



The University of Texas Bulletin

No. 3109: March 1, 1931

22153 R.T.F.

REGISTRATION DATES

The Long Session of the University is divided into two semesters. For the session of 1931-1932, the registration days are as follows: First semester, September 18 and 19; second semester, February 1.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

A physical examination by the University Health Service is required of every new student entering the Long Session for the first time and due to take physical training. The physicians will be in their offices for this purpose September 14-18 and all new students are urged to take their examinations during that time. If not taken prior to registration, this examination must be taken within one week after registration. A student failing to comply with this rule will be promptly dropped from the University.

CONVOCATION FOR FRESHMEN

Convocations for freshmen will be held on Thursday and Saturday, September 17 and 19. The University has grown so large, and life here has become so complex, that it is believed new students can make a much better start if they learn in advance certain things about the University and its ways. All freshmen are accordingly expected to attend.

CREDITS

Credits should be sent to the Registrar before September.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If this bulletin does not contain all the information desired, a catalogue of the college or school at the Main University in which the student is interested may be had from the Registrar, Austin; of the Medical Branch from the Dean, Galveston; or of the College of Mines and Metallurgy from the Registrar, El Paso.

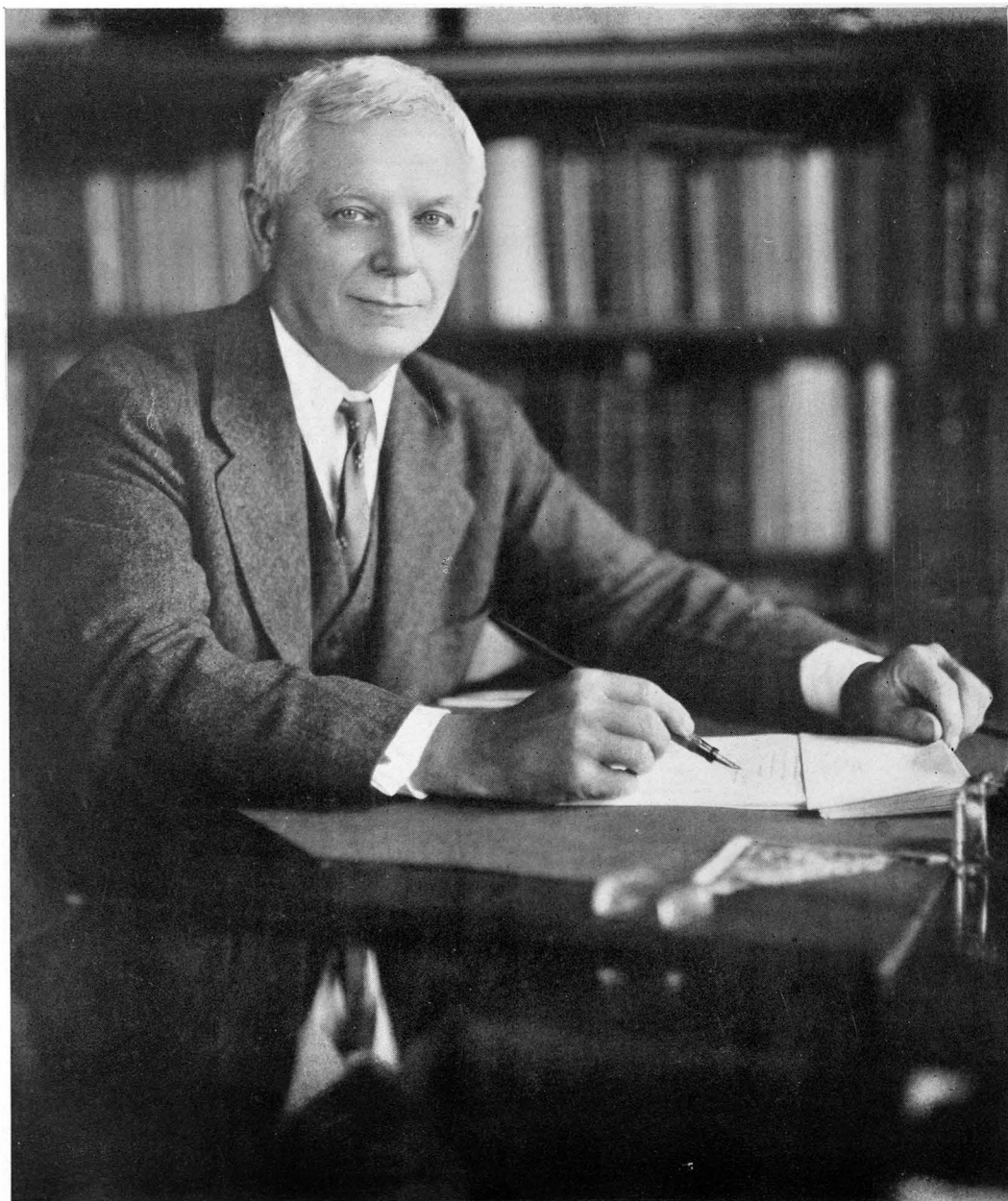
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The University of Texas
1931=1932



Published by the University four times a month, and entered as second-class
matter at the postoffice at Austin, Texas, under the act
of August 24, 1912



Harry Yandell Benedict, President



Sidney Edward Mezes, President Emeritus

The benefits of education and of useful knowledge, generally diffused through a community, are essential to the preservation of a free government.

Sam Houston

Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of Democracy, and while guided and controlled by virtue, the noblest attribute of man. It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge, and the only security which freemen desire.

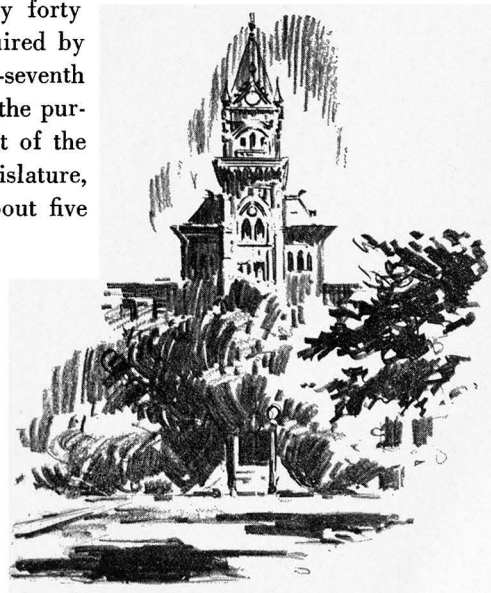
Mirabeau B. Lamar

History

THE conception of a university of Texas goes back to the Declaration of Texas Independence, and a "general system of education" was provided for in the first Constitution. In 1839 a site was set apart for a university campus in Austin and a large amount of land devoted to the purpose of university education. Definite provision for the establishment of the University was made in 1858, but not until 1881 was an act of organization framed by the Legislature. A popular election in 1881 fixed the Main University at Austin, the Medical Branch at Galveston. The cornerstone of the first building was laid November 17, 1882, and on September 15, 1883, the University was formally opened. The Medical Branch was opened in October, 1891. The College of Engineering was inaugurated in 1894; the Summer Session, in 1898; the School of Education, in 1906; the Division of Extension, in 1909; the Graduate School, in 1910; the School of Business Administration, in 1922; in 1927 the College of Pharmacy, formerly a part of the Medical Branch, was moved to the Main University at Austin.

The College of Mines and Metallurgy was created in 1919, following the passage of an act by the Thirty-sixth Legislature constituting the State School of Mines and Metallurgy at El Paso a branch of The University of Texas.

