

COLLEGE CALENDAR

1960-1961

COLLEGE OPENS	September 19
FRESHMAN REGISTRATION	September 22
UPPERCLASS REGISTRATION	September 23
CONVOCATION	September 25
FIRST SEMESTER BEGINS 9 A.M.	September 26
THANKSGIVING RECESS	November 24-27
CHRISTMAS VACATION BEGINS 5 P.M.	December 16
CHRISTMAS VACATION ENDS 9 A.M.	January 3
FIRST SEMESTER ENDS	February 5
SECOND SEMESTER BEGINS 9 A.M.	February 6
SPRING VACATION BEGINS 5 P.M.	March 24
SPRING VACATION ENDS 9 A.M.	April 10
SECOND SEMESTER ENDS	June 9
COMMENCEMENT	June 11

1961-1962

COLLEGE OPENS	September 11
FRESHMAN REGISTRATION	September 14
UPPERCLASS REGISTRATION	September 15
CONVOCATION	September 17
FIRST SEMESTER BEGINS 9 A.M.	September 18
THANKSGIVING RECESS	November 23-26
CHRISTMAS VACATION BEGINS 5 P.M.	December 15
CHRISTMAS VACATION ENDS 9 A.M.	January 8
FIRST SEMESTER ENDS	February 4
SECOND SEMESTER BEGINS 9 A.M.	February 5
SPRING VACATION BEGINS 5 P.M.	March 23
SPRING VACATION ENDS 9 A.M.	April 9
SECOND SEMESTER ENDS	June 8
COMMENCEMENT	June 10

1962-1963

COLLEGE OPENS	September 10
FRESHMAN REGISTRATION	September 13
UPPERCLASS REGISTRATION	September 14
CONVOCATION	September 16
FIRST SEMESTER BEGINS 9 A.M.	September 17

VOLUME XII

APRIL, 1960

No. 2

Published Quarterly

Entered as Second-class matter, February 18, 1949, at the Post Office, at Annapolis, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

VOLUME XII

No. 2

BULLETIN OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE IN ANNAPOLIS

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF
THE ST. JOHN'S PROGRAM

CATALOGUE

1960-1962



ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

APRIL, 1960

Founded as King William's School, 1696; chartered as St. John's College, 1784; accredited by the Maryland State Department of Education and by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Through direct contact with the great minds of Western civilization and through rigorous exercise in language, mathematics and the sciences, St. John's College, seeks to develop free and rational men with an understanding of the basic unity of knowledge, an appreciation of our common cultural heritage, and a consciousness of social and moral obligations. St. John's considers that such men are best equipped to master the specific skills of any calling and to become mature, competent and responsible citizens of a free state.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE ST. JOHN'S PROGRAM	
The Goal of Liberal Education	4
Liberal Education and Scholarship	4
The Liberal Arts	5
The Great Books	7
The Role of Science	7
THE CURRICULUM	9
The Seminar	11
The Tutorials	13
The Language Tutorial	13
The Mathematics Tutorial	16
The Music Tutorial	18
The Laboratory	19
The Formal Lecture	24
The Instruction Committee	24
THE ACADEMIC ORDER	
The Faculty	27
The Library	29
Schedule and Examinations	30
Academic Standing	32
The St. John's Degree of Bachelor of Arts	33
The St. John's Degree of Master of Arts	35
Co-Education	35
INSTRUCTION CHARTS	
The St. John's List of Great Books	36
By Years and Subject Matter	38
Language Tutorial	39
Mathematics Tutorial	40
Laboratory	40
Music Program	43
EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES	44
RESIDENCE	48
ADMISSIONS	51
FEES	53
FINANCIAL AID	55
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE	61
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARTICLES ON THE ST. JOHN'S PROGRAM	65
BOARD OF VISITORS AND GOVERNORS	68
OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION	70
FACULTY	71
REGISTER OF STUDENTS 1958-60	77
INDEX	83
ALUMNI REPRESENTATIVES	Inside Back Cover

THE ST. JOHN'S PROGRAM

The Goal of Liberal Education

That young people are in need of education is a generally accepted proposition. But there is no agreement as to what education means, what its goals are and what its methods should be. It can be said, however, that two ideas of education prevail universally. Children and adolescents have to learn, and do learn, the habits and customs of the society to which they belong and into which they grow; they have to assimilate, and do assimilate, the religious, moral and political traditions of their elders. On the other hand, young men and women have to prepare themselves for their later lives and the specific tasks they will shoulder by choice or necessity; they have to acquire, in addition to a minimal literacy, expertness in certain fields, mechanical skills for example, trade experience, knowledge of a definite kind.

Do these two ideas of education define the goal of education sufficiently well? They do not. For all depends on the spirit in which those traditions are kept and on the understanding that underlies those various skills, experiences and knowledges. All customs, all arts and sciences, however particular, embody principles of a general nature. To be aware of these principles means to be able to look beyond the immediate, the accepted and the necessary. The acquisition of such ability is the goal of a liberal education. In a free society this goal can never be dispensed with. For in deliberating about a course of action, in deciding what the welfare of an individual and what the common good require, one has to distinguish between the expedient and the just, the apparent and the true, the contingent and the essential; one has to have acquired, in other words, a minimum of critical intelligence and an awareness of principles that govern our behavior and our understanding.

Liberal Education and Scholarship

All institutions of higher learning derive their original impulse from this goal of liberal education. They are indeed meant to be, in the words of the College Charter of 1784, "institutions for the liberal education of youth in the principles of virtue, knowledge and useful literature." Learning is the way in which this goal has to be approached. It is difficult, therefore, to separate the idea of liberal education from the ideal of scholarship. Yet all the difficulties that the practice of education encounters are rooted in its relation to scholarly pursuits.

There are bodies of knowledge established by the cumulative efforts of many generations of scholars. These are the subjects taught and learned, on different levels, in all our schools. By its very nature

scholarship requires attention to all the ramifications of a given subject. Though guided by a view of the whole, scholarship depends completely on a detailed understanding of all the particulars. Thus, scholarly attention cannot avoid being confined to a special subject matter. Scholars must specialize. Applied to the enterprise of liberal education, to the process of learning, scholarship, on the other hand, seems to entail a fractioning of the students' attention, a multiplication of special disciplines. This means that either the education of the students or their scholarship or both are in danger of suffering injury.

This danger became real and acute with the triumphant rise, in the 19th century, of the natural sciences and the concomitant, though quite separate, development of various historical disciplines under the general heading of the "humanities." The elective system was invented to cope with this situation. It led to a further multiplication of subject matters, the effect of which was hardly alleviated by the device of majors. The liberal arts college lost sight of its goal; the ideal of scholarship degenerated into an empty form; curricula were conceived with reference to the requirements of the graduate professional and vocational schools or to the conditions of employment in the contemporary world. Colleges became timidly and fanatically preparatory. A revaluation of the content of liberal studies and their relation to education and to scholarship became imperative.

The Liberal Arts

In 1937, St. John's College, under the leadership of Stringfellow Barr and Scott Buchanan, undertook this task. It set up a course of studies designed to rehabilitate the name and the meaning of a liberal arts curriculum.

For more than two thousand years, up to the beginning of the 19th century, the liberal arts were the backbone of all formal education. They were originally conceived as the seven liberal arts—the *trivium* of grammar, rhetoric, logic and the *quadrivium* of arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy. The interpretation and the content of these arts, their number and mutual relationship, changed with the ages. But whatever the guises they assumed, they were always meant, and are still meant, to have one primary function: with them and through them men can learn how to go about the business of understanding. The liberal arts enable men to win knowledge of the world around them and knowledge of themselves in this world. Under their guidance men can free themselves from the wantonness of prejudice and the narrowness of beaten paths. Under their discipline men can acquire the habit of listening to reason. A genuinely conceived liberal arts curriculum cannot avoid aiming at this most far-reaching of all human goals.

But the attempt to recover the true meaning of the liberal arts also involved a new approach to the vast tradition of Western thought

as embodied in the great documents, the great books, of that tradition. For this tradition is built on the practice of the liberal arts. To scrutinize the sources of this tradition means to revitalize the liberal arts themselves.

In a way this tradition of ours is not in the books, it is rather the heritage by which we live, the spirit which permeates our thinking and speaking, our attitudes and concerns. This heritage, however, can wither away. It is necessary, then, and on more than one occasion, to go back to its sources and to reflect on what they have to say. This is the way in which education can become a deliberate and planned undertaking. And it is at this point that specialized scholarly pursuits might well interfere with the overall educational goal.

The St. John's Program tries to avoid this pitfall. It has selected a number of books, the signposts on the various roads of our tradition, as it were, and has organized a comprehensive curriculum around them. It considers the authors of these great books the real teachers in the curriculum. For in these books they present to the student the substance of human experience, the elements out of which it is built, the whole range of questions that have to be raised and of answers that can be given. It is one thing, however, to approach these books with the concern and armature of a scholar, and another to experience their impact directly, within the frame of our natural interests and unexamined opinions. This latter is the frame of mind that the curriculum presupposes in the beginning. The process of learning consists in the gradual transformation of this frame, through the acquisition of intellectual skills that enable the student to examine his own assumptions and free his mind for a better understanding and real insight. The great themes of the tradition become alive and meaningful in this process. And the acquisition of those intellectual skills indicates that the discipline of the liberal arts has taken hold of the learning mind.

There are many ways to foster this discipline. The curriculum emphasizes four of them: discussion, translation, demonstration and experimentation. They are followed in all the branches of the Program which will be described in the following pages. But whatever the methods used, they all serve the same end: to make the student think for himself, to enable him to practice the arts of freedom. Free minds must be able to view concrete situations, to deliberate by formulating clear alternatives, and to arrive at a deciding choice. This ability presupposes the habit of careful scrutiny and of dispassionate judgment. Inasmuch as this habit characterizes scholarly pursuits, the course of study at St. John's is an exercise in scholarship. Inasmuch as scholarship has to pay attention to all the details and particulars of a given subject matter and thus tends toward expertness in a special field, the course of study at St. John's can be said both to fall short of meeting scholarly demands and to go far beyond them.

Scholarly responsibility toward the content of learning is necessary in liberal education; scholarly specialization is not.

The Great Books

The books that serve as the core of the curriculum were chosen over a period of nearly forty years, first at Columbia University, the University of Chicago, the University of Virginia and, since 1937, at St. John's College. The list of these books was criticized and tested in actual teaching and learning during that period, and this process still continues under conditions set by the single all-required curriculum which all students at St. John's take. Every year some books are taken off the list and some are added to it. On the whole, however, the list is now a fairly stable one. Most of the books in it are universally accepted as being among the original sources of our intellectual tradition. Many of them have been best sellers for centuries; and textbook writers find it difficult not to pay them the tribute of passing reference or footnote.

These books are often called the Classics, a name that carries with it a wide range of connotations, from "venerable" to "out of date." It suggests something remote and even precious. At St. John's, the classics are not treated as objects in an art gallery collection or as the ornamental background of our more weighty and seemingly more important daily routine. The books are taken directly into our contemporary life. They are read in English. In the process a new understanding of the classics and of classical education emerges. The books begin to speak, and what they have to say is not an academic lesson to be learned; it is of immediate concern to the students and can, therefore, touch and move their minds.

This is so because these books raise the persistent and humanly unanswerable questions of human existence; because they lend themselves to different interpretations and bring to light a variety of independent and yet complementary meanings; because they are works of fine art, the clarity and beauty of which reflect their intrinsic intelligibility; and finally because they are masterpieces in the liberal arts, seeking truth with adequate means. All this justifies their being called great, be they books on mathematics or books of poetry, be their subject matter scientific, ethical, metaphysical or theological. All the great books are linked together: each one of them is introduced, supported and criticized by all the others. They converse with each other, and the students find themselves taking part, within the limits of their ability, in this great and never ending conversation.

The Role of Science

The Great Books, however, are not the only manifestation of the power of the liberal arts. One of the official seals of the College shows

seven books surrounding a pair of scales. The balance symbolizes, no less than the books, the tradition of the liberal arts. It stands for the instruments of the scientific laboratory, where the liberal arts are being practiced at their best and fullest in the modern world.

Three hundred years ago algebra and the arts of analytic mathematics were introduced into European thought mainly by René Descartes. This is one of the great intellectual revolutions in recorded history, paralleling and, in part, determining the other great revolutions in industry, politics, morals and religion. It has redefined and transformed our whole natural and cultural world. Although it is not the only focal point around which the St. John's curriculum may be organized, it is one which the College takes special care to emphasize. There is scarcely an item in the course which does not bear upon it. The last two years of the course exhibit the far-reaching changes that flow from it, and these could not be appreciated without the first two years, which cover the historical period from the Greeks to Descartes.

Modern mathematics, by using and re-interpreting the knowledge of the Greeks, has made possible the mathematical exploration of natural phenomena on a scale undreamed-of by the Greeks, and has provided the basis for what is known to us as the laboratory. Following the classical thread into the modern world one must, therefore, find one's classical loci not only in the great books but also in the instruments and practices of the laboratory, however difficult that may be.

For this purpose St. John's has set up a four-year laboratory in the natural sciences with the main themes of physics, biology and chemistry woven together to catch the understandings and insights that are needed. There is the art of measurement, which involves the analytical study of the instruments of observation and measurement; crucial experiments that mark the history of science have to be reproduced; the interplay of hypothesis, theory, and fact has to be carefully scrutinized. All this must be supported by solid training in mathematical techniques as far as differential equations. St. John's has, therefore, more required mathematics and laboratory work than any other liberal arts college in the country. Here again, the task is not to cover exhaustively the various scientific disciplines, to bring the students up to date in them or to engage in specialized research. It is rather to make the students experience and understand the significance of science as a human enterprise involving basic assumptions and a variety of skills derived from the practice of the liberal arts. The College does not subscribe to the sharp separation of scientific studies from the humanities, as if they were distinct and autonomous domains of learning. Different fields of exploration require different methods and techniques, but the integrity of scientific pursuits stems from sources common to all intellectual life.

THE CURRICULUM

The four-year course of study that every St. John's student has to follow seeks to attain its educational goal by a variety of instructional devices engaging the interest of the student and appealing to his mind in different ways. There are six divisions of the program called severally the Seminar, the Language Tutorial, the Mathematics Tutorial, the Music Tutorial, the Laboratory and the Formal Lecture. The correlation between some of them is a very close one, and all of them are subordinated to the main goal of the curriculum, which is to develop the intellectual and imaginative powers of the students to their fullest. The following paragraphs will describe their organization and their special aims.

It is necessary to preface this description with a general remark about the sequence of books, the teaching function of which largely determines the structure of the curriculum. On pages 36 to 38 the reader will find two listings of the books. The first lists them in more or less chronological order, beginning with Homer and ending with authors of the twentieth century. This represents the required readings for the four years in the various divisions of the program. The second list shows how these books distribute themselves over the four years and also over the conventional array of subject matters as they are studied in the contemporary colleges which follow the elective system. This second list is presented for those who wish to compare and contrast the St. John's program with the program of study of other colleges: they are advised, however, to assure themselves of a real comparison by considering the selection which a student would make in an elective system.

It should also be noted that many books are studied in several divisions according to subject matter, as on the other hand many books in an elective system are read in almost complete isolation, without background and aid from other books. One should not forget, moreover, that these lists do not show the length of time spent on the discussion of certain books and the emphasis laid on them; nor do they show the weight that individual students are encouraged to put on some of the books for their individual benefit. With these qualifications the lists give a fairly accurate general impression of the curriculum.

The distribution of the books in the four years is significant. Something over two thousand years of intellectual history forms the background of the books of the first two years; about three hundred years of history is studied in almost twice as many authors in the last two years. The first year is devoted mostly to the Greeks and their special understanding of the liberal arts; the second year contains books most of which were originally written in Latin and belong to the Roman and medieval periods; the third year has books of the seventeenth and

eighteenth centuries, most of which were originally written in modern languages; the fourth year concentrates on the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries; in this last year the students have to go back to some of the books of the previous years, the repetition having the effect of completing a cycle and confronting the students with their starting point.

The chronological order in which the books are read has very little to do with the so-called historical approach. The decline of liberal education manifests itself most clearly in the "historization" of all studies bearing on non-scientific subject matters. The underlying assumption in the actual teaching practice and research work at our universities is this: all serious scholarship—beyond the domain of pure logic, mathematics, and the natural sciences—is essentially historical. The reduction to history of all liberal arts characterizes, to an appalling degree, our contemporary thinking. The St. John's curriculum is seeking to convey to the students an understanding of basic problems that man has to face at all times. In doing that it may help the students to discover a new kind of historical perspective and let them perceive through all the historical shifts and changes the permanence and ever-present gravity of human issues.

The reading list contains books that ordinarily fall under the label of social science. They are read and discussed in their proper context. But no special emphasis is given to social studies as such. The economist and political scientist, the sociologist and psychologist borrow their methods, to a large extent, from the natural sciences. Reflecting on their basic assumptions, they find themselves sharing certain philosophical opinions stated explicitly elsewhere. Thus, social studies, as practiced today, do not provide a set of intelligible principles of their own. The curriculum seeks to win the proper perspective from which the claim of the social sciences to independence could be better understood and justified. One must not forget that, whatever the direction of inquiry, the proper study of mankind is man.

It is finally necessary to note that, while St. John's has included music in the curriculum, it leaves the fine arts to extracurricular activity. The relation of the fine arts to the liberal arts is not sufficiently clarified by the current interpretation of the fine arts as an integral part of the humanities or as a conspicuous manifestation of culture. This interpretation permits them, at best, to become the subject matter of certain historical, psychological and philosophical disciplines, but does not contribute to the development of genuine artistic skills. On the other hand, the unscheduled extracurricular exercise of such skills on the part of individual students might well gain momentum and substance from the common intellectual effort demanded and fostered by the curriculum.

THE SEMINAR

A seminar consists of from fifteen to twenty-five students, with two or three faculty members as leaders, all sitting around a large table. It meets twice a week, on Monday and Thursday evenings, from eight to ten. The session can continue well beyond ten if the topic under discussion has aroused a sustained and lively argument. The preparation for each seminar meeting amounts, on the average, to one hundred pages of reading. The reading assignment may be very short if the text is a difficult one. It may be lengthy if the text lends itself to an easy understanding.

How It Functions The functioning of the seminar differs essentially from either polite conversation or the method of formal lecture or recitation. A number of persons, for the most part young, of varied backgrounds and faced with a text which may present ideas largely foreign to their experience, attempt to talk rationally with one another. Such communication presupposes a certain community of feeling despite differences in vocabulary; more immediately, the seminar presupposes the willingness on the part of its members to submit their opinions to a critical scrutiny. The demands of the individual and those of the group are in continued interplay; and, within the limits thus set, the discussion moves with the utmost possible freedom. The only rules are (1) politeness toward each other so that everybody's opinion can be heard and explored, however sharp the clash of opinions may be; (2) the supporting of every opinion by argument—an unsupported opinion does not count.

The discussion begins with a question asked by one of the leaders. Once under way, it may take any one of many forms. It may concern itself primarily with what the author says, with trying to establish the course or structure of his argument; or it may concern itself with the interpretation of a difficult passage in the text, the definition of a term; or with prior or more general questions that insist on being considered first; or with a comparison with similar or opposed views discussed in earlier sessions of the seminar. It may range from the most particular to the most general. It may stay entirely with the book or leave it altogether.

In a freshman seminar the students tend to express their opinions with little regard for their relevance or relation to the opinion of others. Only gradually, under pressure of the group, does the student learn to proceed analytically, keeping to the topic and trying to uncover the meanings of the terms which he uses. Such progress in method may be crowned by sudden, if rare, insights and illuminations on the part of individuals, or—an even rarer occurrence—by teamwork in which the seminar as a whole explores the inter-connection of ideas.

Following the Argument

The course of the discussion cannot be fixed in advance; it is determined rather by the necessity of "following the argument," of facing the crucial issues, or of seeking foundations upon which a train of reasoning can be pursued. The argument does not necessarily lead to the solution of a problem. More often than not, the problem remains unsettled with certain alternatives clearly outlined. The progress of the seminar is not particularly smooth; the discussion sometimes tends to branch off and to entangle itself with irrelevant difficulties. Only gradually can the logical rigor of an argument emerge within the sequence of analogies and other imaginative devices by which the discussion is kept alive. A seminar may also degenerate into rather empty talk or into dull and shallow meandering, without being able for a long time to extricate itself from such a course. Or it may climb to heights accessible to only a few of its members.

Under these circumstances the role of the leaders is not to give information, nor is it to produce the right opinion or interpretation. It is to guide the discussion, to keep it moving, to raise objections, to help the students in every way possible to understand the author, the issues, and themselves. The most useful instrument for this purpose is the asking of questions; perhaps the most useful device of all is the one question: "Why?" But a leader may also take a definite and positive stand and enter directly into an argument. If he does so, however, he can expect no special consideration. Reason is the only recognized authority; all opinions must be rationally defended and any single opinion can prevail only by general consent. The aim is always to develop the student's powers of reason and understanding and to help him to arrive at intelligent opinions of his own.

Background:**The Contemporary Scene**

It is apparent that a free discussion of this kind cannot be carried on in a so-called academic or scholarly vein. The students approach the problems raised by the books with assumptions taken from their own experience and determined by the contemporary scene familiar to them. Wars, national politics, movie stars, and big-league baseball may all crop up in a seminar. In continuing the discussion of a particular problem through the four years, the students gradually acquire a new perspective which allows them to recognize both the sameness of a problem and the historical variety of its aspects. The so-called historical background of a book—the knowledge of which is, at least partly, founded on the reading and interpretation of the testimony contained in the Great Books themselves—is never given to the student as a basis for the discussion. It is, of course, inevitable that some information on difficult points related to some specific historical situation is obtained by the students through collateral reading or from the seminar leaders who might have some special knowledge of the subject. In the main, the problems are discussed with the aim of ascertaining not how things were, but how things are; of ascer-

taining the position which the student might decide to take on rational grounds in the conduct of his own life. That does entail, occasionally, a complete disregard of historically pertinent facts.

The Aims The free discussion which we have outlined, continuing over a period of four years and dealing with persistently recurring questions, problems, and ideas, in the varied and changing context of the Great Books, is the core of the St. John's program. The members of the seminar learn to examine their opinions rationally, to put them to the test of argument, and to defend them in free discussion. They likewise acquire a familiarity with the great problems and ideas of Western thought. They gain a better understanding of the terms in which these problems and ideas are expressed, of their ambiguity, and of their deeper meaning. And this in itself is one of the aims of a liberal education.

