboratory. 6 units (0·3·3); first term.
Prerequisite: Must be taking or have taken EE 156.
Laboratory assignments in advanced communication problems.
Instructors: Pickering and Assistants.

EE 158 abc. Circuit Analysis. 9 units (3·0·6); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: EE 12, EE 62 ab.
Transient analysis of linear networks; Laplace transform methods; feed back amplifiers; network analysis.
Instructor: Pickering.
EE 162 ab. Electron Tubes. 7 units; second and third terms.
Same as EE 62 ab with reduced units for chemical engineers.

EE 170 a. Servomechanisms. 9 units (3-0-6); second term,
Covers the theory and analysis of electrical, mechanical and hydraulic feedback and
servomechanism systems.

EE 170 b. Servomechanisms. 12 units (2-3-7); third term.
A continuation of EE 170 a with more advanced theoretical analysis of servomechanisms
and the inclusion of a laboratory program with servo systems and computations of servo
performances with the electric analog computer.
Instructors: McCann, Vazsonyi, Wilts.

EE 190 abc. Electromagnetic Fields. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second, third
terms. 
Prerequisites: EE 62, Ph 7 or Ph 8, EE 15.
Applications of Maxwell's equations to the generation and radiation of microwaves.
Includes antenna problems, wave guides, cavity resonators, etc.
Instructor: Pickering.

EE 191. Ultra High Frequency Laboratory. 6 units (0-3-3); third term.
Prerequisite: EE 190, or be enrolled for it.
Laboratory measurements and use of ultra-high frequency equipment.
Instructors: Pickering and Assistants.

ADVANCED SUBJECTS

Special problems relating to electrical engineering will be arranged to meet the needs
of students wishing to do advanced work in the field of electricity. The Institute is equipped
to an unusual degree for the following lines of work: Theory of Electrical Machine Design,
Electrical Transients, and High Voltage Engineering Problems, under the direction of
Professors R. W. Sorensen, F. C. Lindvall, and G. D. McCann; Electrical Engineering
Problems relating to electronic devices and their applications under the direction of Pro-
fessors S. S. Mackeown and W. H. Pickering; Engineering Analysis problems requiring
large scale computer techniques, A.C. network techniques, Analog and Transient studies,
etc., under the direction of Professor G. D. McCann. Problems relating to the distribution
and uses of electric power for lighting and industrial uses; studies of light sources and
illumination under the direction of Professor F. W. Maxstadt.

EE 220. Research Seminar in Electrical Engineering. 2 units.
Meets once a week for discussion of work appearing in the literature and in industry. All
advanced students in electrical engineering and members of the electrical engineering staff
are expected to take part.
In charge: Maxstadt, Mackeown, Nichols, Pickering, Sorensen.

EE 223 abc. Electric Strength and Dielectrics. Units by arrangement; first,
second, third terms. Not given every year.
A study of the effect of high potentials applied to dielectrics.
Instructor: Sorensen.

EE 224 abc. Vacuum Tube and Radio Frequency Circuits. Units to be based
on work done; first, second, third terms.
A study of the literature on vacuum tubes and associated circuits. Experimental work
with oscillators, transmitters, and receivers.
Instructor: Mackeown.

EE 226 abc. Engineering Mathematical Physics. 15 units (3-0-12); first,
second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Differential Equations or AM 15 or 115.
This subject is designed to develop the correlation of mathematics and physics with
problems in engineering design and application. The following subjects will be treated in
detail: mechanical vibrations, oscillations in electro-mechanical systems, short circuit forces,
power system transients, electric motors applied to variable or pulsating loads, heat trans-
fer and transient heat flow. The principle of constant flux linkage in electrical transient
analysis; solution of mechanical problems by electrical methods; application of Heaviside
operational calculus to mechanical and thermal problems.
Instructor: Lindvall.
**EE 228 abc.** Conduction of Electricity in Gases and Solids. Units to be arranged; first, second, third terms. Not given every year.

Fundamental physical processes underlying electrical conduction, with examples from flow, arc, and spark discharges, rectifiers (gaseous and solid), conductors, insulators, and semi-conductors.

Instructor: Wooldridge.

**EE 230. Microwave Electronics. 9 units (3-0-6); third term.**

The behavior of vacuum tubes at ultra-high frequencies, electron transit time effects, microwave oscillators.

Instructor: Pickering.

**EE 232 abc. Advanced Problems in Modern Radio Engineering. 8 units (2-0-6); first, second, third terms. Given in alternate years.**

Prerequisites: EE 15 ab, EE 62 ab, Ph 7, Ph 8, or Ph 131 abc.

A case-problem course treating frontier problems in antennas, electron tubes, random phenomena and signal-noise ratio, and complex radio systems. Order-of-magnitude estimates are emphasized for many important phenomena not yet susceptible to complete analytical solution.

Instructor: Ramo.

**EE 234 abc. Radio Engineering. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second, third terms.**

Prerequisites: EE 15 ab, EE 60 abc, EE 62 abc, or EE 190.

An advanced lecture and problem course covering most important aspects of modern radio engineering for students who have completed a first course.

Instructor: Ramo.
ENGINEERING DRAFTING

D 1 a. Freehand Drawing. 3 units (0-3-0); first term.
The study of geometrical forms and their representation by means of freehand orthographic and perspective. Training in pencil rendering is given and the fundamental principles of perspective are illustrated by simple engineering studies and the use of machine parts. Emphasis is placed on careful observation and accurate drawing.
Instructors: Wilcox and Assistants.

D 1 b. Engineering Drafting. 3 units (0-3-0); second term.
This course is designed to give the student a general knowledge of the most important types of engineering drawings. Instruction is given in the proper use of drafting equipment and in the fundamental principles of drafting and lettering. Elementary detail drawings are included.
Instructors: Wilcox and Assistants.

D 1 c. Engineering Drafting. 3 units (0-3-0); third term.
Prerequisite: D 1 b.
A continuation of D 1 b. Emphasis is placed on the elementary geometry of engineering drawing and visualization in three dimensions. Elementary principles of design are discussed and the accepted standards of machine drafting are applied in the making of simple working drawings.
Instructors: Wilcox and Assistants.

D 2. Descriptive Geometry. 6 units (0-6-0); second term.
Prerequisites: D 1 abc.
The course is designed to supplement the study of shape description as given in D 1 abc, and to present a graphical means of solving the more difficult three-dimensional problems. Special emphasis is placed on the ability to visualize and analyze three-dimensional structures. Analytical solution of the simpler problems is discussed. The work includes problems covering the geometrical relationship of straight lines and planes, curved lines, single curved surfaces, double curved surfaces, warped surfaces, intersections, and developments. The course stresses the practical application of descriptive geometry in the various fields of engineering.
Instructors: Tyson, Wilcox, Campbell.

D 5. Descriptive Geometry. 6 units (0-6-0); third term.
Prerequisite: D 1 abc.
This course is planned primarily for geology students and is designed to cover the fundamentals of descriptive geometry as given in the first part of D 2. Emphasis is placed, throughout the course, on practical problems in mining and earth structures.
Instructors: Tyson, Welch.

Prerequisites: D 1 abc; D 2; ME 1 ab.
The study and execution of layout drawings involving further applications of machine mechanisms.
Instructor: Tyson.
ENGLISH

English composition is prescribed for all students in the freshman year, and an introduction to literature is prescribed for all students in the junior year. In the senior year the students are offered a number of options in English, American, and European literature.

The instruction in composition is intended to give a thorough training in both writing and speaking. The instruction in literature is intended to provide an appreciative acquaintance with some of the chief works of major authors, past and present, and to foster the habit of self-cultivation in books.

The regular courses in English do not exhaust the attention given at the Institute to the student's use of the language; all writing, in whatever department of study, is subject to correction with regard to English composition.

UNDERGRADUATE SUBJECTS

En 1 abc. English: Reading, Writing, and Speaking. 6 units (3-0-3); first, second, third terms.
A thorough review of the principles of composition; constant practice in writing and speaking; and an introduction to the critical reading of essays, biographies, short stories, novels and plays.
Instructors: Bowerman, Clark, Eagleson, Huse, Langston, Smith, Stanton.

En 7 abc. Introduction to Literature. 8 units (3-0-5); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisite: En 1 abc.
This course is designed to give the student a discriminating acquaintance with a selected group of principal literary works. The reading for the first term is concentrated on Shakespeare; for the second and third terms, on representative British and American authors.
Instructors: Bowerman, Clark, Eagleson, Eaton, Huse, Jones, Langston, MacMinn, Smith, Stanton.

En 8. Contemporary English and European Literature.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective. Prerequisite: En 7.
A survey of English and Continental literature from 1859 to the present time. Emphasis is placed on the influence of science, particularly biological and psychological theory, on content and techniques.
Instructor: Eagleson.

En 9. American Literature.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective. Prerequisite: En 7.
A study of major literary figures in the United States from Whitman and Mark Twain to those of the present time. The larger part of the course is concerned with contemporary writers. An emphasis is placed on national characteristics and trends as reflected in novel and short story, biography, poetry and drama.
Instructors: Langston, MacMinn.

En 10. Modern Drama.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective. Prerequisite: En 7.
A study of leading European, British, and American dramatists from Ibsen to writers of the present time. Special attention is given to dramatic technique, and to the plays both as types and as critical comments upon life in the late nineteenth and the twentieth centuries.
Instructors: Huse, Stanton.

*The fourth year Humanities electives to be offered in any given term will be scheduled before the close of the preceding term.
En 11. Literature of the Bible.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective. Prerequisite: En 7.
A study of the Old and New Testaments, and the Apocrypha, exclusively from the point of view of literary interest. The history of the English Bible is reviewed, and attention is brought to new translations. Opportunity is offered for reading modern fiction, poetry, and drama dealing with Biblical subjects.
Instructor: MacMinn.

En 12 abc. Debating. 4 units (2-0-2).
Elective, with the approval of the Registration Committee.
A study of the principles of argumentation; systematic practice in debating; preparation or intercollegiate debates.
Instructor: McCrery.

En 13. Reading in English and History. Units to be determined for the individual by the department.
Elective, with the approval of the Registration Committee, in any term.
Collateral reading in literature and related subjects, done in connection with regular courses in English or history, or independently of any course, but under the direction of members of the department.

En 14. Special Composition. 2 units (1-0-1).
This subject may be prescribed for any student whose work in composition, general or technical, is unsatisfactory.

En 15 abc. Journalism. 3 units (1-0-2); first, second, third terms.
Elective, with the approval of the Registration Committee.
A study of the elementary principles of newspaper writing and editing, with special attention to student publications at the Institute.
Instructors: MacMinn, McCrery.

En 16. Spelling. No credit.
This subject may be prescribed for any student whose spelling is unsatisfactory.

Senior elective. Prerequisite: En 7.
Practice in writing reports and articles in engineering, science, or business administration. The course includes some study of current technical and scientific periodicals. The major project is the preparation of a full-length report.
Instructor: MacMinn.

En 20. Summer Reading. Units to be determined for the individual by the department. Maximum 8 units. Elective.
Reading in literature, history, philosophy, and other fields during summer vacation, books to be selected from a recommended reading list, or in consultation with a member of the staff. A brief written report will be required.

FIFTH-YEAR AND ADVANCED SUBJECTS

En 100 abc. Seminar in Literature. 9 units (2-0-7).
A study of writers chosen to illustrate trends in literary and social history.
First term: English literature and the French Revolution.
Literary responses in England to the French Revolution and the changing social and political patterns of the age. Special attention will be given to Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, and Keats.
Second term: Political, social, and religious ferment in Victorian literature.
A study of such writers as Tennyson, Browning, Carlyle, and Newman as they reflect the problems of their day. Special attention will be given to those issues of concern today.
Third term: The meaning and enjoyment of literature.
A study of certain dramas and poems in the light of critical theory. Special effort will be made to read poetry as poetry rather than in terms of its milieu.
Instructor: Griggs.
FRENCH
(See under Modern Languages)

GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

UNDERGRADUATE SUBJECTS

Ge 1 a. Physical Geology. 9 units (4-2-3); first term.
Prerequisites: Ch 1 abc, Ph 1 abc.
Rocks and minerals; deformation and structure of the earth's crust; earthquakes; work of weathering, wind, running water, oceans, glaciers and volcanism; economic aspects and principles of ground water; ore deposits and petroleum. Occasional field trips.
Instructors: Sharp and Teaching Fellows.

Ge 1 b. Elementary Paleontology. 9 units (4-1-4); third term.
Prerequisite: Ge 1 a.
A discussion of the principles on which the history of life is based. Illustrations of evolution taken from certain groups of animals for which the fossil record is essentially complete. Occasional field trips.
Text: Organic Evolution, Lull.
Instructor: Stock.

Ge 1 c. Historical Geology. 12 units (4-2-6); third term.
Prerequisite: Ge 1 a.
A consideration of the geologic history of the Earth, as shown by the changing patterns of land and sea and by the succession of faunas and floras. Conferences, lectures, and occasional field trips.
Instructor: Merriam.

Ge 3 ab. Mineralogy. 8 units (3-3-2), second term; 10 units (3-4-3), third term.
Prerequisites: Ge 1 a, Ch 1 abc.
A study of the physical and chemical properties of minerals, of their associations and modes of occurrence; of their industrial applications; with training in their identification.
Instructor: Engel.

Ge 4 a. Petrology. 6 units (2-3-1); first term.
Prerequisites: Ge 1 a, Ge 3 ab.
A study of the origin and occurrence of the igneous rocks, with training in the macroscopic identification, description, and interpretation of these rocks and their constituent minerals.
Text: Principles of Petrology, Tyrrell.
Instructor: Jahns.

Ge 4 b. Petrology. 8 units (2-4-2); second term.
Prerequisites: Ge 1 a, Ge 3 ab.
A study of the origin, identification and classification of the principal sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.
Text: Principles of Petrology, Tyrrell; or Rocks and Rock Minerals, Pirsson-Knopf.
Instructor: Engel.
Ge 9. Structural Geology. 10 units (4-0-6); first term.
Prerequisite: Ge 1 a.
A consideration of the structural features of the Earth’s crust: folds, faults, joints, foliation.
Text: Principles of Structural Geology, Nevin.
Instructor: Buwalda.