The Campus at Austin was originally forty acres. Clark Field, five acres, was acquired by purchase in 1897. In 1921 the Thirty-seventh Legislature appropriated \$1,350,000 for the purchase of 135 acres to the north and east of the original Campus. The Thirty-ninth Legislature, in 1925, donated the Little Campus, about five acres containing twelve buildings formerly occupied by the State School for the Blind and, during the World War, by the School of Military Aeronautics. Also, in 1910 Mr. George W. Brackenridge, of San Antonio, gave the University over four hundred acres of land along the Colorado River, between the city and the dam, on part of which is located the University Botanical Garden.





The stately old Main Building, center of campus tradition

The Main University, Austin

General Information

AUSTIN, the home of the Main University, is situated at the point where the Colorado River issues from lofty and rugged hills. To the west lie those hills whose purple hue has given to Austin the name of the City of the Violet Crown. To the east stretch gently rolling plains as far as the eye can reach. Even the immediate neighborhood is full of charm, the hills and rivers uniting in an irresistible call to love of nature.

The city is also interesting in itself. It contains the great Capitol and divers other fine buildings, and as the seat of government since 1839 its historical associations are numerous.

For healthfulness, moreover, Austin has no superior among the towns of Texas. Its clear, pure air, its hilly contour and consequent excellent drainage, its almost constant breezes, its fine water, serve to keep the city remarkably free from sickness of all kinds.

The altitude of Austin ranges from 509 to 700 feet; the mean annual temperature is 67.5 degrees Fahrenheit; the average annual rainfall is 33.1 inches; and the average relative humidity is 69.5 per cent.

Growth.—The rapid growth of the Main University, at Austin, is indicated by the following attendance figures for the Long Session:

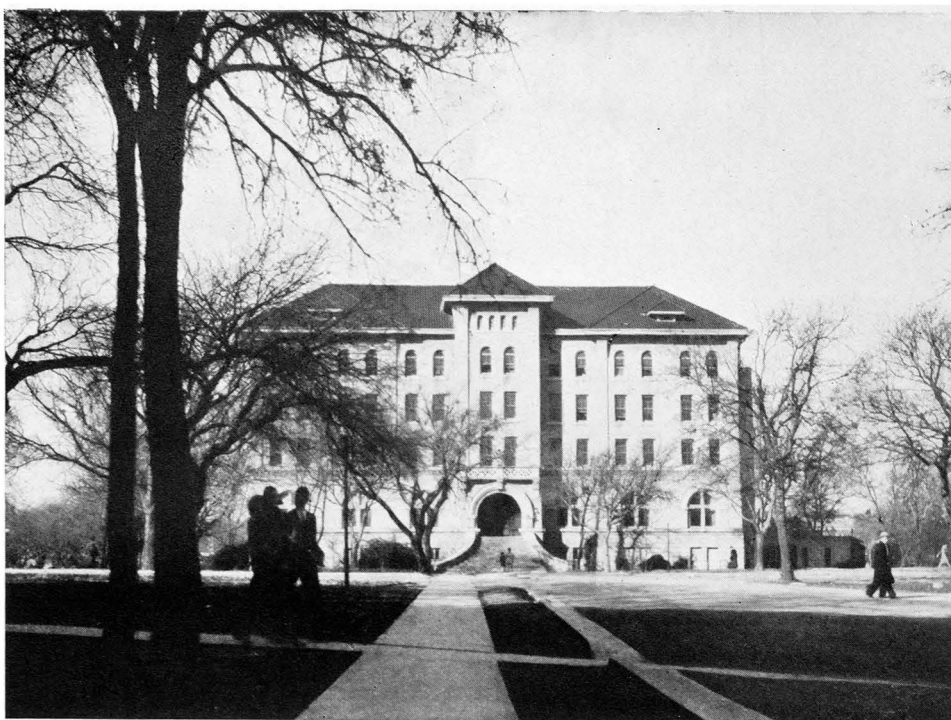
1904-1905	988
1911-1912	1,807
1918-1919	2,812
1928-1929	5,863

Endowment.—The University endowment is made up of 2,079,520 acres of land located in the western part of the State and about \$16,000,000 in bonds and notes, the most of which came from oil royalties during the last five years. The land has been used chiefly for grazing purposes, and the rentals now amount to about \$200,000 a year; this sum, together with the interest from notes and bonds, constitutes our building fund. The cost of maintenance is met by legislative appropriation and fees.

New Buildings.—Under the leadership of Hon. T. W. Gregory, LL.B. '85, Attorney General in President Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet, ex-students and the University are coöperating in providing three new buildings. Gregory Gymnasium, for men, costing over \$520,000, is in use this year; a spacious gymnasium for women will be ready next fall; the third, a union building, will follow. Furthermore, a new chemistry building, costing about \$900,000, is now nearing completion, and a new building for Business Administration is under construction.

Co-education.—The University is open on equal terms to both sexes. Oversight and guidance are exercised by the Student Life Staff, directed by the Dean of Men and the Dean of Women.

Discipline.—Through matriculation at the University, a student neither loses the rights nor escapes the responsibilities of citizenship. The University, in common with



The Woman's Building

other large organizations, must have for its orderly and efficient conduct, special regulations additional to the laws of the land. These regulations are printed annually in the *Handbook for the Guidance of Students*.

In certain matters the student body governs itself. The Students' Association, composed of all the students acting through the Students' Assembly, the Men's Council, and the Women's Council, strives to foster high ideals in scholarship and conduct.

University Health Service.—The University exercises special care over the health of all students. The medical staff is composed of three physicians (one of whom is a woman), an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, and a clinical technician.

Physical training.—"A sound mind in a sound body" is a good maxim. For students to be physically fit they must exercise and they must do it regularly. All

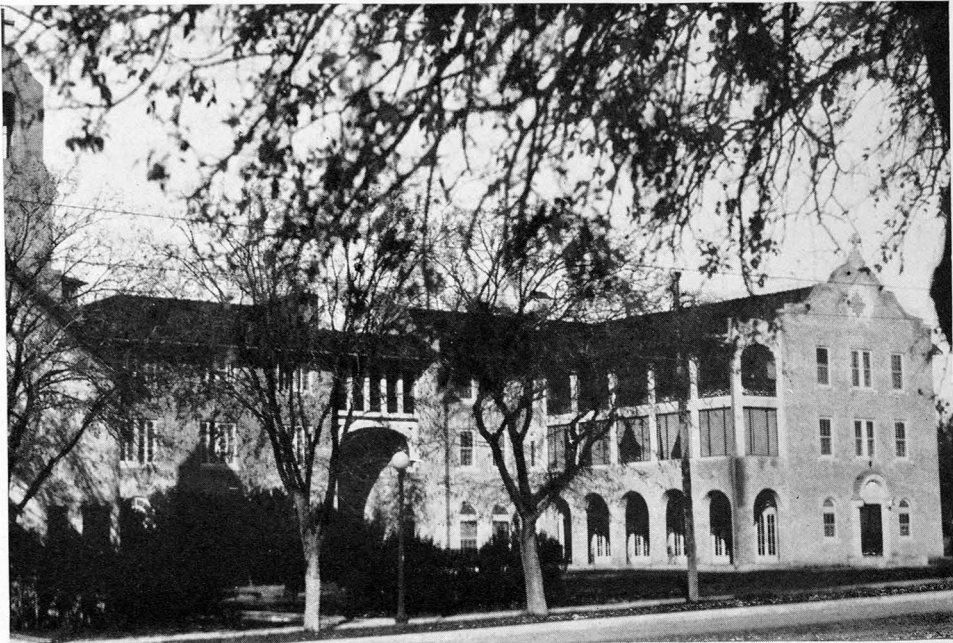
women students in the University are therefore required to take physical training for three years, and all men students for two years. The Physical Training staffs, in coöperation with the Health Service, also give valuable corrective courses for students not able to take the regular work or who need special treatment for defects.



