

**GRADUATE**

**STUDY**

**in the**

**UNITED STATES**

**a guide for students**

**from foreign lands**

**september 1954**

Published by the  
Committee on the Problems of Foreign Students of the  
Association of Graduate Schools in the Association of  
American Universities—with the cooperation of the  
Institute of International Education

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1 East 67th Street

New York 21, New York

First Printing 1953

Revised Edition 1954

## Information for Foreign Students on Graduate Study in the United States

The purpose of this pamphlet is to supply information for the guidance of students in other lands who contemplate graduate study in the colleges and universities of the United States of America.

Later in this booklet references are made to publications available in most foreign countries which explain the system of education in the United States. Here it will only be noted that for the first four years of college or university study, a student is enrolled in an undergraduate division, and upon successfully completing the prescribed program, he receives a bachelor's degree. The formal education of most college students in the U. S. ends at this point.

Those who continue enroll either in a professional school or in a graduate school. Study in a graduate school leads either to a master's degree (M.A. or M.S.) or to a doctor's degree (Ph.D.). It is specialized study and may be carried on in any one of a large variety of departments, fields, or areas of study, many of which are listed in the table on pages 11 and 12.

For a master's degree, the minimum time required is an academic year (nine months), but a student from another country should expect to spend at least an additional term or summer session. For the doctor's degree, the minimum time is three academic years beyond the bachelor's degree, but many students find four years necessary, and in some cases even more. Most graduate schools do not require that a student fulfill the specific requirements for the master's degree before becoming a candidate for the doctor's degree, although many students find it desirable to do so.

### ELIGIBILITY FOR GRADUATE STUDY

The first question that confronts a prospective graduate student from abroad is whether he is prepared for graduate study in this country. While there are some variations in the requirements for admission to different graduate schools, the following conditions must be met:

1. The student must have a bachelor's degree, or the equivalent, based upon an educational program similar to that required in this country; namely, at least twelve years of elementary-school and secondary-school work followed by four years of university work. Applicants from schools that do not meet this standard (for example those that confer the bachelor's degree after two years of college work) will be required to complete additional undergraduate work in this country before being considered for graduate study.
2. The student must have a high academic record and must have attained proficiency in the field of study in which he expects to specialize. Only students whose scholastic records are sufficiently high in quality to show promise of success in graduate studies can hope to be admitted.
3. The student must be able to read, speak, write, and understand the English language. If he comes inadequately prepared in these respects, it may be necessary for him to postpone his graduate work until he has obtained a sufficient knowledge of English. The colleges and universities in the U. S. are becoming stricter in their English requirements; some

ask applicants for admission, to take a comprehensive examination to determine their proficiency in English. Many schools make it possible for a foreign student to improve his English before, or concurrently with, his graduate work by offering special classes for this purpose or by maintaining what are known as English Language Institutes. A number of schools have summer orientation courses which a student may find it desirable to attend, if he is to arrive in this country early in the summer. These courses concentrate on the improvement of the student's English and on discussion of United States history, social customs, and education. A list of schools offering such courses may be obtained from the Institute of International Education.

The fulfillment of these general requirements does not mean that a student will be admitted to the particular graduate school he may select. The school itself makes that decision. Each school can provide instruction and supervision for only a certain number of graduate students and often cannot admit all applicants, even if eligible. For this reason it may be wise for a student to select two or more schools to which to apply.

### SELECTION OF A GRADUATE SCHOOL

A student from another country who is willing to sacrifice time and money to study in the U. S. will wish to enroll in a graduate school well equipped to furnish him with the type of instruction and facilities needed in his chosen field. Naturally, he will think first of the older and larger ones, of which he has often heard and which are known to have excellent libraries, well organized laboratories, and large and diversified faculties.\* He should consider, however, that some of the smaller schools in this country are also well equipped and staffed, especially those that have a restricted attendance, and that they often have certain advantages over the larger institutions. For one thing, the classes are smaller and, therefore, the student will receive more help and personal attention. His relationships with his teachers and other students, as well as with the people of the community, will also be more intimate. The proper selection of a graduate school may also depend somewhat on the degree the student has set as his goal; many schools well equipped to confer the master's degree have only limited facilities for the additional work for the doctor's degree.