In the junior and senior years the seminar work is intensified by special lectures and tutorials which help to throw more light on some of the books of these years.

It is the ultimate aim of the seminar that the process of thought and discussion thus commenced by the student at St. John's should continue with him throughout life.

THE TUTORIALS

The seminar, although the heart of the St. John's program, cannot alone suffice as a means to the end of liberal education unless aided by more specialized and stricter disciplines. By its very nature the seminar does not give to the students an opportunity to cultivate the habits of methodical and rigorous study. It has to be supported, therefore, by other instructional devices, principally the language and mathematics tutorials. Throughout the four years of a student's course at St. John's two tutorials or classes are scheduled each morning, one in language and one in mathematics. Here around a table eight to fifteen students study and learn together under the direct guidance and instruction of one of the tutors. Other tutors often attend, but in the guise of students seeking to learn about a particular subject. A tutorial class is meant to provide the conditions for collaborative study and for the manifold teaching and learning relations that hold in a company of good friends. There is opportunity for each student to contribute his measure of instruction to his fellows. Each tutorial session is one hour in length. A tutorial class meets four days a week, except in the senior year, when the tutorials meet three days a week.

THE LANGUAGE TUTORIAL

The advent of specialization in higher education has led to a profound neglect of language skills. As country is separated from country by the barrier of language, so profession is separated from profession by the use

of technical jargon. The language tutorial attempts to remedy this condition by a training in the means of precise communication and persuasion. In a broad sense, it may be conceived as a resurrection of the age-old liberal arts of grammar, rhetoric, and logic. The tutorials concern themselves with seeking to understand the relation between language and thought. To do this they must study the basic articulations of speech, the modes of signifying things, the varied connotations and ambiguities of terms, the role of metaphors and analogies, and the logical relation between propositions.

Primary Aims The primary purpose of the language tutorials is thus not the mastery of any foreign languages. By studying them, however, and by translating from them into English, by comparing them with each other and with English, the student learns something of the nature of language in general and of his own in particular. During the four years, then, he is studying language as such, the discourse of reason, and through the medium of foreign tongues, his own native English. He is discovering the resources of articulate speech and learning the rules that must govern it if it is to be clear, consistent, and effective; if it is to be adequate and persuasive. The media for accomplishing this are Greek in the first and second years, German in the third year and French in the fourth year. There is a special stress on English in the first two years.

During the early sessions of each year's language tutorial, the emphasis is of necessity on the primary grammatical forms and constructions and the basic vocabulary of the language in question. Passages of good prose and poetry from the books are committed to memory by rote. But after a relatively short period of time, which is longer in the first year, the tutorial has shifted to something more concrete: the slow and careful reading and discussion of great works of poetic imagination or philosophical thought. Thus, the rapid reading for the seminar with its attention focused on the large outlines, the general trend, the development of the central ideas, is supplemented and corrected by a more precise and refined study, concerned with every detail and particular shade of meaning, and also with the abstract logical structure and rhetorical pattern of a given work. These are matters that do not often come directly into seminar discussion. The student's concern with them in the language tutorials improves all his reading, for whatever immediate end, deepens and enriches his understanding, and increases his ability to think clearly and to talk well.

The second purpose of the language tutorial is support of the seminar discussion. The student reads and carefully analyzes a few great examples and models of prose and poetry in Greek, English, German, and French. Some of these relevant texts are not parts of the seminar readings. The further the student advances, the more

the language tutorial tends to influence the seminar discussion by bringing issues to the fore which otherwise might have been neglected and by introducing more precision into the terms in which a problem is being discussed.

The choice of the foreign languages is in part dictated by the exigencies of the seminar reading schedule and is in part arbitrary. A different set of languages might well be used without changing the basic patterns and aims of the language tutorial. At one time Latin was included in addition to the three languages now studied. This resulted in a scattering of energies with no real and lasting profit to the student. Greek was retained in the curriculum in preference to Latin because its flexibility and expressiveness seem to make it the best instrument for inculcating in the student a better understanding of the nature of language in general. Moreover, the amazing deterioration in our linguistic habits and the almost total lack of grammatical training shown by many secondary school graduates made it imperative that the student learn the structure of English. This is why great emphasis is put on the study of English grammar in the first year and on careful reading of English texts in the second year. One of the devices used is the comparison of different translations of the same Greek text. The student has to write a great deal. And the close reading of great poets such as Shakespeare and Donne helps him to develop fullness of understanding and expression.

The German tutorial in the third year repeats the pattern of the Greek tutorials. Grammar is studied intensively. Poetry and prose alternate in the reading schedule. Here again, the close reading of Kant provides an indispensable aid to the seminar discussions.

The French tutorial in the fourth year, although reproducing in general the pattern of the preceding tutorials, is also devoted to the studying of great works of French literature. The fourth-year seminar is strongly supported by the continuous analysis of the nature of the novel in the language tutorial. It is also supported by the study of language from the point of view of symbolic logic, which is taken up by the tutorial for a certain period of time. At this point the language tutorial and the mathematics tutorial converge.

The close reading in the language tutorials of the third and fourth years is done partly in German or French and partly in English. The original version is brought into play as often as possible whenever a work is read in English translation. The problem of translating, that is, the problem of articulating the same thoughts and delineating the same images in the various language media, never leaves the language tutorials throughout the four years.

Secondary Aim The two main purposes of the language tutorial are to make the student understand the nature of language as the human way to articulate and convey thoughts, especially with respect to their own mother tongue; and to support the seminar by a much closer scrutiny of texts. A third aim—and one of minor importance—is the learning of the three foreign languages themselves. In the time allotted to the study of each language, mastery of any one of them is, of course, impossible. What the student can reasonably be expected to attain is a knowledge of the basic grammatical forms and a feeling for the peculiarities of the language. To experience the individuality of another language is to extend the limits of one's sensibility.

Reading Knowledge Examinations and Essays To implement this latter aim, the reading knowledge examinations were instituted. The St. John's requirements for the final degree of Bachelor of Arts include the passing of reading knowledge examinations in two of the three foreign languages. These examinations are given several times during a year. In each case the student can use his dictionary freely during the examination. Failure the first time in any of these examinations does not preclude later attempts.

In each of the four years the students test their linguistic skills by writing essays on themes emerging from the discussion in the tutorials—or in seminars—and approved by their language tutors. These essays are subject to a thorough criticism on the part of tutors who, if occasion requires it, arrange special meetings with the individual students for the diagnosis of particular difficulties. St. John's is concerned that each student acquire ability to express his thoughts clearly and skillfully, no less in writing than in speaking. The language tutorial is one of the means that contribute to this end.

THE MATHEMATICS TUTORIAL Next to the mother tongue the language of numbers and figures is the most important symbolic possession of men. In view of the scientific and industrial conditions of our life, the decay and elimination of mathematics in education is most disturbing. This default has become so common now that many persons believe that they natively lack mathematical ability. It is obvious that high aptitude for mathematics, as exhibited in great mathematicians, is rather rare. But the language of numbers and figures is not a matter of special aptitude. Even before reaching its explicit scientific formulation it is an integral part of our understanding of the world that surrounds us. The apparent disability seems to be due to a decay in the teaching techniques and this in turn might be the effect of a misunderstanding of the fundamental nature and intention of mathematics. St. John's is trying to change this state of affairs.

Its Content The students begin with plane and solid geometry, the *Elements* of Euclid: they apprehend the idea of a deductive science and acquaint themselves with the intricacies of mathematical development. In the last third of their Freshman year they embark upon the study of Ptolemy, which also introduces them to the elements of trigonometry.

In the second year they continue the study of Ptolemy and pass immediately to Copernicus: they face two conspicuous examples of a mathematical description of the universe; they learn the role and power of a scientific hypothesis and the meaning of applied mathematics. They also study the conic sections in Apollonius' *Conics* as well as algebra. Not only do the students learn how to manipulate algebraic expressions, perform all the necessary operations, solve equations and correlate these analytical methods with the exploration of geometrical patterns, but they also come to grasp the very idea of a Universal Mathematics as conceived by the great thinkers of the seventeenth century. It is in the light of this idea—with due regard to the original Cartesian foundations—that the students study analytic geometry.

In the third year the students investigate the elements of mechanics as conceived by Galileo and the principles of celestial dynamics as laid down by Kepler. Most of the third year, however, is devoted to Newtonian physics: large parts of Newton's *Principia* are studied and discussed very carefully. The first elements of calculus are approached.

In the fourth year, differential and integral calculus (including elementary differential equations) is studied in its rigorous modern form. The students are finally introduced to non-Euclidean geometry and the geometrization of physics as formulated in the theory of relativity.

Throughout the four years the students are in continuous contact not only with the pure science of mathematics but also with the very foundations of mathematical physics. The mathematics tutorial thus supports the seminar discussions bearing on the relation of man to nature, the criteria of intelligibility, the nature of knowledge, and the all-powerful role of symbols.

Logical Rigor and Imagination The work done in the mathematics tutorials imposes upon the students the duty of rigorous demonstration; the blackboard becomes the arena of intensive logical struggles. The students are made to see how the discovery of logical inconsistencies leads to a revision of the assumptions upon which mathematics builds. But it is not only logical rigor that is expected from the students; their imagination is constantly brought into play. Any devices that might help their imaginative effort—geometrical models, mechanical linkages, astrolabes, etc.

—are used, and often the students themselves are asked to construct them. Whenever the occasion requires it, the students have to exercise their skills in the solution of problems. All this detailed preoccupation with mathematical objects and methods, however, is subservient to the more general consideration of the relation that mathematics has to problems raised in the seminar. On the other hand, the mathematics tutorials often refer directly to the work done in the laboratory.

The Chief Aim The chief aim of the mathematics tutorial is to give the students insight into the nature and practice of abstract thinking, of reasoning that proceeds systematically from definitions and principles to necessary conclusions. They see and become familiar with the power of a method or methods that can gather into a single formula or law the most diverse phenomena and can thereby predict and even control their occurrence. Their intellectual imagination is freed and developed to the point where they can investigate the structure of worlds that are possible—that is, consistent—beyond the power of sense. It is in the various mathematical sciences that abstract imagination and reason are seen at their most impressive and effective work. Here all is distinct, orderly, and necessary. To see reason thus at work—building its structures as in pure mathematics, or making the world intelligible as in the mathematical sciences of nature—is perhaps the most exciting and absorbing of all intellectual activities.

THE MUSIC TUTORIAL Since 1950 St. John's has been in the process of restoring music to its place within the liberal arts curriculum. In doing so, the College is not primarily interested in transmitting technical skills but in acquainting the student with a mode of symbolic expression that, along with language and mathematics, is natural to the human mind.

The study of music does not add a new department to the Program. The human mind does not function by departments. It functions as a whole or else it is mutilated. The alphabet, the whole number series and the diatonic scale are not developed in isolated and independent sections of the mind; they are interdependent and together form an intelligent being's threefold response to the encounter with the world and with himself. Man would not think as he does if he did not speak and count and sing. None of the three activities can be adequately understood without taking into account the other two.

Most liberal arts curricula assign to music the function of preserving an otherwise disturbed balance. Music does this, though not in the sense usually meant, namely, in reference to intellect and emotion. It is said that while other educational endeavors try to develop the intellect, the study of music should develop the emotions. Music courses are devised accordingly. The development of the

emotions is not, however, the concern of higher education. The balance which the study of music should be charged to maintain in a liberal arts curriculum is not that between the intellectual and the emotional life, but that within the intellectual life itself. Music brings the mind up against problems of a type different from that encountered in mathematics, languages and the sciences. In the preoccupation with only one type of problem there is a danger of the intellect's becoming unfit to deal with problems of another type, or of even denying that such problems are its proper concern. The mechanistic misunderstanding of the human mind as a calculating machine and the romantic misconceptions about music as essentially an outpouring of emotions are symptoms of an unbalanced intellectual development which the study of music as a liberal art might help to remedy.

Music tutorials meet twice a week in the Freshman year and in the first half of the Sophomore year. Topics of study are, in the first year, fundamentals of melody, form, meter and rhythm, and polyphony; in the second year, fundamentals of harmony, analysis of major compositions.

Materials used include the following: Old Hymn tunes; Bach—Preludes and Fugues from The Well-Tempered Clavichord; Two and Three Part Inventions; Chopin—Mazurkas and Polonaises; Beethoven—Piano Sonatas; Schubert—Piano Compositions, Songs; Haydn—String Quartets; Schuetz—St. Matthew Passion; Palestrina—Missa Papae Marcelli.

Choral exercises, held once a week, are required of Freshmen and Sophomores; but all students may attend them if they wish to do so. The work of the chorus is focused on polyphonic, a capella music.

Seminars on great works of music are included as part of the regular seminar schedule. Students listen to recordings of the composition and familiarize themselves with the score prior to the seminar, just as they read a dialogue of Plato or some other book. The assumption is that group discussion of a work of music, as of a book, facilitates and enriches the understanding of it.

THE LABORATORY

The scientific laboratory may well be the most characteristic institution of the modern world. It should be recalled that it was for the purpose of introducing and assimilating the laboratory sciences that Eliot of Harvard opened the liberal college to the elective system. The hope was that the college would provide the conditions and the techniques for the liberalizing and humanizing of science. The present disorganization of our colleges is evidence that the problem is not yet solved. It is of utmost importance that it be solved. St. John's College is making the attempt.

That is not to say that we are in sight of the solution of this most difficult problem. The understanding of scientific laboratory methods is not helped by connecting them loosely with the classical tradition as explored in our seminars and language tutorials. These methods are the consequence of the vast project of study conceived by the great thinkers of the seventeenth century. They are based on a mathematical interpretation of the universe, which transforms the universe into a great book written in mathematical characters. In the laboratory the inquiring mind must discover the fundamental assumptions made in the actual experimentation, must follow carefully the transposition of those assumptions as well as of the findings into suitable mathematical symbols, and must finally transcribe natural phenomena into a symbolic network of equations. Not to be carried away by this procedure, not to take it as a matter of course, is the prerequisite for a liberal understanding of scientific methods. Neither the factual data uncovered by science nor the general hypotheses and theories that constitute its body are of primary concern to liberal learning. It is rather concerned with the artifices of the human mind and the human hand that help us to transcend the factual by reducing it to universal principles.

The task of the St. John's laboratory is thus to provide a matrix of experimentation and discussion within which such a liberal understanding of science will become possible. The student must learn to articulate the assumptions involved in both theory and practice. He must overcome the temptations of the merely factual and of the theoretical which masquerades as factual. Above all, he must experience the full responsibility that a genuinely scientific experiment implies. St. John's cannot claim to have achieved a program which is adequate to these aims. On a minute scale, the College is struggling with a problem that today confronts the entire world.

The Organization of the Laboratory Work

The organization and content of the laboratory work is subject to constant study and revision. The present program has been dictated largely by three considerations, relevant to the liberalization of science studies. (a) The formally scheduled laboratory work must be combined with a full and free discussion of the instruments and principles involved. (b) The content of the work should be so chosen as to enable the student to trace a scientific discipline to its roots in principle, assumption, and observation. Thus integrated wholes of subject matter, in which the roles of theory and experimentation can be clearly distinguished, are to be preferred to factual information, however useful or relevant to daily life. (c) The schedule of laboratory work should frequently give opportunity for a leisurely but intensive study of particular experiments. The student must have time to repeat the experiment, to analyze the entire procedure for sources of error, to satisfy himself as to the type and degree of accuracy which his instruments

permit, to collect enough data to apply statistics in a meaningful way. Only thus can he come to a mature understanding of the sciences which are called "exact."

In case the material to be studied is regarded as basic for all students, the laboratory section meets regularly twice a week, in the afternoon. Each session lasts three hours for the upperclassmen, while the freshmen have weekly one one-hour meeting of preliminary discussion and one three-hour session of observation and experiment. For the upperclassmen, however, the regular schedule of three-hour sessions frequently alternates with more loosely organized periods of two or three weeks during which small groups of students study individual laboratory problems, being permitted to choose their own times for experimentation as well as the methods to be employed. Such periods of project work are followed by regular discussions in which the results obtained, the methods used, and the insights gained, are criticized and are related to a more general theory which serves as a unifying frame.

The students work under the guidance of a tutor, and have the help of student assistants and of a laboratory technician. Laboratory manuals serve to summarize the theory and to describe suggested experiments. Each student is required to keep a record of his observations and to formulate his conclusions in writing. The tutor regularly examines these laboratory reports and returns them to the student with comments bearing on their accuracy and theoretical validity.

Its Content The general topics of study have been chosen from elementary physical and biological science. In terms of traditional names for various branches of scientific endeavor, the work schedule may be outlined roughly as follows:

	First Semester	Second Semester	
1st Year	Biology	Theory of Measurement	
2nd Year	Chemistry	Optics	
3rd Year	Biology	Mechanics	
4th Year	Electromagnetism and Atomic Physics	(Thesis writing period)	Laboratory Projects

Physical Science The first-year physics course deals with the problem of measurement. Students learn the elementary processes of measuring length, area, volume, weight, density, musical pitch, pressure, temperature, and heat, and become aware of the theoretical assumptions underlying these measurements. Statistical methods are introduced as a means of summarizing the data of measurement.

In the first half of the sophomore year the students are confronted with the phenomena and arguments which lead to the development of an atomic theory of matter. The emphasis thus shifts from individual measurements to the construction of a coherent physical theory which will embrace diverse phenomena. The exercises follow an order that is both historical and logical, beginning with the distinction between pure substance and mixture, element and compound, and continuing with the laws of weight-combining proportions, the gas laws, and Gay-Lussac's law of the volume-combining proportions of gases. The principle of Avogadro is then introduced as the key to the problem of determining a consistent set of atomic weights. Finally, the periodic chart of the elements is presented as the culmination of the process of atomic weight determination. Periodic reappearance of properties in the series of elements arranged according to increasing atomic weight suggests the presence of an underlying order and unity.

The second half of the sophomore year is again concerned with the construction of physical theories, but the phenomena to be dealt with are optical rather than chemical. Mechanical models of light are of two kinds, wave and corpuscular. Confronted with the phenomena of rectilinear propagation, reflection, refraction, polarization, and color, the students attempt to assess the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two types of theory. Special attention is given to Huygens' account of double refraction in Iceland spar on the basis of the wave theory, and to Newton's criticism of this account. Finally, interference and the photoelectric effect are presented as phenomena which appear to require, respectively, a wave and a corpuscular theory. Faced with this apparent contradiction, the students become aware of the inadequacy of mechanical models, and at the same time of their utility in the invention and discovery of precise relations which are independent of any specific mechanical theory.

The third-year physics exercises deal with the Newtonian mechanics of translational motion, and with the construction of an analogous mechanics of rotation. The exercises are closely tied up with the concurrent study in the mathematics tutorial of Newton's *Principia*. Here the students first become aware of the power of mathematical analysis (algebra and the calculus) as a tool in the physical sciences.

The fourth-year physics course deals with electromagnetism and to a certain extent with the phenomena and concepts connected with atomic physics. During the first third of the year, the students study the phenomena of magnetostatics, electrostatics, direct current, electromagnetic induction, and alternating current. The laws of these phenomena are translated into differential equations; the simultaneous solution of these equations culminates in Maxwell's prediction of electromagnetic waves. Later on the students are assigned specific projects. They work in teams of two to four members, confronting problems which have led to some of the characteristic formulations of twentieth-century physics; for example, the measurement of the charge and mass of the electron, the photoelectric effect, the spectroscopic measurements which are basic to the Bohr theory of the atom, etc. The results of the projects are presented in written form, and are analyzed and criticized in class discussion.

Biological Science The exercises for the freshman year may be regarded primarily as an inquiry into the nature of the vertebrate organism. The students are confronted with general problems such as the relation of the parts and the whole, the relation of form and function, the distinction between homology and analogy, the link between the external and internal environment. Specifically, they study the anatomy of the cat and the frog. A variety of animal types is presented to them for observation. The students have the opportunity to compare their external and internal structures. Special emphasis is given to the technique of dissection. The students also reproduce the experiments described in Harvey's *Disquisition on the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals*.

The third-year exercises consider problems of histology, embryology, phylogeny and genetics. The first unit of these exercises acquaints the student with the cell as a level of biological organization and confronts him with the cell theory and the theory of the unity of the organism as a whole. The second unit of the exercises combines embryology and invertebrate zoology. The students investigate the phenomena and weigh the inferences on which the Theory of Recapitulation is founded. Modern concepts, such as the "Organizer Theory," as well as the perennial antithesis of preformation and epigenesis are also reviewed and evaluated. The third unit is devoted to genetics. Mendel's laws of heredity, linkage and chromosome mapping are demonstrated by experimental breeding with the fruit fly. The discussion begins with a thorough consideration of Mendel's experiments in plant hybridization, followed by the application of the principles discovered by Mendel to plants and animals in general. The development of the modern theory of the gene is traced and its possible role in evolution explored in terms of Darwin's theory of natural selection.

THE FORMAL LECTURE

Most of the teaching going on at St. John's takes the form of a discussion: the dialectical methods of the seminar are carried over into the tutorials, although the tutorial work itself consists basically of exercises in recitation of paradigms, translation and interpretation of texts, demonstration of theorems, and solution of problems. As much as possible, the actual instruction in all classes and laboratories is made dependent on the activity and initiative of the students. The tutor functions, except for occasional lectures required in a given situation, as a guide, more intent to listen to the students than to impose upon them his own train of thought.

On Friday nights, however, the pattern of instruction is a different one. The Formal Lecture is the occasion upon which the students are required to listen steadily and attentively. These lectures are given either by a member of the faculty or by a guest speaker; the latter might be a scholar or a poet or a man of public affairs whose work, although not directly connected with the activities at St. John's, ties in with them. The Formal Lecture may last an hour and a half. It is followed by an extensive discussion period that very often takes the form of a seminar. Here the content of the lecture is subjected to a prolonged and intensive scrutiny on the part of the students. The faculty has a share in the discussion. Thus, the Formal Lecture serves two purposes: it inculcates in the students the habit of listening and following the condensed exposition of a subject they might not be familiar with, and it also provides them an opportunity, in the discussion period, to exercise their dialectical skills in a setting very different from that of their class work. It is here that they can themselves test the degree of their understanding and the applicability of what they have learned.

The lectures, given over a period of four years, range through a large variety of subjects. A list of these lectures follows. Some of the lectures have immediate repercussions in the seminars and tutorials. Others may have a lasting effect on the direction that a student's work takes within the frame of the program. The student is often confronted with opposing views on a given subject, since many lectures, of necessity, bear on the same theme.

Sometimes concerts take the place of these Friday night lectures. These concerts are an integral part of the St. John's music program.