Grace Hall

Living facilities.—The University owns only four dormitories, two for girls and two for boys. Churches and other organizations, however, have generously met the need to a most gratifying degree.

The following dormitories are for girls: The Woman's Building, operated by the University, caring for eighty; the Scottish Rite Dormitory, with a capacity of three hundred; Grace Hall, conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, accommodating about fifty; Newman Hall, operated by the Dominican Sisters of the Catholic Church, taking care of about forty; Helen M. Kirby Hall, a Methodist dormitory, accommodating one hundred; and the Alice P. Littlefield Memorial Dormitory, housing one hundred and fifty. All of these are excellent dormitories and are close to the Campus. Every freshman girl not living in Austin is required to reside in one of these dormitories unless exempted by the Dean of Women. All inquiries and applications should be addressed to the dormitory about which information is desired. Hundreds of girls live in private boarding houses approved and



Newman Hall

operated under regulations adopted by the Board of Regents. A list of approved houses may be had from the Dean of Women.

On the Little Campus are two small dormitories, accommodating one hundred and forty men students. The remainder of the men live in private boarding houses. A list of approved houses may be had from the Dean of Men.

The University Cafeteria is an eating commons operated on the Campus for the purpose of giving board to students and faculty (both men and women) at a minimum cost.

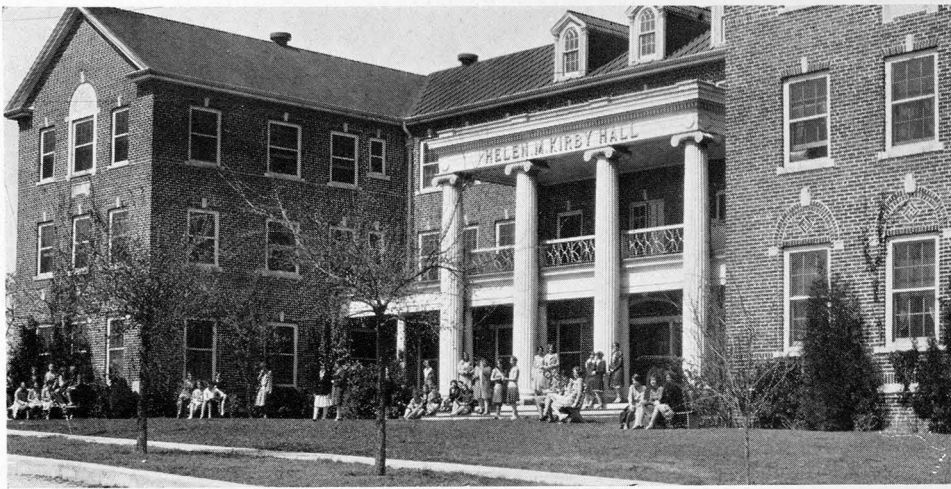
Expenses

The necessary expenses of a student may be grouped as fees and deposits, books, board and lodging, and incidentals.

Fees and deposits.—Fees and deposits are paid at registration for the entire year. Every student pays the registration fee of \$30 and the library deposit of \$6. The “Student Activities Fee” of \$10.50 is optional but most students find it economy to pay it. Nearly every student takes a natural science; the laboratory fee and deposit in most courses amount to \$6. Total, \$52.50. Each additional laboratory science means more fees and deposits.



Alice Littlefield Dormitory, after the Spanish manner



Helen M. Kirby Hall

Books.—The cost of books varies with the rank of the student, the courses chosen, and whether the books are new or second hand. The normal range is between \$25 and \$40.

Board, lodging, and incidentals.—These items vary greatly. The cheapest way for a boy to live is, with a roommate, to rent a room at the Little Campus Dormitory and take meals at the University Cafeteria. With the approved list of boarding houses and dormitories any student can figure the cost. It ranges between \$250 and \$400 a year.

Then there are pencils, pens, note books, physical training equipment, laundry, etc., etc. Range, \$25 to \$100 for the year.

This enumeration only makes it evident that there are too many variable factors to justify definite figures. Girls usually spend more than boys; premedical, home economics, and other students carry heavy laboratory sciences; law books are very expensive; individuals vary greatly, etc., etc. It is clear, though, that a determined student by careful planning can get through on relatively little. The range is from about \$350 upward, exclusive of clothing and transportation.

Student Employment

The University Y.M.C.A. does all it can to secure employment for boys who need it. The Y.W.C.A. renders a similar service for girls. Every year many students earn some of their expenses and a few earn all that they spend. However, the ease with which a student can earn his way has been overemphasized all over the country and many have attempted to do it with discouraging failure as the result. A new student usually needs all of his time for making adjustments and doing his class work successfully and should rarely undertake to give much time to outside employment. New students, therefore, are urged to come with enough money, in hand or in

sight, to last at least through the first semester. Loan funds are available to help students who have made good to finish the year.

Religious Influences.—As a State institution the University recognizes no sect and applies no religious test. Attendance is not enforced on any form of religious exercises, and each student is left to follow the dictates of his own conscience as regards religious worship. But while the University as such attempts no religious training, one may safely say that there are few educational institutions in the country where a stronger religious influence is felt, or where more religious work is being done among the students. On the Faculty are men and women who are outstanding leaders in their respective denominations in the State.

An active Young Men's Christian Association employs a general secretary and several assistant secretaries. Its building opposite the Campus not only serves the religious ends of the Association, but supplies a social center for students. For the women students, the Young Women's Christian Association performs a similar service.

Furthermore, churches of seven religious bodies—Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic—have erected houses of worship close to the University for the express purpose of ministering to the students. In addition, the Association of Religious Teachers offers courses in the Bible and along other religious lines on an undenominational basis which, under certain regulations of the University, are allowed to count toward University degrees.



Scottish Rite Dormitory

Honor Organizations

IDEALS.—The dominant tone which pervades the student body is for democracy. Competition for places of honor and responsibility has become the rule. Whether it be in scholarship, athletic, musical, dramatic, or literary work, the competitive element enters. High scholarship and ability to excel bring not only their own benefits, but distinction by conferring membership in the following honor societies.

Phi Beta Kappa.—A chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was organized at The University of Texas in 1904. Eligibility to membership "in course" is limited to Bachelor of Arts graduates of the College of Arts and Sciences who make substantially more than a *B* average during their undergraduate course in The University of Texas; not more than one-eighth of the graduating class may be elected in any one year. The ranking five of the classes graduating in the following June and August are elected as the "Junior Five" in October, when the remaining members who graduated the preceding August are also elected. The remainder of the June graduates are elected in April before graduation.

The Chancellors.—The Chancellors, honor society of the University Law School, was organized in 1912. Election to membership is restricted to those law students who make an average of over 90 per cent in all law courses up to the time of their election. The maximum number that may be elected in any year is fifteen. Members are elected in the second semester of their second year, or in the first semester of their third year.

Sigma Xi.—The Texas Chapter of Sigma Xi was organized in 1915. Resident members are elected from among the graduate students and the faculty in recognition of proven ability in scientific research. Graduate students who are successfully pursuing a research problem may be admitted to membership before their work has been published in a scientific journal. Faculty members of the rank of instructor and above must have published research to their credit before they are eligible to membership. Graduates of The University of Texas who have attained distinction in science may be elected to alumni membership.