Ge 14. Geologic Illustration. 5 units (0-3-2); third term.
Classroom training in the drawing of block diagrams. Problems in perspective, projection, and the rendering of topographical features and stratigraphy. Exercises, using various mediums, in freehand and mechanical drawing as applied to geologic illustration. Freehand sketching of landscape forms and visible geologic structures in the field.
Text: Block Diagrams, Lobeck.
Instructor: Willoughby.

Ge 21 abc. Introduction to Field Geology. 10 units (4-5-1) first term; 10 units (0-8-2) second term; 10 units (0-6-4) third term.
Prerequisites: Ge 1 ab, Ge 3 ab.
An introduction to the interpretation of geologic features in the field, and to the fundamental principles and techniques of geologic mapping. Classroom and field studies include the interpretation of geologic maps, megascopic investigation of rock types, the solution of simple field problems in structure and stratigraphy, geologic computations, and an introduction to the use of aerial photographs and of the plane table for field mapping. To these ends, small areas are mapped in great detail and reports are prepared in professional form.
Text: Field Geology, Lahee.
Instructor: Jahns, (21a); Engel and Pray (21bc).

UNDERGRADUATE OR GRADUATE SUBJECTS

Ge 100. Geology Club. 1 unit (1-0-0); all terms.
Presentation of papers on research in geological science by the students and staff of the Division of the Geological Sciences, and by guest speakers.
Required of all senior and graduate students in the Division; optional for sophomores and juniors.

Ge 102. Oral Presentation. 1 unit (1-0-0); first, second or third term.
Training in the technique of oral presentation. Practice in the effective organization and delivery of reports before groups.
Successful completion of this course is required of all candidates for the bachelor’s, master’s, and doctor’s degrees in the Division. The number of terms taken will be determined by the proficiency shown in the first term’s work.
Instructor: Jones.

Ge 105. Optical Mineralogy. 10 units (2-6-2); first term.
Prerequisite: Ge 3 ab.
The principles of optical crystallography; training in the use of the petrographic microscope in identification of crystalline substances, especially natural minerals, both in thin section and as unmounted grains.
Texts: Optical Crystallography, Wahlstrom, and Notes on Optical Mineralogy, Tunell.
Instructor: Jahns.

Ge 106 ab. Petrography. 10 units (2-6-2); second and third terms.
Prerequisites: Ge 105, Ch 24 ab.
A systematic study of rocks; identification of their constituents by means of the polarizing microscope; interpretation of textures; problems of genesis; qualitative and quantitative classifications.
Text: Petrography and Petrology, Grout.
Instructor: Campbell.
**Ge 107. Stratigraphy. 12 units (4-2-6); third term.**
Prerequisite: Ge 111 ab.
General principles of stratigraphy. Correlation and description of sedimentary formations. Standard sections and index fossils, with emphasis on the California and Great Basin columns.
Text: *Principles of Sedimentation*, Twenhofel.
Instructor: Merriam.

**Ge 109. Structural Geology. 6 units; first term.**
This subject is the same as Ge 9 but with reduced credit for graduate students.
Instructor: Buwalda.

**Ge 110. Engineering Geology. 9 units (2-3-4); third term.**
Prerequisite: Ge 1 a.
A discussion of those conditions that affect particular engineering operations, such as tunnelling, the building of dams, the retention of water in reservoirs, foundation excavation, harbor work, control of erosion and landslides, materials of construction, etc. Lectures, assigned reading, weekly field trips.
The course is planned primarily for civil engineers.
Text: *Geology and Engineering*, Legget.
Instructor: Buwalda.

**Ge 111 ab. Invertebrate Paleontology. 10 units (2-6-2); first, second terms.**
Prerequisite: Ge 1 ab.
Morphology and geologic history of the common groups of fossil invertebrates, with emphasis on their evolution and adaptive modifications. Second term: identification, classification, and preparation of invertebrate fossils, with emphasis on characteristic forms of the California section. Occasional field trips.
Instructor: Merriam.

**Ge 112 ab. Vertebrate Paleontology. 10 units (2-6-2); second, third terms.**
Prerequisite: Ge 1 b.
Osteology, affinities, and history of the principal groups of fossil mammals and reptiles. History of vertebrate life with special reference to the region of western North America.
Instructor: Stock.

**Ge 115. Micropaleontology. 8 units (1-3-4); second term.**
Prerequisite: Ge 111 ab.
Introduction to the morphology and classification of the foraminifera.
Instructor: Israelsky.

**Ge 121 abc. Field Geology. 2 units (1-1-0), first term; 8 units (0-8-0), second term; 10 units (0-7-3), third term.**
Prerequisites: Ge 3 ab, Ge 21 ab.
The student investigates a limited geologic problem in the field. Individual initiative is developed, principles of research are acquired, and practice is gained in technical methods, including those of plane-table and underground mapping. The student prepares a report setting forth the results of the research and their meaning.
Text: *Principles of Field and Mining Geology*, Forrester.
Instructors: Engel, Jahls, Pray.
Ge 122. Spring Field Trip. 1 unit (0-1-0); week between second and third terms.

Brief studies of various localities in the Southwest representative of important geologic provinces. Trips are conducted in successive years to such regions as Owens and Death Valleys where excellent Paleozoic sections are exposed, and Basin Range structure and morphology may be observed; to the Salton Basin and Lower California where the San Andreas fault and the Peninsular Range may be studied; to the San Joaquin Valley and the mountains to the west where important Tertiary formations are exposed and typical Coast Range structure may be seen; and to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River where a fascinating record of Archean, Algonkian and Paleozoic geologic history may be investigated.

Required of junior, senior, and graduate students in the Division of the Geological Sciences.

Instructors: Engel, Jahns, Merriam, Sharp.

Ge 123 Summer Field Geology. 20 units (0-17-3).
Prerequisites: Ge 3 ab, Ge 21 ab.

Intensive field mapping of a selected area from a centrally located field camp. Determination of the rock types, fossil content, stratigraphy, structure and geologic history of this area. Preparation of a map, structure sections, and a report in professional form. Both field and office work are done under close supervision.

The area chosen will probably lie in the Great Basin or other parts of the southwestern states, inasmuch as the regular school-year courses, Ge 21 and Ge 121, provide training in the geology of the California Coast Ranges. As an occasional alternative an expedition will be conducted to localities important in western geology. The interpretations of classical localities afforded in the literature will be studied in the field.

The course begins immediately after Commencement (about June 12); and lasts for approximately 6 weeks. Required at the end of the junior year for the bachelor's degree. Required also of candidates for the Master of Science degree, and at the discretion of the staff, of candidates for other advanced degrees in the Division of the Geological Sciences.

Instructor: Pray.

Ge 125. Geology of Western America. 5 units (3-0-2); third term.

Presents an organized concept of the geologic history of western North America. Lectures, mainly by staff members personally familiar with the regions discussed, and assigned reading.

Text: Geologic History at a Glance, Richards and Richards.

Instructors: Buwalda, Campbell, Hewett, Jahns, Noble, Sharp.

Ge 126. Geomorphology. 10 units (4-0-6); first term.
Prerequisites: Ge 9, Ge 121 ab.

Origin and evolution of land features produced by weathering, mass movements, wind, running water, glaciers, shore processes, vulcanism, and diastrophism.


Instructor: Sharp.

Ge 128. Introduction to Economic Geology. 7 units (4-0-3); third term.

A survey course of geology applied to coal, oil and gas, industrial minerals, metalliferous deposits, water resources, and engineering.

Text: Economic Mineral Deposits, Bateman.

Instructors: Noble and other members of Geology staff.

Ge 165. Introduction to General Geophysics, I. 6 units (2-0-4); second term.
Prerequisite: Ph 1 abc.

Structure of the Earth; gravity and isostasy; tides; movement of the poles; elastic properties; temperature; density.

Instructor: Gutenberg.
Ge 166. Introduction to General Geophysics, II. 6 units (2-0-4); first term, 1950-51.
Prerequisites: Ma 2 ab, Ph 2 abc.
Structure of the ocean and the atmosphere, tides, propagation of sound waves, temperature, density.
Instructor: Gutenberg.

Ge 174. Well Logging. 5 units (3-0-2); second term.
Physical principles of various methods of well logging and their applications. Electrical, radioactive, chemical, fluoroscopic and mechanical methods will be studied.
Instructor: Potapenko.

Ge 175. Introduction to Applied Geophysics. 6 units (3-0-3); first term.
A survey of pure and applied geophysics designed mainly for geological, engineering, and other students who do not expect to enroll in specialized subjects in this field.
Text: Geophysical Prospecting for Oil, Nettleton.
Instructor: Potapenko.

Ge 176. Elementary Seismology. 6 units (3-0-3); second term.
Prerequisites: Ge 1 a, Ma 2 ab.
A survey of the geology and physics of earthquakes.
Instructor: Richter.

GRADUATE SUBJECTS

Courses given in alternate years are so indicated. Courses in which the enrollment is less than five may, at the discretion of the instructor, not be offered.

GEOLOGY

Ge 200. Mineragraphy. 10 units (1-9-0); first term.
Prerequisites: Ge 106 ab, Ge 128.
Techniques of the study of the minerals of ore deposits in polished and in thin sections.
Instructor: Noble.

Ge 202. Ore Deposits. 10 units (2-6-2); second term.
Prerequisites: Ge 106 ab, Ge 128, Ge 200.
A study of the mode of occurrence and theory of origin of the main types of ore deposits of the world. The laboratory work will use the technique of Ge 200 and the materials of the Frederick Leslie Ransome memorial collection. Reading will be assigned in the literature of ore deposits; there will be no required textbook.
Instructor: Noble.

Ge 209. Sedimentary Petrology. 10 units (2-4-4); second term, 1949-50.
Prerequisite: Ge 106 ab.
Discussion, reports and conferences on sediments, particularly from the petrographic viewpoint. The work in the laboratory affords an introduction to the various quantitative methods for detailed analysis of sediments.
Instructors: Pray, Russell.

Ge 210. Metamorphic Petrology. 10 units (2-4-4); second term, 1950-51.
Prerequisite: Ge 106 ab.
A study of metamorphic processes.
Text: Metamorphism, Harker.
Instructor: Campbell.
Ge 212. Nonmetalliferous Deposits. 10 units (2-3-5); third term.
Prerequisite: Ge 106 ab.
A study of the industrial minerals; their occurrence, exploitation, beneficiation. In the laboratory the petrographic microscope is applied not only to problems of identification and paragenesis of the minerals, but also to problems involving processed and fabricated materials. Occasional field trips.
Instructor: Campbell.

Ge 213. Mineralogy (Seminar). 5 units; first term.
Discussion of special problems and current literature related to the general province of mineralogy. Topics in such broad fields as the geology of mineral deposits, crystallography, geochemistry, techniques of mineral identification, and optical mineralogy are selected for attention during the term, largely on the basis of trends of interest among members of the group.
In charge: Jahns.

Ge 214. Petrology (Seminar). 5 units; second term.
Discussion of classic and current literature with consideration of recent advances in the field of petrology. Occasional conferences on research problems are included.
In charge: Campbell.

Ge 215. Ore Deposits (Seminar). 5 units; third term.
Discussion of problems and current literature concerning ore deposits.
In charge: Noble.

Ge 220. History of the Geological Sciences. 5 units, summer reading course.
Development of basic concepts and specialized fields by great geologists of the past. Intended to provide historical background and understanding of growth of the science.
Assigned reading during summer, examination second week of fall term.
Instructor: Stock.

Ge 226. Advanced Geomorphology. 10 units (3-0-7); second term, 1949-50.
Prerequisites: Ge 9, Ge 121 ab, Ge 126.
Detailed analysis of geological processes acting on the earth's crust, and of the land forms they produce, with emphasis on humid regions. Lectures, assigned reading, field trips to the San Gabriel Mountains, the Coast Ranges, and the coast of California.
Instructor: Sharp.

Ge 228. Geomorphology of Arid Regions. 10 units (3-0-7); second term 1949-50.
Prerequisite: Ge 126.
Text: Climatic Accidents, Cotton.
Instructor: Sharp.

Ge 229. Glacial Geology. 10 units (3-0-7); second term 1948-49.
Prerequisite: Ge 126.
Origin of glaciers, existing glaciers, glaciology and glacial mechanics, erosional and depositional features of mountain and continental glaciers, chronology of the Pleistocene.
Text: Glacial Geology and the Pleistocene Epoch, Flint.
Instructor: Sharp.

Ge 230. Geomorphology (Seminar). 5 units; second term.
Discussion of research and current literature in geomorphology.
In charge: Sharp.
Ge 232. Petroleum Geology. 10 units (2-0-8); first term.
Prerequisites: Ge 9, Ge 21 ab.
History of oil and gas development; physical and chemical properties of oil, characteristics of source and reservoir rocks; theories of origin, migration and accumulation. Occasional field trips.
Text: Bulletins, AAPG and AIME.
Instructor: Geis.

Ge 233. Petroleum Geology Practices. 10 units (2-4-4); second term.
Prerequisites: Ge 9, Ge 21 ab.
Type cases of structural and stratigraphic traps; oil shale; oil field exploration and exploitation methods; general drilling and completion practices; core analysis; reservoir characteristics; evaluation of fields and properties. Occasional field trips.
Text: Bulletins, AAPG and AIME.
Instructor: Geis.

Ge 235. Petroleum Geology (Seminar). 5 units; third term.
Problems of petroleum geology; geology and engineering of typical American and foreign oil fields; current literature and study of new discoveries.
In charge: Geis.

Ge 237. Tectonics. 10 units (4-0-6); third term.
Prerequisites: Ge 9, or equivalent, and Ge 121 ab, or equivalent.
Advanced structural and tectonic geology. Structure of some of the great mountain ranges; theories of origin of mountains, mechanics of crustal deformation; isostasy, continental drift.
Instructor: Buwalda.