THE INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

The program and the actual instruction are under the supervision of the Instruction Committee, whose chairman is the Dean of the College.

FORMAL LECTURES

1958-1959

- The Archimedean Point and the Liberal Arts*Curtis Wilson
The AgoraHomer Armstrong Thompson
Spiritual Isolation in the Novels of Faulkner and Hemingway
 Walter Sullivan
The Recovery of A Biblical MemoryPaul L. Lehman
Some Forerunners of DarwinBentley Glass
Man—The MeasureRichard Neutra
The Political Philosophy of the ConstitutionL. Harvey Poe
India's Two Greatest BooksHuston Smith
MontaigneLeif C. Dahl
Harpichord RecitalRalph Kirkpatrick
The Intellect: Its Faith and WorkScott Buchanan
The Habit of ViolenceStringfellow Barr
Aristophanes and SocratesLeo Strauss
The Origin of TragedyGerald Else
Opera: Monteverdi, Orfeo
Radix LibertatisBernard Jacob
The Three Patterns of Western CivilizationDonald W. Rogers
The Logos of the ApologyJohn Bremer
Convocation: The Scientist as Philosopher
 Science as the Handmaiden of PoliticsLloyd Berkner
 Science in Conflict with Morality?Richard Niebuhr
 What is Science as Philosophy?René Dubos
Aristotle's Poetics: The First ThingsVictorino Tejera
Painting and GeometryJames I. Gilbert
Convocation: Man and His World
 The Revolution in Man's LaborGerard Piel
 Man's Evolutionary FutureGeorge Gaylord Simpson
 Planetary PoliticsErwin Canham
The Political Philosophy of AverroesSolomon Pines
Dialectical Materialism and Historical JudgmentsRobert Johnson
A Concert of VerseJohn Logan
The Defense of Man Against DarwinMortimer J. Adler
Word and Tone in ConjunctionVictor Zuckerkandl
Some Observations on the Future of Democracy in South East Asia
 Irving Barnett
Rousseau's Defense of FreedomUlrich S. Allers

FORMAL LECTURES

1959-1960

<i>Groups, Rings, and Lattices</i>	Curtis Wilson
<i>Homer and Humanism</i>	Moses Hadas
<i>Plato's Ion</i>	Allan Bloom
<i>The Way and Its Power: A Study of the Tao Te Ching</i>	Huston Smith
<i>The Questions Science Cannot Answer</i>	Mortimer Adler
<i>The Problem and the Art of Writing</i>	Jacob Klein
<i>The Origin of the Universe</i>	Edward McCrady
<i>Edmund Burke and the Natural Law</i>	Peter Stanlis
<i>James Joyce's Ulysses</i>	Allen Clark
<i>Concert</i>	Juilliard String Quartet
<i>Plato's Banquet</i>	Leo Strauss
<i>Plato</i>	John Kieffer
<i>Art as Symbolic Form: Michelangelo</i>	Charles Bell
<i>The Poet's Work</i>	May Sarton
<i>James and Dewey: American Voices</i>	Donald W. Rogers
<i>On Christian Ethics</i>	Albert T. Mollegen
<i>The Unity of Leibniz' Philosophical Thought</i>	Paul Schrecker
<i>Dante, Plato, and the Active Life</i>	Bernard Stambler
<i>The Biological Basis of Human Differences</i>	Duncan McDonald
<i>Concert</i>	Adele Addison
<i>Historicism</i>	Maurice Mandelbaum
<i>Chaucer and His Civilization</i>	Nevill Coghill
<i>The Relations of the Findings of Parapsychology to the</i>	
<i>Probability Theory</i>	J. B. Rhine
<i>The Philosophical Implications of Goedel's Theorem</i>	Catesby Taliaferro
<i>The Definition of Kinesis in Aristotle's Physics</i>	Rogers Albritton
<i>A Roman Landscape</i>	Peter H. von Blanckenhagen
<i>Concert</i>	Leon Fleisher

THE ACADEMIC ORDER

THE FACULTY

Part of the intention of the elective system since the time of its introduction has been to encourage the combination of teaching and research in each member of the faculty. The principle is that the teaching mind must be a learning mind, and therefore good teaching demands continued learning. This has come to mean in academic practice that the good teacher must be making original contributions to knowledge and that he must publish if he wishes to be promoted.

The faculty at St. John's is again going back to first principles and making another application of them. Learning is a cooperative enterprise and it is best carried out when persons at different stages of comprehension work together. The typical learning situation at St. John's involves a small group of learners. First in the learning line come the author-teachers, the writers of the great books, who are talking in most cases at the high point of their own learning. Next comes the reading and talking teacher who is a member of the faculty: his stage of learning is somewhere between the author and the best student. There then follow the other students at distances proportional to their degree of understanding. The old-fashioned ranking of classes in the little red schoolhouse is the image that we have in mind. At the head of the class is the author-teacher, at the foot of the class the worst student in relation to the subject matter. All the others are both teachers and pupils, each learning from those above and teaching those below.

The aim in all the classes is to exploit the differences in knowledge, character, and skill as they are distributed among the students and the tutors. Since it is not the policy of the College to select only the best students for admission, but rather to aim at the normal distribution of ability that is found in the average American community, it counts heavily on the normal social process of mutual understanding to catch and amplify the teaching. The classes exemplify in their various styles all the types of collaborative study, allowing even the dull or slow student on occasion to hold the class to the main learning purpose.

The kind of teaching and learning that goes on at St. John's presupposes, then, a faculty differing in many ways from the faculties of more conventional colleges. First, each tutor has to have specialized competence in at least one field of knowledge. Beyond that he must be willing to acquire a certain expertness in other fields of knowledge, hitherto neglected by him, and a certain competence in the liberal arts. That means that he has to re-educate himself. He has the opportunity to do so by the very nature of the

St. John's program. He attends classes in the same way as a student; his own learning goes along with his teaching; just as the students do, he progresses from year to year in the curriculum; and this continuous learning and teaching brings him, in an ever increasing measure, into closer contact with the entire program. Thus, a member of the St. John's faculty is never confined in his scholastic activities to a single division of the program. He is, and has to be, a teaching member of a seminar and of either two tutorials or one tutorial and a laboratory section. Each faculty member is constantly passing on the special skills that he possesses to his colleagues who might require them in their respective classes. The collaborative effort at St. John's is especially evident in the cooperative teaching of the faculty.

Since it is necessary, on the other hand, that members of the faculty probe more deeply into the foundations and wider contexts of the subject matters that are the teaching materials at St. John's, to avoid the malignant growth of staleness and the ever-present danger of succumbing to routine performance, a Faculty Study Group with yearly rotating membership has been set up by the College, originally with the assistance of The Fund for the Advancement of Education established by The Ford Foundation. Members of this Study Group are relieved to a considerable extent of their ordinary teaching duties. They engage in a thorough study and exploration of a subject matter chosen by the faculty. Scholars from other institutions join the group for a limited period of time. Although the subject matter under study might not be directly related to the St. John's curriculum, the work of the Study Group is bound to open new perspectives to the common teaching and learning at St. John's.

The following books have been translated for the first time into English by members of the faculty:

Apollonius: *Conics*, Books I-III
 Ptolemy: *Mathematical Composition (Almagest)*
 Augustine: *On Music*
 Scotus Erigena: *The Division of Nature*
 Grosseteste: *On Light*
 Oresme: *On the Breadths of Forms*
 Copernicus: *On the Revolution of the Spheres*
 Kepler: *Epitome of Copernican Astronomy*, Books IV, V
 Pico: *On the Dignity of Man*
 Alexander of Aphrodisias: *Commentary on the 12th Book of Aristotle's Metaphysics*
 François Viète: *Introduction to the Analytical Art*

The following books have been retranslated by members of the faculty:

Plato: *Meno*
 Plotinus: *Fifth Ennead*
 Aristotle: *Physics*, Books I-IV
 Bonaventure: *Reduction of Arts to Theology*
 Cantor: *Transfinite Numbers*
 Einstein: *Geometry and Experience*

The work of the Study Group, the translation of texts, and the constant reinterpretation of the book list which occurs as an immediate by-product of the discussions in seminars, tutorials and the laboratory represent research for the sake of teaching. Production for publication and learned societies is and should be a secondary result.

It is perhaps necessary to state that St. John's is as much a school for teachers as it is for students. Some of the graduates of St. John's are now teaching members of the College. This will be the case in the future also. It is, however, the general policy of the College to appoint its graduates to teaching positions only after they have gathered academic and other experience outside of St. John's.

THE LIBRARY

The objectives of the library are to furnish the books on which the teaching program of the College is founded and to supplement these books with other good books of interest to students, faculty, and members of adult classes.

The Great Books chosen for study at St. John's are collected in the library in the best editions and translations that can be obtained. These books plus a carefully selected group of modern texts for the laboratory are the core of the library. These basic books are essential to the teaching of the program. A good general collection is a necessary supplement. A specialized, highly technical one would have little use. Reference books and books in mathematics, science, philosophy, religion, fine art, music, poetry, literary criticism, history, and some recent novels and biographies as well as periodicals and newspapers are bought each year. A committee of the faculty assists the Librarian in selecting the books and periodicals to be purchased. The library has now about 48,000 volumes. It has also begun collecting microfilmed books and periodicals.

The library catalogue analyzes both books and magazines for sections and articles pertinent to the teaching program.

The music section of the library takes care of the needs of the music courses.

A manual to explain the arrangement of the library and the use of the card catalogue is issued to the students at the beginning of the year.

The library lends copies of the basic books for class use if they are too expensive for the students to purchase or are out of print.

The library possesses a workable collection, but is not altogether self-sufficient. Inter-library loans furnish books the library cannot buy or does not wish to buy.

SCHEDULE AND EXAMINATIONS

Perhaps the most obvious distinctive mark of St. John's College is the fact that all the students of the same year are reading the same books at the same time with the same immediate preparation. This may be the week when all freshmen are learning the Greek alphabet; or it may be the weeks that they are meeting the highest type of Greek mathematics in the fifth book of Euclid's *Elements*; or it may be the time of the first assignment in Thucydides when the seminar leaders are wondering if the students will get the implications of liberty in Pericles' funeral oration. These are the educational realities that a common schedule marks and emphasizes.

Except for special arrangements in the senior year and certain periods of laboratory work for which the upperclassmen may choose their own time, the schedule is the same for all students. Each morning for four days of the week they spend one hour in a language tutorial and one hour in a mathematics tutorial. Two afternoons a week they spend from one to three hours in the laboratory. Two evenings from eight to ten they attend a seminar in organized conversation and discussion of the assigned readings. A formal lecture or concert is given once—or occasionally twice—a week. Nineteen to twenty hours per week are spent in regular classes. The rest of the time is spent in studying, eating, sleeping, talking, athletics, and other activities such as music and dramatics.

A SAMPLE CLASS SCHEDULE FOR ONE WEEK

Hour	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
9	Mathematics Tutorial		Mathematics Tutorial	Mathematics Tutorial	Mathematics Tutorial	
10						
11	Language Tutorial	Language Tutorial	Language Tutorial	Language Tutorial	Chorus	
12						
2 to 5	Music Tut.*	Laboratory	Music Tut.*		Laboratory	
8 to 10	Seminar			Seminar	Formal Lecture	

* In the Freshman year and the first semester of the Sophomore year.

The year is divided into two semesters of sixteen weeks each, separated by a week during which the seminars meet as usual, but during which tutorials and laboratory sessions are suspended. Special events may be scheduled for this period which is not considered a vacation but a welcome change in the instructional routine: all students are required to remain in residence.

There are oral examinations at the end of each semester. These are conducted by seminar leaders with the help of other tutors. The students are questioned freely and informally on the texts they have read, on their critical or interpretative opinions, and encouraged to consider parts of their study in relation to each other and in relation to fresh problems that may not have been treated in their classes. Each student sits with the examiners for a half-hour.

The Don Rag A few days after the examination at the end of a semester the students meet their instructor again, in the so-called "don rags." The don rags are brief and recurrent consultations between teachers and student for the purpose of diagnosis and prescription rather than for report of marks. They usually last fifteen minutes for each student, but may be extended well beyond that. In them the tutors report to the seminar leader on the students' work during the semester; the students are invited to report on themselves and to judge their own work; advice may be requested and given; difficulties may be aired; but grades are not reported, nor are they the center of interest.

Annual Essays At some time during the year each student writes an annual essay on some theme suggested by the books. He has to have the seminar leaders' approval of his choice and he has to stand an oral examination on the essay.

Preliminary Enabling Examinations At the end of the second year the sophomores stand a set of comprehensive examinations, the so-called Preliminary Enabling Examinations, which determine whether and under what circumstances a student continues as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. They consist of a half-hour oral examination on the annual essay, a three-hour written examination in language, a three-hour written examination in mathematics, a three-hour written examination on the theoretical part of the laboratory work, and a three-hour operational laboratory examination. The results of these examinations, together with the students' records, are surveyed by the Instruction Committee. According to its decision a student might be permitted to continue as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; or he might not be permitted to continue his studies at St. John's; or he might be asked to repeat his sophomore year.

The Enabling Oral Examination

The Enabling Oral Examination is given to the students in the fall before the fourth year begins. It is focused on (a) a number of books corresponding to about twelve seminar reading assignments and chosen by the Instruction Committee each year, and (b) an additional book which each student chooses in consideration of the final thesis that he plans to write in his senior year. The passing of this examination confirms a student's status as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Final Thesis and Oral Examination

During the first semester of the senior year a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts makes his final decision as to the thesis he will write. He submits this thesis for the approval of the faculty, and has to defend it satisfactorily in a public oral examination given toward the end of the second semester. The last three weeks before the spring vacation are reserved for the writing of the thesis; during that period the student attends no classes except seminars.

The student will choose, and the faculty will accept, a thesis relative to some aspect of the four years' work. The thesis is not to be a piece of specialized research.

The student may request more time to prepare and submit his thesis for the approval of the faculty.

The Reading Knowledge Examinations

Before being granted the degree each student must have passed an examination on two of the three languages he studied during his four years at St. John's.

ACADEMIC STANDING

The system of instruction allows for a close and varied acquaintance of tutors and students; therefore the student's academic standing is known in detail from day to day. This knowledge is pooled at the end of each semester on the occasion of the don rag, and the combined judgments of the tutors are based on more than recorded grades.

A single grade does not necessarily indicate the degree of mastery of a given subject. The grades do represent periodic and comprehensive judgments of the student's work by members of the faculty who are in direct contact with it. Students are advised not to work for grades, but to try to develop their own understanding and to let grades take care of themselves. If, on the other hand, it becomes evident that a student is not progressing at all, or that the learning process has stopped and cannot be revived, the student is asked to leave. A decision of this kind is usually reached in common agreement with the student.

Ideally there is no reason for dropping any normal student from this course of study. It is varied and rich enough for great diversities of interest, performance, and achievement, and there is ample room within it for a wide range of ability and for individual choice and guidance. This fact permits and demands a longer period of adjustment and tentative judgment than in the regular elective system. It is assumed that each student has the required capacities until there is clear evidence to the contrary. All disciplinary action is governed by the assumption that bad habits can be changed.

Attendance on all regularly scheduled College exercises is required. A record of absences is kept and posted. This record is taken into consideration whenever there is occasion to determine academic standing.

The following persons can excuse a student from class attendance:

- 1) Parent, guardian, or other responsible person outside the College;
- 2) Tutor in charge of class in which absence occurs;
- 3) The College physician.

THE ST. JOHN'S DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

The St. John's degree of Bachelor of Arts signifies the successful completion of four years of studies as described in the preceding pages. The content of these four years of studies can be distributed among standard subjects. The following table is an attempt to approximate the St. John's program in terms of a conventional curriculum, although it is rather difficult to measure the work done throughout the four years in semester-hours.

Languages (Greek, English, German, French)	28
Literature	10
Political Science	4
History	2.5
Philosophy	17
Economics	1.5
Logic	2
Psychology	1
Mathematics	22
Sciences (Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Biology)	35
Music	6
Total	129

It should be noted that instruction in English is not confined to the freshman and sophomore language tutorial. The writing of annual essays, the recurrent exercises in the tutorials, and above all the continuous reading and discussing of the books in the seminar provide the means by which the study of English is carried on through the entire program.

The four years at St. John's do not purport to prepare a student for any particular future career. Nor do they prepare for any vocational school or any special kind of graduate work. They do, however, give to a student planning to embark upon graduate work a background sufficiently broad to help him substantially in his specialized studies, whatever they might be.

The question is sometimes asked whether the graduate schools acknowledge the St. John's degree of Bachelor of Arts, in view of the highly unconventional program under which St. John's operates. It must be noted first of all that St. John's College is certified by the Maryland Board of Education and the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The experience that the College has had with its graduates so far shows, moreover, that a St. John's graduate experiences no difficulties inherent in his degree if he chooses to continue his studies on the graduate level. Of the 377 students who have graduated from St. John's since 1941, when the first class completed the New Program, 192, or about 51%, entered graduate schools. The following table shows the distribution of these 192 students to date, among the various fields of study:

Architecture'	2	Mathematics	12
Biology	5	Medicine	11
Business Administration	5	Meteorology	1
Economics	3	Music	2
Education	15	Philosophy	16
Engineering	9	Physics	12
Geology	2	Political Science	11
History	6	Psychology	2
Journalism	1	Public Administration	1
Languages	14	Social Work	4
Law	28	Theology	12
Library Science	4		
Literature and Writing	14	Total	192

In most cases, admission to graduate schools presents no difficulties for the St. John's graduate, especially if his academic record is a good one. Graduate schools tend increasingly to admit candidates on the basis of individual record and merit, and to ignore the bare minimum certification of the ordinary degree. They also tend to recognize more and more the necessity for a general education on the undergraduate level. They have begun to see the ravages that premature specialization leaves on the minds of our scientists and engineers, our doctors and lawyers.

A St. John's graduate planning graduate work in physics or biology usually needs additional courses before embarking upon advanced work. This generally means that in his first year of graduate study he has to work harder than students from other institutions who have undergone special training; after that, however, he advances at least as well as the others, and begins to reap the benefits of his broad intellectual experience at St. John's. In the case of chemistry and of engineering, advanced work presupposes the taking of additional courses on the undergraduate level.

Finally, special advice must be given to students entering St. John's who plan to study medicine. The medical schools maintain a policy of high selectivity and insist upon definite prerequisites. Most of them require of St. John's graduates only one to three additional undergraduate courses. In view of this, students who come to St. John's with the intention of going on into medicine are advised to make special arrangements for fulfilling these requirements. They may take pre-medical courses at summer schools, or they may plan a year of work in the sciences prior to formal entrance into a medical school. That this can be accomplished successfully is shown by the comparatively high number of St. John's graduates who have studied or are studying medicine. It is not unimportant to mention that many medical schools themselves, like the larger technological institutes, expect their students to be able to build on a broad foundation of humane knowledge.

Whatever the attitude of the graduate schools, St. John's refuses to accept the imposition of heavy pre-professional, specialized requirements on its liberal curriculum. The College knows well enough that to educate a man requires less, and yet far more, than to satisfy the shifting standards of specialized skills.

THE ST. JOHN'S DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

St. John's College awards the degree of Master of Arts. The requirements for this degree are determined by the general task the College has set for itself. They are directly related to the teaching of the liberal arts. They comprise (a) teaching experience at St. John's; (b) the submission of a thesis.

Any one who has completed two years of teaching at St. John's College may petition the Instruction Committee of the College to present himself as a candidate for the St. John's degree of Master of Arts.

If permission is granted, the candidate shall submit a thesis to the faculty and stand an oral examination on it.

Before submitting his thesis, the candidate must have the thesis topic approved by the Instruction Committee. The topic must have some bearing on the understanding and practice of the liberal arts.

CO-EDUCATION

Believing that the education being offered at St. John's could and should be equally available to women and that their participation in the program would make it even more effective, the Board of Visitors and Governors voted to admit women to the College commencing in the fall of 1951.

INSTRUCTION CHARTS

THE ST. JOHN'S LIST OF GREAT BOOKS

This list is subject to constant revision. Books read only in part are indicated by an asterisk.