Tau Beta Pi.—The Texas Chapter of Tau Beta Pi was organized in 1916. Membership is limited to students and graduates of the College of Engineering who stand in the first fourth of their class and have attained an average grade of not less than *B*. The first eighth of the class is elected in the junior year; the remaining eighth, in the senior year.



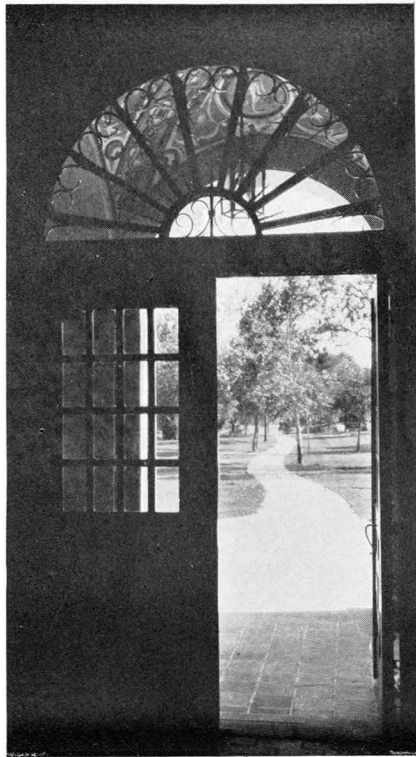
Attainment of the cherished goal—Commencement

Beta Gamma Sigma.—The Beta Gamma Sigma is the honor society for men of the School of Business Administration. Alpha of Texas Chapter was installed at The University of Texas in 1922. Membership is limited to students making at least a *B* average in all courses counted toward the B.B.A. degree; not more than 10 per cent of the senior class nor more than 15 per cent of the junior class may be elected in any one year. Members from the junior class are elected in the second semester. Members from the senior class are elected in the first semester.

Gamma Epsilon Pi.—Gamma Epsilon Pi is the honor society for women of the School of Business Administration. Alpha Delta Chapter was installed at The University of Texas in 1922. Membership is limited to students making at least a *B* average in all courses counted toward the B.B.A. degree; not more than 15 per cent of the women registered in the School of Business Administration may be elected in any one year. Juniors are elected in the second semester and seniors in the first semester.

Sigma Delta Chi.—This is an honorary and professional journalistic fraternity for men. The Texas Chapter was established in 1914. Membership is based upon the decision to enter journalism as a profession and upon promise of ability to do good

work in that field. Scholarship is also considered. The object of the fraternity is to establish an organization among journalism students that will continue after the students leave college. Members from the junior class are elected in the spring and from the senior class in the fall.



Through the south door of Sutton Hall

advanced students in education and who have a *B* average in their undergraduate work; graduate students must, in addition, have a grade of *A* in half their graduate courses in education. Members are elected four times a year.

Pi Sigma Alpha.—Pi Sigma Alpha is the honor society for students of government. The first chapter was organized at The University of Texas in 1920. Since that time it has become national in scope inasmuch as several other leading universities have installed chapters. The national chapter remains at The University of Texas. Membership is limited to students of either sex who are majoring or minoring in government, who have completed at least two full courses in that subject, and who have maintained an average grade of at least *B* in such courses. Election to membership takes place in the first and second semesters.

Theta Sigma Phi.—This is an honorary journalistic fraternity for women. Xi Chapter was established at The University of Texas in 1919. Eligibility to membership is based upon registration for work in the Department of Journalism, upon high scholarship, and upon the recommendation of the faculty of the Department of Journalism. Ability shown by work on various student publications is also considered. Junior standing is required.

Omicron Nu.—This is a national honorary home economics fraternity. Upsilon Chapter was established at The University of Texas in April, 1924. A *B* average on all work taken in the University is required for membership. New members are elected in the spring of each year and are chosen from the upper one-fourth of the seniors and the upper one-fifth of juniors, 15 per cent of the best senior and 5 per cent of the best junior fifth being chosen.

Phi Delta Kappa.—This national honorary and professional education fraternity established a chapter at Texas in 1913. Membership is limited to men who are

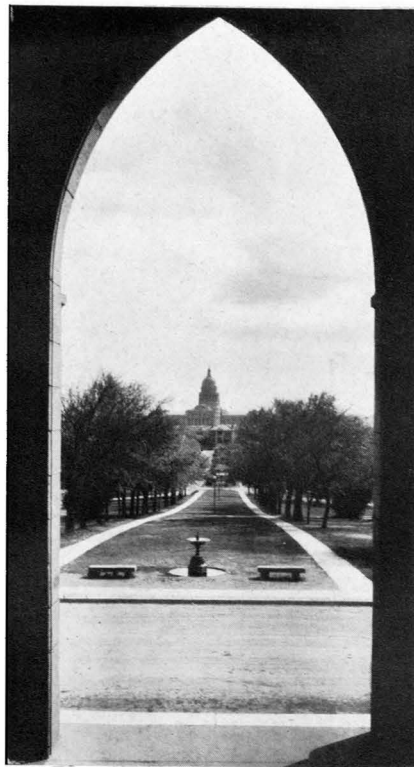
Pi Lambda Theta.—The University of Texas Chapter of this honorary scholastic education sorority was installed in 1927. Membership is limited to twenty junior, senior, and graduate women seriously interested in the teaching profession, who have an average of at least *B* and have been recommended by at least two members of the Faculty of the School of Education. Elections are held in the fall and in the spring.

Friars.—Friars is a senior honor society for men, founded at the University in 1911. The eight most “eligible” men are chosen from the senior class of the entire University. These men are chosen as representing a thoughtful, substantial, and scholastically efficient type of student. In the spring semester four men are elected from the junior classes; in the first semester, four more men are elected from the same classes, who are then in their senior year.

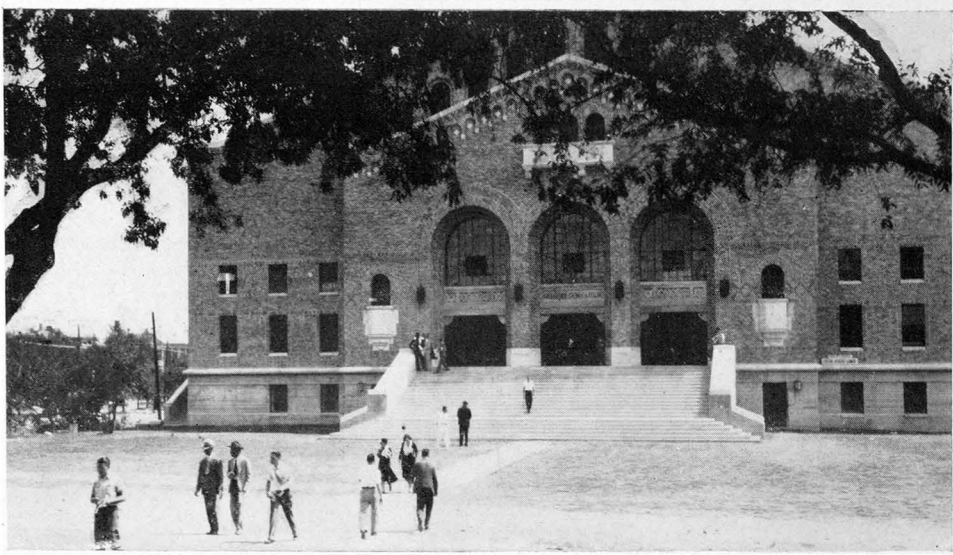
Mortar Board.—This is a national honorary senior fraternity for women. The University of Texas Mortar Board Chapter was established in 1923. Membership is based upon scholarship, leadership, and personality. Members are elected from the junior class in the second semester and from the senior class in the first semester.