Ge 238. Structural Geology (Seminar). 5 units; first term.
Critical review of literature dealing with some part of the field of structural geology.
In charge: Buwalda.

GRADUATE SUBJECTS—PALEONTOLOGY

Ge 245 ab. Vertebrate Paleontology (Seminar). 5 units; second and third terms.
Discussion of progress and results of research in vertebrate paleontology.
Critical review of current literature.
In charge: Stock.

Ge 248. Fossils of the California Tertiary. 5 units; second term.
Study of some of the more important invertebrate fossils of the California Tertiary with especial emphasis on their use as horizon markers in field geology.

Ge 249. Stratigraphy of the Coast Ranges (Seminar). 5 units; third term.
Review, discussion and criticism of literature of the California Coast Ranges, with especial emphasis on correlation and fauna.

Ge 250. Invertebrate Paleontology (Seminar). 5 units; first term.
Critical review of classic and current literature in invertebrate paleontology. Study of paleontologic principles and methods.

GRADUATE SUBJECTS—GEOPHYSICS

Ge 261. Theoretical Seismology. 6 units (2-0-4); first term 1949-50.
Prerequisites: Ma 108, or Ma 10, or Ph 102 abc.
Studies and conferences on the principles of physical seismology.
Instructor: Gutenberg.

Ge 262. Interpretation of Seismograms of Teleseisms. 4 units (0-3-1); second term, 1949-50.
Prerequisite: Ge 261.
Instructor: Gutenberg.
Ge 263. Field Work in Earthquakes and Interpretation of Seismograms of Local Earthquakes. 4 units (0-3-1); third term 1949-50.
Prerequisite: Ge 261.
Instructor: Richter.

Ge 270. Geophysical Instruments. 7 units (3-2-2); third term 1949-50.
Prerequisite: Ph 102 abc or equivalent.
Discussion of instruments used in seismology and geophysical exploration.
Instructor: Dix.

Ge 273 ab. Applied Geophysics, I. 5 units (2-0-3); first and second terms 1950-51.
Prerequisite: Ph 102 abc or equivalent.
Methods of seismology applied to geological problems and prospecting. Theory and practice.
Instructor: Dix.

Ge 274 abc. Applied Geophysics, II. 5 units (2-0-3), first and second terms; 7 units (0-4-3), third term; 1950-51.
Prerequisite: Ph 102 abc or equivalent.
Theory of electrical methods of prospecting, laboratory and field work.
Text: Geophysical Exploration, Heiland.
Instructor: Potapenko.

Ge 275 abc. Applied Geophysics, III. 6 units (3-0-3), first term; 8 units (3-2-3), second term; 4 units (1-2-1), third term; 1949-50.
Prerequisite: Ph 102 abc or equivalent.
Theory of potential useful in making interpretations of gravity and magnetic field data.
Brief discussion of gravity and magnetic fields of the earth. Interpretation of field data.
Practice in making field observations.
Instructor: Dix.

Ge 277 abc. Geophysics (Seminar). 1 unit; first, second, third terms.
Prerequisite: At least two subjects in geophysics.
Discussion of papers in both general and applied geophysics.
In charge: Gutenberg, Buwalda, Dix, Potapenko.

GRADUATE SUBJECTS—GENERAL

Ge 295. Master’s Thesis Research. Units to be assigned. Listed as to field according to the letter system under Ge 299.

Ge 297. Advanced Study.
Students may register for 8 units or less of advanced study in fields listed under Ge 299. Occasional conferences; final examination.

Ge 299. Research.
Original investigation, designed to give training in methods of research, to serve as theses for higher degrees, and to yield contribution to scientific knowledge. These may be carried on in the following fields.

(e) engineering geology, (q) geomorphology, (r) petrology,
(f) petroleum geology, (s) vertebrate paleontology, (t) invertebrate paleontology,
(g) ground water geology, (u) seismology, (w) general geophysics,
(h) metalliferous geology, (x) applied geophysics, (y) geophysical instruments,
(i) nonmetalliferous geology, (z) glacial geology, (p) structural geology

Special requirement in Field Geology for graduate students in the Division of the Geological Sciences.
If, in the judgment of the Division, additional technical training in geologic mapping is desirable, a graduate student may be required to take Ge 21 or Ge 121 and/or Ge 123.

GERMAN

(See under Modern Languages)
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

UNDERGRADUATE SUBJECTS

H 1 abc. History of European Civilization. 5 units (2-0-3); first, second, third terms.
Lectures and discussions dealing with European civilization. Emphasis will be on the more recent past. The course will begin with a brief survey of the medieval background and the Renaissance and Reformation, and will then turn to a study of the development of the modern state system.
Instructors: McCreery, Tanham.

H 2 abc. History of the United States. 6 units (2-0-4); first, second, third terms.
Lectures and discussions on the United States since 1763. Particular attention will be given to the rise of the great questions of domestic and foreign policy which have dominated the United States in recent decades.
Instructors: Paul, Schutz, Tanham.

H 4. The British Empire Since 1783.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective.
A study in the evolution of empire. Discussion of the changing political philosophies and methods by which Britain has adjusted her imperial policy to new conditions created by such factors as modern industrialism, humanitarianism, and shifts in the international balance of power.
Instructor: Schutz.

H 5 ab. Current History. 2 units (1-0-1); first, second terms.
This course, required of all seniors, focuses attention on major problems of international and national affairs. It is given as a series of weekly lectures, accompanied by appropriate reading.
Instructors: McCreery, Tanham.

H 7. Modern and Contemporary Germany.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective.
A study of what is sometimes called "The German Problem." Attention will be focused on the rise of Prussia, on Prussian leadership in the unification and direction of Germany, and on the place of Germany in the economy of Europe. Particular stress will be placed upon the German experience since the first World War.
Instructor: McCreery.

H 8. Modern and Contemporary Russia.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective.
A study of the rise of Russia as a national state. Attention will be directed particularly to the revolutionary movement, with its economic and political implications, which culminated in the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. Due emphasis will be placed on the organization and character of the Soviet Regime.

H 10. The Constitution of the United States. 2 units (1-0-1); third term.
A study of the principles and provisions of the national constitution in the light of interpretation by the courts. Required of all seniors.
Instructor: Schutz.

*The fourth year Humanities electives to be offered in any given term will be scheduled before the close of the preceding term.
H 15. Europe Since 1914.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective.
Since 1914 the world has felt the impact of two great wars and powerful revolutionary ideas. This course will analyze these upheavals of the twentieth century and their effect on domestic problems and international organization.
Instructor: McCreery.

H 16. American Foreign Relations Since 1789.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective.
A study of the foreign relations of the United States. Attention will be directed to problems concerning the Monroe Doctrine, neutrality, freedom of the seas, manifest destiny, acquisition of overseas possessions, and isolationism vs. world leadership.
Instructor: Schutz.

H 17. The Far West and the Great Plains.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective.
A study of the development of the great regions that compose the western half of the United States. Special attention will be paid to the influence of the natural environment on the men who settled the West, from pioneer days to the present time, and the exploitation of natural resources, through such industries as mining, ranching, oil, and farming.
Instructor: Paul.

H 18. The South: A Study in Persistence.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective.
A study of life in the Old South, of the sectional crisis, Civil War, and Reconstruction, and of the problems which persist today in the modern South.
Instructor: Paul.

H 19. Modern America.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective.
The course will focus attention on the main social and economic forces which have shaped present-day American life since the Civil War. Part of the discussion will be based on study of original source material.
Instructor: Paul.

A study of English expansion, 1558-1783. Attention will be devoted to the development of British-American social and political institutions, with special emphasis upon the philosophy, literature, and travel accounts of the period.
Instructor: Schutz.

H 40. Reading in History. Units to be determined for the individual by the department.
Elective, in any term. Approval of the Registration Committee is required where excess units are involved.
Reading in history and related subjects, done either in connection with the regular courses or independently of any course, but under the direction of members of the department. A brief written report will usually be required.

H 41. Summer Reading. Units to be determined for the individual by the department. Maximum, 8 units.
Elective.
Reading in history and related subjects during summer vacation. Topics and books to be selected in consultation with members of the department. A brief written report will usually be required.

FIFTH-YEAR AND ADVANCED SUBJECTS

H 100 abc. Seminar in History and Government. 9 units (2-0-7).
A study of recent developments in national and international history.
First and second terms: English and American foreign policy considered in its political, social and economic aspects.
Third term: world problems from an Anglo-American point of view. Initial enrollment in the second or third term is allowed only upon approval of the instructor.
Instructor: Davies.

*The fourth year Humanities electives to be offered in any given term will be scheduled before the close of the preceding term.
HYDRAULICS

UNDERGRADUATE SUBJECTS

Hy 1. Hydraulics. 9 units (3-0-6); first term.
Prerequisites: AM 1 abcd, ME 15 abc.
Application of basic principles of fluid mechanics to engineering problems in laminar and turbulent flow, flow in closed conduits, flow in open channels, flow around immersed bodies; analysis and study of hydraulic turbines and centrifugal pumps.

Hy 2 ab. Hydraulics. 9 units (3-0-6); first and second terms. (For Civil Engineers).
Prerequisite: AM 1 ab.
Kinematics and dynamics of fluid motion with particular emphasis on the properties of liquids. Hydrostatics, flow of water in pipes, nozzles, channels; hydraulic turbines; centrifugal pumps and other hydraulic equipment.

Hy 11. Hydraulic Laboratory. 6 units (0-6-0); second term.
Prerequisite: AM 1 abcd.
Experiments on the characteristics of fluid flow and tests of hydraulic machines.
Instructor: Kyropoulos.

ADVANCED SUBJECTS

Hy 100. Hydraulics Problems. Units to be based upon work done, any term.
Special problems or courses arranged to meet the needs of fifth year students or qualified undergraduate students.

Hy 101 abc. Advanced Fluid Mechanics. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second, and third terms.
Prerequisites: Hy 1 or Hy 2 ab and Hy 11.
Dimensional analysis; hydraulic similitude, theory and use of hydraulic models; elementary principles of flow; principles of energy, continuity and momentum; theory and use of the flow net; development of generalized equations of flow; circulation and vorticity; velocity and force potentials; stream function; conformal transformation; cavitation; equations of viscous motion; laminar flow; lubrication; percolation.
Fluid turbulence; boundary layer; separation; resistance of immersed bodies; flow in closed conduits; resistance and roughness; flow in open channels; hydraulic jump; sub- and super-critical flow phenomena; weirs and spillways; erosion; wave phenomena; and miscellaneous topics.
Instructor: Levy.

Hy 110. Hydraulics. 7 units (3-0-6); first term.
Prerequisites: AM 1 abcd, ME 15 abc.
This subject is the same as Hy 1, but with reduced credit for graduate students in all departments except AE, CE, and ME. No graduate credit is given for this subject in AE, CE, and ME.

Hy 200. Advanced Work in Hydrodynamics or Hydraulic Engineering. Units to be based upon work done; any term.
Special courses on problems to meet the needs of students beyond the fifth year.

Hy 201 abc. Hydraulic Machinery. 6 units (2-0-4); first, second, third terms.
A study of such rotating machinery as turbines, pumps, and blowers, and their design to meet specific operating conditions. This course will be given in seminar form led by members of the Hydrodynamic and Mechanical Engineering staffs.
Hy 202 ab. Hydraulics of Free Surface Phenomena. 6 units (2-0-4).
A study of the hydrodynamics of a fluid having a free surface with special reference to gravity wave phenomena. Fields studied will include low and high velocity in open channels and wave phenomena in enclosed bodies of fluid.

Hy 203. Cavitation Phenomena. 6 units (2-0-4).
Study of the experimental and analytical aspects of cavitation and allied phenomena. Problems will be considered from the field of hydraulic machinery and also for bodies moving in a stationary fluid.
Instructors: Knapp, Plesset.

Hy 210 ab. Hydrodynamics of Sediment Transportation. 6 units (2-0-4).
A study of the mechanics of the entrainment, transportation, and deposition of solid particles by flowing fluids. This will include problems of water and wind erosion, and density currents.
Instructor: Vanoni.

Hy 300. Thesis.

JET PROPULSION
For subjects in Jet Propulsion see under Aeronautics, page 182.
MATHEMATICS

UNDERGRADUATE SUBJECTS

Note: Students intending to take the Mathematics Option must indicate their choice at the beginning of their sophomore year.

Ma 1 abc. Freshman Mathematics. 12 units (4-0-8); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: High school algebra and trigonometry.
An introduction to differential and integral calculus and the fundamentals of plane analytic geometry.
Professor in charge: Bohnenblust.

Ma 2 abc. Sophomore Mathematics. 12 units (4-0-8); first, second, third terms.
A continuation of the freshman calculus, through partial differentiation, multiple integration and the use of series. The course includes as well topics in solid analytic geometry and vector analysis.
Text: *Unified Calculus*, Smith, Salkover, Justice.
Professor in charge: Ward.

Ma 3. Theory of Equations. 10 units (4-0-6); first term.
Includes topics of algebra of interest primarily to prospective mathematicians.
Topics Treated: the fundamental algebraic operations, the field concept, properties of number fields and polynomials, symmetric functions, elimination and results.
Text: *Introduction to Theory of Equations*, Weisner,
Instructor: Karlin.

Ma 4. Geometry. 10 units (4-0-6); third term.
A treatment of the classical metric, affine, and projective geometries of two and three dimensions.
Text: *Higher Geometry*, Graustein.
Instructor: Wear.

Ma 10. Differential Equations. 10 units (4-0-6); third term.
Prerequisites: Ma 1, 2.
This course will stress the rigorous development of the subject rather than formal methods of solution. Topics treated will include the general existence theorems, systems of differential equations, solutions of equations by means of operators, series, and iteration methods, treatment of non-linear differential equations and perturbation methods.
Instructor: Ward.