Homer:	<i>Iliad, Odyssey</i>
Herodotus:	<i>History*</i>
Aeschylus:	<i>Agamemnon, Choephoroe, Eumenides, Prometheus Bound</i>
Sophocles:	<i>Oedipus Rex, Oedipus at Colonus, Antigone</i>
Euripides:	<i>Hippolytus, Medea</i>
Aristophanes:	<i>Clouds, Birds</i>
Hippocrates:	<i>Airs, Waters, and Places, Ancient Medicine, Oath, Sacred Disease</i>
Plato:	<i>Ion, Gorgias, Meno, Republic, Apology, Crito, Phaedo, Symposium, Parmenides,* Theaetetus, Sophist, Timaeus, Phaedrus</i>
Thucydides:	<i>History of the Peloponnesian War</i>
Aristotle:	<i>Generation of Animals,* On the Soul,* Physics II, III, IV, VIII, Metaphysics I,* V,* VI,* VII,* XII, Nicomachean Ethics,* Politics,* Organon*</i>
Euclid:	<i>Elements</i>
Archimedes:	<i>Selected Works*</i>
Apollonius:	<i>Conics I-III</i>
Lucretius:	<i>On the Nature of Things</i>
Virgil:	<i>Aeneid</i>
<i>The Bible*</i>	
Epictetus:	<i>Discourses,* Manual</i>
Tacitus:	<i>Annals</i>
Plutarch:	<i>Lives*</i>
Nicomachus:	<i>Arithmetic*</i>
Ptolemy:	<i>Almagest*</i>
Galen:	<i>On the Natural Faculties</i>
Plotinus:	<i>Fifth Ennead</i>
Augustine:	<i>Confessions, The City of God*</i>
Anselm:	<i>Proslogium</i>
Thomas Aquinas:	<i>Summa Theologica*</i>
Dante:	<i>The Divine Comedy, De Monarchia</i>
Chaucer:	<i>Canterbury Tales,* Troilus and Cressida</i>
Pico della Mirandola:	<i>On the Dignity of Man</i>
Rabelais:	<i>Gargantua and Pantagruel*</i>
Machiavelli:	<i>The Prince, Discourses*</i>
Luther:	<i>Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians*</i>
Calvin:	<i>Institutes*</i>
Copernicus:	<i>On the Revolution of the Spheres*</i>
Montaigne:	<i>Essays*</i>
Bacon:	<i>Novum Organum</i>
Gilbert:	<i>On the Magnet*</i>
Kepler:	<i>Epitome of Copernican Astronomy IV, V</i>
Donne:	<i>Poems*</i>
Shakespeare:	<i>Richard II, Henry IV, Parts 1 and 2, As You Like It, Twelfth Night, Othello, Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear, Tempest</i>
Cervantes:	<i>Don Quixote</i>
Harvey:	<i>Motion of the Heart and Blood</i>
Galileo:	<i>The Two New Sciences*</i>
Descartes:	<i>Rules for the Direction of the Mind,* Discourse on Method, Geometry,* Meditations</i>
Hobbes:	<i>Leviathan*</i>
Spinoza:	<i>Theological-Political Treatise, Ethics*</i>

Milton:	<i>Paradise Lost,* Samson Agonistes</i>
Pascal:	<i>Pensées*</i>
Racine:	<i>Phèdre</i>
La Fontaine:	<i>Fables*</i>
Newton:	<i>Principia,* Optics*</i>
Huygens:	<i>Treatise on Light*</i>
Locke:	<i>Essay Concerning Human Understanding,* Second Essay on Civil Government</i>
Berkeley:	<i>Principles of Human Knowledge</i>
Leibniz:	<i>Discourse on Metaphysics, Monadology, Correspondence with Arnauld</i>
Swift:	<i>Gulliver's Travels, The Battle of the Books</i>
Vico:	<i>The New Science*</i>
Fielding:	<i>Tom Jones</i>
Hume:	<i>Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding, Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion</i>
Voltaire:	<i>Candide, Micromegas</i>
Gibbon:	<i>Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*</i>
Rousseau:	<i>Essay on the Origin of Inequality, Social Contract</i>
Lessing:	<i>Education of Mankind</i>
Schiller:	<i>Poems*</i>
Adam Smith:	<i>Wealth of Nations*</i>
Kant:	<i>Critique of Pure Reason,* Critique of Practical Reason,* Critique of Judgment*</i>
Lavoisier:	<i>Treatise on Chemistry*</i>
<i>United States Constitution</i>	
<i>Federalist Papers*</i>	
Goethe:	<i>Faust,* Sorrows of Young Werther, Poems*</i>
Hoelderlin:	<i>Poems*</i>
Hegel:	<i>Philosophy of History</i>
de Tocqueville:	<i>Democracy in America (abridged)</i>
Kierkegaard:	<i>Philosophical Fragments, Fear and Trembling</i>
Faraday:	<i>Experimental Researches in Electricity*</i>
Lobachevski:	<i>Theory of Parallels</i>
Balzac:	<i>Father Goriot</i>
Stendhal:	<i>Red and Black</i>
Flaubert:	<i>Madame Bovary</i>
Darwin:	<i>Origin of Species,* Descent of Man*</i>
Marx:	<i>Capital,* Communist Manifesto, Preface to Critique of Political Economy*</i>
Mendel:	<i>Experiments in Plant Hybridization*</i>
Tolstoi:	<i>War and Peace</i>
Nietzsche:	<i>Birth of Tragedy, Beyond Good and Evil</i>
Dostoevski:	<i>The Possessed</i>
Baudelaire:	<i>Poems*</i>
William James:	<i>Psychology—Briefer Course*</i>
Poincaré:	<i>Science and Hypothesis</i>
Freud:	<i>A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis</i>
Thomas Mann:	<i>Death in Venice</i>
Valéry:	<i>Poems*</i>
Einstein:	<i>The Theory of Relativity</i>

Documents from American History
Charter of the United Nations

CLASSIFICATION, BY YEARS, ACCORDING TO ELECTIVE SUBJECT MATTER

	<i>Literature</i>	<i>Philosophy and Theology</i>	<i>History and Social Science</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Natural Science</i>
First Year	Homer Aeschylus Sophocles Euripides Aristophanes	Plato Aristotle Lucretius Epictetus	Herodotus Thucydides Plutarch	Euclid Nicomachus Ptolemy	Hippocrates Archimedes Harvey
Second Year	Virgil The Bible Dante Chaucer Donne Shakespeare	Plotinus Augustine Anselm Thomas Aquinas Pico della Mirandola Luther Calvin Bacon	Tacitus Dante Machiavelli	Ptolemy Apollonius	Ptolemy Galen Copernicus Gilbert Kepler Lavoisier Huygens
Third Year	Rabelais Cervantes Milton Swift Fielding Voltaire Schiller Goethe Hoelderlin	Montaigne Descartes Pascal Hobbes Spinoza Locke Berkeley Leibniz Hume Kant Lessing	Gibbon Locke Rousseau Adam Smith U. S. Constitution Federalist Papers De Tocqueville Charter of the United Nations	Kepler Descartes Newton	Kepler Galileo Newton Leibniz Mendel
Fourth Year	Racine La Fontaine Goethe Balzac Stendhal Flaubert Tolstoi Dostoevski Baudelaire Valéry Thomas Mann	Hegel Kierkegaard Nietzsche W. James Poincaré	Vico Hegel Marx Documents from American History	Lobachevski	Faraday Darwin Poincaré Freud Einstein

Schedules for the instruction in the language tutorials, mathematics tutorials, and laboratories follow. It should be noted that they are subject to continual revision, correction, and improvement, as teaching experience indicates.

LANGUAGE TUTORIALS—1959-1960

Clock-hours of Classroom Work

	<i>First Year (Greek, English)</i>	<i>Second Year (Greek, English)</i>	<i>Third Year (German)</i>	<i>Fourth Year (French)</i>
<i>Assigned Exercises</i>				
<i>Memorizing paradigms, selections</i>	64 hours Grammar	40 hours Comparative Grammar	36 hours Grammar	27 hours Grammar
<i>Translation and Analysis of texts</i>	52 hours Plato's <i>Meno</i>	32 hours New Testament Poetry	72 hours Lessing Schiller Goethe Hoelderlin Th. Mann	48 hours Racine La Fontaine Pascal Rousseau
<i>Logic</i>		20 hours Formal Logic 8 hours Enthymemic analysis of Greek epigrams		
<i>Practice in analytical commentary</i>	12 hours Translation from selections of Aristotle's <i>Physics</i>	28 hours Donne Shakespeare	20 hours Kant	21 hours Balzac Stendhal Flaubert Baudelaire Valéry
Totals	128 hours	128 hours	128 hours	96 hours

MATHEMATICS TUTORIALS—1959-1960

Clock-hours of Classroom Work

	<i>First Year</i>	<i>Second Year</i>	<i>Third Year</i>	<i>Fourth Year</i>
Plane Geometry	44	...	...	...
Solid Geometry	24	...	...	...
General Theory of Ratio and Proportion	16	...	...	...
Introduction to Number Theory	3	...	...	...
Conic Sections .....	...	44	...	...
Trigonometry	1	4	...	...
Algebra .....	...	40	...	...
Astronomy and Celestial Mechanics	40	40	44	...
Analytic Geometry .....	...	...	36	...
Dynamics .....	...	...	40	...
Calculus with Introduction to Differen- tial Equations .....	...	...	8	60
Non-Euclidean Geometry .....	...	...	...	4
Mathematics of Relativity .....	...	...	...	32
Totals	128	128	128	96

LABORATORY—1959-1960

Clock-Hours of Laboratory Work

	<i>First Year</i>	<i>Second Year</i>	<i>Third Year</i>	<i>Fourth Year</i>
BIOLOGY				
Anatomy and Physiology	56	...	...	...
(Vertebrate)				
Classification	8	...	...	...
Invertebrate Zoology .....	...	...	21	...
Histology .....	...	...	9	...
Embryology .....	...	...	42	...
Genetics .....	...	...	60	...
CHEMISTRY .....	...	96	...	...
PHYSICS				
Measurement	28	...	...	...
Heat	8	...	3	...
Sound	8	...	...	...
Mechanics	20	...	57	...
Optics .....	...	96	...	...
Electricity and Magnetism .....	...	...	...	120
Introduction to Atomic Physics .....	...	...	...	54

NOTE: About one-fourth of the laboratory time is spent in lectures and discussions on assigned reading.

Exercises—1959-1960

FRESHMAN

Biology	Theory of Measurement
The Dissection of the Frog (The Organism as a Whole)	Construction of Plane, Straight Edge, Right Angle, and Ruler
The Digestive System of the Cat (Digestion)	Area and Volume; Fineness of Measurement (Vernier Calipers, Micrometer, Spherometer)
The Lungs and Air Passages of the Cat (Breathing)	Weight
The Excretory System of the Cat (Excretion)	Density and Derived Measurement
The Arteries and Veins of the Cat	Musical Intervals
The Heart and Lungs of the Sheep	Chromatic and Diatonic Scales
The Motion of the Heart and Blood (Transportation)	Errors and Significant Figures
The Skeleton and Muscles of the Frog (Locomotion)	Spirals and Calculating Machines
The Sense Organs (Sensation)	The Law of the Lever (Archimedes)
The Nervous System of the Frog	Hydrostatics (Archimedes)
The Physiology of the Nervous System (Coordination)	The Barometer (Torricelli)
Classification	The Thermometer (Fahrenheit)
	The Calorimeter (Joseph Black)

SOPHOMORE

Chemistry	Optics
The Beginnings of Chemistry	The Velocity and Rectilinear Propagation of Light
Specific Properties: Solubility	Reflection from Plane Mirrors
Change of State and the Caloric and Kinetic Theories of Heat	Refraction
Specific Properties: Boiling Point	Double Refraction in Iceland Spar
Specific Properties: Melting Point	Polarization
A Classification of Compounds	Color
Oxygen	Interference
Acids, Bases, and Salts	The Photoelectric Effect
The Three Laws of Chemical Combination and the Atomic Hypothesis	Mirrors and Lenses
The Law of Definite Proportions	Theory of Perspective
The Law of Reciprocal Proportions	
The Law of Multiple Proportions	
The Kinetic-Molecular Theory and Molecular Structure	
Boyle's Law	
Charles' Law	
Volume Combining Ratios	
Molecular Weight by Vapor Density	
The Molecular Properties of Solutions	
The Molecular Weight of a Solute	
The Periodic Chart of the Elements	
The Theory of Ionization	

JUNIOR

Histology

The Microscope and Its Use
The Cell
Cell Division

Invertebrate Zoology

Phylum Protozoa: Amoeba and Euglena
Phylum Protozoa: Paramecium
Phylum Protozoa: Volvox Series
Phylum Coelenterata: Hydra and Obelia
Phylum Platyhelminthes: Planaria
Phylum Annelida: Earthworm and Clamworm
Phylum Arthropoda: Crayfish

Embryology

The Germ Cells
Cleavage and Blastula
Gastrula
Neurula
The Development of the Chick:
Primitive Streak Embryo
Twenty-four-hour Embryo
Thirty-six-hour Embryo
Forty-eight-hour Embryo
Seventy-two-hour Embryo
Ninety-six-hour Embryo
The Circulatory System of the Dogfish
Shark

Genetics

Two-thirds of the laboratory time is allowed for breeding experiments with the fruit fly. The other third is devoted to an investigation of the Gene Theory of Inheritance in which the following topics are considered:

Mendelian Inheritance: The Monohybrid Cross
Mendelian Inheritance: The Dihybrid and Trihybrid Crosses
Meiosis and Fertilization
The Law of Probability
Sex-related Inheritance
Linkage and Crossing Over
Chromosome Mapping
Genes and Mutation
Polypoidy and Related Phenomena
Chromosomal Aberrations
Genetics and Development
Genetics and Darwin's Theory of Natural Selection

Mechanics

Falling Bodies and Uniformly Accelerated Motion
Newton's Second Law of Motion
Rigid Body Equilibrium for Co-Planar Forces
The Conservation of Momentum and Energy
Hooke's Law
Centripetal Force
Rotation:
The Circular Motion Analogy
The Simple Pendulum
Simple Harmonic Motion and the Spring Pendulum
The Compound Pendulum
The Mechanical Equivalent of Heat
The Motion of a Rolling Body

SENIOR

Electromagnetism

Magnetostatics: the magnetic field, Coulomb's Law, the intensity of the earth's field
Electrostatics: the notion of charge, Coulomb's law, electric potential
Electric Current: the absolute calibration of the ammeter and voltmeter
Ohm's and Kirchhoff's laws
Capacitance and the ratio of the esu to the emu of charge
Electromagnetic Induction: Faraday's law of induction; the generation of alternating current
Alternating Currents: circuits with resistance, capacitance, and inductance
Electromagnetic Waves

Laboratory Projects

Verification of Einstein's Photoelectric equation
Determination of the charge and mass of the electron
Investigation of the spectrum of hydrogen in relation to the Bohr model of the atom
Alpha-particle scattering and the nuclear atom
The statistics of radioactive decay
Fourier analysis of periodic phenomena
Isomerism of organic compounds
Chromatographic studies of amino-acid metabolism
Electromechanical analogies
Interference of radio and light waves

MUSIC PROGRAM—1959-60

Tutorial Materials

Old Hymn tunes
J. S. Bach, Preludes and Fugues from The Well-Tempered Clavichord; two and three part Inventions; B Minor Mass
Chopin, Mazurkas and Polonaises
Beethoven, Piano Sonatas; Bagatelles; 8th Symphony
Schubert, Piano Compositions; Songs
Haydn, String Quartets
Schuetz, St. Matthew Passion
Palestrina, Missa Papae Marcelli
Handel, The Messiah
Gluck, Orpheus
Stravinsky, Symphonie des Psaumes

Chorus

Bach, Chorales; Canons from the 16th and 17th centuries; Byrd, Mass for three voices

Concerts

Juilliard String Quartet: String quartets by Beethoven and Bartok
Adele Addison: Schubert songs and a Bach Cantata (accompanied by a chamber orchestra composed of students and friends of the College)
Leon Fleisher: Sonatas by Beethoven and Schubert
Schütz, St. Matthew Passion, sung by Doda Conrad, Richard Levitt, and the Small Chorus of St. John's

Music Seminars

Sophomores:

Bach, St. Matthew Passion; Gregorian Chant; Verdi, Otello

Juniors:

Bach, Goldberg Variations; Mozart, Don Giovanni; Beethoven, Eighth and Ninth Symphonies

Seniors:

Mozart, Così fan tutte; Wagner, Tristan and Isolde; Stravinsky, Oedipus Rex

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

The Student Polity The Student Polity, originally formed in 1945, is the organ of student government. Its purposes are as follows:

(1) to promote a consciousness in the student body of political and communal responsibilities to both the College and the civic communities,

(2) to discover and submit to the College administration student opinion on all problems common to both the students and the College administration,

(3) to review annually the activities of all student organizations and to grant charters and allocate funds to those organizations whose activities are judged to be consistent with the aims of the College community,

(4) to determine further, jointly with the College administration, the proper delegation of authority in the community.

In June 1960, a new constitution for the Student Polity was adopted, in accordance with which the responsibility for the maintenance of order and for the enforcement of Polity Laws, including the rules governing dormitory residence, was assumed by the Student Polity.

Organization of Activities It is the policy of the College to encourage any spontaneous group activity that shows promise of a contribution to the life of the community. For the most part, such activities are under the general sponsorship of the Student Polity. The administration cooperates in the financing of those activities that require expenditures, and advice is given where it can be helpful to the smooth functioning of the activity.

It is no paradox, in view of the above, to say that the main purpose of extracurricular activities is amusement and relaxation. Students can work in order to play, or they can regard play as a natural component of a graceful, reasonable, and well-rounded human life. Since the things a person enjoys are accurately correlated with that person's character and stage of development, the recreational activities students enjoy are the spontaneous fruit of their increasing knowledge and maturity. Work and play are not set over against each other, so that the work of the curriculum is looked upon as drudgery to be endured until it is possible to get away to the movies. If this should be the case, life would indeed become meaningless and dull, and the hard work of the curriculum would be wasted. Rather, the discovery and choice of certain activities as enjoyable, and the rejection of other forms of recreation as silly or dull, follow as free and natural consequences of the

student's expanding abilities, and must be proportionate to them. Recreational activities have to derive their vitality from these newly developed powers which support them, or else they cease to be enjoyable. Thus recreation and play become an integral part of the student's life in this community.

Student Organizations Some student activities are really an extension of the curriculum, for example, the Bible classes, the Astronomy Club, and the Play-Reading Group.

The *St. John's Collegian* is a student newspaper which reports and comments on the events in the community. The *St. John's Yearbook* is a student-edited yearly publication which in its present form is a magazine whose purpose is to recapitulate, to summarize, and to criticize the academic year.

The King William Players serve as a center for the activities of play production. There is also a Variety Club.

The Film Club presents annually a series of about thirty of the outstanding foreign and domestic film productions in cinema—the "classics" of cinematic art.

The Cotillion Board is the student organization which arranges all college dances.

An artist-in-residence is in charge of a studio on the campus available for students interested in drawing, painting and sculpturing. A Graphic Arts Committee arranges occasional art exhibits.

As a member of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association, the Boat Club engages principally in Tempest class sailing. In addition to operating and maintaining its facilities the Boat Club provides instruction in sailing and boat building.

In order to provide the students an opportunity to exercise their manual skills, the College has established workshops. Here every student wishing to work on some project of his own, small or large, ranging from bookcases to boats, finds all necessary equipment. A trained advisor with the help of student assistants gives him the guidance that he might require.

As supports for an active social life, the College provides a Coffee Shop, a Bookstore, and a Junior Common Room, for the use of the whole college. In addition, there are smaller social rooms in each dormitory unit, equipped with comfortable furniture.

Religious Activities The Charter of 1784 established St. John's College as a non-denominational institution. In its early years, however, there were some ties with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Except for the annual baccalaureate service, the College participates in no formal religious services. Instead, students are

encouraged to attend the churches of their choice in town. There are, however, extracurricular Bible classes conducted weekly by tutors of the College, one in the Old Testament and one in the New Testament.

Athletics Since 1939 athletics at St. John's have been organized on an intramural basis with active participation by more than seventy-five percent of the student body. With the aid of student athletic assistants, the St. John's Director of Athletics conducts a series of individual and team sports throughout the entire year. The athletic facilities, which are open equally to men and women, include a well-equipped gymnasium, large playing fields, tennis courts, and a College boathouse with a number of sailboats. Excellence of performance in a wide variety of sports including sailing, tennis, handball, squash, badminton, boxing, swimming, baseball, basketball, fencing, archery, field hockey, lacrosse, and track is the instructional ideal and is recognized through a number of individual and team awards.

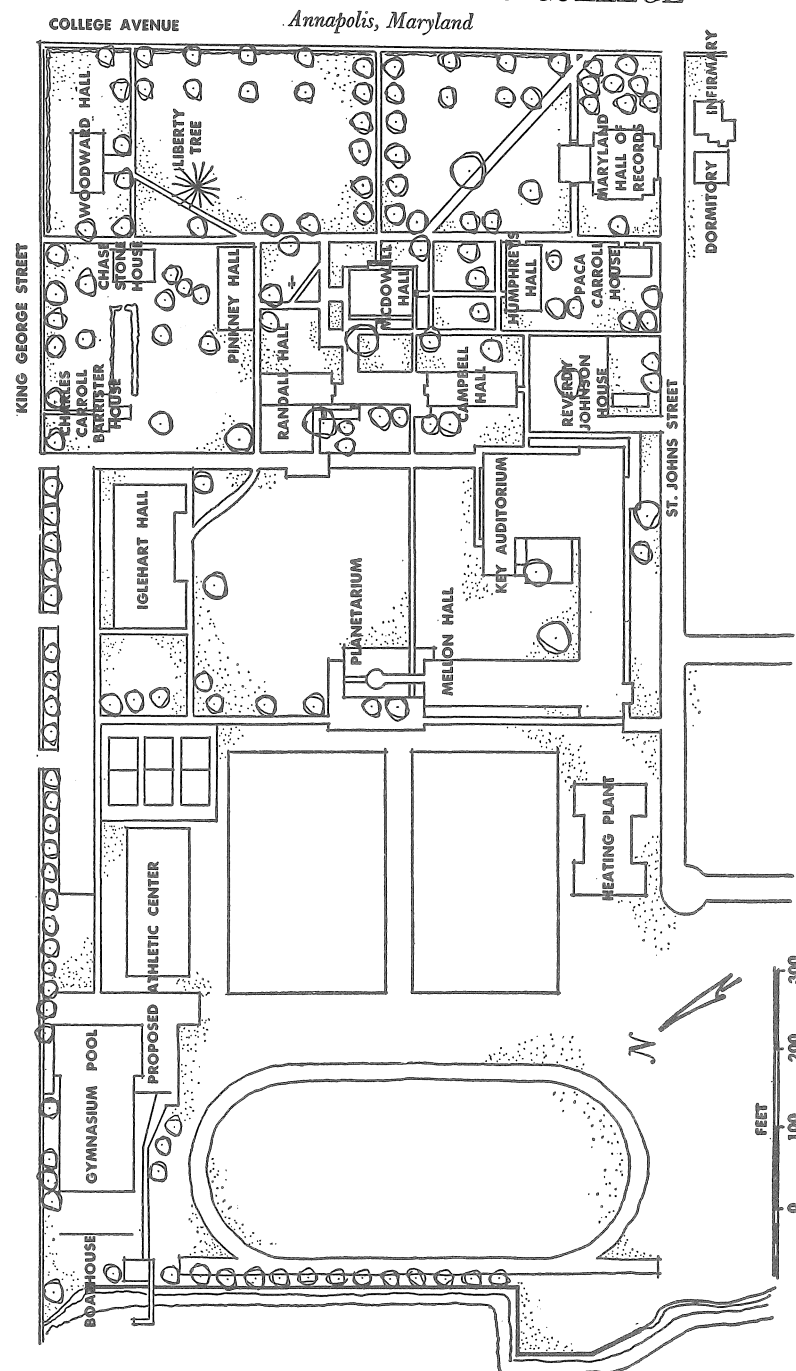
The College recognizes that there may be certain values to be gained from intercollegiate contact, whether on the athletic field or in other activities. At the present time intercollegiate athletic competition extends only to the Boat Club, which is a member of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association. No participation in major sports is envisioned. Future intercollegiate activity in such fields as tennis, basketball, and lacrosse will depend upon the interest of the student body and the decision of the faculty as to the compatibility of the proposed activity with the scholastic requirements of the College's program.

Adult Education The Adult Education Program is for persons who have finished their formal education and are having the varied experience of living and working in society. In the seminars they explore the Great Books of the St. John's Program on a more mature level. Usually adult seminars are held in Annapolis, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C. They are led by faculty members. In addition to the Great Books seminars there are seminars related to special subjects, for example, languages, music, and scientific thought.