Delta Society.—This is an honorary scholastic fraternity for freshmen, established in 1927. Membership is offered to men who, in the first semester of their freshman year, maintain the equivalent of three *A*’s and two *B*’s in fifteen hours of work. Freshmen carrying twelve semester hours may qualify with four *A*’s. Freshmen failing to qualify in the first semester may become eligible by maintaining an average for the year equal to three *A*’s and two *B*’s per semester. The purpose of the organization is to recognize scholarship early in the career of the student and by this recognition to stimulate a continuance of high scholarship. Members are elected in April and in September.

Scribblers.—This is a club of literary nature; it is a sort of “writers’ symposium.” It was organized at The University of Texas in 1904. Eligibility is based upon ability in the field of original composition. Both faculty members and students may be elected to membership. Members are elected in the fall and in the spring. Most of the work done by the members and criticized by Scribblers finds its way into print.

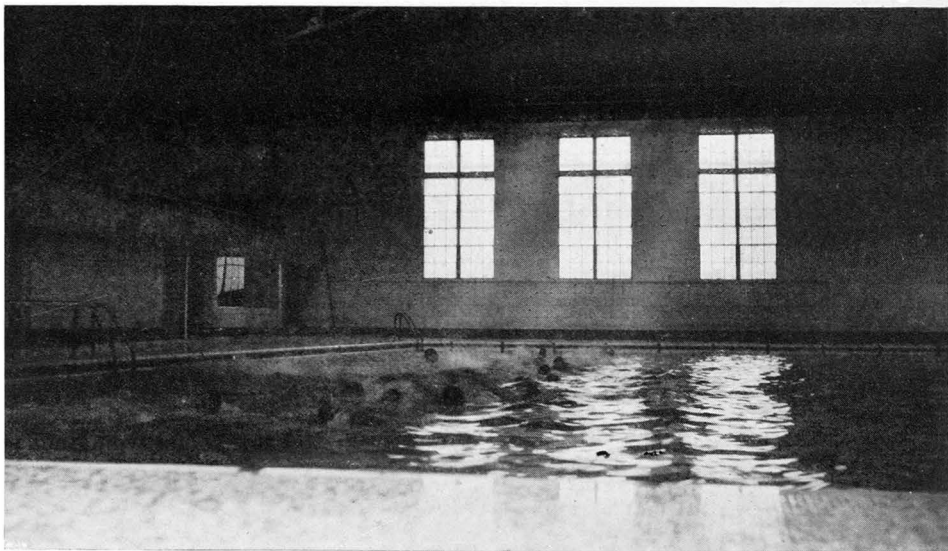


The Capitol through a Gothic arch



Gregory Gymnasium, which Texas-exes helped build

Turtle Club.—This swimming club for girls was founded at the University in 1919. Membership is limited to the twenty best girl swimmers in the University. Members must be passing in at least nine hours of work. Each year the member making the highest record is awarded a gold turtle; the five records next in rank are awarded silver turtles.



Men's swimming pool in Gregory Gymnasium

Student Activities

THE most striking characteristic of student life at The University of Texas is the complexity of the student activities. It is well that this should exist, for with a student body of nearly six thousand, all types of people are found. To satisfy the wants, interests, and the varying desires of this great number of young Texans, the great diversity of activities is a natural outgrowth.

Good scholarship is demanded for participation in student activities. Every man who represents The University of Texas on any of its various teams must be passing in a required amount of work. In this way the demand for good scholarship is always before the student, and he learns to appreciate the purpose for which he came to college. The University of Texas is no place for the drone or the sluggard.

Literary and debating societies.—Among the literary activities some of the most pleasant and profitable work is done by clubs organized for this purpose. The women's literary societies conduct programs of an ambitious nature. These organizations include the Ashbel, Sidney Lanier, Reagan, Pierian, Present Day, and Versus Club.

An intense interest in debating and oratory has resulted in the maintenance by the men students of five clubs which devote their time to this valuable practice. These clubs include the Athenaeum, Rusk, Delta Sigma Rho, and Hogg Debating Club. The University of Texas has a splendid record in intercollegiate debates; in the past two years Texas has won sixteen of the twenty-one debates held with state universities and other large institutions.

There are, in addition, the following associations of a somewhat more specialized interest: Czech Club (for Bohemian students), Sigma Delta Pi (Spanish), Le Cercle Français (French), Classical Club, Deutscher Verein, Esperanto Club, the Hillel Foundation (Jewish), Chemistry Club, Home Economics Club, the Latin-American Club, and the International Relations Club.

Journalistic activities.—Every opportunity is afforded the student with a literary bent to develop his powers at The University of Texas. Whether his creative mind will produce a news story, an essay, or a bit of humor, fiction, or verse, he will find a publication which welcomes contributions.

The Daily Texan is the first college daily ever published in the South.

The Longhorn-Ranger Magazine is published monthly and contains the serious literary efforts of the undergraduates, such as short stories, verse, essays, reviews, and criticisms as well as a comic section in which embryo cartoonists and wits have opportunity for practice and development.

The Cactus is the annual publication, giving a pictorial record of the year.



Outdoor sketching, architecture class

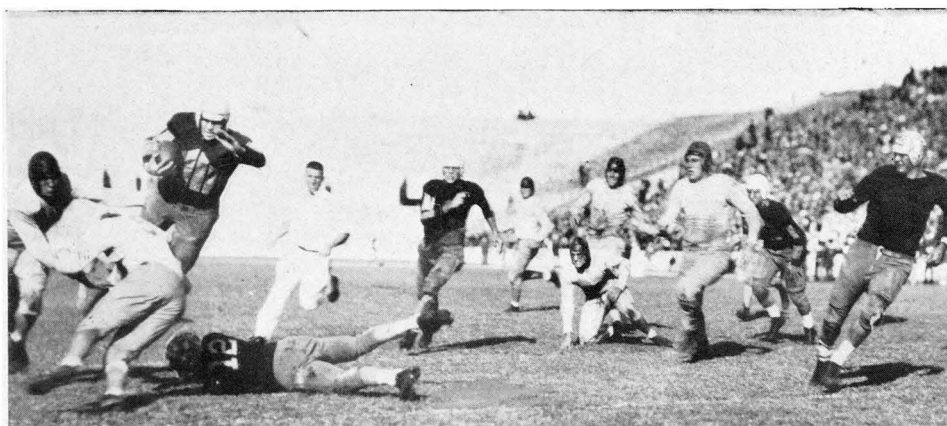
Music.—The Longhorn Band of seventy-five pieces furnishes suitable music for various University occasions. The Longhorn Band and Men's Glee Club give several concerts in Austin during the year and make trips to other parts of Texas. There is also a Girls' Glee Club.

Dramatics.—The students of the University have kept pace with the interest in the drama manifested in other universities. The Curtain Club is the oldest dramatic organization. It presents several plays each year. The Spanish Dramatic Club presents plays in Spanish from time to time.