The first step in the selection of the graduate school to which a student will finally apply for admission is to secure all possible information about education in the United States and about possible specific schools. It is important that he start gathering such information long before the date he has set for beginning study in the United States so that the final decision can be made with deliberation, and the required procedures carried out. Advice should be sought from his teachers and other informed college authorities, and from students who have returned after study in graduate schools in this country, particularly students recently returned. Almost every United States diplomatic mission located in the large cities has a Public Affairs Officer or Cultural Officer whose staff can give advice and assistance, as can that of the United States Information Service (USIS) wherever located. There are also libraries connected with these offices where helpful books and pamphlets can be consulted, and many have a file of catalogues and pamphlets issued by individual colleges and uni-

\*In American colleges and universities, the term "faculty" means the entire teaching staff, as here, or the teaching staff of the particular division designated.

versities. These catalogues give specific information about the history of the school, its organization, surroundings, faculty, courses in various fields, tuition fees, living expenses, scholarships and fellowships with their various requirements, procedure for admission and other items of interest. The information they provide is helpful both in the choice of school and in deciding questions of finance and other problems.

Among the books and pamphlets that can be found at the Information Centers and Consulates is an excellent handbook for foreign students entitled "Meet the U. S. A.," published by the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, New York, U. S. A. A paper-bound book of 137 pages, it describes in detail the process of coming to the United States for study and training, as well as the educational system and social history of this country. Upon request, it will be sent to a prospective student by the Institute at the nominal charge of thirty-five cents in currency. The Institute will also try to advise students who write them stating their plans and their interests.

Another book which is an exceedingly valuable reference is "American Universities and Colleges," 1952 Edition, published by the American Council on Education. This large volume includes a chapter entitled "The Foreign Student in the United States," as well as a detailed explanation of the program of graduate study that leads to the master's and doctor's degrees and a description of all the graduate schools on the regional accredited lists. The table on pages 11-12, taken from that book, shows the number of doctor's degrees granted in various fields by the larger graduate schools. It, therefore, gives some indication of the principal fields of advanced study in each school. It does not, however, include all of the fields or their subdivisions. For example, in some graduate schools there are doctoral programs in American civilization and culture, in architecture, and in a number of the medical sciences. Moreover, an individual graduate school may offer a doctoral program which is to be found in few, if any, others, and these programs may be of great interest to students from other countries. A complete list of these programs and the graduate schools offering them is not now available, but a student wishing to do advanced work in some special field not included in this table may write the Institute of International Education, asking them to suggest graduate schools where such a program may be found.

It is highly important that the college or university selected by a student be accredited. Many states, and several regions (groups of states) have set up certain standards which a college or university in this country must meet to be listed as accredited. This list assists graduate schools in the selection of well-qualified students for advanced study and safeguards a student from unknowingly entering a school of inferior rating.

One of the requirements of the United States Government for the issuance of a student visa is that the school selected be on the Attorney General's list of approved schools for students from abroad. Accordingly, the student should inquire at the nearest United States Consulate to determine that the schools he is considering are on the Attorney General's list.

### ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES

Since a student from another country is likely to be limited in the funds available to him for foreign study, the expense involved may be an important consideration in the final choice of a school and he should secure information on this point very early in his

planning. As an estimate of average expenses for one calendar year, exclusive of travel costs, the figure given by the Institute of International Education, in "Meet the U. S. A." (Revised Edition, 1952), is \$1900. However, at some schools it will be higher; at others it will be lower.