In the summer the College offers a Seminar-in-Europe, open to any interested adults from all parts of the country. The European seminar tour extends the exploration of the great books to this type of adult experience. The seminars, led by a St. John's faculty member, are held in the places of origin of the books discussed.

Application for any of the St. John's adult education activities may be made to the Director of Adult Education.

SITE PLAN OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE



RESIDENCE

St. John's College is situated in the seventeenth-century seaport town of Annapolis. Annapolis has a population of about forty thousand people, who are occupied principally with fishing and shipping in the harbor, with the training of midshipmen in the Naval Academy, with governing the State of Maryland from the state government offices, and with the liberal education of young men and women at St. John's College.

The College has seventeen buildings on a tract of thirty-five acres. Seven of these buildings are for student dormitory residence, two being reserved for women.

The dormitories form small integrated communities within the larger college community, helping the incoming student to accept and enforce restraints upon himself and also to make proper use of the help and support that other students can give him in his college life. All unmarried students not living at home are required to live in the College dormitories and to take their meals in the College Dining Hall.

Dormitories Each dormitory room is provided with the necessary furniture, including one or two beds, each with mattress, pillow, pillow cover and bedspread. The rooms usually also contain chests of drawers, book shelves, Venetian blinds or window shades, study tables, chairs, and lamps. Towels, bed linen, and blankets are to be supplied by the student, as are also such decorations as window draperies, rugs, and runners for chests of drawers and tables. (For a modest fee, a private company supplies fresh bed-linen and towels each week to students who choose this service; full particulars will be sent to new students during the summer.) Students should consult their prospective roommates, if any, and their own good taste in planning room decoration. Any major change requires special permission from the college administration.

Room assignment is the responsibility of the two Assistant Deans. New students have rooms assigned to them tentatively as soon as their applications for admission have been accepted. They will receive the keys for their rooms when they arrive on the campus. Returning students should apply for rooms before they leave for the summer vacation. Students who wish to room together should file joint applications.

Rooms in dormitories may not be occupied during vacations.

Rules of Residence The rules governing dormitory residence are laws of the Student Polity, having been enacted in accordance with the Student Polity Constitution and with the advice and consent of the administration. Responsibility for the enforcement of these laws has been delegated by the administration to the Student

Polity. A copy of the Constitution and Laws of the Polity is sent to each student prior to his entrance into the College; and explicit agreement to abide by the laws is a condition of admission to the College community.

The laws now in force are as follows:

All women are required to be in their dormitories by 1:00 a.m. from Monday to Friday morning, and 2:00 a.m. on Saturday and Sunday morning, except Freshman women who must be in by midnight from Sunday to Thursday and 2:00 a.m. on Saturday and Sunday mornings. In the second semester the Freshman curfew shall be extended from midnight to 1:00 a.m. from Monday to Friday mornings.

The Dean of Women has the authority to extend the curfew in individual cases. She has agreed to make a note of infractions and present the Dormitory Delegate with them. The Delegate will then take proper action. When any student leaves the campus over-night, he shall inform the Assistant Dean that he is doing so, and he must leave an address at which he can be reached in case of emergency.

With the exception of the common rooms no man may be in women's dormitories and no woman may be in men's dormitories unless a member of the faculty or the administration is present. This law does not apply to a student's parents.

Men and women are permitted to use the common rooms together in Campbell, Humphreys, and Pinkney between 10:00 a.m. and curfew, and in the other dormitories between 12:30 p.m. and curfew. Subject to future legislation, the second floor of Randall shall be closed to men.

Student's guests are expected to abide by the Polity laws. All students are legally responsible for the conduct of their guests while they are on campus.

No student shall be permitted to have firearms in the dormitory. Firearms shall be kept by the Assistant Deans, and may be applied for to them.

The administration reserves the right to assess damages to any College property. The administration shall present a bill of charges to the Polity for any such damage, and the Polity shall be responsible for collection.

It shall be unlawful for any student to interfere knowingly with the studies or the sleep of any other student.

Property Damage The College provides a housekeeping staff to care for the dormitories. The following are the regulations concerning breakage and damage to College property:

Any damage to College property will be charged to the occupant or occupants of the room or dormitory in which the damage occurs.

Each student must make a deposit of twenty dollars with the Treasurer of the College on registration. Damage to College property will be charged against this deposit according to the student's share of responsibility for the damage. It will be returned at the end of any session, or upon withdrawal or graduation of the student from the College. This deposit is called the caution fee.

The College reserves the right to restore completely, at the expense of the occupant or occupants, any dormitory room and furniture which have been seriously damaged.

The College will not be responsible for loss of or damage to any student property resulting from fire, theft, or any other cause.

In the interest of general health and the well-being of the community, animal pets are not permitted in the dormitories or on the campus.

Dining Hall The College Dining Hall is operated by contract with the Slater System, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It opens for supper on the Thursday evening preceding the beginning of the first semester and on the Sunday evenings at the end of each vacation period. The evening meal will not be served on the day on which a vacation period begins. (See the College Calendar.)

Resident students are required to eat in the Dining Hall unless excused by the Assistant Deans. Exemptions for medical reasons will be granted only upon examination and recommendation by one of the College Physicians.

Infirmiry Service A well-equipped Infirmiry is maintained at the College, under the supervision of three College Physicians and one trained nurse. The Infirmiry makes a daily report to the Dean.

Sick call is held for a half hour each day from Monday through Saturday. The College Nurse is in charge of sick call, and refers students to the College Physicians at their office at 121 Cathedral Street. For students who are so referred and who have paid their regular College fees, the services of the College Physicians are free. Students confined to the Infirmiry will be visited by the College Physicians without charge. Medical services rendered by others than members of the College Infirmiry staff, whether for sickness or for injuries, are not paid for by the College. The cost of x-rays, prescriptions, and special examinations and treatments must be borne by the student.

Health Insurance Student accident and sickness insurance is available at low rates. Information on available policies may be obtained from the College Treasurer.

ADMISSIONS

The purpose of the admissions procedure is to determine whether an applicant has the necessary preparation and ability to do satisfactorily the work of the entire College program. Academic achievement and promise are of first importance, but the Admissions Committee also takes into account all available evidence of maturity, stability, self-discipline, and desire to do intellectual work.

Every applicant should be interviewed, if possible, by the Director of Admissions, or by another member of the Admissions Committee, or by an alumni representative (see inside back cover). Office hours of the Director of Admissions are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Interviews are by appointment.

It should be noted that the College admits only one class each year: new students are enrolled in the fall.

Requirements With the exception mentioned in the next paragraph, an applicant must be a graduate of an accredited secondary school to be eligible for admission. Ordinarily it is expected that he will have followed a college preparatory course and will have taken one and a half years of algebra, one year of geometry, and two years of a foreign language; additional work in mathematics and language study is advised, as well as two or three years of natural sciences. In addition, every applicant must take the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board; must present letters of reference, including one from an officer or teacher in the school last attended; and must be recommended by his school for study at St. John's. In exceptional cases certain of these requirements may be waived.

Occasionally St. John's accepts applicants who are not secondary school graduates. They must be eminently well qualified to profit from the College Program, and, in addition to meeting the above requirements, must be specifically recommended for early entrance. Interviews with members of the Admissions Committee are especially important for such applicants.

Procedure 1. The applicant fills out and sends to the Director of Admissions the preliminary application form on the last page of this catalogue. A non-refundable fee of \$10 must accompany this application.

2. The Director of Admissions sends the applicant a formal and detailed application form, which the applicant fills out and returns.

3. When the formal application is received, the Director of Admissions gathers the applicant's scholastic records and letters of reference. As soon as these documents and the Scholastic Aptitude Test scores are assembled, the application is reviewed by the Admissions Committee, and the applicant is notified at once of his acceptance or rejection.

The process normally takes three to five weeks after the formal application is received.

4. When accepted, the applicant is required to submit a non-refundable deposit of \$100, which is credited to his first year's fees. (Recipients of full Maryland state scholarships are required to submit a deposit of only \$50, which is refunded at registration in September.)

5. An applicant unable to pay the full College fees should submit a Parents' Confidential Statement to the College Scholarship Service; this form may be obtained from guidance counselors or other authorities at secondary schools. The applicant should also request of the Director of Admissions the College's supplement to that form. An application for aid can be acted on by the College at the same time as the application for admission.

6. A physical examination is required of each student before registration. A health certificate form will be sent to the applicant upon approval of the application for admission.

Campus Visits A student considering enrolling at St. John's should make every effort to visit the College. He may have a room in a dormitory and take his meals in the College dining hall without charge. He may attend tutorials, seminars, laboratories, and all other activities of the College, curricular and extracurricular. During the visit he will be interviewed by a member of the Admissions Committee. Since the seminar, which is the core of the Program, meets on Monday and Thursday evenings, one of these evenings should be included in the visit. Inquiries should be addressed to the Director of Admissions.

Transfer Students Students who wish to transfer to St. John's must register as freshmen for the four-year course; no advanced standing is granted for other college credits. This requirement is implicit in the nature of the Program. Every freshman class includes a large number of persons who have had one or more years of study at other colleges.

Scholastic Aptitude Test The Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board is normally given several times a year at convenient places throughout the country, and in foreign countries. Applications to take the test must be addressed three weeks before the date of the test to the College Entrance Examination Board. For testing in the following places, the Board's address is P. O. Box 27896, Los Angeles 27, California: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Hawaii, Mexico, Alberta, British Columbia, Australia, and all Pacific islands including Formosa and Japan. For testing elsewhere, the address is P. O. Box 592, Princeton, New Jersey. The Board will supply each applicant all the information he needs.

FEES

College Finance The actual tuition cost to St. John's College for the education of each student is approximately \$2,600 per year. Ideally, perhaps, a student's fee should equal this figure. However St. John's, like most other independent colleges, recognizes that such fees would be beyond the means of many students. The College relies on endowment income and gifts from individuals and foundations to close the gap between the income from fees and the actual cost of education.

Annual Fees	The annual fees are as follows:	
	1960-1961	1961-1962
Tuition	\$1,250	\$1,450
Room	350	350
Board	500	500
Total	\$2,100	\$2,300

The College reserves the right to adjust these fees upon at least six months' notice. The annual fees are payable in three ways:

1. They may be paid in full at registration in September.
2. They may be paid in installments as follows. During the year 1960-1961, an installment of \$1,200 may be paid in September at registration, and the remaining \$900 at the beginning of the second semester. During the year 1961-1962, an installment of \$1,300 may be paid in September at registration, and the remaining \$1,000 at the beginning of the second semester.
3. The fees may be paid in monthly installments over a one- to seven-year period. Students and parents or guardians who wish to use this method of payment should address inquiries to the Treasurer of the College.

Late Fee A fee of \$5 is charged students who register after the regular registration hours.

Application Fee An application for admission must be accompanied by a fee of \$10, which is not refundable.

Admission Deposit When accepted for admission, a freshman is required to make a non-refundable deposit of \$100. (Recipients of full Maryland state scholarships are an exception. See page 52.)

Caution Fee At registration in September, each student is required to make a deposit of \$20, which is subject to charges for laboratory breakage, damage to College property, and other minor mishaps. If unused it is refunded on request at the end of an academic year or after withdrawal from the College.

Refunds On Fees Current installments of fees for tuition, room and board are not refundable unless a student is drafted or forced to withdraw for medical reasons. If a student has paid his fees in advance for either semester, and withdraws from the College before the semester begins, such advance payment shall be refunded, regardless of the cause of withdrawal. If a student withdraws within the first two weeks of the semester, fees for tuition, room and board are prorated to the date of withdrawal.

The College is not in business and does not regard itself as selling instruction or food or lodging to students. Its fees can best be understood by the student if he regards them as membership dues. These dues help the College to provide, not only instruction, food, and lodging, but also proper medical supervision, athletic facilities, and whatever other conditions it finds best adapted to forward the common learning enterprise.

Payment of Bills Unless otherwise requested, the College presents its bills directly to the student, who assumes responsibility for their prompt payment.

Other Expenses In figuring his budget for the academic year, each student should include additional amounts for books, clothes, laundry, and so forth. The cost of books averages about \$75 a year.

Payment of Fees by Veteran Students For the veteran qualified to receive educational benefits under Public Law 16 (as amended by Public Law 894), the Veterans Administration will pay to the College the tuition fee of the veteran student and charges for books and supplies. The veteran will be directly responsible for payment to the College of the fee for residence, which can also be paid in monthly installments timed to coincide with his monthly subsistence checks.

Veterans qualified to receive educational benefits under Public Law 550 will have to make suitable arrangements with the Treasurer's office for the payment of that part of their fees which is not covered by their veterans' benefits. Under Public Law 550, the Veterans Administration makes payments directly to the veteran at the rate of \$110 per month, if the veteran has no dependents; or at the rate of \$135 per month, if he has one dependent; or at the rate of \$160 per month, if he has more than one dependent. A veteran who contemplates registering at St. John's College under Public Law 550 should file his application with his local Veterans Administration Regional Office before coming to College, so that his program may be approved and benefits begin as of the day he registers at the College. The Regional Office will issue to him a Certificate for Education and Training which has to be presented to the College for the issuance of an Enrollment Certification.

FINANCIAL AID

COLLEGE AID

The College maintains a Student Aid Program in the conviction that serious students should not be kept from admission by inability to pay the full costs of their education. Funds are necessarily limited, but students who can demonstrate their need may be offered assistance by the College.

To receive assistance, a student must be willing to accept employment by the College. Positions available include:

Waiter in dining hall	Assistant in infirmary
Assistant in library	Assistant in gymnasium
Assistant in laboratory	Assistant in bookstore
Assistant in woodwork shop	Mimeograph operator
Secretary or typist	Movie projectionist

No position requires more than 12 hours work each week. The compensation which the student receives for this work is credited to his or her fees. It is not paid directly to the student.

The stipends for the jobs vary in amount, with the maximum being approximately \$500 for the school year. Since, in certain cases, the need will be greater than the student's earnings, the College may make an outright grant in order to bring the total of employment plus grant to the necessary amount. This grant, too, is applied to the student's fees, not paid directly to the student.

To summarize, aid may be offered in one of two ways

- (1) By employment
- (2) By employment plus grant

It is hoped that in the years following their graduation students may be able to refund to the College the amounts that they received as grants.

It must be stressed that the College will reject all applications for aid unless it is clearly demonstrated that other sources are not available. The College has the grave responsibility of administering justly a common financial resource of the community of scholars which the applicant seeks to join. It therefore subjects each case to a thorough investigation. The College is a member of the College Scholarship Service, which is an activity of the College Entrance Examination Board, and requires each applicant for aid to submit through the Service a detailed statement of his family's financial position; this statement becomes a part of the application for aid and helps insure that the amount of each award will be based on need.

New students should apply for aid when they send their applications for admission to the Director of Admissions.

Scholarships and grants are awarded on a yearly basis. They are not credited to the student's account until he has completed the academic work of the semester. Students withdrawing during a semester must reimburse the College for that portion of the grant applicable to the semester in which the withdrawal occurs. Exceptions to this rule will be made where the student withdrawing has been awarded a Maryland State Scholarship, or where the student is drafted or forced to withdraw for medical reasons.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Annapolis Self-Help Scholarships

To be awarded annually to deserving students whose residence is in or near Annapolis, Maryland. Varying in amount from \$200 to \$1,000, depending upon individual financial need, the scholarships may be supplemented by part-time work at the College. These scholarships were established in 1953 by the Trustees of the William H. Labrot Fund of the Endowment Guild of St. Anne's Parish in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

The George M. Austin Memorial Scholarships

To be awarded annually, to one or more students, memorial scholarships in the amount of from \$500 to \$1,500, depending upon individual need. These scholarships are offered through the gift of Mrs. George M. Austin and Dr. George M. Austin, Jr., in memory of George M. Austin, Class of 1908. They are awarded on the basis of character, scholarship and financial need, with preference being given to applicants from the State of Pennsylvania.

The Class of 1898 Scholarships

To be awarded annually to deserving students who need financial assistance. Stipends range in amount from \$250 to \$1,000 each depending upon the need of the applicant. Awards are on a yearly basis with special consideration given to previous holders. Priority is given to students from Harford County, Maryland. The Class of 1898 Scholarship Fund was established by bequest of Charles H. MacNabb, Class of 1898, and his wife, V. Catherine MacNabb, of Cardiff, Md.

Scholarship of the Colonial Dames of America

Applicants for this scholarship are expected to submit evidence that they are of colonial descent and that they themselves revere the ideals and standards of their forebears. Application should be made to the Chairman of the Scholarship Committee of the Colonial Dames of America: Mrs. Samuel W. Lambert, 421 E. 61st Street, New York 21, N. Y.

The Dr. Charles C. Cook Scholarship

To be awarded annually, at the discretion of the Committee on Student Aid, to one or more students presenting outstanding academic and

personal qualifications, the sum of \$1,000, under the provisions of the will of the late Dr. Charles C. Cook. A student receiving the award in any one year will be given preference as to renewal for subsequent academic years.

The Faculty Scholarship

To be awarded annually to a senior, the income from a fund established by the St. John's faculty.

Food Fair Stores Foundation Scholarships

To be awarded annually a scholarship of from \$500 to \$1,000 offered by the Food Fair Stores Foundation. Preference will be given to sons and daughters of employees of Food Fair Stores. If no qualified candidates have presented themselves by June 1 of each year, the scholarship will be made available to a young man or woman with an outstanding high school record who has also been active in extracurricular and community activities. This scholarship is renewable over the four years of a student's course if a satisfactory record is maintained.

Harrison Scholarship Aid

Grants in the amount of from \$100 to \$500 to be awarded annually to one or more "promising students who find themselves in need of partial financial assistance in order to obtain their education." This Scholarship Aid Fund was established by the late John T. Harrison, Class of 1907, and his wife, Gertrude L. Harrison, of Greens Farms, Connecticut.

Hodgson Scholarships

To be awarded annually to one or more students, scholarships in the amount of from \$500 to \$2,100 depending upon individual need. Selection is also based upon character, academic achievement and promise. Preference is given first to applicants from Wicomico County, Maryland, secondly to applicants from the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland, and thirdly to other Maryland applicants. These scholarships were established by Richard H. Hodgson, Class of 1906, and his wife, Catherine A. Hodgson, of Salisbury, Maryland.

The Jeremiah Hughes Scholarship

To be awarded annually to some deserving student, preferably a resident of Annapolis, the sum of \$30 to be applied to the cost of tuition.

The Jesse H. Jones and Mary Gibbs Jones Scholarships

To be awarded annually to young men and women of outstanding ability who need financial aid. Between five and ten scholarships are awarded, ranging in amount from \$250 to \$500 each, depending upon the need of the applicant. Awards are on a yearly basis with special consideration given to previous holders. There are no geographical restrictions.

Maryland State Scholarships

Residents of the several counties of Maryland and the six legislative districts of Baltimore are eligible to take the competitive examinations for scholarships at St. John's College. Twenty-nine of these scholarships pay full fees, including tuition, board, and room; twenty-six pay tuition fees only. They are granted for four years, or in the case of a student already at the College, for the remainder of his course to graduation.

In all counties and legislative districts the competitive examinations are administered by the respective county or city school board, under the auspices of the Maryland State Department of Education, and reports are rendered to the respective Senators who make the formal appointments, except in the cases of Baltimore County and Caroline County, where the reports are rendered to the College, whose Admissions Committee makes the appointments.

Scholarship candidates are urged to determine their eligibility for admission to the College before seeking Senatorial appointment.

The procedure for application, examination, and appointment to State scholarships is as follows:

1. Candidates, who must be residents of the county or district that has an open scholarship, should watch the newspapers for the announcement of the time and place of the examination and apply to the local school board for examination.
2. Candidates should supply to their respective Senators evidence of their good character and financial need.
3. Appointees will be notified of their appointments by the Senator and by the College.

Massachusetts Regional Scholarship

To be awarded annually a scholarship in the amount of \$525. This scholarship is awarded on the basis of character, scholarship, and financial need, with preference being given to applicants from the State of Massachusetts.

The Matthew Fontaine Maury Scholarship

Awarded by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to a student of exceptional character and scholarship and of established Confederate lineage. This scholarship is applied to tuition and residence fees, in accordance with the needs of the student selected, and is awarded at present for four years unless the appointee fails to maintain the required standard in his academic record. Applications should be addressed directly to Mrs. Robert J. Abbott, 2035 E. Lakeshore Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The Philip A. Myers II Scholarship

To be awarded annually, the income from \$28,000, the gift of Philip A. Myers II, Class of 1938, and the bequest of his mother, Mrs. Kate Moore Myers of Ashland, Ohio.

Oklahoma Regional Scholarships

To be awarded annually, to one or more students, scholarships in the amount of from \$500 to \$1,500, depending upon individual need. These scholarships are offered through the generous gift of Eugene B. Adkins, Class of 1953. Should there be no qualified applicants from Oklahoma, the scholarships may be awarded to students from elsewhere in the Southwest.

The Clifton C. Roehle Scholarship

To be awarded in tuition, the income from \$6,000, the bequest of Mrs. Anna M. D. Roehle, in memory of her son, Clifton C. Roehle.

The Friedrich Jonathan von Schwerdtner Scholarship

To be awarded in tuition, to some deserving student, the income from the bequest offered annually under the will of the late Friedrich Jonathan von Schwerdtner, in memory of his son, Friedrich.

The Clarence Stryker Memorial Scholarship

To be awarded annually, the income from \$6,775, a memorial fund established by former students and friends of Clarence Stryker, a member of the Faculty of St. John's College from 1902 to 1955. The Scholarship is awarded each year to a student who could not continue his education without financial help.

STUDENT LOANS

The George Friedland Loan Fund

Through the generous gift of the George Friedland Foundation of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the George Friedland Loan Fund was established at St. John's College in 1954. Students may arrange to borrow up to \$250 in any one academic year, as far as funds may be available. Loans are without interest, except in the case of default. They are repayable according to a definite schedule of payments, commencing with the first salaried position which the individual obtains after leaving St. John's College or a graduate or professional school. Preference is given to upper-classmen in order of seniority.

John David Pyle Memorial Loan Fund

The family and friends of John David Pyle, Class of 1962, established the John David Pyle Memorial Loan Fund in 1960. Students may arrange to borrow up to \$250 in any one academic year as far as funds may be available. Preference shall be given to seniors and juniors. Repayment of loans is made according to a schedule commencing with the first salaried position held by the individual after leaving St. John's College or after completing a graduate or professional school.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR ST. JOHN'S STUDENTS

Scholarships in Engineering

Three scholarships in engineering are offered at the Johns Hopkins University to Maryland graduates of St. John's College.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

St. John's College is a small liberal arts college located at Annapolis, Maryland. Founded originally as King William's School in 1696, it lays claim to being the third oldest college in the United States. It is non-denominational and maintains no graduate or professional schools. Since 1951 it has been co-educational.