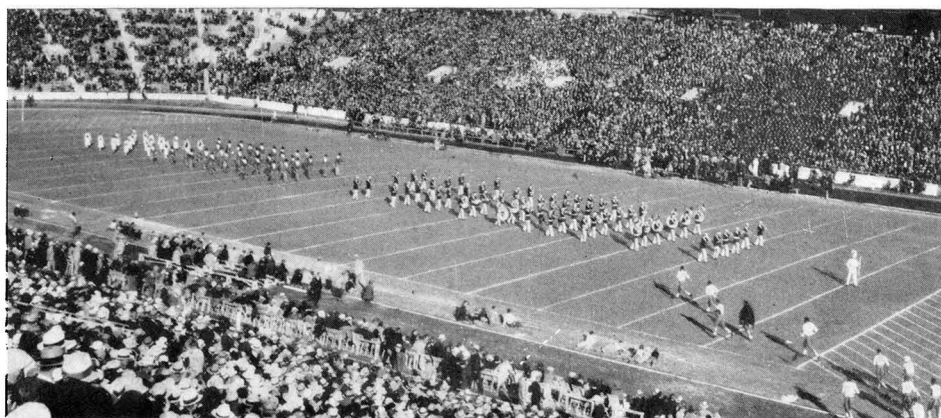
Professional organizations.—The students at the Main University who intend to go to the Medical Branch to study medicine are organized into the Pre-Medic Society, giving an opportunity for men of similar purpose to know one another. The pre-law students also have an organization. In engineering, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineering, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers each has a branch composed of students and Faculty members. Alpha Rho Chi, a professional architectural fraternity, has a chapter at the University. In the Law School the various law societies conduct moot courts. Alpha Kappa Psi is a professional business administration fraternity, a chapter of which is installed at the University. Journalism students have organized a Journalism Association. These, being voluntary organizations, are indicative of the interest which the students develop in their respective professions.



Rooters' section, Thanksgiving game. Score: Texas 26, A. & M. 0

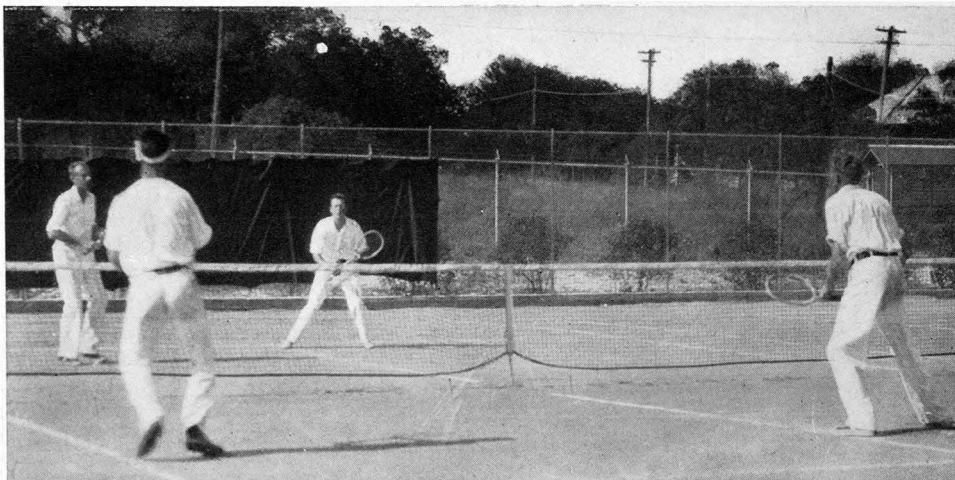


Tense moments—Texas makes a gain



A crowd of 35,000 sees the Band and Cowboys parade

Fraternities.—Twenty-seven national fraternities and sixteen national sororities have chapters at Texas. All are invitation societies. These organizations are under the close supervision of the Faculty; scholarship requirements have to be met before a student is permitted to be initiated into one of them.



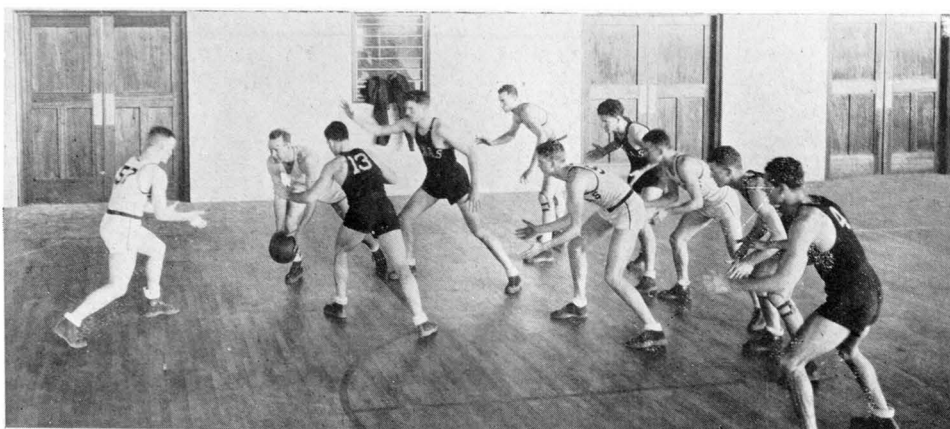
Under Professor Penick's coaching, Texas produces national tennis stars

Physical activities.—Rational athletics abound at The University of Texas. All freshman and sophomore men are required to take three hours of gym work every week. This course consists of calisthenics, gymnastics, and athletic games. A course in physical training is required of all first, second, and third-year girls. In addition, there are Intramurals for students who have finished their required physical training.

Teams for the holding of intercollegiate matches are maintained in nearly every branch of sport. Eligibility rules are enforced with reference to the members of these teams. Subject to the faculty and Regents, athletics are controlled by the Athletic Council, composed of students, alumni, and faculty members. This body awards the coveted "T" to the members of the Varsity teams.

In the fall, football is the major sport. Texas won the Southwest Conference Championship this year. Besides the regular Varsity, freshmen and "shorthorn" teams are maintained. At the end of the season the class games are played. Basketball, track, and baseball all have their devotees. In nineteen years Texas has won seventeen championships in baseball, coached by the beloved "Uncle Billie" Disch. Other sports engaged in include tennis, wrestling, boxing, fencing, golf, and swimming.

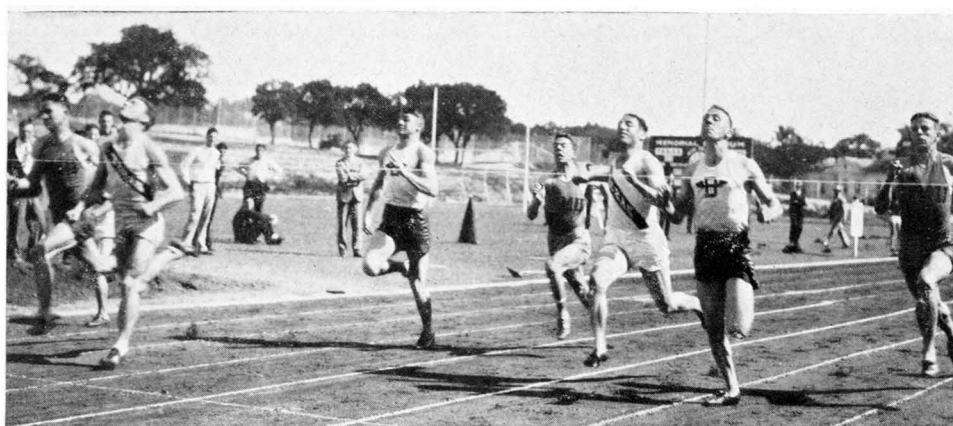
The Woman's Athletic Association has supervision of the girls' athletic activities. Memberships and awards are based upon the point system. Any girl who has paid the student activities fee and who makes forty points is eligible to membership. Awards consist of the "T," sweater, and blanket. Sports include swimming, tennis, rifle practice, various outdoor games, and horseback riding.