Ma 16. Matrices and Quadratic Forms. 10 units (4-0-6); second term.
This course is intended for mathematicians and those physicists and engineers who must use the methods and techniques of modern linear algebra. It will cover the more frequently used parts of matrix algebra, linear transformations, quadratic forms and linear spaces.
Instructors: Bell, Dilworth.

Ma 41. Postulational Analysis. 9 units (3-0-6); second term.
The general theory of postulational systems, with reference to the classics of 1899-1949. Lectures and reports. Reading knowledge of German desirable.
Instructor: Bell.
Ma 42. Inequalities. 9 units (4-0-5); third term.
A study of the inequalities of Cauchy, Hlder, Minkowski, Tchebycheff and other important inequalities of analysis, in particular those connected with convex functions. Applications to infinite series, the calculus and multilinear forms.
Instructor: Karlin.

UNDERGRADUATE OR GRADUATE SUBJECTS

Ma 101 abc. Modern Algebra. 9 units; three terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 108 abc, reading knowledge of German.
Abstract algebra as developed since about 1910.
Instructors: Bell, Dilworth, Ward.

Ma 102 abc. Introduction to Higher Geometry. 12 units; three terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 1 ab, 2 abc, 4.
The course covers selected topics in metrical differential geometry and in algebraic geometry.
Instructor: Wear.

Ma 103. Fourier Analysis. 9 units (3-0-6); third term.
Prerequisites: Ma 108 abc. A working knowledge of Lebesgue and Stieljes integration will be assumed.
This course is intended for pure mathematicians and those applied mathematicians, physicists and engineers who must use Fourier Series and Integrals extensively. The topics treated will include complete orthonormal systems, Fourier Integral theorem, Plancherel theorem, Fourier-Stieltjes transforms and other unitary transforms, Fejer-Lebesgue kernels with application to various fields of analysis and number theory.
Instructor: DePrima.

Ma 106 abc. Introduction to Theory of Functions of Real Variables. 9 units; three terms.
Prerequisite: Ma 108 ab.
Instructor: Michal.

Ma 108 abc. Advanced Calculus. 9 units (4-0-5); three terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 1, Ma 2.
This course will deepen and extend the student's knowledge of the technique and methods of the calculus. The course will include elementary functions of a complex variable, line integrals, gamma functions, and functions of several variables. This course or its equivalent is a prerequisite to graduate mathematics courses in analysis. Graduate students in Mathematics receive no credit for taking this subject.
Text: Differential and Integral Calculus, Courant, McShane.
Instructors: Bohnenblust, Comba, Flanders.

Ma 111 ab. Elementary Theory of Tensors. 9 units; two terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 108 abc, 10.
Fundamental properties of tensors, differential forms, covariant differentiation, geodesic coordinates, Riemannian differential geometrics. Applications to dynamics, fluid mechanics, elasticity theory and other physical and engineering subjects.
Instructor: Michal.
Ma 112. Elementary Statistics. 9 units (3-0-6).
Prerequisites: Ma 1, 2
This course is intended for anyone interested in the applications of statistics to science and engineering, and is a prerequisite to all other courses in statistics. The topics treated will include the preparation and systematization of experimental data, the fundamental statistical concepts; population, sample, mean and dispersion, curve fitting and least squares, significance tests and problems of statistical estimation. No graduate credit will be given to mathematics majors for this course.
Text: Selected references.
Instructor: Dilworth.

Ma 113 abc. Geometry. 12 units; three terms.
Prerequisite: Ma 2 abc.
Algebraic geometry; projective geometry; differential geometry; tensor analysis and its applications to numerous geometrical problems; non-Euclidean geometry; Riemannian differential geometry; geometry of dynamics; hyperspace; elementary group theory and its geometrical applications.
Texts: Application of the Absolute Differential Calculus, McConnell; Riemannian Geometry, Eisenhart; collateral reading.
Instructor: Michal.

Ma 114 abc. Mathematical Analysis. 12 units; three terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 108 abc; Ma 10 or its equivalent.
Theory of convergence, integration and residues, expansions of functions in infinite series. asymptotic and divergent series. Fourier series. Differential equations and function theory, integral equations, the gamma function and the zeta function, the hyper-geometric function and related functions of mathematical physics, elliptic functions, ellipsoidal harmonics.
Text: Functions of a Complex Variable, Copson.
Instructors: Bohnenblust, Erdelyi, Roberston, Ward.

Ma 119 abc. Introduction to Theory of Numbers. 9 units; three terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 1 abc, 2 abc.
The fundamental theorem of arithmetic, continued fractions, congruences, Bernoulli numbers, quadratic residues, quadratic forms and other topics in elementary number theory.
Instructor: Ward.

Ma 137 abc. Real Variables. 9 units; three terms.
Prerequisite: Ma 108 abc or its equivalent.
The real number system; the fundamental concepts of topology and point-set theory; types of abstract spaces and mappings of spaces, set functions, functionals and sequences, continuous and discontinuous functions, series and summability methods, measure of sets, Lebesgue and Stieltjes integration, differentiability, functions spaces and Hilbert space, linear operators.
Instructors: Bohnenblust, Dilworth, Ward.

Ma 138 abc. Applied Mathematics. 12 units; three terms.
Prerequisite: Ma 108 abc or Ma 10.
Matrix calculus, tensor calculus and operational calculus—including Laplace transform theory and numerical methods. Most of the course will be devoted to applications of the subjects to vibrations, circuit theory, flutter theory in aeronautics, fluid mechanics, elasticity theory, classical dynamics of particles and rigid bodies, and to modern physics. A brief but adequate introduction to analytic functions of a complex variable and conformal mapping will be given. The applications will include airfoil theory and the more advanced portions of Laplace transform theory.
Instructor: Michal.

Ma 139 abc. Topology and Modern Geometry. 9 units; three terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 108 abc or Ma 10.
An introduction to topology, topological algebra and topological spaces. Applications to various mathematical domains, especially to the foundations of Euclidean and Non-Euclidean geometries, and to the foundations of differential geometry.
Instructor: Michal.
Ma 140 abc. Combinatorial Topology. 9 units (3-0-6); three terms.
Introduction to combinatorial topology by a study of two-dimensional manifolds. Their classification. Applications to Riemann surfaces. General homology and co-homology theory. Invariance under homomorphisms. Application to Analysis.
Instructor: Bohnenblust.

GRADUATE SUBJECTS

Note: For all subjects numbered above 200, a reading knowledge of French and German is required.

Ma 201 ab. Introduction to the Calculus of Variations. 9 units; first and second terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 108, Ma 114 or their equivalents.
Topics treated in 201 a will include:
Topics treated in 201 b will include:
Modern direct methods. Dirichlet's principle. Approximate methods of Rayleigh, Ritz, Trefftz, Synge, etc. Finite difference and random-walk methods. Applications to boundary-value and eigen-value problems of physics and engineering, to conformal mapping minimal surfaces, geometry.
Instructor: DePrima.

Ma 205 abc. Theory of Functions. 15 units; three terms.
Theory of convergence and infinite processes, properties of continuous and discontinuous functions, functions of limited variation, selected topics on analytic functions, point sets, measure of point sets, Stieltjes integrals, Lebesgue integrals, Fourier series and integrals, orthogonal functions, convergence in the mean, geometry of Hilbert space. Function theory in abstract spaces.
Text: The Theory of Functions, Titchmarsh.
Instructor: Michal.

Ma 209 abc. Functionals and Functional Equations. 15 units; three terms.
Prerequisite: Graduate standing in Mathematics, including a course in Analysis.
Functional operations; permutable functions, functions of composition; integral equations, integro-differential equations; differentials of functions, functional equations with functional derivatives; infinite matrices; Stieltjes and Lebesgue integrals; abstract spaces; partial differential equations and their characteristics; calculus of variations. Applications to the sciences. Analytic functionals.
Instructor: Michal.

Ma 221 abc. Advanced Differential Equations. 9 units (3-0-6); three terms.
This course is intended primarily for students in Mathematics. Existence theorems and abstract formulation of the problems will be emphasized more than the study of special cases. Ordinary and partial differential equations will be studied. Ma 137 or its equivalent is desirable.
Instructor: Bohnenblust.

Ma 251 abc. Seminar in Algebra and Theory of Numbers. 6 units (2-0-4).
Prerequisite: Graduate standing.
Topics selected to suit the class.
In charge: Bell.

Ma 252 abc. Seminar in Continuous Groups. 9 units; three terms.
Prerequisite: Graduate standing in Mathematics.
Lie's theory of r-parameter groups; differential geometry of the group manifold. Groups of functional transformations; invariant functionals; differential geometries of function spaces. Topological groups.
In charge: Michal.
Ma 253 abc. Seminar in Foundations of Abstract Algebra. 6 units; three terms.
Prerequisite: Graduate standing.
Lattice theory, Boolean rings and algebras. Decomposition theorems in rings and hypercomplex systems.
In charge: Ward.

Ma 254 abc. Seminar in Modern Theories of Integration. 6 units; three terms.
Prerequisite: Graduate standing in Mathematics, including a course in Function Theory. Stieltjes and Lebesgue integrals with applications to the algebra and geometry of functionals.
In charge: Michal.

Ma 255 abc. Methods of Mathematical Physics. 10 units; three terms.
Prerequisites: Ma 108 abc, Ma 10.
Instructors: Ward, De Prima, Robertson.

Ma 256 abc. Modern Differential Geometry. 9 units; three terms.
Prerequisite: Graduate standing.
Instructor: Michal.

Ma 257 abc. Seminar in Abstract Spaces. 6 units; three terms.
Prerequisite: Graduate standing.
Metric spaces, linear vector spaces; topological spaces; abstract polynomials; general function theories; analysis and geometry in abstract spaces; connections with abstract algebra and the theory of functionals; analysis of selected papers of Frechet, Riesz and Banach; contemporary researches; applications to mathematical problems in modern theoretical physics.
In charge: Michal.

Ma 260. Reading.
Occasionally advanced work is given by a reading course under the direction of an instructor. Hours and units by arrangement.

Ma 261. Research.
By arrangement with members of the staff, properly qualified graduate students are directed in research. Hours and units by arrangement.

Ma 270 abc. Seminar in Applied Mathematics. 6 units; three terms.
Prerequisite: Graduate standing.
Subjects selected according to the interest of the members of the seminar.
In charge: Michal.

Ma 271 abc. Seminar in Mathematical Analysis. 3 or 6 units; three terms.
A fortnightly seminar open to anyone who has taken or is taking a course in analysis or functional theory.
In charge: Michal.

Ma 272 abc. Seminar in Differential Equations. 3 or 6 units; three terms.
Selected topics.
In charge: Bohnenblust.
**Ma 273 abc. Seminar in Structure of Abstract Algebras. 6 units; three terms.**
Prerequisite: Graduate standing.
This seminar is a continuation of Ma 253 with emphasis upon the structure theorems of groups, rings, and fields.
In charge: Dilworth.

**APPLIED MATHEMATICS COURSES OFFERED BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS**

AM 15  Engineering Mathematics—See Applied Mechanics section, for description.
AM 115  Engineering Mathematics—See Applied Mechanics section, for description.
AE 257  Engineering Mathematical Principles—See Aeronautics section, for description.
Ph 6 (Ph 102) Introduction to Mathematical Physics and Differential Equations—
See Physics section, for description.
Ph 130  Methods of Mathematical Physics—See Physics section, for description.
ME 1 a. Empirical Design. 3 units (0-3-0); second term.
Prerequisite: D 1 abc.
This course is designed to supplement D 1 bc with more advanced drafting and layout techniques, including the kinematics of machines, and to introduce elementary principles of design. Drafting room problems are formulated to incorporate these principles and to introduce the use of design reference material.
Instructors: Tyson, Welch, Campbell.

ME 1 b. Empirical Design. 6 units (0-6-0); third term.
Prerequisites: D 1 abc, D 2, ME 1 a.
This course is a continuation of ME 1 a. Problems involving simple design features, the use of reference material and a consideration of materials, are stressed. Machine mechanisms including the transfer of velocities and accelerations through linkages by graphical methods, gearing applications, gear trains, cams, bearings, and fastenings are studied in relation to layout and machine design.
Instructors: Tyson, Welch, Campbell.

ME 3. Materials and Processes. 9 units (3-3-3); first or second term.
Prerequisites: Ph 1 abc, Ch 1 abc.
A study of the materials of engineering and of the processes by which these materials are made and fabricated. The fields of usefulness and the limitations of alloys and other engineering materials are studied, and also the fields of usefulness and limitations of the various methods of fabrication and of processing machines.
The class work is combined with inspection trips to many industrial plants. The student is not only made acquainted with the technique of processes but with their relative importance industrially and with the competition for survival which these materials and processes continually undergo.
Instructors: Clark, Varney.

ME 5 abc. Machine Design. 9 units (2-6-1); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: ME 1 ab, AM 1 abcd.
Application of the mechanics of machinery and strength of materials, which are reviewed and extended, to practical design and construction. Fastenings: riveting, welding, screws, bolts and keys. Power transmission: shafting, sleeve and rolling bearings, belts, chains, gears, couplings, and clutches. Elements of power machinery: cylinders, cylinder heads, piping and valves, springs, crankshafts, flywheels, packing and seals. Variety in design is explained by pointing out the different requirements of every application.
Text: Design of Machine Elements, Spotts; Prevention of Fatigue of Metals, Battelle.
Instructor: Morelli.

ME 10. Metallurgy. 12 units (3-3-6); third term.
Prerequisite: ME 3.
A study of the properties of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and alloys with respect to their application in engineering; the principles of heat treatment for a proper understanding by engineers for application in specification of alloys for design. The microstructures of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and alloys are studied in the laboratory.
Instructors: Clark, Varney.
ME 15 abc. Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics. 11 units (3-3-5); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: Ph 2 abc, Ma 2 abc.
A study of the first and second laws of thermodynamics and their application to flow and non-flow processes both with and without friction. Emphasis will be placed on single component systems. Fluid motion treated from the point of view of thermodynamics and of mechanics for flow with and without friction. Steady flow versus non-steady flow. Introduction to the detailed mechanics of fluid motion and its relation to energy dissipation.
Application of the basic principles to the main types of fluid motions encountered in engineering problems and to the main classes of industrial heat engines, thermodynamic processes, and hydraulic machinery.
Laboratory demonstrations of thermodynamic and fluid mechanic principles. Tests of industrial heat engines and hydraulic machinery.
Instructors: Daughtery, Kyropoulos.