To make a reasonably close estimate of his expenses, a student must consult the most recent catalogue of the graduate school he is considering, a copy of which will be sent him by the school, upon request, usually without charge. There is great variation in tuition and other fees charged by the different schools, and changes are frequently made by individual schools. In general, tuition is usually higher in private schools than in those supported by public funds, and higher for schools on the East and West Coasts than for those in the Middle West and South. There is also variation in the cost of living in different parts of the country. There will be miscellaneous expenses for such things as clothing, laundry, books, health insurance, vacation periods, and social and recreational activities. The catalogues of many schools give estimated figures of average total expenditures, exclusive of travel. To this should be added the cost of travel from the student's country to this country, and within this country to the school, and return. Accurate estimates of travel costs should be obtained in the student's homeland.

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

*Fellowships and Scholarships.* The catalogues of the individual schools will give information about the scholarships and fellowships they offer. Most schools have only limited funds for such assistance, and they often give first consideration to applicants who have completed a year of study in the United States, with an outstanding record. The application of a foreign student with such a record will be considered along with the applications of all other students and will be judged by the same standards.

Some schools, however, have a few special fellowships or scholarships for entering graduate students from other countries. If a student plans to apply for one of these, he should be sure to do so in the manner and by the date specified. This specified date is usually February first or March first but may be earlier. At the same time, the student should submit his formal application for admission to the graduate school. (See page 5.)

In addition to scholarships and fellowships that are offered by individual schools, there are other possible forms of assistance for outstanding students. In some countries, the government or private organizations may provide funds under certain circumstances. Such possibilities should be investigated first. A publication by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), entitled "Study Abroad, International Handbook of Fellowships, Scholarships and Educational Exchange," Vol. VI, 1953-54, gives extensive information about such student aids, indicating for each country those offered by sources within the country to its own nationals for study abroad, and those available to the nationals of other countries. For the United States, there is information about those offered by individual schools, by foundations and other private agencies, as well as about the grants now being offered by the United States Government under its Educational Exchange Program. This book may be consulted at the United States Consulates and at the offices of the United States Information Service.

The value of scholarships, fellowships, and other grants varies. The United States Government grants may include travel, main-

tenance, tuition, and certain incidental expenses. There is a very limited number of private awards that include travel to and from the United States, tuition, and living expenses; some that include tuition and living expenses; some that include tuition and board and room; and others, which are the most common and least difficult to obtain, covering tuition alone.

In the United States the Institute of International Education is the central organization administering many kinds of grants offered by governmental and private agencies. A number of graduate schools frequently utilize the services of the Institute as a screening agency in making their awards. The Institute and the United States Government have the cooperation of Selection Committees (often called "Committees on Study and Training in the United States") in many countries of the world. The first step in applying for financial assistance through the Institute is to obtain an application form from the Selection Committee or the United States diplomatic mission in the student's homeland. The address of the appropriate selection agency in the student's country may be obtained if necessary by writing to the New York office of the Institute. The Institute will negotiate the student's acceptance by a graduate school but, as a general rule, only if he has submitted his application through a Selection Committee abroad. Therefore, the completed application form should be returned to the local Selection Committee, together with the other documents and supporting evidence specified. Any student, applying for an award through the Institute, is not expected to apply directly to a graduate school for admission.

Applications for the various types of assistance administered by the Institute must be filed in September or October of the year preceding that in which studies are to be undertaken.

*Other Forms of Financial Assistance.* After a foreign student has studied in the United States six months or more, it is sometimes possible for him to arrange with his school for an emergency loan. These are usually for small amounts and must be repaid within a very short time. He may be able to find paid employment during the vacation periods, or there may be opportunities in the community for him to earn some of his expenses by working part-time during the school year. This is only possible if he can do so and still satisfactorily carry a full program of study, as is specified by the immigration laws. (Permission of the U. S. Immigration Service must be secured in either case and the student may be required to pay a U. S. Government Income Tax.) The possibilities of outside income, however, are uncertain, and even emergency loans are not available at all institutions.

Accordingly, a student should have assurance of adequate financial support before he leaves his homeland, and if the support is to come from there, he must take into account the dollar-exchange rate and any limitations on the amount he is permitted to take out or have sent to him. If he is to receive a fellowship or other form of assistance in the United States, all arrangements should be completed in advance of his coming. Without sufficient funds, he will soon find himself in difficulties and may be forced to return home. The school to which he has been admitted can assume no responsibility for his financial problems. The Foreign Student Adviser will, of course, be glad to discuss them with him and make such suggestions as he can.

### APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO GRADUATE STUDY

Before a student can be enrolled in a graduate school in the United States, he must have a formal certificate of admission from that school. Moreover, he will need such a certificate when he

applies for the passport from his own country and for a United States visa. Unless all arrangements are being made for him through the Institute of International Education (see above), he must make a formal application for admission to the particular graduate school he has selected.

At least eight months before he plans to leave his home, he should write to the Admissions Officer of the graduate school, requesting a catalogue and other descriptive material, and any special information he desires. He should also request the proper form on which to submit his application for admission. Upon receipt of this material, which will include instructions as to the procedures he must follow, the student should read the instructions and fill out the blank with care, supplying all the information requested and specifying clearly the field of study in which he plans to work. This is important since usually the department in which he will carry on his work must be consulted to determine whether his preparation for advanced study is satisfactory and whether space and proper supervision can be supplied for him. The student should then return the blank to the graduate school, together with an official transcript of his record from each school he has attended, showing each subject studied, the year in which it was studied, and the grade made in each subject, if available. If the school's system of keeping student records does not include all of these facts, then as complete information as possible should be supplied. The transcript should also show the degree received, with any honors obtained, the division in which he placed in his final examination, or any similar indication of the quality of his work. It is important that the degree be certified exactly as it was conferred and that no attempt be made to designate it in terms of what may be regarded as the equivalent degree in the United States. Each document should be signed by the official in charge of the school's records and should bear the official seal. Other documents and papers are often specified, such as: (1) a photograph to be attached to the record; (2) a letter of reference from an educational authority that shows the scope and quality of the student's work; (3) a statement testifying to knowledge of English; (4) a health certificate.

The applicant should write, at the time of his original inquiry to the Admissions Officer, also to the Chairman of his proposed department of study, for information on specific departmental requirements, such as particular courses of study, language preparation, etc.

A graduate school in the U. S. may have had little or no experience in admitting students from some of the foreign schools whose graduates are now seeking admission; since there are no lists of accredited foreign schools such as the regional accredited lists of United States schools, the proper evaluation of an applicant's credentials often presents difficulties. The United States Office of Education, in Washington, D. C., has information on schools abroad and gives assistance that the graduate schools find very valuable, but the time needed for consulting this office delays action on a student's request for admission. It is important, therefore, that the student give specific, accurate, and detailed information about his training and the schools he has attended, so that a prompt decision can be made. Catalogues of the schools, if available, are often helpful.

If the credentials submitted are satisfactory and the student is granted admission he will receive an official certificate of admission. The certificate may indicate some special conditions that must be fulfilled before he may become a candidate for a degree.

There will usually be three copies of the certificate of admission. One will be kept by the United States Consul to whom the student applies for a visa, one will be attached to the visa, and one is to be retained by the student for identification.

If an applicant is not admitted, his transcript will be kept by the school unless he requests that it be returned to him or specifies a particular school to which he wants it sent.

## ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES

**Passport.** The student should next apply for a passport from his government. The regulations governing the passport vary with different countries. It should be valid for a period of six months beyond the end of his expected stay in this country. The student should inquire about any regulations of his government affecting his stay in this country or affecting the amount of money he can take with him or have sent to him.