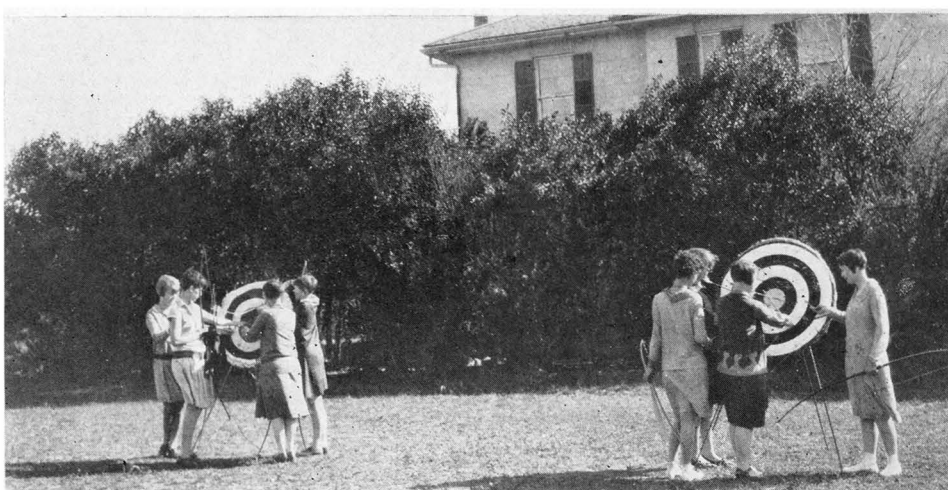
Basket ball is the chief winter sport



Baseball leads in the spring



Track is another spring favorite



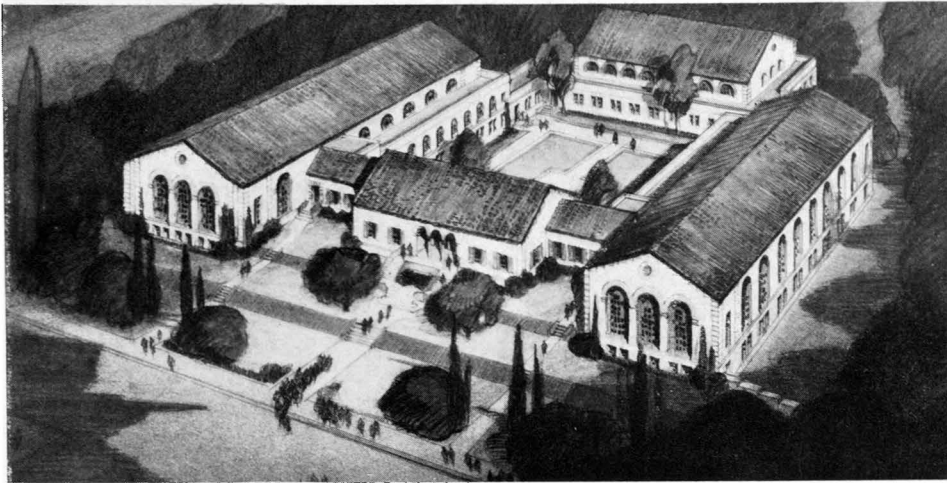
Comparing points in archery

"Texas Spirit" has come to symbolize the attitude of fairness and good sportsmanship which characterizes the student body in athletics and other activities. This spirit is fostered in particular by such organizations as the Texas Cowboys and the Orange Jackets (girls).

Student activities fee.—At the request of the student body, the Regents have approved a fee of \$10.50 for the support of student activities, popularly known as the "blanket tax," to be paid at registration along with other fees, but not to be compulsory. The activities covered by the fee are the Students' Association, the Women's



Acquiring equestrian skill



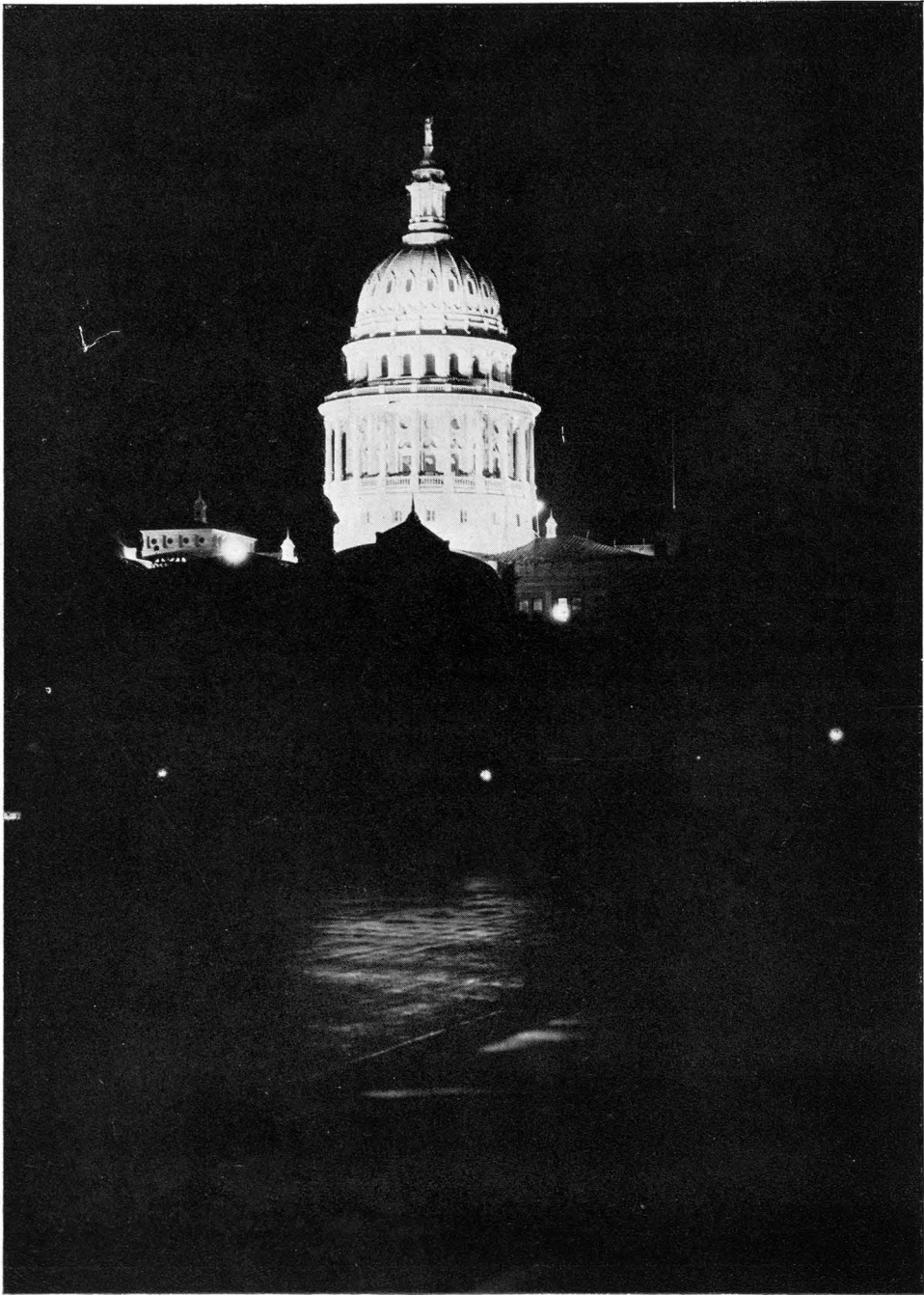
Architect's sketch of Woman's Gymnasium, now nearing completion

Council, debating and oratory, the Men's Glee Club, the Women's Glee Club, the Band, student publications, and athletics.