ME 16 ab. Thermodynamics. 9 units (3-0-6) first term; 6 units (2-0-4) second term.
Prerequisite: ME 15 abc.
Further discussion of engineering applications of thermodynamics, including more detailed analyses of the examples included in ME 15, and additional items such as the following: Combustion processes and flue gas analysis; heat transfer (correlate conduction and convection discussion with fluid mechanics discussion of turbulence); gas and vapor mixtures.
Instructors: Rannie, Kyropoulos.

ME 20. Heat Engineering. 9 units (3-0-6); first term.
An abridgement of ME 15 and 16 for students in Civil Engineering.
Text: Fundamentals of Thermodynamics, Adams and Hilding
Instructor: Kyropoulos.

ME 25. Mechanical Laboratory. 9 units (0-6-3); third term.
Prerequisite: ME 15 abc.
Tests of steam engine, steam turbine, blower and gas engine, etc.
Instructor: Kyropoulos.

ME 50 ab. Engineering Conferences. 2 units (1-0-1); first, third terms.
A course in public speaking for engineers, on engineering topics.
Instructors: Daugherty, McCrery.

FIFTH-YEAR AND ADVANCED SUBJECTS

ME 100. Advanced Work in Mechanical Engineering.
The staff of the mechanical engineering department will arrange special courses or problems to meet the needs of fifth-year students or qualified under-graduate students.

ME 101 ab. Advanced Machine Design. 9 units (1-6-2); first, second, and third terms.
Prerequisites: ME 5 abc, ME 10.
The application of machine elements to specific problems of design by combining them to form a self-contained unit for a definite purpose. Attack of such a design problem by setting up the different requirements of the specified unit, and showing how they may vary, according to the number of such units to be made, the methods of manufacture, space, weight, and cost limitations, required life, wear, and duty. Selection of materials and of permissible stresses and strains for various conditions. Examination and justification of established constructions, with a consideration of possible improvements and of different methods of approach.
Examples in the design course are chosen to broaden the students' knowledge of sound practice, and to show that for a good solution of such design problems a fundamental knowledge of mechanics, thermodynamics, and hydraulics is essential as well as a knowledge of the strength and properties of materials and the methods of forming them by casting, forging, welding, machining, and other processes.
Instructor: Hollander.
ME 104 abc. Machine Design. 7 units (2-6-1); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisites: ME 1, AM 1 abcd.
This subject is the same as ME 5 abc. but with reduced credit for graduate students in all departments except AE, CE, and ME. No graduate credit is given for this subject to students in AE, CE, and ME.

ME 110 abc. Physical Metallurgy and Metallography. 9 units (3-0-6) first term; 9 units (2-3-4) second and third terms.
Prerequisite: ME 10.
A study of phase equilibria of metallic systems, the physics of transformation and hardenability of steel, the heat flow in heating and cooling metals, the function of alloying elements in steel, grain size, grain growth, and precipitation hardening. Technique of metallographic laboratory practice including preparation of specimens, photomicrography, heat treatment, grain size, recrystallization, and hardenability.
Text: Lecture notes, references, and laboratory notes.
Instructors: Clark, Varney.

ME 114. Metallurgy. 9 units (3-3-6); third term.
Prerequisite: ME 3.
This subject is the same as ME 10, but with reduced credit for graduate students in all departments except AE and ME. No graduate credit is given for this subject to students in AE and ME.

ME 115 abc. Thermodynamics. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second, and third terms.
Prerequisites: ME 15 abc, ME 16 ab.
Macroscopic thermodynamics and an introduction to microscopic thermodynamics with applications to engineering processes; the transfer of heat by radiation, conduction, and convection; the thermodynamics of flow systems.
Instructor: Rannie.

ME 124 ab. Thermodynamics. 7 units (3-0-6), first term; 4 units (2-0-4), second term.
This subject is the same as ME 16 ab, but with reduced credit for graduate students in all departments except AE, ChE, and ME. No graduate credit is given for this subject to students in AE, ChE, and ME.

ME 125 abc. Engineering Laboratory. 9 units (1-6-2); first, second, third terms.
The techniques of making measurements encountered in engineering practice and research, with the use of special and standard measuring instruments, and the recognition of precision and accuracy of data secured. The planning of tests and research, and the analysis of data.
Instructors: ME Department Staff.

ME 150 abc. Mechanical Engineering Seminar. I unit (1-0-0); first, second, third terms.
Attendance required of graduate students in mechanical engineering. Conference on research work and reviews of new developments in engineering.
Instructor: Daugherty.

ME 200. Advanced Work in Mechanical Engineering.
The staff of the mechanical engineering department will arrange special courses on problems to meet the needs of students beyond the fifth year.

ME 210 abc. Science of Metals. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisite: ME 110 abc.
Atomic structure of metals, free atoms, assembly of atoms, physics of X-rays, elementary crystal structure. Methods of analysis by X-ray diffraction applied to metals and alloys. Structure of alloys, solid solutions, intermetallic compounds, electron compounds, electrical and magnetic properties. Plastic deformation, internal friction, age hardening, grain growth, recrystallization, and diffusion. During the latter part of the course, topics are assigned from the literature.
Instructor: Duwez.
ME 211 abc. Metallography Laboratory. 8 units (1-6-1); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisite: ME 110 abc.
Preparation of metallographic specimens, photomicrography, macroscopy, carburizing, heat treatment, grain size, hardenability, structure of welded and brazed joints, recrystallization, and special problems.
Text: *Principles of Metallographic Laboratory Practice*, Kehl.
Instructor: Clark.

ME 212 ab. X-ray Metallography. 6 units (0-6-0); second and third terms.
Prerequisites: ME 210 a, ME 211 a.
Experimental methods of obtaining diffraction patterns of metals. The interpretation and identification of diffraction patterns of metals and alloys. Study of phase diagrams, plastic deformation and grain orientation, recrystallization texture, precipitation and age hardening, determination of grain size, and stress measurement by X-ray diffraction methods.
Text: *An Introduction to X-ray Metallography*, Taylor.
Instructor: Duwez.

ME 215. Internal Combustion Engines. 9 units (3-0-6); one term.
Prerequisites: ME 15 abc, ME 16.
Advanced study of: engine cycles with real fuel-air mixtures, combustion processes, fuels, detonation, octane and cetane rating, engine performance, and design.
Instructor: Daugherty.

ME 216 ab. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning. 9 units (2-3-4); two terms.
Prerequisites: Heat Power (class and laboratory)
Instructor: Kyropoulos.

ME 217 ab. Steam and Gas Turbines. 9 units (3-0-6); two terms.
Prerequisites: ME 15 abc, ME 16.
(a) Steam Turbines: cycles, reheat factor, condition curve, construction features, operating characteristics, and design. (b) Gas Turbines: cycles, compressor design and performance, fuels and combustion chamber design nozzles, blading, cooling problems, and plant output and overall efficiency.
Instructor: Daugherty.

ME 218 ab. Aircraft Power Plants (Reciprocating Engines). 9 units (3-0-6); two terms.
Prerequisites: Heat power and internal combustion engines (class and laboratory).
Instructor: Kyropoulos.

ME 219. Experimental Background of Engine Research. 4 units (2-0-2); one term.
Prerequisite: ME 215, or to be taken concurrently.
Instructor: Kyropoulos.
ME 220. Lubrication. 6 units (2-0-4); one term.
Prerequisites: Internal combustion engines, machine design, hydrodynamics.
Bearing metals; tin, lead, silver, etc.
Instructor: Kyropoulos.

ME 300. Thesis Research.
MODERN LANGUAGES

The subjects in modern languages are arranged primarily to meet the needs of science students who find it necessary to read books, treatises, and articles in French, German and Russian. In the study of these languages correct pronunciation and the elements of grammar are taught, but the emphasis is laid upon the ability to translate from them into English.

UNDERGRADUATE SUBJECTS

L 1 ab. Elementary French. 10 units (4-0-6); second, third terms.
A subject in grammar, pronunciation, and reading that will provide the student with a vocabulary and with a knowledge of grammatical structure sufficient to enable him to read at sight French scientific prose of average difficulty. Accuracy and facility will be insisted upon in the final tests of proficiency in this subject. Students who have had French in the secondary school should not register for these subjects without consulting the department of modern languages.
Instructors: Bowerman, Stern.

L 5. French Literature.* 9 units (3-0-6); second term.
Senior elective. Prerequisite: L 1 ab, or the equivalent.
The reading of selected classical and modern literature, accompanied by lectures on the development of French literature. Elective and offered when there is sufficient demand.
Instructors: Bowerman, Stern, Vogel.

L 32 abc. Elementary German. 10 units (4-0-6); first, second, third terms.
This subject is presented in the same manner as the Elementary French. Students who have had German in the secondary school or junior college should not register for these subjects without consulting the department of modern languages.
Instructors: Bowerman, Stern, Vogel.

L 35. Scientific German. 10 units (4-0-6); first term.
Prerequisite: L 32 abc, or equivalent.
This is a continuation of L 32 abc, with special emphasis on the translation of scientific material in the student's field.
Instructor: Bowerman.

L 39 abc. Readings in French or German. Units to be determined for the individual by the department. Elective, with the approval of the Registration Committee, in any term.
Reading in scientific or literary French or German under the direction of the department.

L 40. German Literature.* 9 units (3-0-6); third term.
Senior elective. Prerequisites: L 35, or L 32 abc with above average grades.
The reading of selected classical and modern literature, accompanied by lectures on the development of German literature.
Instructors: Bowerman, Stern.

L 50 abc. Elementary Russian. 10 units (4-0-6); first, second, third terms.
A subject in pronunciation, grammar, and reading that is intended to enable a beginner to read technical prose in his field of study. Students are expected to become familiar with a basic scientific vocabulary. Articles from current Russian scientific periodicals are used in the second and third terms.
Instructor: Chaitkin.

FIFTH-YEAR AND ADVANCED SUBJECTS

L 105. Same as L 5. For graduate students.
L 140. Same as L 40. For graduate students.

PALEONTOLOGY
(See under Geological Sciences)

*The fourth year Humanities electives to be offered in any given term will be scheduled before the close of the preceding term.
PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, AND SOCIOLOGY

UNDERGRADUATE SUBJECTS

PI 1. Introduction to Philosophy.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective.
A study of the major problems of philosophy in terms of the most influential contemporary world views, including naturalism, idealism, theism, pragmatism and positivism.
Instructors: Mead, Bures.

PI 2. Logic.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective.
A study of modern and traditional logic. An analysis of knowledge into basic symbolic forms. Detailed consideration of such logical concepts as: proposition, truth, variable, definition, implication, inference, class, syllogism, logical law, deductive system. Emphasis on the fundamental role of logical methods in the rational approach to knowledge.
Instructor: Bures.

PI 3.* Current Tendencies in European Philosophy. 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective.
A critical analysis of the main trends in contemporary European philosophy, especially in France, Germany and Italy. The course will include neo-Kantianism, neo-Hegelianism, Bergsonism, neo-Positivism, Phenomenology, and Existentialism, in their influence on the whole of modern culture.
Instructor: Stern.

PI 4. Ethics.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Prerequisite: PI 1.
Senior elective.
The principal concepts and conflicts of man's ethical thought, studied in terms of the major ethical systems. The problems of the good life, the nature of obligation, and the sources of moral authority are considered at length, particularly in relation to modern life and its ethical tensions.
Instructor: Mead.

PI 5. Sociology.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective.
The genesis and evolution of human society. The influence of economic, religious and social forces. The nature of social control and the analysis of mores, morals, and legal codes. The development of social institutions and the nature of change in these institutions.
(Not offered in 1949-50.)

PI 6. General Psychology.* 9 units (3-0-6).
Senior elective.
An introduction to modern psychological theory and practice. The principal topics studied are: the response mechanisms and their functions, emotion; motivation; the nature and measurement of intelligence; learning and retention; sensation and perception; personality and personal adjustment.
Instructors: Mead, Bures.

*The fourth year Humanities electives to be offered in any given term will be scheduled before the close of the preceding term.
PI 100 abc. Seminar in Philosophy. 9 units (2-0-7); each term.
A full-year sequence. The relation between science and philosophy. The functions of logical analysis in knowledge and the analysis of the language of science. A study of the nature of formal science (logic and mathematics) and of factual science, their methods and interrelationships. Concept formation in the sciences. Analysis of some basic problems in the philosophy of science: measurement, causality, probability, induction, space, time, reality. Scientific method and social problems.
Instructor: Bures.

PI 101 abc. History of Thought. 9 units (2-0-7).
A full-year sequence. A study of the basic ideas of Western Civilization in their historical development. The making of the modern mind as revealed in the development of philosophy and in the relations between philosophy and science, art and religion. The history of ideas in relation to the social and political backgrounds from which they came.
Instructor: Mead.
Ph 136 ab. Optics Laboratory. 3 units (0-3-0); first, second terms.
Advanced laboratory work in light, consisting of accurate measurements in diffraction, dispersion, interference, polarization, spectrophotometry.
Instructor: King.

Ph 137. Spectroscopy. 9 units (3-0-6); third term.
Prerequisite: Ph 6 abc, or Ph 102 abc.
A discussion of observed spectra in terms of atomic structure theory.
Instructor: Bowen.

Ph 138. Spectroscopy Laboratory. 3 units (0-3-0); third term.
Laboratory work in the measurement and classification of spectral lines to accompany Ph 137.
Instructor: Bowen.