1696

King William's School, one of the first public schools on the American Continent, founded in accordance with the following Petitionary Act of the General Assembly of colonial Maryland:

A Petitionary act for free-schools. Lib. LL. No. 2, fol. 115

Dread Sovereign . . .

Being excited by his present Excellency, *Francis Nicholson, Esq.*; your Majesty's Governor of this your Province, his Zeal for your Majesty's Service, pious Endeavors and generous Offers for the Propagation of Christianity and good Learning, herein we become humble Suitors to your most sacred Majesty, to extend your Royal Grace and Favour to us your Majesty's Subjects of this Province, represented in this your Majesty's General Assembly thereof, THAT IT MAY BE ENACTED.

II. AND MAY IT BE ENACTED, *by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice, prayer and consent of this present General Assembly, and the authority of the same,* That for the propagation of the gospel, and the education of the youth of this province in good letters and manners, that a certain place or places, for a free-school, or place of study of Latin, Greek, writing, and the like, consisting on one master, one usher, and one writing-master, or scribe, to a school, and one hundred scholars, more or less, according to the ability of the said free-school, may be made, erected, founded, propagated and established under your royal patronage. And that the most reverend father in God, Thomas, by Divine Providence lord-archbishop of Canterbury, primate and metropolitan of all England, may be chancellor of the said school; and that, to perpetuate the memory of your majesty, it may be called King William's School, and managed by certain trustees, nominated, and appointed by your sacred majesty.

Laws of Maryland, Session of July 1-10, 1696.

1776

According to tradition King William's School was used as a gunshop during the Revolutionary War.

1784

St. John's College chartered by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland:

WHEREAS, Institutions for the liberal education of youth in the principles of virtue, knowledge and useful literature are of the highest benefit to society, in order to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men for discharging the various offices and duties of life, both civil and religious, with usefulness and reputation, and such institutions of learning have accordingly been promoted and encouraged by the wisest and best regulated States:

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a college or general seminary of learning, by the name of Saint John's, be established on the said Western Shore, upon the following fundamental and inviolable principles, namely: first, said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honors of the college, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or without their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend; nor shall preference be given in the choice of a principal, vice-principal, or other professor, master, or tutor, in the said college, on account of his particular religious profession, having regard solely to his moral character and literary abilities, and other necessary qualifications to fill the place for which he shall be chosen. . . .

The petition for this Charter was signed by William Paca* and others.

The original Board of Visitors and Governors was as follows:

William West, D. D.	John Thomas	Clement Hill
Thomas J. Claggett, D.D.	Thomas Stone*	Richard Sprigg
Nicholas Carroll	Alexander Hanson	Charles Carroll
John H. Stone	Thomas Jennings	of Carrollton*
William Beanes	James Brice	Jeremiah T. Chase
Richard Ridgely	John Allen Thomas	Charles Wallace
Samuel Chase*	Gustavus R. Brown	John Carroll, D.D.
	Edward Gantt	

First Principal of St. John's College, Dr. John McDowell.

* Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

1786

The property, funds, masters, and students of King William's School conveyed by an Act of the General Assembly to St. John's College.

Reverend Ralph Higginbotham, Master of King William's School, became Vice Principal of St. John's College.

Two members of the Board of Visitors and Governors of King William's School became Visitors and Governors of St. John's College.

1791

George Washington visits St. John's College.

To the Faculty of St. John's College:

Gentlemen:

The satisfaction which I have derived from my visit to your infant seminary is expressed with much pleasure, and my wishes for its progress to perfection are proffered with sincere regard.

The very promising appearance of its infancy must flatter all its friends (with whom I entreat you to class me), with the hope of an early and at the same time mature manhood.

You will do justice to the sentiments which your kind regard toward me inspires, by believing that I reciprocate the good wishes contained in your address, and I sincerely hope the excellence of your seminary will be manifested in the morals and science of the youths who are favored with your care.

Annapolis, April 17, 1791.

George Washington.

1796

Graduation of Francis Scott Key, District Attorney of the United States; author of The Star-Spangled Banner.

1798

Matriculation of George Washington Parke Custis, step-grandson of George Washington. (Fairfax and Lawrence Washington, nephews of George Washington, were also students at the College.)

1835

Curriculum during the Principalship of the Reverend Hector Humphreys.

First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Greek	Greek	Greek	Latin
Xenophon	Homer	Minor Poets	Horace
Herodotus	Hesiod	Latin	Natural
Thucydides	Tragedies	Tacitus	Philosophy
Lysias	Latin	Mathematics	Logic
Demosthenes	Juvenal	Applications of	Astronomy
Isocrates	Cicero	Trigonometry	Geology
Plato	Mathematics	Conic Sections	Civil
Latin	Plane Geometry	Chemistry	Engineering
Livy	Solid Geometry	Natural Philosophy	American
Horace	Logarithms	Elements of	History
Virgil	Trigonometry	Criticism	Political
Mathematics			Economy
Algebra			Natural
			Theology

English Composition and Declamation in all four years.
Modern Languages by special arrangement in addition.

1868

Curriculum during Principalship of James C. Welling.

First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Greek	Greek	Greek	Greek
Homer	Xenophon	Plato	Plato
Herodotus	Plato	Aeschylus	Aristotle
Latin	Euripides	Thucydides	Aristophanes
Virgil	Lucian	Sophocles	Demosthenes
Cicero	Latin	Latin	Latin
Livy	Horace	Cicero	Tacitus
Horace	Cicero	Juvenal	Lucretius
Mathematics	Terence	Plautus	Persius
Algebra	Mathematics	English	Quintilian
Geometry	Logarithms	Shakespeare	English
English	Trigonometry	Spenser	Authors of 13th,
19th Century	Solid Geometry	Taylor	14th and 15th
Literature	English	Hooker	Centuries
	Shakespeare	Milton	Mathematics
	18th Century	Mathematics	Analytic
	Literature	Theory of	Geometry
		Equations	Calculus
		Analytic	Mechanics
		Geometry	Natural
		Descriptive	Philosophy
		Geometry	Astronomy
		Use of	Logic
		Instruments	Evidence of
		Natural	Christianity
		Philosophy	
		Chemistry	
		Historical	
		Methods	

Also in the fourth year, lectures in Philosophy and Social Science on: Plato, Aristotle, Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, Vico, Descartes, Bacon, Bossuet, Pascal, Paley, Locke, Spinoza, Montesquieu, Kant, De Tocqueville, Adam Smith, Fichte, Hegel, Buckle, Lecky, Malthus, Mill, Butler.

1886-1923

Presidency of Thomas Fell. A curriculum of Block Electives and Military Training.

1. Classical Course leading to the B.A. Degree.
2. Latin Scientific Course leading to the B.L. Degree.
3. Scientific Course leading to the B.S. Degree.
4. Mechanical Engineering Course leading to the M.E. Degree.

1923-1937

Period of Progressive Studies under the Open Elective System.

1937

Restoration of the traditional program of Liberal Arts.

1951

Introduction of co-education.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARTICLES ON THE
ST. JOHN'S PROGRAM

- ADLER, MORTIMER J.: "The Crisis in Contemporary Education," *The Social Frontier*, February, 1939.
- ANONYMOUS: "St. John's College, Annapolis; Liberal Studies Redefined," *The Times* (London), *Educational Supplement*, July 28, 1950.
- BARR, STRINGFELLOW: "Back to Fundamentals in Education," *Talks*, October, 1937. Reported from an address given over the Columbia Broadcasting System.
- : "A College Rebels," *The Key Reporter*, Autumn, 1938.
- : "The St. John's Program," *The Virginia Spectator*, December, 1938.
- : "John Doe Goes to St. John's," *Progressive Education*, January, 1939.
- : "The Art of Liberation," *Free America*, September and October, 1939.
- : "Towards a Disciplined Mind," Address, *Proceedings of the Head Mistresses Association of the East*, November 10-11, 1939.
- : "The War and the Colleges," Two Radio Addresses, May, 1942.
- : "The Education of Freeman," *The New Republic*, August 31, 1942.
- : "Suspending Education," Address, Columbia Broadcasting System, February 4, 1943.
- : "The College of the Future," *New York Times*, May 9, 1943; *Magazine Digest*, November, 1943.
- : "The Future of the American College," *London Economist*, July 3, 1943; *American Survey*, July 3, 1944.
- : "The St. John's Program," *Encyclopedia of Modern Education*, The Philosophical Library, Inc., 1943.
- BINDER, GERHART: "Ein amerikanisches College sucht lebendige Tradition," *Die Schulwarte*, Stuttgart, November, 1952.
- BREADY, JAMES H.: "St. John's Academic Revolution," *The Baltimore Sun*, April 11, 12, 13, 1949.
- BUCHANAN, SCOTT: "A Crisis in Liberal Education," *The Amherst Graduates' Quarterly*, February, 1938.
- : "Back to First Principles," *Survey Graphic*, October, 1939; *How We Can Be Taught to Think*, Farrar & Rinehart, 1940.
- BULL, GEORGE, S. J.: "St. John's Experiment to Reclaim a Lost Heritage," *America*, April 23, 1938.
- CAMP, LEO LEONARD: "St. John's, Annapolis—After Five Years of Operation," *The Commonwealth*, October 22, 1943.
- : "Liberal Arts for Catholics," *The Commonwealth*, April 14, 1944.
- : "Education for Freedom, Inc.," *The Commonwealth*, May 25, 1945.
- CLEVELAND, RICHARD F.: "The St. John's College Program," *The Daily Record*, Baltimore, March 23, 1938.
- DEWEY, JOHN: "Challenge to Liberal Thought," *Fortune*, August, 1944.
- FISCHL, HANS: "Ein kühner Weg zu humanistischer Bildung," *Erziehung und Unterricht*, Vienna, September, 1951.
- HOOKE, SIDNEY: "Ballyhoo at St. John's": Part I, "Education in Retreat," and Part II, "The 'Great Books' and Progressive Teaching," *The New Leader*, May 27 and June 3, 1944.

- KIEFFER, JOHN S.: "The Classical Revival at St. John's," *The Classical Journal*, December, 1939.
- : "The Humanities in the St. John's Program," *The Humanities in General Education*. Edited by E. J. McGrath.
- LIFE MAGAZINE: "The Classics—At St. John's They Come into Their Own Once More," February 5, 1940.
- LIPPMANN, WALTER: "The St. John's Program," *The New York Herald Tribune*, December 27, 1938.
- : "Crisis and Reform in Education," *The New York Herald Tribune*, February 13, 1943.
- ROBERT W. LOWE: "La crise de l'enseignement aux Etats-Unis et ses remèdes," *Revue de la Franco-Ancienne*, Décembre, 1957.
- LYND, HELEN MERRELL: "Conflict in Education," *New Republic*, May 22, 1944.
- MARTIN, W. A. P.: "The Revival of Learning," *The Commonweal*, December 31, 1937.
- MAYER, MILTON S.: "Socrates Crosses the Delaware—St. John's College and the Great Books," *Harpers Magazine*, June, 1939.
- MEIKLEJOHN, ALEXANDER: "A Reply to Mr. Dewey," *Fortune Magazine*, January, 1945.
- MYERS, ALONZO, ed.: "St. John's College: A Critical Appraisal," *The Journal of Educational Sociology*, November, 1944.
- NELSON, CHARLES A.: "The Liberal Arts in Management," *Harvard Business Review*, May-June issue, 1958.
- PRICE, JAMES HARRY: "Click and Pick vs. the Atlantic," *The Churchman*, Christmas, 1942.
- PRINGLE, HENRY F.: "College With an Idea," *The Saturday Evening Post*, October 14, 1944.
- ROSS, RALPH GILBERT: "Great Books and the Art of Reading," *American Association of University Professors Bulletin*, Winter, 1948.
- RUDY, S. WILLIS: "The 'Revolution' in American Higher Education—1865-1900," *The Harvard Educational Review*, XXI, 3, Summer, 1951.
- SCHMIDT, ADOLPH W.: "Medicine and the Liberal Arts," *Journal of Medical Education*, April, 1957.
- SCOFIELD, RICHARD: "The Habit of Reading Good Books," *Association of American Colleges Bulletin*, XLII, 3, October, 1956.
- SLOANE, EUGENE H.: "The St. John's Program," *Teacher Education Quarterly*, Spring, 1950.
- TALIAFERRO, R. CATESBY: "Concerning the New Program at St. John's," *The Maryland Club Woman*, February, 1938.
- THEODORE, BROTHUR: "Mr. Camp on St. John's," *The Commonweal*, October 5, 1945.
- VAN DOREN, MARK: "Education by Books," *The Nation*, December 6, 1933.
- WARREN, CONSTANCE: "Liberal Education in the Post-War World," *Journal of the American Association of University Women*, Spring, 1944.
- WEIGLE, RICHARD D.: "Record of St. John's Graduates, 1937-1952," *School and Society*, July, 1952.
- : "St. John's College, Annapolis, Pilot College in Liberal Arts Education," *Newcomen Address*, 1953.
- : "Practical Education," *Association of American Colleges Bulletin*, XL, 5, December, 1954.
- : "The Classics, the Liberal Arts and the Market Place," *Association of American Colleges Bulletin*, XLI, 4, December, 1955.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS

- Charter of the College, December, 1951.
- Polity of the College, September, 1950; May, 1955; July, 1960.
- Reports of the President, 1939, 1940, 1942, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960.
- Statements of Educational Policy and Program, 1950-52, 1958.
- Bulletin of St. John's College, a quarterly publication.
- The St. John's Program—A Self-study Report, 1955.
- Inaugural Proceedings, December, 1950.
- Commencement Address by the President, June, 1949.
- Commencement Address by the Rev. J. Winfree Smith, Tutor, June, 1951.
- Portrait of a Faculty, 1958.

BOOKS ABOUT LIBERAL AND ILIBERAL EDUCATION

- ADLER, MORTIMER J.: *How to Read a Book—or the Art of Getting a Liberal Education*, Simon & Schuster, 1940. A book expounding the techniques by which adult groups or individuals can come to terms with the great books.
- ADLER, MORTIMER J., AND MILTON MAYER: *The Revolution in Education*, The University of Chicago Press, 1958.
- AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION: *Classics of the Western World*, with forewords by John Erskine and Everett Dean Martin. One of the book lists out of which the St. John's program grew, this pamphlet contains valuable secondary bibliographical material. It was first published in 1927 by the American Library Association for the use of adult classes. 1944.
- BARZUN, JACQUES: *Teacher in America*, Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1945.
- BESTOR, E. ARTHUR: *Educational Wastelands*, The University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1953.
- ERSKINE, JOHN: *My Life as a Teacher*, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1948.
- FITZPATRICK, EDWARD A.: *Great Books—Panacea or What?*, Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, 1952.
- HUTCHINS, ROBERT M.: *Education for Freedom*, Louisiana State University Press, 1943.
- : *The Conflict in Education in a Democratic Society*, Harper & Brothers, 1953.
- MARITAIN, JACQUES: *Education at the Crossroads*, Yale University Press, 1943.
- MEIKLEJOHN, ALEXANDER: *Education Between Two Worlds*, Harper & Brothers, 1942.
- MERCIER, LOUIS J. A.: *American Humanism and the New Age*, Bruce Publishing Co., 1948.
- NEATBY, HILDA: *So Little for the Mind*, Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd., Toronto, 1953.
- : *A Temperate Dispute*, Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd., Toronto, 1954.
- RICHARDS, I. A.: *How to Read a Page*, W. W. Norton, 1942. Still more detailed techniques of reading.
- VAN DOREN, MARK: *Liberal Education*, Henry Holt & Co., 1943.

BOARD OF VISITORS AND GOVERNORS

Officers

Chairman.....	RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, Lawyer 10 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland
Vice Chairman.....	BROMWELL AULT, Vice President Interchemical Corporation, New York City
Secretary.....	DR. THOMAS B. TURNER, Dean Medical Faculty, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Term Expiring 1960

WILLIAM B. ATHEY.....	President Hopper, Polk and Purnell, Inc., Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM LENTZ.....	Lawyer Title Building, Baltimore, Md.

Term Expiring 1961

BROMWELL AULT.....	Vice President Interchemical Corporation, New York City
WALTER S. BAIRD.....	Physicist Baird-Atomic, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts
RICHARD F. CLEVELAND.....	Lawyer 10 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
PETER DONCHIAN.....	Educational Consultant P. O. Box 125, Chappaqua, New York
WALTER F. EVERS.....	Management Consultant Robert Heller & Associates, Cleveland, Ohio
DR. JOHN H. FISCHER.....	Dean, Teachers College Columbia University, New York City
CHARLES A. NELSON.....	Management Consultant Nelson Associates, White Plains, New York
DR. THOMAS B. TURNER.....	Dean of the Medical Faculty The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Term Expiring 1962

THE REVEREND CHARLES EDWARD BERGER.....	Rector All Saints Church, Chevy Chase, Maryland
---	--

R. PENFIELD BROWN.....	Vice President Chemical Bank New York Trust, New York City
EDWARD J. DWYER.....	President Electric Storage Battery Company, Philadelphia, Penn.
RICHARD HERMAN HODGSON.....	Salisbury, Maryland
MRS. HARRY R. SLACK, JR.....	8 Bishop's Road, Baltimore, Md.
MRS. MILLARD E. TYDINGS.....	Oakington, Havre de Grace, Md.
DR. J. OGLE WARFIELD.....	Physician Washington, D. C.
CHARLES R. ZIMMERMAN.....	Vice President Bethlehem Steel Company-Supply Division, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Term Expiring 1963

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE.....	President Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Va.
ROBERT OTIS JONES.....	Retired Banker Wyman Park Apartments, Baltimore, Md.
ADOLPH W. SCHMIDT.....	Vice President T. Mellon and Sons, Pittsburgh, Penna.
JOSEPH M. SCRIBNER.....	Singer, Deane and Scribner Union Trust Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Members Ex Officio

The President of the College
The Dean of the College
The Governor of Maryland
The President of the Senate
The Speaker of the House of Delegates

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

President

RICHARD DANIEL WEIGLE, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., LL.D. 12 McDowell Hall

Dean

CURTIS A. WILSON, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. 13 McDowell Hall

Vice-President and Treasurer

ARLAND F. CHRIST-JANER, B.A., B.D., J.D. West Pinkney Hall

Assistant Deans

BARBARA H. LEONARD, B.A., M.S., Ph.D. 14 McDowell Hall

WILLIAM KYLE SMITH, B.S., Th.B. 14 McDowell Hall

Registrar

MIRIAM STRANGE, B.A. 11 McDowell Hall

Director of Admissions and Placement

JAMES M. TOLBERT, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. Charles Carroll Barrister House

Librarian

CHARLOTTE FLETCHER, B.A., B.S. Woodward Hall

Artist in Residence

GEORGE L. K. MORRIS, B.A. Key Memorial Hall

Director of Athletics

BRYCE DUVAL JACOBSEN, B.A. Iglehart Hall

Alumni Secretary

JAMES A. BALDWIN, JR., B.A. East Pinkney Hall

College Physicians

FRANK M. SHIPLEY, B.A., M.D. 121 Cathedral St.

JOHN L. HEDEMAN, B.A., M.D. 121 Cathedral St.

RICHARD N. PEELER, B.A., M.D. 121 Cathedral St.

College Nurse

LOUISE E. YOUNG, R.N. Infirmary

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds

MARION E. CATTERTON. Heating Plant

FACULTY

President

RICHARD DANIEL WEIGLE. 212 Norwood Road, Wardour

B.A., 1931; M.A., 1937; Ph.D., 1939, Yale University; LL.D., 1957, Washington College, 1958, LaSalle College, 1960, Wabash College; Instructor, Yali Union Middle School, Changsha, China, 1931-33; Executive Secretary, Yale-in-China Association, 1934-38; Instructor in History, International Relations, and Economics, Carleton College, 1939-42; Active duty with the Army Air Force, 1942-45; Documents Officer, Far Eastern Commission, and Executive Officer, Office of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, 1945-49; President, St. John's College, 1949-; Chairman, Commission on Liberal Education, Association of American Colleges, 1955-1957; Maryland Permanent Advisory Commission on Higher Education, 1957-; Board of Education of Anne Arundel County, Member, 1951-, President, 1958-.

Dean

CURTIS A. WILSON. 209 Claude Street

B.A., University of California at Los Angeles, 1945; M.A., 1947; Ph.D., 1952, Columbia University; Fulbright Fellow, 1950-51; Tutor, St. John's College, 1948-50, 1951-; Dean, St. John's College, 1958-.

Tutors

FORD KEELER BROWN. 243 King George St.

A.B., University of Washington, 1920; D.Phil., Oxford University, 1926; Assistant in English, 1919-20; Assistant Professor of English, 1923-25, University of Washington; Associate Professor of English, St. John's College, 1925-29; Professor of English, St. John's College, 1929-39; Active duty with the United States Navy, 1942-45; Tutor, St. John's College, 1939-; Addison E. Mullikin Tutorship, 1959-.

RICHARD SCOFIELD. 58 State Circle

B.A., 1919; M.A., 1920, University of California; B.A., 1924; M.A., 1949, Oxford University; Assistant in English, University of California, 1919-20; Commission for the Relief of Belgium Exchange Fellow, Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1920-21; Rhodes Scholar, Oxford University, 1921-24; Instructor in English, New York University, 1925-27; Associate Professor of Art and English, St. John's College, 1927-39; Board of Visitors and Governors, 1943-53; Visiting Associate Professor of History and Humanities, College, University of Chicago, 1948-49; Tutor, St. John's College, 1939-; Addison E. Mullikin Tutorship, 1959-.

JOHN SPANGLER KIEFFER. 2 Cumberland Court

A.B., Harvard College, 1927; A.M., Harvard University, 1929; Master in French and English, Litchfield (Connecticut) School, 1927-28; Instructor in Classical Languages, 1929-34, Assistant Professor of Classical Languages, St. John's College, 1934-39; Board of Visitors and Governors, 1943-51; Acting President, 1947; President, 1947-49; Tutor, St. John's College, 1939-; Director of Adult Education, 1951-57; Addison E. Mullikin Tutorship, 1959-.