**Visa.** Since it may take some time to secure a visa, it is important that the student begin as early as possible to assemble the required documents and take the steps necessary to fulfill all the requirements. Therefore, it is suggested that he make preliminary inquiry at the nearest United States Consulate to learn what type of visa is best suited to his purposes (almost always a Student visa or an Exchange-Visitor Program visa) and what documents and other supporting papers will be required. Among these will be: (1) the passport issued by his government; (2) two copies of his certificate of admission to a college or university on the Attorney General's list; (3) a statement that he plans to pursue a full course of study and of time necessary for its completion; (4) credentials of scholastic attainment; (5) a statement showing that his only purpose in entering the United States is to continue his education and that he intends to leave upon the completion of his studies; (6) evidence that he has made adequate financial arrangements for his period of study in the United States; (7) proof that he is in good health, including: (a) evidence that he has been successfully vaccinated against smallpox within the last three years (otherwise he will be vaccinated before he lands in the United States, with the resulting delay and inconvenience); (b) an X-ray photograph of his chest showing that he is free of tuberculosis (laws demand the deportation of those found to have this disease at any time within five years of entry); (c) a negative Wassermann test not over thirty days old. If the student has been accepted as a participant in the Exchange-Visitor Program of a U. S. Government or private agency he will be provided with a special certificate or letter from his sponsor for his use in applying for an Exchange-Visitor visa.

If a student is considering entering the United States on any type of visa other than the two mentioned, he should inquire at the Consulate about the conditions attached to them, such as the time limit, the obligation, if any, for military service, the regulations covering activities in which he may engage, and liability for income-tax payments.

After a student has received his certificate of admission from a school in the United States, has been issued his passport, and is prepared to furnish all the documents and meet all the other requirements specified, he should make formal application at the United States Consulate for a visa. Since a visa is issued for a limited period, it should actually be secured and dated only a short time before the student's planned departure. Depending upon the type of visa he holds, the student will be given an entry

permit by the admitting Immigration officer, at the U. S. port of entry, granting him permission to stay for a limited length of time. The student may later apply to the Immigration Service for extension of this permission to stay if additional time is required to complete his studies.

**Transportation.** Whether the student expects to travel by boat or by airplane, arrangements should be made as early as possible. In most cases, the student will find that he will save money and avoid some inconvenience upon his arrival in the United States if he buys a ticket to his final destination rather than to the port of entry.

A student should arrange for transportation at a date which will enable him to arrive at his school at least one week before the opening date. Arrival after classes have begun will cause serious difficulties and may result in the loss of a whole semester. If arrangements for a room have not been made in advance, he should arrive earlier. At most schools, his conferences with the Foreign Student Adviser and with his departmental adviser, and the procedures necessary to complete his enrollment occupy the entire week before classes begin.

**Accident and Health Insurance.** Although health conditions in the United States are good, it is recommended that a student take out health and accident insurance to cover the period of his stay and his travel back and forth. Such an insurance policy may be obtained through the New York office of the Institute of International Education and is required of all students sponsored by the Institute. The policy will provide up to \$750.00 for most types of illness and accidents and will pay \$1000.00 to the beneficiary in case of death. The cost, at present, is \$27.20 for the year and \$15.50 for six months. The Institute will supply further information upon request. Most colleges and universities provide ordinary medical and hospital services during the sessions in which a student is enrolled, at a fixed charge that is usually included in the fees paid. The extent of the service, however, varies, and it does not cover major operations, protracted illness, or illness contracted before the student enters the school. In order to insure coverage from the time of his departure it is wise, if possible, for the student to arrange for an insurance policy through the Institute before he leaves his home.

## ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES

Many steamship companies and airlines provide detailed instructions to their passengers before landing. The Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students, 291 Broadway, New York City, will send a representative to meet a student arriving by boat or plane, if he has requested it in advance, stating the time and place of his expected arrival (in the case of travel by boat, giving the name of the steamship company and the boat; and in the case of travel by plane, giving the name of the airline and the flight number). This representative will wear a blue arm band with white lettering, saying "Foreign Student Adviser." The Travelers Aid Society, which has representatives at ports, railway stations, and air terminals, may be consulted by any traveler. Furthermore, the government officials with whom the student will deal are expected to be helpful to the people arriving in the United States and a student should never hesitate to consult them. He should not, however, consult an unidentified stranger.

A student should have about fifty dollars in United States currency when he arrives, and have the rest of his money in

traveler's checks. He may be asked to show his money to an immigration official. He should also have all his official papers with him and in order. Ordinarily, he will then encounter few, if any, difficulties in the process of being admitted to the country.