Ph 139 abc. Nuclear Physics. 9 units (3-0-6); first, second, third terms.
Prerequisite: Ph 12 abc or equivalent.
A problem and lecture course in nuclear physics. Subjects include fundamental properties and structure of nuclei, nuclear forces, nuclear reactions, and the behavior of high energy particles and radiation including cosmic rays.
Text: Elementary Nuclear Theory, Bethe, and outside references.
Instructors: Fowler and Christy.

Ph 140 ab. Kinetic Theory of Matter. 9 units (3-0-6); first and second terms.
Prerequisites: Ph 1 abc, Ma 2 abc.
During the first term, the fundamental concepts of the molecular theory of matter are treated from the theoretical, experimental and technical viewpoints (Clausius, Maxwell, Boltzman, van der Waals, Knudsen equations). During the second term, advance problems on the constitution of matter as well as practical applications are discussed (such as thermodynamics of low temperature phenomena, liquifaction of gases, phase relations, specific heats, crystallization, plasticity.)
Instructor: Goetz.

Ph 143 abc. Principles of Quantum Mechanics. 9 units (3-0-6); first second and third terms.
Prerequisites: Ph 6 abc, or Ph 102 abc, Ph 12 abc.
The fundamental experimental basis and theoretical principles of quantum mechanics, including the concept of states, indeterminacy principle, Schrödinger equation, perturbation theory, collision theory, radiation theory, spin, Dirac equation, and fields.
Instructor: Christy.

Ph 147 ab. X-Rays. 9 units (3-0-6); first and second terms.
Prerequisite: Ph 6 abc, or Ph 102 abc.
A course covering the generation of X-rays and their interactions with matter in theory and in practical applications to research physics; including the early history of X-rays in atomic research, X-ray tubes and high voltage power supplies, generation of continuous and characteristic X-rays in targets, X-ray intensity measurements, polarization, absorption, diffraction, refraction, scattering, X-ray spectroscopy, spectroscopic methods and instrumentation, the X-ray photoelectric effect, Compton effect, dynamical theory of X-ray diffraction, the Auger effect, scattering by liquids and gases, metallurgical applications, and relation of X-rays to atomic constants. During the latter part of the course, class members will be assigned topics to report from the literature.
Instructor: DuMond.

Ph 149. History of Modern Physics. 9 units (3-0-6); first term.
Prerequisites: Ph 1 abc, Ph 2 abc.
Instructor: Millikan.

Ph 172. Research in Physics. Units in accordance with the work accomplished. Approval of the department must be obtained before registering.
PHYSICS

GRADUATE SUBJECTS

Ph 211. Thermodynamics. 12 units (4-0-8); first term.
Prerequisites: Ph 1 abc, 2 abc; Ma 2 abc.
Instructor: Epstein.

Ph 212 ab. Mechanics of Continuous Media. 12 units (4-0-8); first and second terms.
Prerequisite: Ph 133 abc.
Instructor: Plesset.

Ph 215. Theoretical Nuclear Physics. 9 units (3-0-6); second term.
Prerequisite: Ph 143 ab, or equivalent.
The subject matter may vary from year to year. The course may include Stability of nuclei; Theory of nuclear reactions, radiation and beta-decay; Theory of nuclear forces and its connection with cosmic rays; Neutron physics.
Instructor: Christy.

Ph 220 ab. Applications of Maxwell's Equations. 12 units (3-0-9); first, third terms.
Prerequisite: Ph 131 abc.
A mathematical problem course in the use of retarded potentials and orthogonal solutions of the electromagnetic propagation equations. It includes the radiation patterns and impedances of antennas; diffraction; surface waves; coupling, input impedances and attenuation in wave guides and cavities.
Instructor: Smythe.

Ph 223. Theory of Electromagnetic Waves. 12 units (4-0-8); second term.
Prerequisite: Ph 131 abc.
Instructor: Epstein.

Ph 224. Physical Optics. 12 units (4-0-8).
Prerequisite: Ph 135 ab.
Metal optics, theory of dispersion, Zeeman effect, Stark effect, optical activity, and other problems of electro- and magneto-optics.
Instructor: Epstein.

Ph 225. Theory of Electrons. 12 units (4-0-8); third term.
Prerequisites: Ph 131 abc, Ph 223.
Instructor: Epstein.

Ph 226. Heat Radiation and Quantum Theory. 12 units (4-0-8); second term.
Prerequisites: Ph 133 abc, Ph 211.
Historical treatment of the development of the mathematical theory of heat radiation and of the application of the theory of quanta to the phenomena of specific heats of solid and gaseous bodies, photoelectricity, photochemistry, chemical constants, etc.
Instructor: Epstein.
Ph 228. Modern Aspects of the Quantum Theory. 12 units (4-0-8); third term.
Prerequisites: Ph 133 abc, Ph 139 abc, Ph 229.
This course is devoted to review of recent developments in the quantum theory, especially in the fields of theory of radiation and of the electron theory of metals. The subject matter varies from year to year.
Instructor: Epstein.

Ph 229 ab. Quantum Mechanics. 12 units (4-0-8); second and third terms.
Prerequisites: Ph 133 abc, Ph 139 abc.
Instructor: Epstein.

Ph 232. Dispersion and Absorption of Ultra-Short Electromagnetic Waves. 6 units (2-0-4); first term.
Experimental results on dispersion and absorption of ultra-short waves in dielectrics, electrolytes, and magnetic substances.
Instructor: Potapenko.

Ph 234. Topics in Theoretical Physics. 9 units (3-0-6); one term.
The content of this course will vary from year to year. Typical Topics: Non-relativistic Quantum Theory; Relativistic Quantum Theory.
Instructor: Christy.

Ph 235 abc. The Theory of Relativity. 9 units (3-0-6); first second and third terms.
A systematic exposition of Einstein's special and general theories of relativity; the conflict between Newtonian relativity and the Maxwellian theory of the electromagnetic fields; its resolution in the special theory of relativity. The geometrization of the gravitational field accomplished by the general theory of relativity. The search for a unified theory of the electromagnetic and gravitational fields. Applications of the relativity theories to cosmology and cosmogony. Topics in the more advanced mathematical disciplines (tensor analysis, Riemannian geometry) will be developed as required as appropriate tools for the formulation of physical law.
The first term, Ph 235 a may be taken separately by students who are interested only in the principles and applications of the special theory of relativity.
Text: Relativity, Thermodynamics and Cosmology, Tolman.
Instructor: Robertson.

Ph 238 abc. Seminar on Theoretical Physics. 4 units; first, second and third terms.
Recent developments in theoretical physics for specialists in mathematical physics.
In charge: Epstein.

Ph 239 abc. Seminar on the Solid State. 4 units; first, second and third terms.
Meets once a week for the report and discussion of problems and selected current publications on physics of the solid states. The field covered concerns especially low temperature phenomena (every second week), the physics of photographic emulsions and biophysical problems (each every fourth week).
In charge: Goetz.

Ph 240. Seminar on X-Radiation. 4 units; second and third terms.
Meets once a week for reports and discussions of problems in X-Radiations. Standard texts on X-rays are followed in the first term as an outline only; the reports being amplifications and additions to the material of the text as drawn from the original papers of workers in the field. During the second and third terms advanced reports are made on current problems and on fundamental classical work.
In charge: DuMond.
Ph 241. Research Conferences in Physics. 4 units; first, second and third terms.

Meets twice a week for a report and discussion of the work appearing in the literature and that in progress in the laboratory. Advanced students in physics and members of the physics staff take part.

In charge: Epstein.

Ph 242. Research in Physics. Units in accordance with work accomplished.

Opportunities for research are offered to graduate students in all the main branches of physics. The students should consult the department and have a definite program of research outlined before registering.

PSYCHOLOGY
(See under Philosophy)

RUSSIAN
(See under Modern Languages)

SOCIOLOGY
(See under Philosophy)
PART FOUR
DEGREES, HONORS, AND AWARDS, 1948-1949

DEGREES CONFERRED JUNE 10, 1949
   Doctor of Philosophy (page 249)
   Engineer's Degree (page 250)
   Master of Science (page 252)
   Bachelor of Science (page 256)

HONORS AND AWARDS (PAGE 258)
DEGREES CONFERRED JUNE 10, 1949

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

THOMAS LOFTON ALLEN. (Chemistry and Physics), B.S., University of California, 1944. ALAN ANDREW. (Physics and Mathematics), B.S., University of Nebraska, 1942; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1944.

CHARLES HAMMOND ABBINGTON, JR. (Chemistry and Physics), B.S., Duke University, 1941.

EDWARD LEIGH BENNETT. (Chemistry and Plant Physiology), B.A., Reed College, 1943.

ROBERT ROYCE BENNETT. (Electrical Engineering and Physics), B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1945; M.S., 1947.

ARTHUR TREW BIEHL. (Electrical Engineering and Physics), B.S., Illinois Institute of Technology, 1945; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1947.

JOHN THOMAS BOWEN. (Mechanical Engineering and Physics), B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1942; M.S., 1946.

RAYMOND ALLEN BROWN. (Chemistry and Physics), B.S., Wagner College, 1941; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1947.

FRANK PAUL BUFF. (Chemistry and Physics), A.B., University of California, 1944.

WILLIAM WALTON CARTER. (Physics and Mathematics), B.S., Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1943; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.

E. RICHARD COHEN. (Physics and Mathematics), A.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1943; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1946.

JULIAN DAVID COLE. (Aeronautics and Mathematics), B.M.E., Cornell University, 1944; M.S. & A.E.E., California Institute of Technology, 1946.

JACOB FREDERICK DEWALD. (Chemistry and Physics), B.S., Haverford College, 1943.

FRANK HOST DICKEY. (Chemistry and Genetics), B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1941.

NORMAN HARRY ENENSTEIN. (Electrical Engineering and Physics), B.A., University of California at Los Angeles, 1946; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1947.


HAROLD KARL GARNER. (Chemistry and Plant Physiology), B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1943.

HARRY GRIENBERG. (Electrical Engineering and Physics), B.A., University of British Columbia, 1944.

GEORGE BOARDMAN GUTHRIE, JR. (Chemistry and Physics), B.A., Reed College, 1940.

KENT MIDGLEY HARMON. (Chemistry and Physics), A.B., University of Redlands, 1942; M.S., University of California, 1944.

PHILIP HAYWARD. (Chemistry and Mathematics), B.S., University of Arizona, 1941.


LAWRENCE D'ARLE HINDALL. (Physics and Electrical Engineering), B.S., Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1942; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1946.

WILLIAM FRANK HORNAY. (Physics and Electrical Engineering), B.E.E., College of the City of New York, 1944; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1945.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOWELL, Jr. (Geophysics and Geology), A.B., Princeton University, 1939; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1942.

HASSAN MOHAMMED ISMAIL. (Civil Engineering and Aeronautics), B.S., Fouad I University, 1938; M.S., 1944.

LEON KNOPOFF. (Physics and Mathematics), B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1944; M.S., 1946.

MAX KRAUSS. (Embryology and Genetics), A.B., University of California, 1938; M.A., 1940.

JOHN FRANKLIN LANCE. (Paleontology and Geology), B.A., College of Mines and Metallurgy, 1940; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1946.

RICHARD LATTER. (Physics and Mathematics), B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1942.

SAMUEL THEODORE MARTNER. (Geophysics and Geology), A.B., University of California, 1940; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1946.

DAVID MALCOLM MASON, JR. (Chemical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering), B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1943; M.S., 1947.

EUGENE KINGERY MAUN. (Chemistry and Physics), B.S., University of Illinois, 1945.

RUBEN FRED METTLER. (Electrical Engineering and Aeronautics), B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1944; M.S., 1947.

GEORGE KIYOSHI MORIKAWA. (Aeronautics and Mathematics), B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1939; M.S., 1941.

HENRY TAKESHI NAGAMATSU. (Aeronautics and Mathematics), B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1938; M.S., 1940.

JUDD CUTHBERT NEVENZEL. (Chemistry and Plant Physiology), B.S., University of Arizona, 1941; M.S., 1942.

FRED DELANCY ORDWAY, JR. (Chemistry and Physics), B.S., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1942; M.S., 1943.

NORMAN CHARLES PETERSON. (Aeronautics and Mathematics), B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1947.

ALLEN EMERSON PUCKETT. (Aeronautics and Mathematics), S.B., Harvard College, 1939; M.S., Harvard University, 1941.

HOWARD WALTER RUDOLPH SCHNEIDER. (Mechanical Engineering and Physics), B.S. & M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1943.

THEODORE BEATON SMITH. (Meteorology and Aeronautics), A.B., Ohio State University, 1933; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1938.

WILLIAM CARL ROESCH. (Physics and Mathematics), B.A., Miami University, 1945.

JOHN WILLIAM BACON, JR., B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1943; M.S., 1948.

JOSEPH NISSIM BENEZRA, B.S., University of Washington, 1944; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.

RICHARD ALEXANDER BEVERNICK, Comdr., U.S.N., B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1937.
DEGREES CONFERRED

Philip George Blenkush, B.A.E., Detroit University, 1941; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.


John R. Brown, Comdr., U.S.N., B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1938.

James Donahue Burke, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1945; M.S., 1948.

Ralph Stewart Chandler, Lt. Comdr., U.S.N., B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1941.


Satish Dhawan, B.A., Punjab University, 1938; M.A., 1941; B.Sc M.E., 1944; M.S., A.E., 1947.


Donald Lowell Francis, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1945; M.S., 1948.


Fillmore Bolling Gilkeson, Comdr., U.S.N., B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1937.

Thomas Parker Geobel, B.S., in A.E., Iowa State College, 1944; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1945.

George Edward Gompf, B.S., Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1942; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1947.

Donald James Hardy, Lt. Comdr., U.S.N., B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1939.

Leonard Edward Harmon, Comdr., U.S.N., B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1938.

William Earl Henry, Lt. Comdr., U.S.N.


Michael Ferdinand Marx, B.S., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1944; M.S., 1948.


John Dill McKenney, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1945; M.S., 1948.


Vincent Uriel Murhead, Lt. Comdr., U.S.N., B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1941.