- JACOB KLEIN.....101 Market Street
Friedrichs Realgymnasium, Berlin, 1917; Ph.D., University of Marburg-Lahn, 1922; Research Work, University of Berlin and University of Marburg, 1924-33; Visiting Lecturer, University of Prague, 1934-35; Fellow of the Mendelssohn Stiftung zur Foerderung der Geisteswissenschaften, 1935-37; Tutor, St. John's College, 1938-; Dean, St. John's College, 1949-58; Addison E. Mullikin Tutorship, 1959-.
- JOSEPH WINFREE SMITH, JR.....6 Cumberland Court
B.A., 1934; M.A., 1935, University of Virginia; B.D., 1938, Virginia Theological Seminary; Ph.D., 1948, University of Virginia; Student at the Institut Catholique de Paris, 1951-52; Deacon-in-charge, 1938-39, Rector, 1939-41, St. Paul's Church, Ivy Depot, Virginia; Tutor, St. John's College, 1941-; Assistant Dean, 1947; Addison E. Mullikin Tutorship, 1959-.
- WILLIAM KYLE SMITH.....20 Murray Avenue
B.S., University of Virginia, 1921; Th.B., Princeton Theological Seminary, 1924; Instructor in Spanish and Portuguese, University of Virginia, 1919-21; Instructor in Spanish, Princeton University, 1921-22; Pastor for Presbyterian Students, University of Virginia, 1924-30; Secretary, University of Virginia Christian Association, 1930-42; Instructor in Bible Literature, University of Virginia, 1933-42; Tutor and Assistant Dean, St. John's College, 1942-46; Tutor, St. John's College, 1946-51; Tutor and Assistant Dean, St. John's College, 1951-; Addison E. Mullikin Tutorship, 1959-.
- SIMON KAPLAN.....80 Conduit Street
Graduate, Real-School in Libau, Russia, 1912; Institute of Technology, Darmstadt, and University of Heidelberg, 1912-14; University of Lenin-grad, 1921-23; University of Jena, 1924-27, Ph.D., 1927; Fellow of the Hermann Cohen Foundation, Berlin, 1928-31; Research Studies, University of Paris, 1934-36; Tutor, St. John's College, 1943-.
- LUKE HARVEY POE, JR.....139 Market Street
B.S. (Mathematics), 1938; LL.B., 1941, University of Virginia; D.Phil., Oxford University, 1957; Practice of law, Cravath, Swaine, & Moore, New York, N. Y., 1941-42; Active duty with the United States Navy, 1942-46; Tutor, St. John's College, 1946-; Assistant Dean, 1947-49; Rhodes Scholar, Christ Church, Oxford, 1950-54.
- ROBERT S. BART.....254 King George Street
B.A., Harvard College, 1940; M.A. St. John's College, 1957; Sheldon Travelling Fellow, Harvard University, 1940-41; Tutor, St. John's College, 1946-.
- WILLIAM A. DARKEY, JR.....147 Sumner Road
B.A., St. John's College, 1942; M.A., Columbia University, 1949; Tutor, St. John's College, 1942-46; Active duty with the United States Army, 1946-47; Tutor, St. John's College, 1949-.
- HUGH P. McGRATH.....Box 355, Route 4
B.A., University of Liverpool, 1934; Diploma in Education, University of Liverpool, 1935; Language Instructor, London County Council and Language studies at Universities of Liverpool, London, Paris, Dijon, 1936-40; Armed Forces, 1940-46; Language Instructor, London County Council, 1946-47; Tutor, St. John's College, 1948-.

- A. LEONARD SLAFKOSKY.....10 Monticello Avenue
B.A., St. John's College, 1943; Ph.L., 1948; Ph.D., 1954, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q., Canada; Active duty with the United States Marine Corps, 1943-46; Researcher and Course Specialist, U. S. Marine Corps Institute, 1954-56; Director of Athletics, St. John's College, 1948-56; Tutor, St. John's College, 1948- (Leave of Absence, April, 1957-).
- VICTOR ZUCKERKANDL.....7 Cumberland Court
Conductor of Opera and Symphony Concerts in Germany and Austria, 1920-27; Ph.D., University of Vienna, 1927; Music Critic, Berlin and Vienna, 1928-38; Lecturer in Music, Wellesley College, 1940-42; defense worker, 1942-44; grant-in-aid, American Philosophical Society, 1945-46; Lecturer, New School for Social Research, New York, 1946-49; Fellowship, The Bollingen Foundation, 1946-48, 1952-53; Tutor, St. John's College, 1948- (Sabbatical Leave, 1960-61.)
- WILEY W. CRAWFORD.....Box 389, Route 4
B.A., 1925; M.A., 1928, University of Missouri; Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1934; University of Missouri Scholar, Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., 1925; Research Assistant in Zoology, Woods Hole, Mass., 1926; Gregory Fellow in Zoology, University of Missouri, 1926-27; Teaching Fellow in Zoology, University of Missouri, 1927-28; Assistant Professor of Zoology, Wabash College, 1928-32; Chairman, Department of Biology, Blackburn College, 1934-46; Chairman, Department of Biology, University of Dubuque, 1946-47; Professor of Biology, Evansville College, 1947-50; Tutor, St. John's College, 1950-; Arthur de Talma Valk Tutorship, 1959- (Sabbatical Leave, 1960-61.)
- BARBARA HOPKINS LEONARD.....Campbell Hall
B.A., Oberlin College, 1937; M.S., 1941; Ph.D., 1948, The University of Rochester; Assistant in Zoology, Oberlin College, 1936-38; Oberlin College Scholar, Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., 1937; Histological Technician, Department of Pathology, Yale Medical School, 1938-39; Graduate Scholar in Biology, 1940-41; Graduate Teaching Assistant in Biology, 1941-44, The University of Rochester; Visiting Lecturer in Zoology, Oberlin College, 1944-45; Instructor in Zoology, Smith College, 1945-51; Smith College Scholar, Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., 1949; Tutor and Assistant Dean, St. John's College, 1951-.
- DOUGLAS ALLANBROOK.....51 Franklin Street
Boston University, 1938; Brown University, 1939-41; University of Florence, 1946; B.A., Harvard College, 1948; Active duty with the United States Army, 1942-45; Traveling Fellow, Harvard University, 1948-50; Pupil of Nadia Boulanger, Paris, 1948-50; Fulbright Fellow in Italy—Conservatorio San Pietro a Majella, Pupil of Rugiero Gerlin in Harpsichord and Early Keyboard Music, 1950-52; Tutor, St. John's College, 1952-; Teacher of Composition and Theory, Peabody Conservatory, 1955-57.
- IOLA R. SCOFIELD.....58 State Circle
B.A., 1917; M.A., 1919, University of California; Instructor in English, 1917-21; Assistant in Philosophy, 1921-24, University of California; Instructor in English, New York University, 1925-27; Tutor, Liberal Arts Program for Adults, University College, University of Chicago, 1947-51; Adult Education, St. John's College, Washington Public Library, Graduate School, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1941-47, 1951-54; Tutor, St. John's College, 1954-.

CLARENCE J. KRAMER.....146 Charles Street
B.A., St. John's College, 1949; M.A., Marlboro College, 1950; Tutor, St. John's College, 1954-.

ARLAND F. CHRIST-JANER.....Pendennis Mt.
B.A., Carleton College, 1943; B.D., Yale Divinity School, 1949; J.D., University of Chicago Law School, 1952; U. S. Air Force, 1943-46; Head Resident, University of Chicago Housing System, 1950-52; Assistant to the President, Lake Erie College, 1952-53; Assistant to the President, St. John's College, 1953-54; Treasurer and Assistant to the President, Tutor, St. John's College, 1954-.

JAMES M. TOLBERT.....119 Lafayette Street
B.A., 1935; M.A., 1937, Emory University; Ph.D., University of Texas, 1950; Teaching Fellow in English, Emory University, 1935-36; Teaching Fellow in English, University of Texas, 1938-42; Instructor in English, Tulane University, 1942; Military Service, 1942-46; Instructor in English, University of Texas, 1946-50; Teaching Intern, St. John's College, 1953-55; Tutor and Director of Admissions, St. John's College, 1955-.

THOMAS KING SIMPSON.....3 Randall Court
B.A., St. John's College, 1950; M.A. in Teaching, Wesleyan University, 1955; Instructor, American University at Cairo, Cairo, Egypt, 1950-53; Teaching Intern, St. John's College, 1955-56; Tutor, St. John's College, 1956-.

CHARLES G. BELL.....3 Shipwright Harbor
B.S., University of Virginia, 1936; Rhodes Scholar, Oxford University, B.A. (M.A.), 1938, B. Litt. 1939; Instructor and Assistant Professor of English, 1940-45, Wartime Assistant in Physics, 1945, Iowa State College; Research Assistant in Physics, Princeton University, 1945; Assistant Professor of English, Princeton University, 1945-49; Rockefeller Grant for study in Europe, 1948; Assistant Professor of Humanities, University of Chicago (College), 1949-56; Guest Professor, University of Frankfurt, 1952; Ford Fellow, 1952-53; Guest Professor and Director of the Honors Program, University of Puerto Rico (at Mayaguez), 1955-56; Tutor, St. John's College, 1956-; Director of Adult Education, 1957-58. (Leave of Absence, 1960-61.)

MICHAEL OSSORGIN.....9 Mayo Avenue, Bay Ridge
Lycée Russe, Paris, 1938; Conservatoire Russe à Paris, 1932-35, 1942-44; B.D., Institut de Théologie Orthodoxe, Paris, 1942; Instructor in Music, Institut de Théologie Orthodoxe, Paris, 1944-46; Instructor in Theology, St. Tikhon's Seminary, Pennsylvania, 1947; Secretary of the Orthodox Diocese in Alaska, 1948-49; Teacher of Music, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, 1950-56; Tutor, St. John's College, 1956-.

DUNCAN J. McDONALD.....42 State Circle
B.Sc., McGill University, 1940; M.A., Harvard University, 1942; Meteorologist, R.A.F. Transport Command, 1942-45; Rhodes Scholar, Merton College, 1945-48; Instructor, Dartmouth College and Dartmouth Medical School, 1948-51; Geneticist, Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, Hiroshima, Japan, 1951-54; Desert Locust Control Organization, East Africa, 1954-57; Tutor, St. John's College, 1957-.

EVA T. H. BRANN

B.A., Brooklyn College, 1950; M.A., 1951; Ph.D., 1956, Yale University; Fellow of the American Numismatic Society, Summer, 1952; Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1952-53; member of the staff of the American Agora Excavations at Athens as Sibley Fellow of Phi Beta Kappa; Instructor in Archaeology, Stanford University, 1956-57; Tutor, St. John's College, 1957-.

EDWARD GRANT SPARROW, JR.....214 King George Street
B.A., Harvard College, 1951; LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1954; M.A., Teachers College, Columbia University, 1957; Tutor, St. John's College, 1957-.

DONALD WILLIAM ROGERS

B.S., Northwestern University, 1941; M.A., 1943; Ph.D., 1951, Yale University; Master, Loomis Institute, 1943-45; Teacher, Luzerne Public High School, 1945-46; Instructor in Philosophy and Education, Colgate University, 1946-48; Instructor in Philosophy, Emory University, 1948-49; Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Emory University, 1949-51; Training Specialist in Engineering, Lockheed Aircraft, 1952-53; Assistant Professor of Philosophy, University of Massachusetts, February 1954-June 1958; Visiting Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Mt. Holyoke College, 1955-58; Tutor, St. John's College, 1958-.

SAMUEL EMMONS BROWN, JR.....702 Melrose Street
Harvard College, 1936-37; Diploma, Black Mountain College, 1945; M.A., Indiana University, 1956; private tutoring, 1946-48; Director of Music, Windsor Mountain School, 1948-49; Director of Music, Verde Valley School, 1950-53; Graduate Assistant in Music History and Literature, Indiana University, 1953-55; Part-time Teacher, Indiana University, 1956-57; Tutor, St. John's College, 1958-.

EARL BENNETTE HENSON, JR.....6 Randall Court
St. John's College, 1942-43; 1946-47; B.S., Marshall College, 1949; M.S., University of West Virginia, 1950; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1954; Instructor in Physiology, University of West Virginia, 1949-50; Teaching and research assistantship in Limnology, Cornell University, 1951-54; Instructor in Biology, Baldwin-Wallace University, 1954-56; Assistant Professor of Zoology, University of Maryland, 1956-58; Tutor, St. John's College, 1958-.

BRYCE DUVAL JACOBSEN.....67 Conduit Street
B.A., St. John's College, 1942; Farmer, 1944-57; Tutor and Director of Athletics, St. John's College, 1958-.

MALCOLM S. BROWN.....118 Charles Street
Haverford College, 1949-51; B.A., Amherst College, 1953; M.A., Columbia University, 1956; Tutor, St. John's College, 1958-.

EDWARD MALCOLM WYATT

B.A., 1953; M.A., 1956, University of Virginia; Instructor in Mathematics, University of Virginia, 1955-58; Tutor, St. John's College, 1958-.

THOMAS J. SLAKEY

B.A., St. Mary's College, California, 1952; M.A. Université Laval, Quebec, 1953; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1960; United States Army, 1953-55; Assistant in Philosophy, Cornell University, 1955-58; Tutor, St. John's College, 1959-.

ROBERT B. WILLIAMSON

B.A., 1954; M.A., 1957, University of Virginia; Instructor in Philosophy, University of Virginia, 1959-60; Tutor, St. John's College, 1960-.

LAURENCE BERNIS

B.A., 1950; Ph.D., 1957, University of Chicago; Lecturer in the Liberal Arts, Basic Program of Liberal Education for Adults, University of Chicago, 1956-59; Tutor, St. John's College, 1960-.

PAUL LAMBERT PRIEST

B.A., 1952, Harvard University; Instructor in Music, University of Virginia, 1958; Instructor in Language and Literature, North Carolina College, 1958-59; Instructor in French and English, University of North Carolina, 1959-60; Tutor, St. John's College, 1960-.

ROBERT EUGENE SKEELE

B.A., Ohio State University, 1949; B.D., Yale Divinity School, 1953; Assistant Minister at the Colonial Church of Edina, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1953-56; Minister, First Congregational Church of Alexandria, Minnesota, 1956-60; Tutor, St. John's College, 1960-.

BEATE RUHM VON OPPEN

B.A., 1939, Birmingham University; Librarian, Barber Institute of Fine Art, University of Birmingham, 1939-43; British Foreign Office, 1943-51; Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1952-56; Research Staff, Nuffield College, Oxford, 1956-58; Microfilming Project of the Committee for the Study of War Documents of the American Historical Association, 1959-60; Tutor, St. John's College, 1960-.

ALVIN N. MAIN

B.A., University of California at Santa Barbara, 1954; United States Navy, 1940-52, retired with rank of Lieutenant Commander; Teaching Assistant, University of California at Los Angeles, 1955-56; Instructor, University of California at Santa Barbara, 1957-58, 1959-60; Tutor, St. John's College, 1960-.

HENRY NATHAN

B.A., Columbia University, 1955; M.A., Harvard University, 1957; Instructor in literature and philosophy of language, San Francisco State College, 1956-57; Instructor in English, Tufts University, 1958-60; Tutor, St. John's College, 1960-.

Honorary Fellows

PAUL MELLON

B.A., 1929, Yale University; B.A., 1931; M.A., 1938, Cambridge University.

MARK VAN DOREN

B.A., 1914; M.A., 1915; Litt.D., 1958, University of Illinois; Ph.D., 1920, Columbia University; Litt.D., 1944, Bowdoin College; L.H.D., 1957, Adelphi College.

Tutor Emeritus

GEORGE ALTHOFF BINGLEY, B.A., M.A. Baltimore, Maryland

REGISTER OF STUDENTS

1958-1960

A

Rafael Abramovitz, '62 Baltimore
Mark Arthur Adler, '61 San Francisco, California
Harvey George Alexander, III, '62 Baltimore
David Jeremy Allen, '60 Bennington, Vermont
Patricia Anne Allen, '60 Baltimore
Stephen Olney Almy, '61 Chevy Chase

B

Eugene Cutler Bailey, '63 Catonsville
Kathryn Joan Baldry, '63 Coral Gables, Florida
Mary Wrenn Ballard, '62 Monkton
Susanne Armstrong Ballard, '63 New Orleans, Louisiana
Sotirios Angel Barber, '63 Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina
Noel Dodson Barrett, '63 Mount Vernon, Virginia
Annetta Fannie Barron, '61 Baltimore
John Louis Bastone, '62 New York, New York
Betty Joan Beck, '60 Cumberland
Robert Douglas Bendall, '61 Baltimore
Armin Julius Bendiner, '61 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
David William Benfield, '62 Savannah, Georgia
Boyce Bennett, '63 San Francisco, California
Johan Tophelius Benson, '62 New York, New York
Charles Bentley, '62 Sandy, Utah
Pauline van de Riviere Bijl, '62 Greenville, Mississippi
Mary Margaret Bittner, '59 Cheltenham, Pennsylvania
Cynthia Anna Bledsoe, '61 Hartville, Ohio
Robert Henry Boatman, '63 Grapevine, Texas
John Jermain Bodine, '63 West Palm Beach, Florida
Sheldon Boilen, '59 New York, New York
Eugene John Brady, '63 New York, New York
George Edward Drullard Brady, '62 Buffalo, New York
Henry Desidor Braun, '59 Webster Groves, Missouri
Donna Carolyn Braunat, '61 Washington, D. C.
Jerry Jerome Brenning, '62 New York, New York
Marilyn Joan Brinfield, '61 Baltimore
Francis Calvert Brooke, III, '62 Chevy Chase
John Townsend Broomhall, '59 Chestertown
James Ronald Broschart, '62 Towanda, Pennsylvania
Carolyn Mae Brower, '63 Spencerport, New York
Margaret Louise Brown, '61 Henniker, New Hampshire
David Brutz, '63 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Harry Raymond Bryant, III, '63 Washington, D. C.
Kenneth William Butler, Jr., '61 Madera, California

C

Richard Sewell Cahall, '59 Jessup
Stephen Michael Cantor, '63 New York, New York
Margaret Birnie Capron, '62 Washington, D. C.
Amy Louise Carle, '59 Falls Church, Virginia
Anne Cartwright, '63 Ogden, Utah
David Tai-Wai Chang, '60 Kowloon, Hong Kong
John Parker Chatfield, '62 Annapolis
Jane Elizabeth Churchman, '61 Easton, Pennsylvania
Barbara Fay Clark, '63 Severn
Nancy Heywood Clark, '62 Wilmington, Delaware
Nancy Jane Clark, '61 Severn
Wendy McGovern Clark, '63 Seattle, Washington
Susan Elizabeth Cliver, '62 Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Paul Coleman Cochran, '63 Rockport, Texas
David Ronald Cohen, '59 Baltimore
Jonathan Cohen, '62 Larchmont, New York
William Cohen, '63 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Charles Landon Scott Cooke, '62.....Upperco
Robert Alan Cooper, '63.....Merrick, New York
Daniel Hugh Cosgrove, '62.....Bayonne, New Jersey
Girard William Costello, Jr., '60.....Baltimore
Robert Graves Cozzolino, '63.....Orange, Connecticut
Leo Joseph Atkinson Craig, '62.....Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania
Stephen McCloy Crews, '63.....Port Washington, New York
Hugh Mercer Curtler, Jr., '59.....Annapolis

D

Ann Elizabeth Davidson, '62.....Clarksburg
Ellen Nancy Davis, '60.....Baltimore
Elton Ray Davis, Jr., '62.....Adams, Wisconsin
Natalie Joyce Davis, '62.....Cleveland, Ohio
William Merritt Davis, '63.....Holden, Massachusetts
Irving Meade Day, 3rd, '62.....Greenwich, Connecticut
Mary Anne DeCamillis, '59.....Meerut, India
Veer Ernest Devalal, '62.....Long Beach, California
Daniel Trent Devereaux, '63.....West Newton, Massachusetts
Stefan Sebastian Dobert, '62.....West Newton, Massachusetts
Richard Senekerim Dohanian, '60.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Alan Harvey Dorfman, '63.....Forest Hills, New York
Richard Allen Duhan, '63.....Forest Hills, New York

E

Nicolas Horlin Ekstrom, '61.....New York, New York
Michael Herman Elias, '62.....Woodbourne, New York
David Norman Evanier, '62.....Jackson Heights, New York
Leonce Gautreaux Evans, '61.....Los Alamos, New Mexico

F

Thomas Christopher Fallon, Jr., '62.....Hicksville, New York
Joseph Wendell Fastner, Jr., '60.....Baltimore
George Bruce Feld, '63.....Scarsdale, New York
Linda Ferguson, '61.....Swarthmore, Pennsylvania
Elaine Fidel, '63.....Forest Hills, New York
Barry Leonard Fisher, '62.....New York, New York
Louis Jacob Fisher, '63.....Pylesville
Maria Flaschberger, '62.....Post Hermagor, Kaernten, Austria
Rowland Winslow Floyd, '62.....Huntsville, Texas
Hugh Quin Foreman, '62.....New York, New York
James William Forrester, '62.....Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Helen Charlotte Fosberg, '63.....Falls Church, Virginia
Georgianne Freeman, '62.....Houston, Texas
Samuel Richard Freis, '62.....Silver Spring
Steven Edward Frieder, '60.....New York, New York
Claudia Jane Fruit, '63.....Falls Church, Virginia

G

Wendy Sara Gailmor, '63.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Robert Warner Garland, '62.....Baltimore
Patience Anne Garretson, '59.....Park Forest, Illinois
Frederick Andreus Gautesen, '63.....Wilton, New Hampshire
Edward Lee Gelblum, '60.....Annapolis
Daniel Edward Gere, '63.....Ithaca, New York
Abigail Glankoff, '63.....Scarsdale, New York
Michael Warren Gold, '61.....Lynbrook, New York
Marcia Leah Goldberg, '61.....Baltimore
Alan Michael Goldstein, '63.....Hollywood, Florida
Harvey Morton Goldstein, '59.....Latrobe, Pennsylvania
Martha Goldstein, '61.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Miriam Beth Golub, '63.....Roslyn Heights, New York
Leonard Charles Gore, '61.....Baltimore
John Edward Gorecki, '60.....Tulsa, Oklahoma
James Alan Grafstein, '62.....New York, New York
Ross Lee Graham, '63.....Tucson, Arizona
Mary Grant, '62.....Denver, Colorado
Edward Childs Green, '62.....Centreville
James Marion Green, Jr., '60.....Baltimore
Joel Ben Greenberg, '62.....Baltimore
Virginia Snell Griffing, '62.....Columbus, Ohio
Anthony Peter Gungura, '62.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