**First Steps.** First, a Public Health official will look at the student's health certificate and chest X-rays. If there is doubt about his health, he may be sent to a United States Government Hospital for tests or treatment. Otherwise, he will be sent on to a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The immigration officer must inspect the student's passport, visa, certificate of admission to the college or university, and the documents showing how he will be financed in the United States. He will also require some indication of the student's plans for leaving the country. If the papers are found to be unsatisfactory, there may be a delay of some time—in very rare cases for several days or a week. Under such circumstances, the student should immediately notify the school to which he is going, or his sponsoring agency.

When all of these procedures are completed, the immigration inspector will stamp the landing card and the passport with the date of entry, take the visa, and give the student an entry permit specifying the period for which he is admitted to the U. S. This very important permit should be kept with the passport in a safe place at all times.

The student will next see a customs official, who will give him a customs declaration sheet. If he is bringing into the country only his personal belongings, it will usually be sufficient for him to write "personal effects" on the sheet. New merchandise, however, must be listed and he will be required to pay duty on it. Duty is especially high on microscopes and other scientific instruments manufactured outside the United States. The student takes the customs declaration sheet to another customs official who will examine his baggage. After this official has placed a stamp on each piece, it can be removed and the student is free to leave the pier or airport.

Before leaving the pier, the student should have some of his currency changed to low denomination paper money and coins, such as one, five and ten dollar bills, and five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cent pieces, most often referred to as *nickels*, *dimes*, *quarters*, and *half-dollars*. These will be needed to meet his small, immediate expenses.

Also, before leaving the pier, the student should be sure that he has put his certificate of admission, the catalogue of his school, and any instructions sent him in a piece of his baggage which he plans to keep with him on his travel to his school. It would be helpful to him if he spent some time during his journey in reading over the instructions to be followed upon his arrival.

If, for any reason, the student wishes to stay overnight, or longer, in the port city and has not made arrangements in advance, the Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.) or the Young Women's Christian Association (Y.W.C.A.) can usually provide a room or recommend a place to stay. The "Foreign Student Adviser" or the representative of the Travelers Aid Society at the pier may also be of help. The minimum cost of a room for one night will probably be two dollars and fifty cents, and the cost of a meal will probably be one dollar or more.

**Travel in the United States.** Unless he has a through ticket to his final destination, the student should ask the representatives of these organizations for advice as to the best means of transportation for him to use in view of the amount and type of baggage

he has, the time at his disposal before he must be at his school, his desire to see something of the country en route, and any other special considerations.

**Arrival at the School.** It is important that the student plan in advance not to arrive at his school on Saturday or Sunday, and, if possible, not at night, unless he has made arrangements for a room and knows it will be ready for him. Generally, all of the offices of the school will be closed at these times.

Upon his arrival he should follow the instructions that have been sent him by his school. These will indicate the offices to which he should go first. Usually he will be directed to report to the office of the Foreign Student Adviser or to the International Center for advice about finding a room and about any other personal problems, and to report to the graduate school to begin the proper procedures for completing his enrollment and selecting his program of studies. After that, he needs only to familiarize himself with the requirements for the higher degree he is seeking, as stated in the catalogue of the graduate school, and to follow the guidance of his departmental adviser, and of the instructors in the courses he has elected. They should be consulted whenever he needs advice or help. It is extremely important that a student from abroad understand that this is the customary procedure and that his instructors and advisers expect him to take the initiative in such matters.