Douglas Clark Ogilvie, B.S., University of California, 1947; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.


Harris McIntosh Schurmeier, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1945; M.S., 1948.

Vernon Ellwood Teig, Lt. Comdr., U.S.N., B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1940.

John William Thomas, B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1935; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1943.

Aeronautical Engineer (Jet Propulsion)

Louis Eugenio Benitez, Lt., U.S.N., B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1943.

Albert Harrison Clancy, Jr., Lt. Comdr., U.S.N., B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1940.

Oliver Scott Dwire, Lt. Comdr., U.S.N., B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1941.

John Kenneth Holcomb, Lt., U.S.N., B.S., in CE, Marquette University, 1941; B.S., in ME, 1942.

Richard Hardy McElligott, Lt. Comdr. U.S.N., B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1940.

Robert Tolmie Moore, Jr., Capt., U.S.M.C., B.M.E., Vanderbilt University, 1942.

*Charles C. Pinkerton, Jr., Capt., U.S.A.F., B.S., United States Military Academy, 1943; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1946.

David Edwin Shonerd, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1943; M.S., 1948.


Chemical Engineer


Gordon Henry Goff, B.S., University of California, 1943; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.

Geophysical Engineer

Lloyd Philip Geldart, B.A., Mount Allison University, 1937; M.A., Toronto University, 1941; Ph.D., McGill University, 1941.

*Degree conferred posthumously.
Industrial Designer

JOE DEE BAKER, B.A., University of Texas, 1939.
JAMES HARVEY CRATE, B.S., Stevens Institute of Technology, 1946.
FRANCIS CECIL FOSTER, B.S., United States Military Academy, 1927.
JAMES ALEXANDER McINTOSH, B.S., Yale University, 1944; B.E., 1947.
ROBERT SCHWARZ, JR., B.A., Stanford University, 1946.
ROBERT EDWARDS WALDRON, B.S., University of Michigan, 1942.
RICHARD ALFRED WALLACE, B.S., Purdue University, 1944.
LEO WOLF, B.S., Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, 1943.

Mechanical Engineer

TAO-HUNG CHU, Diploma in ME, Henry Lester Institute, Shanghai, China, 1943; M.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN SCIENCE

Chemistry

PIERRE JEAN LEROUX, University of Liege, Belgium, 1947.
RAFAT MIRZA, B.S., University of Madras, India, 1946.
EMMETT PAUL MONROE, B.A., Ohio State University, 1947.
FRED GEORGE ROSICKY, B.S., Creighton University, 1941.
JOHN SHELDON SHOWELL, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1946.

Chemical Engineering

VIRGIL JENNINGS BERRY, JR., B.E., Vanderbilt University, 1948.
ROBERT HENIGSON, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
ARTURO MAIMONI, Chemist, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, 1947.
WILLIAM MARKHAM MCCARDELL, B.S. in Ch.E., The Rice Institute, 1948.
WILLIAM LAWRENCE NOON, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
JOSEPH WILFRED SCHMIT, B.S. in Ch.E., Montana State College, 1944.
JOSEPH FRANK VALLE-Riestra, B.A.S., University of California, 1945; B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.

Geological Sciences

DAVID HARRISON CUTSFORTH, B.S., Oregon State College, 1943.
SAMUEL NORMAN DOMENICO, Geol.E., Colorado School of Mines, 1948.
SAMUEL R. HOFFMAN, B.S., College of the City of New York, 1943.
FREEMAN BEACH LEIGHTON, B.S., University of Virginia, 1946.
WILLIAM RUDOLF MUEHLBERGER, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1949.
LAURENCE HEWIT NOBLES, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1949.

Meteorology

HAROLD D. COOPER, B.S., Eau Claire State Teacher's College, 1940.
EMERY MANES CRAIGHEAD, B.S., Southeastern State Teacher's College, 1936.
FRANK T. EDWARDS, JR., B.S., Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1949.
PHILIP HERBERT LEIDERTMAN, JR., University of Chicago.
DALE JESS STEPHENS, B.S., University of Kansas, 1948.
DEGREES CONFERRED

Physics

WILLIAM LUMPKIN ALFORD, B.A., Vanderbilt University, 1948.
THOMAS JOSEPH ANDREWS, Major, U.S.A.F., B.S. (E), Air Institute of Technology, Wright Field, 1948.
WALTER PASOLD EATHERLY, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
RICHARD ALLAN FERRELL, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
THOMAS LEWIS GILBERT, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1944.
STANLEY L. KAMENY, B.S., Queens College, 1948.
MALCOLM CAVEN McQUARRIE, B.S., Lafayette College, 1948.
CARL WILHELM HELSTROM, B.S., Lehigh University, 1947.
STANLEY L. KAMENY, B.S., Queens College, 1948.
JAMES REED WILTS, B.S., Iowa State College, 1944.
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN ENGINEERING

Aeronautics

MARVIN ABRAMOVITZ, B.S., Wayne University, 1947.
JOHN JOSHUA ATTAS, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
DAVID THEODORE BARISH, Lt., U.S.A.F., B.S., Air Force Institute, Wright Field, 1948.
THOMAS DAVID BEAZINA, Lt. U.S.A.F., B.S., United States Military Academy, 1946.
ALVARO RICHARD BOERA, B.S., Stevens Institute of Technology, 1947.
GERALD PAUL BREAX, B.S., Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1948.
ARTHUR EARL BRYSON, Jr., B.S. AERO. ENG., Iowa State College, 1946.
BEN CAGLE, B.S. in M.E., University of Oklahoma, 1943.
FRANK CARL GUNTHER, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
ROBERT CHARLES EVANS, B.S., Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1948.
ALAN HAUER GREGG, B.A.E., New York University, 1943.
FRED CARL GUNTHER, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
RICHARD JAMES HARER, Lt. U.S.A.F., B.E., University of Toledo, 1948.
JOHN ALFRED DODGE, Major, U.S.A.F., B.S. in A.E., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1939.
JAMES HERBERT DWINNELL, B.S. in A.E., University of Washington, 1939.
ROBERT CHARLES EVANS, B.S., Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1948.
ALAN HAUER GREGG, B.A.E., New York University, 1943.
FRED CARL GUNTHER, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
RICHARD JAMES HARER, Lt. U.S.A.F., B.E., University of Toledo, 1948.
ABNER KAPLAN, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1938.
SAUL KAPLUN, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
CHARLES EDWARD Kuchar, M.E., Stevens Institute of Technology, 1948.
JEROME GUY LABERGE, B.S. in M.E., McGill University, 1947.
LIONEL L. LEVY, Jr., B.S. in A.E., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1948.
RICHARD OWEN LOWREY, B.S. in A.E., Georgia School of Technology, 1943.
THOMAS RUSSELL MARKS, Lt., U.S.A.F., B.S., United States Military Academy, 1945.
ROBERT CLIFFORD MATTSON, B.S., Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1948.
ROGER EDWARD MATZDORFF, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
GLEN DARRYL MAXWELL, B.S., University of California, 1943.
RICHARD LINN MERRICK, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
RICHARD LIND MERRILL, B.S., 1947, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; M.S., 1948.

Jack Norman Nielsen, B.S., University of California, 1941.
Robert Norris Oliver, B.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1948.
Stanley Carter Pace, Major, U.S.A.F., B.S., United States Military Academy, 1943.
Dan Morey Parker, Capt., U.S.A.F., B.S., United States Military Academy, 1943.
David Edward Reese, Jr., B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
Harold Norman Riese, B.S. in M.E., Purdue University, 1939.
Harry Hiroyuki Shibata, B.A.E., University of Minnesota, 1947.
Thomas Vredalovich, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.

Civil Engineering

Joseph Logsdon Albert, B.S., Michigan College of Mining and Technology, 1936.
Douglas Clark Atkins, Lt., U.S.A., B.S., United States Military Academy, 1945.
Richard Traber Batson, Major, U.S.A., B.S., United States Military Academy, 1943.
John Marvin Blair, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
Murray Simon Bornstein, B.C.E., The Cooper Union School of Engineering, 1948.
Herbert Campbell Cledenning, Major, U.S.A., B.S., United States Military Academy, 1941.
Wilson Burdette Jones, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1938.
Ralph Edward Lind, Jr., B.S., Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1939.
Everett Eugene Love, Lt., U.S.A., B.S., United States Military Academy, 1945.
Alexander Morton Maish, Capt., U.S.A., B.S., United States Military Academy, 1944.
John Clement Mattina, Major, U.S.A., B.S., United States Military Academy, 1942.
Eric Castlerich Orme, Major, U.S.A., B.S., United States Military Academy, 1942.
Byrne Perry B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1949.
Albert Emmanuel Saari, Major, U.S.A., B.S., United States Military Academy, 1943.
Alfred Earnest Waters, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
Joe Keith Williams, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.

Electrical Engineering

Phil Allen Adamson, B.A., University of Redlands, 1946.
Donald Walter Chapin, B.E.E., Clarkson College of Technology, 1948.
Marion Asher Condie, B.S. (E.E.), University of Colorado, 1948.
Charles Burton Crumly, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1947.
Walter Alfred Dantine, Diploma Ingenieur, Technical University of Vienna, 1946.
Herman Stanley Dichter, B.M.E., College of the City of New York, 1948.
John Nathaniel Harris, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
Wayne Kassell Hodder, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1943.
Omar Joslin Jacomini, B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1946.
Jerome Sayre Linn, B.E., University of Southern California, 1948.
Albert Harry McEuen, B.S.; California Institute of Technology, 1948.
Dipendra Nath Mitra, B.S., University of Calcutta, VidyaSagar College, India, 1943; M.S., University of Calcutta, 1945.
Boude Clisby Moore, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
Max Henry Moore, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1945.
Rangaswamy Narasimhan, B.S., University of Madras, India, 1945.
Irwin Pfeiffer, B.E.E., The Cooper Union School of Engineering, 1948.
Richard Carl Platzek, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
Jacob Fred Rentz, Jr., B.S., Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1948.
Salim Sion Solomon, B.S., Fouad I University, Egypt, 1948.
Donald Cline Stinson, B.S.E.E., Iowa State College, 1947.
William Russell Turner, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1942.

Mechanical Engineering

Allan James Acosta, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1945.
Earl Beder, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
John Herbert Beveridge, B.S. in M.E., University of Texas, 1946.
Che-Min Cheng, B. of Eng., National Tsing Hua University, China, 1947.
Jesse Cameron Denton, B.S., Swarthmore College, 1948.
Seba Eldridge, Jr., B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
Robert Hugh Galstan, B.S. in M.E., Northwestern University, 1948.
James Ellyson Holditch, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
Toru Iura, B.S., University of Wisconsin, 1948.
Victor N. Lawford, B.M.E., Ohio State University, 1948.
George A. Martinek, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
Carlton Lewis McWilliams, B.S.C.E., Rose Polytechnic Institute, 1941; M.E., 1947.
Herbert L. Podell, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
John Rumsey Reeve, Jr., B.S., Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1948.
Harvey Lee Roberson, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
Ralph McGee Rotty, B.S., State University of Iowa, 1947.
John Gallus Schaub, Jr., B.S., New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1948.
Emerson Warfield Smith, B.M.E., University of Virginia, 1943.
Charles William Suman, B.S. in M.E., University of Texas, 1945.
Albert Merrick Taylor, B.S., University of California, 1943.
Mehmet Ayhan Türkkan, B.S., Istanbul American Colleges, Robert College, Turkey, 1948.
Donald Eli Witkin, B.M.E., New York University, 1948.
Robert Zacharias, B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1948.
Bachelor of Science in Science

Claude Harris Adams, Jr.
Forrest Sturdevant
Allinder, Jr.*
John Milton Andres ν
William Howard Bailey
John George Barr
William L. Basham
Manuel Nathan Bass
George Hamilton Bowen, Jr.*
Leo Breiman
Douglas Ray Brown
Wharton Whitworth Bryan
Howard Jay Cohan
Richard Calvin Cornelius
Joseph Ross Curray
Warren Evald Danielson ν
Patrick David Doherty
Edward Charles DuFort
Clayton Enclar
Kendall Ferris Famularo ν
Robert Lloyd Fisher
Edward Penn Fisk
Aaron Nathaniel Fletcher
Robert Donald Forester ν
Robert B. Funk
Kenneth Wayne Gardiner
Sidney Gore Gibbons
Joseph Matthew Green ν
Ronald Crundon Greene
Paul Bernard Harris
Robert Carroll Hauff†
Raydoy Wit Heggland
Jarvin R. Heiman
Robert George Heyneman
Donald Ernest Huibard
David Swenson Hogness ν
Albert Schiller Hook
William J. Houghton
James Alexander Hummel ν†
Neal Lilburn Hurley
Roger Christie Johnson
Hugh F. Johnston
Byron Constantine Karzas
William James Karzas ν†
Robert Eugene Kofahl ν
William T. Lanz
David Arthur Liberman ν

Myron Lipow
Frederick Allen Machetanz
James D. Malone
Richard Alan McKay
Eugene Cameron Mooring
Donald Robert Morrison
Ralph Morrison
William Marshall Myers
William Rudolf
Muehlberger ν†
Fred H. Nicolai
Laurence Hewit Nobles
Donald William Peterson ν†
Thomas George Petrulas
Don H. Pickrell, Jr.
Robert Rea Pilling
Carl Arthur Price ν†
William James Ramsey
Marion Colburn Rinehart
Bernard David Rubin
Paul David Saltman ν†
Richard Isaac Schoen
Richard P. Schuster, Jr.
Frederic Thompson Selleck
Frank Harvey Shelton
Leigh Sheriffs
Bernard Shore
Rolf Malcolm Sinclair
Don Eldon Six
Arthur Ogilvy Spaulding
Robert Malcolm Stewart, Jr.
Robert Theodore Terriere
Kent Melville Terwilliger ν†
John Hunter Thomas
Abundale Vrabec ν†
Charles George Walance
Warren Palmer Waters
Steven Weishro
Estal Dale West
Donald Ramsey Westervelt
Jack Lee White ν†
Henry Hugh Woodbury ν
William Charles Alva Woods
George Walter Woodward
James Dean Young

Bachelor of Science in Engineering

Edward Lawrence Alexander
Oscar J. Anderson, Jr.
William Earl Archer
Stanley M. Barnet ν†
Wallace Alexander Barnes, Jr.
David Baron
Lawrence Irving Baumann
Frank Howard Beardsley
Carlos Luis Beeck Navarro
Arthur Robert Benton, Jr.