H

Michael Coffin Currier Haley, '61.....Los Alamos, New Mexico
Michael William Ham, '61.....Phoenix, Arizona
Ernest Career Hammond, Jr., '62.....Baltimore
William Allan Helliwell, '62.....Spokane, Washington
Darrell Luther Henry, '61.....Cumberland
Marcia Edwina Herman, '63.....Birmingham, Alabama
Michael Waldo Hernandez, '61.....Long Branch, New Jersey
Gary Allen Hetrick, '63.....Accident
Anthony Higgins, Jr., '62.....Newark, Delaware
Justina Jane Hildebrand, '62.....Lewisburg, Pennsylvania
Julia Anne Hinebaugh, '61.....Fairmont, West Virginia
Frank Hoback, III, '60.....Annapolis
Marta Jane Hoekstra, '62.....Chevy Chase
Richard Rehder Hollomon, '63.....Harrisonburg, Virginia
Mary Elizabeth Horton, '61.....Marietta, Georgia
James Ashley Houck, '63.....Indianapolis, Indiana
Frank Dixon Howden, Jr., '62.....Savannah, Georgia
Nancy Fay Hubbard, '61.....Deerfield, Massachusetts
Margaret Wyeth Hutchens, '63.....Bridgeport, Connecticut
Jerry Matthew Hynson, '59.....Baltimore

I

Roberta Lee Irwin, '63.....Erie, Pennsylvania

J

John Radcliffe Jacobson, '60.....West Allis, Wisconsin
Carole Anne Johnson, '63.....Redstone Arsenal, Alabama
Frederick Robert Johnston, '63.....Chevy Chase
Veronica Louise Johnston, '63.....Bellevue, Washington
David Clifford Jones, '59.....Austin, Texas
George Beecher Jones, III, '61.....Millington

K

Jonathan Yale Kaplan, '61.....New York, New York
Tina Baron Kaplan, '62.....Brooklyn, New York
George Philip Kell, '61.....Baltimore
Cinda Jane Kelly, '62.....New York, New York
David Nesbitt Kelsey, '61.....Gaithersburg
Eric Melvin Kennell, '63.....Venice, California
Miles Lionel Kierson, '63.....Baltimore
Carl Henry King, '62.....Ithaca, New York
Charlotte Faye King, '59.....New York, New York
Ruth Davenport King, '62.....Alliance, Ohio
William Ellsworth Kline, '61.....Annapolis
William James Klug, III, '62.....Cranbury, New Jersey
Evelyn Virginia Kneeland, '62.....Baltimore
Judith Lynne Knerr, '63.....New York, New York
John Clayton Kohl, Jr., '61.....Ann Arbor, Michigan
Lynn Frew Kopke, '63.....Oakland, California
Oliver Marc Korshin, '63.....Whitestone, New York
David Karl Krecke, '61.....Dearborn, Michigan
Lewis Steven Kreger, '61.....Norfolk, Virginia
S. David Krimsins, '63.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
George Owen Kunkle, Jr., '62.....Leavenworth, Kansas

L

Robert Stuart Landau, '63.....Cleveland, Ohio
Grace Louise Prevost Lane, '59.....Catonsville
John Joseph Giles Lane, Jr., '60.....Westminster
Samuel Bruce Lansky, '62.....Scarsdale, New York
Marshall Lasky, '61.....San Francisco, California
Edward Gibbons Leffingwell, '63.....Sharpsville, Pennsylvania
Frank Marco Leonard, Jr., '63.....New York, New York
Steven Arnold Lerner, '59.....Baltimore
David Saul Levine, '63.....Teaneck, New Jersey
Judith Mary Levine, '62.....Flushing, New York
Miriam Ruth Levine, '63.....Rowayton, Connecticut
Rosalie Bernice Levine, '60.....Brooklyn, New York
Ronald Melvyn Levy, '63.....Buffalo, New York

Elwood Brien Lewis, '62.....Washington, D. C.
 Robert Emil Leyendecker, '63.....Little Neck, New York
 Robert Arthur Licht, '62.....Jamaica, New York
 Barbara Lind, '63.....Chevy Chase
 Paul Joseph Lloyd, '63.....Brookfield, Missouri
 Sheila Joy Locke, '63.....Bridgeton, New Jersey
 Nancy MacDonald Lofton, '62.....Carmel, California
 Ellen Martina Luff, '61.....Gambrells

M

Ian Ross MacFarlane, Jr., '63.....Baltimore
 Sheila Kendall McCabe, '62.....Washington, D. C.
 Linda McConnell, '61.....St. Louis, Missouri
 Robert Lawrence McCormick, '62.....Detroit, Michigan
 Mary Frances McCutchan, '63.....Annapolis
 John Edward McDevitt, III, '60.....Columbus, Ohio
 Robert William McEnroe, '59.....Long Island City, New York
 Ronald Charles McGuirk, '60.....Green Haven
 Don Clyann McQuoid, '61.....Millersville
 Virginia Lee Magboo, '63.....Baltimore
 Peter Tod Mallery, '61.....Wausau, Wisconsin
 John Comès Maloney, '60.....Washington, D. C.
 David Alan Marks, '62.....Chicago, Illinois
 Felicia Janney Mather, '63.....Moylan, Pennsylvania
 Stephen Matlin, '63.....New York, New York
 Marvin Van-Johnson Matthews, '62.....Baltimore
 Edward Leonard Mattison, '62.....Brooklyn, New York
 Michael Nicholas Mavris, '61.....Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
 Nana Louise May, '61.....Manassas, Virginia
 Amanda Louise Mayer, '61.....Chicago, Illinois
 Michael Kolya Mechau, '59.....Redstone, Colorado
 Fowler Noel Meriam, '62.....West Chicago, Illinois
 Harvey Meyers, '62.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Anthony Dawson Miller, '61.....Los Angeles, California
 Elin Miller, '62.....Arlington, Virginia
 John Franklin Miller, '62.....Hagerstown
 Elliott Hain Mini, '60.....Coronado, California
 Oscar Molinari-Herrera, '63.....New York, New York
 Edmund Marsh Monberg, '63.....Washington, D. C.
 Johnnie Lois Moon, '63.....Mobile, Alabama
 Judith Anita Morganstern, '61.....Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 John David Morris, '61.....Baltimore
 Stephen Morrow, '61.....Katonah, New York
 Michael Paul Moyer, '63.....Collingdale, Pennsylvania
 Frank Brush Murray, '60.....Boardman, Ohio
 Mary Abigail Myers, '62.....Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 Sally Ellene Myers, '63.....Long Island City, New York

N

Peter Nabokoff, '62.....Annapolis
 Henry Nadler, '59.....New York, New York
 Alexa Elisabeth Nadosy, '61.....Southampton, New York

O

James Morrow Otis, '63.....Muirkirk

P

Donna Alice Parmelee, '63.....Haddam, Connecticut
 Thomas Parran, Jr., '59.....Baltimore
 John Richard Pekkanen, '61.....Old Lyme, Connecticut
 Abby Laura Perelman, '60.....New York, New York
 Judith Christine Phillips, '62.....Hazleton, Pennsylvania
 John Dudley Plummer, Jr., '63.....Chesterstown
 Walter Francis Pope, '61.....Colorado Springs, Colorado
 Temple Gibson Porter, '62.....Baltimore
 Neil Charles Potash, '62.....Silver Spring
 John Walker Poundstone, '62.....Lexington, Kentucky
 Sarah Laetitia Pratt, '62.....Ithaca, New York
 Elizabeth Prince Prewitt, '63.....St. Louis, Missouri
 John David Pyle, '62.....Cheshire, Connecticut

R

Sara Merle Rackmales, '62.....Baltimore
 Peter J. Rasmussen, '62.....Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania
 Allen Hoch Reid, '62.....Rochdale, Massachusetts
 Alexander Ricca, '63.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Peter Milton Rice, '59.....Chagrin Falls, Ohio
 Sarah Ellen Robinson, '61.....Schenectady, New York
 George J. Roetter, '61.....Brooklyn, New York
 Eyvind Carl Ronquist, '61.....Chicago, Illinois
 Elliott Allen Rosenberg, '63.....Tyaskin
 Paul Leonard Rosenberg, '61.....Kew Gardens, New York
 David Paul Rosenfield, '62.....Atlantic City, New Jersey
 Leon Ernest Rottner, '63.....Huntington, New York
 Peter Joseph Ruel, '60.....Milwaukee, Wisconsin
 Madeline Rui, '63.....Forest Hills, New York
 John William Rump, '63.....New Lebanon Center, New York
 Owen Barkclay Runner, '63.....West Tisbury, Massachusetts
 Douglas Eber Ruud, '62.....Moorhead, Minnesota
 Mary Louise Ryce, '61.....Waldorf

S

Christ Sagos, '59.....Baltimore
 William Randall Salisbury, '62.....Maplewood, New Jersey
 Vernon Patrick Sandall, '63.....Fortuna, California
 Katherine Linnea Sauer, '60.....Silver Spring
 Diana Mitchell Saunders, '62.....Miami, Florida
 Anne Vinson Savely, '62.....Annapolis
 Robert Harry Schacter, '63.....Indianapolis, Indiana
 Martin Nelson Schenck, '63.....North East
 Peter Benjamin Schenck, '59.....North East
 Howard Phillip Schiff, '62.....Union, New Jersey
 David Richard Schiller, '62.....Charlton, Massachusetts
 Judith Kenin Schloss, '61.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Stephanie Leslie Schmitt, '62.....Winnetka, Illinois
 Victor Louis Schwartz, '61.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 William James Schweidel, '63.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Brian Ethan Schwimmer, '63.....Pearl River, New York
 William George Sebourg, '60.....Westminster
 Phyllis Gail Evans Seitz, '62.....Annapolis
 Raymond Carlton Seitz, '62.....Annapolis
 Norbert Leonard Settle, '61.....Phoenix, Arizona
 William Douglas Shafer, '62.....Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey
 Devi Kantilal Shah, '62.....Bombay, India
 J. David Shapiro, '61.....Newton Centre, Massachusetts
 Lynne Dallas Sharp, '63.....White Hall
 Harrison Jack Sheppard, '61.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Daniel Sherman, '63.....Flushing, New York
 Ann DeWitt Shuman, '63.....Annapolis
 Thomas Leib Sigman, '59.....Appleton, Wisconsin
 Peter Eugene Silitch, '63.....New York, New York
 Ronald Silver, '63.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Ezra Par Smith, '60.....Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
 Stephen Sohmer, '62.....New York, New York
 Eric John Solibakke, '61.....Annapolis
 Deborah Ridgely Sollers, '63.....Easton
 Greg John Somerville, '63.....New York, New York
 Helen Jo Sommavilla, '62.....Morgantown, West Virginia
 Jed Roose Stampleman, '63.....New Rochelle, New York
 Andrew David Steiner, '63.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Joseph Walter Sterling, Jr., '63.....Norfolk, Virginia
 Theodore Barnes Stinchecum, '62.....Baltimore
 Diana Patricia Stone, '62.....San Mateo, California
 Mary Elizabeth Storm, '62.....Frederick
 Kendon Lee Stubbs, '60.....Alexandria, Virginia
 Holt Victor Surbert, '61.....Annapolis
 Evadene Laurel Swanson, '63.....Ithaca, New York
 Jonathan Singleton Copley Sweet, '59.....Mount Carmel, Connecticut

T

Robert Keith Thomas, '63.....Lawton, Oklahoma
 David Charles Thompson, '62.....Inglewood, California
 Kenneth Herman Thompson, Jr., '60.....Berea, Kentucky
 Carol Phillips Tilles, '59.....Baltimore
 William Robert Tilles, '59.....Baltimore

Patricia Ann Townsend, '60.....	Brooklyn, New York
Michael Vickers Townsell, '61.....	Chicago, Illinois
David Michael Trusty, '63.....	Kansas City, Missouri
Ying Chuen Tsien, '63.....	Kowloon, Hong Kong
Michael Douglas Tucker, '63.....	East Hampton, Connecticut
Margery Kerr Turkin, '63.....	Forest Hills, New York

V

Lenke Elizabeth Victorisz, '62.....	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Walter George Voigt, '61.....	Towson

W

Robert Sparrow Walmsley, '62.....	New York, New York
Jack Ward, '63.....	Balmain, New York
Winifred Anne Webb, '63.....	Arlington, Virginia
Edward Christian Webby, '63.....	Wollaston, Massachusetts
Robert John Wekselblatt, '63.....	Rockville Centre, New York
Peter Babin Wendel, '63.....	Belleville, New Jersey
Josephine Alma West, '63.....	Los Gatos, California
Richard Woody West, '61.....	Washington, D. C.
Carol Ann Whitlock, '63.....	Sparta, New Jersey
Augustine Stephen Wiest, III, '63.....	Baltimore
Alice Laidlaw Williams, '62.....	Carmel, California
Jonathan George Richard Willis, '62.....	Hebron
Douglas Read Wilson, '63.....	Darien, Connecticut
Ann Clark Wisotzki, '63.....	Pikesville
Charles Leonard Wolberg, '60.....	Chicago, Illinois
Beverly Carol Wood, '63.....	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Sherina Alfreda Wood, '63.....	New York, New York
Sarah Ann Wright, '62.....	Versailles, Kentucky

INDEX

Absence, excuses for.....	33	Dining Hall.....	50
Academic order.....	27 ff	Discipline.....	6, 33
Academic standing.....	32	"Don Rags".....	31, 32
Accreditation.....	34	Dormitories.....	48
Activities, extracurricular.....	44	Dramatics.....	45
Astronomy Club.....	45	Enabling Examinations.....	31
Athletics.....	46	Oral.....	32
Bible Classes.....	45	Preliminary.....	31
Dance.....	45	Engineering Scholarships.....	60
Dramatics.....	45	English.....	13ff, 33, 39
Film.....	45	Entrance Examinations.....	51, 53
Fine Arts.....	45	Essays.....	16, 31
Publications.....	45	Examinations—	
Religious.....	45	Enabling Oral.....	32
Sailing.....	45f	Oral.....	31, 32
Workshop.....	45	Preliminary Enabling.....	31
Administration.....	70	Psychological.....	51, 53
Admission.....	51f	Reading Knowledge.....	16, 32
Advanced standing.....	52	State Scholarship.....	58
Application.....	51f	Excuses, for absence.....	33
Procedure.....	51f	Expenses.....	53
Requirements.....	51	Extracurricular activities.....	44ff
Adult Education.....	46		
Aid, student.....	55f	Faculty.....	27ff
Alumni Representatives.....	Inside Back Cover	Author-teachers.....	6f
Application for—		List.....	71ff
Admission.....	51f	Research.....	27ff
Grants.....	55	Study Group.....	28
Rooms.....	48	Fees—	
Scholarships.....	56ff	Admission.....	53
Student Aid.....	55	Annual.....	53
Articles, magazine, on St. John's.....	65f	Application.....	51, 53
Arts—		Caution.....	49, 53
Fine.....	10, 45	Deferred payment of.....	53
Liberal.....	51f	Examination.....	53
Astronomy.....	17, 33	Late registration.....	53
Athletics.....	46	Payments of.....	54
Attendance, class.....	33	Refunds on.....	54
Bible Classes.....	45	Residence.....	53
Bibliography.....	65f	Tuition.....	53
Biology.....	21, 23, 40, 41f	Financial Aid.....	53f
Board of Visitors and Governors.....	68f	Fine Arts.....	10, 45
Boat Club.....	45	Foreign language—	
Books, list of Great.....	36f	Admission requirements.....	51
By subject matter.....	38	See Greek, French, German	
By years.....	38	French.....	15, 39
Books about liberal and illiberal education.....	67	German.....	15, 39
Bulletins.....	67	Grades.....	31, 32
Campus.....	47	Graduate Schools, preparation for.....	34f
Caution Fee.....	49, 53	Great Books.....	7, 36ff
Charter of the College.....	4, 61, 62	Greek.....	14f, 39
of King William School.....	61	History—	
Chemistry.....	21, 22, 40, 41	In the St. John's Program.....	10, 12f
Classics.....	7	Of College.....	61ff
Co-education.....	35, 61, 64	Housing.....	48f
Coffee Shop.....	45	Infirmary Service.....	50
College finance.....	53	Instruction Committee.....	24
Collegian.....	45	Instruction Methods.....	9, 13, 20f, 24
Concerts.....	24, 25f, 43	King William's School.....	61, 62f
Credits—		Laboratory.....	19ff
For entrance to graduate schools.....	33ff	Clock-hours.....	40
Semester hours.....	33	Exercises.....	41ff
Transfer of.....	52	Languages—	
Curriculum.....	9ff	Admission Requirements.....	51
St. John's 1835.....	63	Clock-hours of classroom work in.....	39
St. John's 1868.....	64	Reasons for instruction in.....	13ff
St. John's 1886-1923.....	64	Tutorials.....	13ff
St. John's 1923-1937.....	64		
Degree—			
Of Bachelor of Arts.....	33ff		
Of Master of Arts.....	35		
Requirements.....	31, 32		

Lectures, formal.....	24ff	Languages, for degree.....	16, 32
Liberal Arts.....	5ff	Mathematics, for admission.....	51
Liberal Education.....	4ff	Residence.....	48f
Library.....	29f	Residence.....	48f
List of Great Books.....	36f	Rules of.....	48f
List of Laboratory Exercises.....	41ff	Rooms—	
List of Lectures and Concerts.....	25f	Caution fee.....	49, 53
Loans, Student.....	59	For new students.....	48
Location of the College.....	48	For old students.....	48
		Furnishing.....	48
		Occupancy.....	48
Marks.....	31, 32	Schedules—	
Mathematics.....	16ff	Payment of fees.....	53
Admission requirements.....	51	Weekly.....	30
Clock-hours of classroom work in.....	40	Yearly.....	38, 39ff
Reasons for instruction in.....	16ff	Scholarship.....	4f, 6f
Tutorials.....	16ff	Scholarships.....	56ff
Medical Schools, preparation for.....	35	At other institutions.....	60
Music.....	18f, 43	College.....	56ff
		State.....	58f
Natural Science.....	7f, 17f, 19ff, 40ff	Science—	
		In the St. John's Program.....	7f, 17f
Occupancy of Dormitory Rooms.....	48	Laboratory.....	19ff, 40ff
Officers of Administration.....	70	Role of.....	7f
		Semester-Hour Credits Equivalent.....	33
Physicians, College.....	49, 70	Seminars.....	11ff
Physics.....	7f, 17f, 21, 22f, 40ff	Staff, administration.....	70
Polity, Student.....	44	Faculty.....	71ff
Preparation—		Medical.....	49, 70
For admission.....	48	Standing, academic.....	32
For graduate schools.....	34f	Students, Register of.....	77ff
Procedure for Admission.....	51f	Student Aid.....	55ff
		Student Loans.....	59
Reading Knowledge Examinations.....	16, 32	Student Polity.....	44
Registration.....	53		
Regulations—		Thesis.....	32
Academic Standing.....	32	Transfer of Credits.....	52
Admission.....	51f	Tuition fee.....	53
Attendance.....	33	Tutorials.....	13ff
Degree Requirements.....	31, 32, 33	Language.....	13ff
Residence.....	48f	Mathematics.....	16ff
Religion.....	45	Music.....	18f
Bible Classes.....	45	Tutors.....	70ff
Non-denominational.....	45, 61, 62		
Requirements—		Veterans' Educational Benefits.....	54
Admission.....	51		
Attendance.....	33	Women.....	35, 48, 61, 64
Degree.....	31, 32, 33		
Languages, for admission.....	51	Yearbook.....	45

PRELIMINARY APPLICATION
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

Please print

I hereby make preliminary application for admission to St. John's College as a student for the academic year beginning September, 19_____.

Name_____Age_____

Street_____Phone_____

City_____Zone_____State_____

Name of parent or guardian_____

Occupation of parent or guardian_____

Business address_____

School from which you have graduated or will graduate_____

School address_____

Name of principal or headmaster_____

Date of graduation from high school or private school_____

Colleges or universities previously attended, if any_____

_____Years_____

_____Years_____

Signature_____

Date_____

Return this form with application fee of ten dollars (\$10) to the Director of Admissions, St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. This fee is not refundable.

When this form is received, a more detailed application form will be sent to you. See "Procedure" on page 51 of this catalogue.

ALUMNI REPRESENTATIVES

Dr. David Dobreer.....	1924 Westmont Dr., Alhambra, California
L. Wheaton Smith, Jr.....	411 Hillcrest St., El Segundo, California
John L. Williams.....	1901 Twelfth Ave., Sacramento, California
Robert Nichols.....	4563 Santa Monica Ave., San Diego, California
Alan S. Maremont.....	Glicksberg, Glicksberg & Goldberg, No. 1, Montgomery St., San Francisco 4, Calif.
Alan F. Pike.....	1790 Fernside St., Redwood City, California
Eric A. Teel.....	442½ Greenleaf Ave., Whittier, California
Edward J. Lush.....	37 Lincoln St., North Haven, Connecticut
James W. Sharp.....	106 Woodridge Rd., Glastonbury, Connecticut
Robert A. Goldwin.....	5644 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Illinois
Robert Taylor.....	Taylor & Taylor, 814 American Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
David Ogden.....	Apt. 1, Bldg. D, 3609 Brownsboro Rd., Louisville, Kentucky
Chester A. Johnson.....	R.F.D., Winthrop St., Medway, Massachusetts
Robert L. Parslow.....	73 Warren St., Waltham, Massachusetts
Rowland A. Jones.....	4743 Second Blvd., Detroit 1, Michigan
C. Ranlet Lincoln.....	7634 Carrswold Dr., Wydown Forest, Clayton 5, Missouri
Christian A. Hovde.....	Parkway, Harrington Park, New Jersey
Dr. Erich Nussbaum.....	Apt. 2A, 475 Livingston Ave., Albany, N. Y.
T. Lansdale Hill.....	22 Highmeadow Rd., Manhasset, Long Island, New York
John D. Mack.....	3 St. Lukes Place, New York 14, New York
Gene P. Thornton.....	11 Waverly Place, New York 3, New York
Stephen W. Bergen.....	31 Garden Place, Brooklyn, New York
Thomas J. Williams.....	99 South Highland Ave., Nyack, New York
Frederick P. Davis.....	821 Third Ave. South, Box 1183, Fargo, North Dakota
Richard A. Novak.....	131 Burns Ave., Cincinnati 15, Ohio
Charles R. Zimmerman.....	21 East 2nd St., Tulsa 3, Oklahoma
J. Rodney Whetstone.....	310 S. Park Road, Bethel Park, Pennsylvania
Francis L. Key.....	P.O. Box 321, Lebanon, Tennessee
Howell Cobb.....	Orgain, Bell & Tucker, First Federal Savings Bldg., Beaumont, Texas
Walter C. Paine.....	Hopson Rd., Norwich, Vermont