In entering upon his graduate study in this country, the student will undoubtedly find that the methods and practices are different in many ways from those to which he is accustomed. A student from abroad will often find American academic requirements somewhat rigid and irksome, especially in his first year. But it should be emphasized that prompt registration, regular attendance in classes, preparation for frequent written examinations during and at the end of semesters, readiness to participate in good English in class discussions, and attainment of satisfactory grades in individual courses, are part of the American pattern of education; these requirements have good reason for existence in the early phases of graduate study, because of the enormous variety of preparation and academic background of American students, and may be appreciated as a necessary result of the great freedom of choice in secondary and college education available in the United States. Because a foreign student has customarily gone through a rigid curriculum in school, and is accustomed to greater freedom in his university work, the adjustment to these American requirements is often the most difficult he has to make. Nevertheless, he must make it. Otherwise he may fail to attain his goal, and certainly he will not derive the fullest benefit from his educational experience in this country.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCTORATES FOR THE YEARS 1939-40 THROUGH 1949-50 by INSTITUTIONS AND SUBJECT a

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Agriculture (b)	Anatomy	Anthropology	Art & Archeology	Astronomy	Bacteriology & Microbiology	Biochemistry	Botany (b)	Chemistry	Economics	Education	Engineering	Entomology	Genetics	Geography	Geology	Geophysics (c)	History (d)	Home Economics	Horticulture	International Law & Rel.
1 American Univ.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Arizona, Univ. of.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3 Boston College.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
4 Boston Univ.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
5 Brooklyn Poly. Inst. of.....	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	9	6	29	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
6 Brown Univ.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Bryn Mawr Coll.....	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	50	8	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 California Inst. of Tech.....	-	1	-	8	-	-	3	1	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	2
9 California, Univ. of (Berkeley)....	29	1	26	2	18	34	30	3	94	-	-	72	-	12	9	7	9	7	-	-	2
10 California, Univ. of (Los Angeles)....	-	-	-	1	-	17	70	183	71	55	113	32	64	44	3	12	4	91	-	8	10
11 Carnegie Inst. of Tech.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Catholic Univ.....	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	8	23	30	55	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
13 Chicago, Univ. of.....	-	9	26	8	24	30	42	55	178	117	166	-	1	1	32	39	-	39	-	-	2
14 Cincinnati, Univ. of.....	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	4	71	1	32	2	-	-	-	4	-	81	8	-	44
15 Claremont Coll.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Clark Univ.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Colorado School of Mines.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Colorado, Univ. of.....	1	-	-	-	-	5	11	2	38	3	56	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	11
19 Columbia Univ.....	2	7	38	20	5	14	50	27	223	171	332	18	2	7	3	39	3	131	-	-	1
20 Cornell Univ.....	126	10	-	3	-	57	88	60	177	91	99	63	72	26	3	15	-	19	5	74	4
21 Denver Univ.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Drew Univ.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Duke Univ.....	12	-	-	-	-	7	9	19	52	22	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
24 Fletcher Sch. of Law and Dip. (Tufts College).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Florida, Univ. of.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	17	2	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
26 Fordham Univ.....	-	1	-	-	-	7	15	14	22	8	49	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
27 George Peabody Coll.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	134	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	-	-	1
28 George Washington Univ.....	-	-	-	3	-	6	5	2	4	6	35	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
29 Georgetown Univ.....	-	-	1	-	3	5	25	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
30 Georgia, Univ. of.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
31 Hartford Theol. Sem.....	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
32 Harvard Univ.....	-	-	33	43	16	8	17	47	164	274	119	74	11	4	3	51	-	-	-	-	-
33 Illinois Inst. of Tech.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	137	-	-	-	30
34 Illinois, Univ. of.....	45	2	-	-	1	56	60	16	478	81	40	78	32	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-
35 Indiana Univ.....	-	-	1	-	4	6	11	71	12	44	-	-	3	3	3	-	26	-	-	-	1
36 Iowa State Coll.....	70	3	-	-	-	58	63	47	136	28	11	24	30	58	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