George Willard Bergstrom
Ernest William Blair, Jr.
Franklyn Harold Brady ν†
Erle J. Browne, Jr. ν†
George James Brown, Jr.
Davenport Browne, Jr.
Arthur Elwin Bruington
Edward Olcott Bulkeley
Joseph Burkholder
Joseph Robert Cantwell ν
DEGREES CONFERRED

Hugh Clendenin Carter†
Milton Blouke Carus†
Alvin Leonard Cohen*
Joseph M. Conover
John Henry Dannan III
Fred John Darms, Jr.
Robert Allen Darrow
Raymond Eugene Davis*
Joseph A. Dobrowolski
Edwin John Dolan
William Anthony Doolin
Alex George Drapes
Henry Fasola, Jr.
Frederick Flam
Samuel Fong
Charles Francis Forester†
Myrvyn Frank Gift, Jr.
Nathaniel Gould
Roy Walter Gould, Jr.*
John Philip Hann
Andrew Van Vleet Harris
William Nelson Harris
David Kirkland Hayward
John Heath, Jr.
Wayne M. Herzic†
Walter Joseph Hirschberg*
George Martin Hrebec
Paul William Hubray
Frank G. Hylton
James Edgar Johnson
Raymond A. Johnde
John C. Kariotis†
Naomi Kashiwabara
Eli Katz
Frank Walter Keinonen
James T. Kenney Jr.
Robert Wendell Kermene
Paul Howard Kidder
Daniel W. King
Richard Galpin King†
Charles Henry Knight, Jr.
Keith Douglas Kohnen
John Francis Kostelac
Fred Elvin Krasin
Irving L. Krumholz
Claude Allen Lane
Edward Levonian
Harold Jay Linderman
Dennis Vernon Long†
Henry Allan Long
John Richard Love

Dave W. Madden
John Cotton Marshall†
Hardy Cross Martel*
William Delmere Mathis
John Archie McFate
Orson Lorenzo Mitchell
Jack A. Mones
George Richard Morgan
Merle Loren Morgan*
Ridley Myers
Chester Bruce Orr
William Eaton Palmer†
Richard La Barre Patterson
Byrne Perry*
George Michael Petzar
Richard Jack Pollak
David Owen Powell
Walter Glen Prevost
William Dalliba Pyle
Charles Frederick Quirmbach, Jr.
John Dalton Richartz
Theodore W. Rose
Marvin B. Rudin
William Isaac Rumer
Burton Benjamin Rutkin
Dale D. Ryder
Leland Harley Satre
Allan MacPherson Saunders
Clement Joseph Savant, Jr.*
Fred Carl Schneider
Clyde Richardson Setz
Charles H. Shaller†
Robert Allen Sinker*
Gene David Six
Vernon Lomax Smith
Robert F. Stappler*
Robert Lacey Stubbins
Albert Sundsmo
William Ainsworth Sylvies
William Charles Taylor
Donald Eugene Tryk
Thomas A. Turner
Thomas Edward Vail
William T. Vickers
Milton C. Vogel
Thad Vreeland, Jr.
Thomas H. Wakeman, Jr.
Robert Louis Walquist*
Robert Reid Waters*
Wilton Wells Webster, Jr.
Jean Folke Wiren

*Graduated with honor in accordance with a vote of the Faculty.
† Awarded the Honor Key by the Associated Students CIT, for participation in student activities.
**HONORS AND AWARDS**

**HONOR STANDING**

The undergraduate students listed below have been awarded honor standing for the current year, on the basis of the excellence of their academic records for the year 1948-1949:

**Class of 1950**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. H. COOPER</td>
<td>R. R. JENNINGS</td>
<td>W. B. RIESENFELD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. J. CORBATO</td>
<td>WALTER JOHN, Jr.</td>
<td>D. C. SCHROEDER</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. P. COX</td>
<td>J. L. KOHL</td>
<td>V. A. J. VAN LINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. R. FAHY</td>
<td>M. V. MATHEWS</td>
<td>M. WAITE</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. M. GAGE</td>
<td>J. O. MCCALDIN</td>
<td>R. S. WELTE</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. B. GERHART</td>
<td>R. S. PIERCE</td>
<td>R. B. WRIGHT</td>
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<td>J. B. HENDRICKSON</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**Class of 1951**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>M. A. BASIN</td>
<td>J. B. JOHNSTON</td>
<td>J. J. W. ROGERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. BRODY</td>
<td>R. KURLAND</td>
<td>K. SATO</td>
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<td>E. F. DAVIS</td>
<td>T. W. LAYTON</td>
<td>E. A. STERN</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. A. FORRESTER</td>
<td>P. V. MASON</td>
<td>G. TRILLING</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. R. GOODMAN</td>
<td>J. H. McQUISTON</td>
<td>A. E. WENNSTRÖM</td>
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<td>P. F. HELFREY</td>
<td>D. L. PECK</td>
<td>W. M. WHITNEY</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. A. IDERS</td>
<td>H. P. RAPPAPORT</td>
<td>W. V. WRIGHT</td>
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**Class of 1952**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>J. A. BOPPART</td>
<td>B. H. HERSCOVICI</td>
<td>J. C. NOLL</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. E. DIBBLE</td>
<td>M. H. HYMAN</td>
<td>H. G. PRESTON</td>
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<td>T. H. EINWOHNER</td>
<td>A. R. JOHNSTON</td>
<td>H. L. RICHTER</td>
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<td>ERNEST GEHRELS</td>
<td>W. B. KAMB</td>
<td>R. L. SHREVE</td>
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<td>N. E. GRAY</td>
<td>R. A. LAFF</td>
<td>P. H. VERDIER</td>
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<td>M. W. GREENE</td>
<td>J. M. McCool</td>
<td>J. L. WEIL</td>
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<td>T. W. HAMILTON</td>
<td>C. R. MILLER</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**AWARDS**

**Conger Peace Prize Oration**

**First Prize:** Ulrich Merten
**Second Prize:** Bernard Rudin

**Mary A. Earl McKinney Prize in English**

**First Prize:** Bernard Shore
**Second Prize:** Irving Krumholz

**Frederic W. Hinrichs, Jr., Memorial Award**

Paul Saltman
# GENERAL INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Officers</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Freshman Class</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application for</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Upper Classes</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Graduate Standing</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Council</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratories, Description of</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study and Research</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.S. in</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Reg., Ph.D. Degree</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule of Courses</td>
<td>168, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth-Year and Adv. Subjects</td>
<td>168, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis Laboratory</td>
<td>94, 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied Mechanics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Subjects</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Subjects</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms, Charles Laboratory of Geology Sciences</td>
<td>30, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistantships</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Students of the California Institute of Technology, Inc.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associates</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astronomy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratories, Description of</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study and Research</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule of Courses</td>
<td>153, 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Requirements, Ph.D. Degree</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Subjects</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Subjects</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astrophysical Instrument Shop</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astrophysical Observatory</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astrophysical Optical Shop</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athenaeum</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing of Courses</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor of Science, Degree of Candidacy for</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courses Leading to</td>
<td>153, 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conferred</td>
<td>256, 257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Sciences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratories, Description of</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study and Research</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule of Courses</td>
<td>156, 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Reg., Ph.D. Degree</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Subjects</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Subjects</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacker House</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Control, Student Body</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Directors of Student Body</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Trustees</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Lab. of Physics</td>
<td>79, 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and Facilities</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Tech, School Paper</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman of Divisions</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry and Chemical Engineering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratories, Description of</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study and Research</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Reg., Ph.D. Degree</td>
<td>139, 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule of Courses</td>
<td>157, 170, 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Subjects</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth-Year and Adv. Subjects</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study and Research</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Reg., Ph.D. Degree</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule of Courses</td>
<td>159, 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Subjects</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth-Year and Adv. Subjects</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clubs</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of the Faculty</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observatory</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conger, Peace Prize</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Schedules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course in Engineering, Described</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course in Science, Described</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crellin Laboratory of Chemistry</td>
<td>79, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culbertson Hall</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dabney Hall of the Humanities</td>
<td>79, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deans</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debating</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degrees Conferred, June 1948 to June 1949</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Undergraduate and Fifth-Year Courses</td>
<td>82-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discipline</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismissal</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisions of the Institute</td>
<td>22-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor of Philosophy, Degree of Regulations and Requirements</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admission to Candidacy</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Requirements</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

259
Fifth-Year Courses

Fees

Finance Committee of Board of Trustees

Freshman Admissions

Freshman Scholarships

SUBJECT

PAGE

Special Requirements ........................................... 138
Conferred, June 1948 to June 1949 ............................. 249
Drafting Engineering ............................................ 211
Economics

Undergraduate Subjects .......................................... 204
Fifth-Year and Adv. Subjects................................. 205
Educational Policies ............................................. 77
Educational Facilities ............................................ 79
Electrical Engineering

Study and Research .............................................. 93
Labs., Description of ......................................... 94
Special Reg., Engineer's Degree .............................. 138, 139
Special Reg., Ph.D. Degree ............................... 138, 139
Schedule of Courses ........................................... 161, 173
Undergraduate Subjects ...................................... 206
Fifth-Year Subjects ............................................. 207
Advanced Subjects .............................................. 209
Emergency Hospitalization Fee ................................ 118, 120
Emergency Hospitalization Fund .............................. 118
Employment ......................................................... 126
Engineering, General Description ............................ 90
Engineering, Research Laboratory and Heating Plant ...... 79
Engineering Societies ........................................... 102
Engineer's Degree

Candidacy for ....................................................... 132
Courses Leading to ............................................. 169-177

English

Undergraduate Subjects ........................................ 212
Fifth-Year and Adv. Subjects ................................. 213
Enrollment .......................................................... 106, 110, 128
Entrance Examinations ......................................... 107, 110
Entrance Requirements ......................................... 106, 110
Examinations

Term ................................................................. 11, 117
Entrance, Undergraduate ........................................ 107, 110
Languages for Ph.D. Candidacy ................................ 11, 136
Excess Units ......................................................... 117
Executive Committee ............................................. 16
Expenses ............................................................ 120
Experimental Station (Biology) ................................ 79, 83
Faculty, Officers and Committees of ......................... 18
Fees ................................................................. 120, 129
Fellowships, Scholarships, and Assistantships

Graduate ............................................................ 124, 146
Undergraduate (See Scholarships) ......................... 124
Fifth-Year Courses .............................................. 168-178
Finance Committee of Board of Trustees .................... 16
Freshman Admissions ............................................. 106
Freshman Scholarships .......................................... 123
SUBJECT

PAGE

Internal Combustion Engine Laboratory ...................... 81
Gates and Crellin Lab.

Chemistry .......................................................... 79, 84
Geological Sciences

Laboratories, Description of ................................ 87
Study and Research ............................................. 86
Special Reg., Ph.D. Degree ...................................... 143
Schedule of Courses ........................................... 162, 163, 174, 175
Undergraduate Subjects ....................................... 214
Undergraduate or Graduate Subjects .......................... 215
Graduate Subjects ............................................... 218
Geophysics (See Geological Sciences)

Grades on Degree ............................................... 138
Grading, Scholastic ............................................. 116, 117
Graduate Assistants ............................................. 62
Graduate Standing, Admission to ............................ 128
Graduates, June '48 to June, '49 ............................. 249-257
Graduation Requirement ......................................... 116
Guests ................................................................ 149
Guggenheim Aeronautical Lab. ................................ 79, 91
Health Service ...................................................... 118
Heating Plant ........................................................ 79
High Potential Research Laboratory ......................... 79, 94

Historical Sketch .................................................. 75
History and Government

Undergraduate Subjects ....................................... 222
Fifth-Year and Adv. Subjects .................................. 223
Holidays ............................................................... 11
Honor System (See Board of Control) ....................... 101
Honor Standing ...................................................... 116, 258
Hospital Services .................................................. 118
Hospitalization Fee ............................................... 120
Humanities ........................................................... 98
Humanities, Library and Art

Gallery ............................................................... 97
Hydraulic Laboratory ............................................. 80
Hydraulic Machinery Research Laboratory .................. 97
Hydraulics

Laboratories, Description of ................................ 97
Study and Research ............................................. 97
Undergraduate Subjects ....................................... 222
Advanced Subjects .............................................. 223
Hydraulic Structures Laboratory .............................. 98
Hydrodynamics Laboratory ..................................... 97
Industrial Relations .............................................. 99
Institute Associates, California ............................... 72
Institute Research Fellowships ................................ 146
Jet Propulsion ....................................................... 169, 176, 177, 182
Kellogg Radiation Laboratory .................................. 80, 89
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student Employment</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Health Program</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Health Fee</td>
<td>118, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Houses</td>
<td>80, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Societies and Clubs</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Societies and Clubs</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Health Program</td>
<td>118, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Health Fee</td>
<td>118, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Houses</td>
<td>80, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Societies and Clubs</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Societies and Clubs</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Health Program</td>
<td>118, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study and Research at the Institute</td>
<td>82-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjects of Instruction</td>
<td>179-245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff of Instruction and Research</td>
<td>20-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies, Cost of</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tau Beta Pi</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telescope, 200-Inch</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thesis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Engineer's Degree</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For M.S. Degree</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Ph.D. Degree</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Courses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedules</td>
<td>153-167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjects of Instruction</td>
<td>179-245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Student Houses</td>
<td>80, 99, 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess or Less than Normal</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Class Admissions</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>109, 112, 118, 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacations</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y.M.C.A.</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>