37 Iowa, State Univ. of.....	2	4	-	5	1	4	27	24	124	45	91	27	3	1	-	26	34	14	4	-	-
38 Johns Hopkins Univ.....	-	1	-	27	-	25	14	3	101	7	21	33	4	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	1
39 Kansas State Coll.....	1	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	11	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
40 Kansas, Univ. of.....	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	2	32	3	26	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
41 Kentucky, Univ. of.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 Lawrence Coll.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	52	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
43 Lehigh Univ.....	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	17	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 Louisiana State Univ.....	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	12	38	13	15	-	3	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	-
45 Loyola Univ. (Chicago).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
46 Marquette Univ.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47 Maryland, Univ. of.....	23	1	-	-	17	7	13	86	5	9	-	6	5	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
48 Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.....	-	1	-	-	5	16	1	298	16	-	118	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	13	-	-
49 Massachusetts, Univ. of (formerly Mass. State Coll.).....	7	-	-	5	-	4	26	-	9	5	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
50 Michigan State Coll.....	28	-	-	-	-	28	14	4	33	4	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
51 Michigan, Univ. of.....	9	13	2	9	8	25	29	38	167	52	121	48	7	2	20	19	-	41	-	-	2
52 Minnesota, Univ. of.....	59	15	1	-	57	90	44	164	110	73	19	33	50	2	17	-	27	-	14	5	-
53 Missouri, Univ. of.....	18	-	-	1	3	26	9	36	10	125	4	-	4	-	5	-	14	1	5	1	-
54 Nebraska, Univ. of.....	13	1	-	-	5	-	21	41	4	70	-	-	3	5	2	-	8	-	-	-	-
55 New Mexico, Univ. of.....	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 New York Univ.....	1	8	3	22	-	11	18	2	112	78	465	15	2	3	1	2	-	3	-	-	5
57 Niagara Univ.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58 North Carolina, Univ. of.....	4	-	-	-	2	7	9	76	23	17	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	29	-	-	1
59 North Dakota, Univ. of.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
60 Northwestern Univ.....	1	7	7	1	-	6	6	8	149	37	100	10	1	-	6	7	19	-	-	-	3
61 Notre Dame, Univ. of.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	70	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62 Ohio State Univ.....	50	-	-	10	-	31	35	29	298	70	223	25	50	4	8	7	1	26	2	22	1
63 Oklahoma A. and M. Coll.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	34	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64 Oklahoma, Univ. of.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 Oregon State Coll.....	6	-	-	-	-	1	13	8	28	1	7	1	5	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-
66 Oregon, Univ. of.....	-	2	1	-	-	1	4	-	6	13	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
67 Pennsylvania State Coll.....	26	-	-	1	-	10	51	8	206	7	67	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
68 Pennsylvania, Univ. of.....	-	2	10	1	4	27	13	102	36	72	10	3	1	1	-	-	-	12	3	-	-
69 Pittsburgh, Univ. of.....	-	-	-	1	-	9	13	6	99	25	195	8	4	3	2	-	50	-	-	4	1
70 Princeton Theol. Sem.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-
71 Princeton Univ.....	-	-	13	2	6	5	-	129	23	1	5	1	1	-	36	-	21	-	-	-	1
72 Purdue Univ.....	34	-	-	-	8	33	3	266	28	6	47	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73 Radcliffe Coll.....	-	-	3	6	9	2	2	7	5	23	3	-	1	-	-	-	10	1	4	-	-
74 Rensselaer Poly. Inst.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 Rice Inst.....	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76 Rochester, Univ. of.....	-	-	-	-	5	35	1	69	-	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77 Rutgers Univ.....	37	-	-	-	24	25	7	31	1	25	11	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
78 St. John's Univ. (Brooklyn).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79 St. Louis Univ.....	-	5	-	-	4	10	2	10	12	7	2	-	-	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	1
80 Smith Coll.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81 Southern Bap. Theol. Sem.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82 Southern California, Univ. of.....	-	1	4	4	-	5	15	4	20	30	149	-	-	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	6
83 Southwestern Bap. Theol. Sem.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
84 Stanford Univ.....	-	4	-	-	16	12	13	95	18	218	59	5	3	-	13	-	35	-	-	-	-
85 Syracuse Univ.....	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	17	4	50	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	11
86 Temple Univ.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	39	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
87 Tennessee, Univ. of.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
88 Texas, Univ. of.....	1	-	-	-	6	19	9	123	42	112	44	2	-	12	7	-	50	-	-	-	-
89 Tulane Univ.....	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	7	-	-											