Word of warning.—One of the most important things every boy and girl must learn, upon entering the University, is that of relative values. Life at the University is crowded with interesting things to do. No one student can engage in very many of them at one time. Some students make the mistake of putting these activities first and their studies last. As by-products of college life such activities are extremely valuable, but they cannot be permitted to absorb the major portion of a student's time without serious loss.



Golf—practice in driving



White against the night—the Capitol dome

Explanations and Definitions

TERMS and semesters.—In some institutions the college year of thirty-six weeks is divided into three terms of about twelve weeks each while others have two semesters of about eighteen weeks each. The University has two semesters.

Units of measure.—In dealing with work of college grade a unit of measure is rather necessary. There are various terms in use in the country, such as “credits,” “hours,” “units,” “points,” etc. There are advantages in restricting the term “unit” to high-school work and “hours” to college work. There are three kinds of hours, term, semester, and year.

A “term” hour means one hour of recitation, or its equivalent, per week for one term of twelve weeks; a “year” hour means one hour of recitation, or its equivalent, per week for one year of thirty-six weeks; a “semester” hour means one hour of recitation, or its equivalent, per week for one semester of eighteen weeks. English 1, therefore, meeting three times a week for thirty-six weeks, has a credit value of three “year” hours, or six “semester” hours, or nine “term” hours. The University uses the “semester” hour. For each recitation two hours of preparation are expected. Three hours of laboratory work are regarded as the equivalent of one hour of recitation and the preparation for it.

Colleges and schools.—The teaching part of the University is divided into colleges and schools. Thus we have the College of Arts and Sciences, often referred to as the “Academic Department,” the College of Engineering, the College of Pharmacy, the College of Nursing, the College of Mines and Metallurgy, the School of Law, the School of Medicine, the School of Business Administration, the School of Education, and the Graduate School.

A *college* is a unit or division of the University accepting students directly from the high school. A *school* is a unit requiring a specified amount of college work for admission.

Departments.—Some of the colleges and schools are subdivided into *departments*, e.g., English, History, Mathematics, etc., in the College of Arts and Sciences; Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, etc., in the College of Engineering; the Art of Teaching, Educational Administration, Physical Education, etc., in the School of Education.

Outline of organization.—The outline below shows the colleges and schools, the admission requirements thereto, stated in general terms, and the degree or degrees offered in each. After each degree is given in parentheses the number of years normally required therefor. This outline will enable prospective students to know in advance in which college or school they should register.

Main University, at Austin

I. College of Arts and Sciences

1. Admission requirement
Graduation from an approved high school
2. Degrees offered
 - a. Bachelor of Arts (4)
 - b. Bachelor of Science in Geology (4)
 - c. Bachelor of Science in Home Economics (4)
 - d. Bachelor of Journalism (4)
 - e. Bachelor of Science in Medicine (4)
 - f. Bachelor of Science in Nursing (5)

II. College of Engineering

1. Admission requirement
Graduation from an approved high school
2. Degrees offered
 - a. Bachelor of Architecture (4)
 - b. Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Engineering (4)
 - c. Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering (4)
 - d. Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering (4)
 - e. Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering (4)
 - f. Bachelor of Science in Civil and Utility Engineering (5)
 - g. Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering (4)
 - h. Bachelor of Science in Electrical and Utility Engineering (5)
 - i. Bachelor of Interior Architecture (4)
 - j. Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering (4)
 - k. Bachelor of Science in Mechanical and Industrial Engineering (5)
 - l. Bachelor of Science in Petroleum Production Engineering (4)

III. School of Business Administration

1. Admission requirement
Two years of work in the College of Arts and Sciences
2. Degree offered
Bachelor of Business Administration (2)

IV. School of Education

1. Admission requirement
One year of work in the College of Arts and Sciences
2. Degrees offered
 - Bachelor of Science in Education (3)
 - Bachelor of Science in Physical Education (3)

V. School of Law

1. Admission requirement
Two years of work in the College of Arts and Sciences
2. Degree offered
Bachelor of Laws (3)

VI. College of Pharmacy

1. Admission requirement
Graduation from an approved high school
2. Degrees offered
Graduate in Pharmacy (3)
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy (4)

VII. Graduate School

1. Admission requirement
An acceptable bachelor's degree
2. Degrees offered
 - a. Master of Arts (1)
 - b. Master of Business Administration (1)
 - c. Master of Education (1)
 - d. Master of Journalism (1)
 - e. Master of Science (with major in Home Economics) (1)
 - f. Master of Science in Engineering (1)
 - g. Master of Science in Architecture (1)
 - h. Doctor of Philosophy (3)

Medical Branch, at Galveston

I. School of Medicine

1. Admission requirement
Two years of work in the College of Arts and Sciences
2. Degree offered
Doctor of Medicine (4)

II. College of Nursing

1. Admission requirement
Graduation from an approved high school
2. Diploma and degree offered
 - a. Graduate in Nursing (3)
 - b. Bachelor of Science in Nursing (three years in the College of Arts and Sciences and two in the College of Nursing)

Mines and Metallurgy, at El Paso

College of Mines and Metallurgy

1. Admission requirement
Graduation from an approved high school
2. Degrees offered
 - a. Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering (4)
 - b. Mining Engineer (5)



The Library on a spring morning

The University Library

THE LIBRARY is the heart of the college and university. Teaching is supplemented by much collateral reading. Research without books is impossible. Culture apart from access to the world's best literature would be an anomaly.

The non-existence of large libraries in this and adjoining states made it necessary to create as good a library as possible at this University. Faculty, administrative officers, and friends of the University have kept the Library constantly in mind. Among the early gifts to the University the most notable is the private library of Swante Palm, of Austin. Many valuable gifts have since added extraordinarily to the Library's resources of information, rare books and manuscripts, and beautiful bindings.

To indicate the extent of the Library's facilities it is not sufficient to point out that this is the largest college library in the South. One should also ascertain the Library's resources for each department and for any special subject that may be under investigation. The Library contains about 441,000 books and pamphlets. The following is a list of groups of departments with the number of books and pamphlets available to their students.

Bibliography, general encyclopedias, general collected essays, 5,875 volumes; general periodicals and magazines, 15,000; scientific society publications, 6,000.

Social Sciences: Anthropology and archaeology, 3,000 volumes; economics and sociology, 24,000; government, 14,000; history, geography, and collected biography, 46,500; philosophy, psychology, and ethics, 6,500; religion and church history, 7,500.

Natural Sciences: Chemistry and physics, 10,000 volumes; geology and paleontology, 8,500; biological sciences, 10,000.

Mathematics and astronomy, 4,000 volumes.

Languages and literature: English (including American), 35,000 volumes; Germanic, 10,000; Romance, 13,500; Classical, 5,500; Slavic, 2,750.

Professional subjects: Agriculture, 3,000 volumes; business administration, 7,500; education, 17,000; engineering, 6,500; home economics, 1,000; newspapers and journalism, 12,000; law, 40,960; medicine, 2,000 (exclusive of the Medical Library, at Galveston).

Fine Arts: Art and architecture, 4,000 volumes; music, 3,750.



E. W. Winkler, Librarian

The College of Arts and Sciences

THE FOUNDATION of The University of Texas, as of all universities, is the College of Arts and Sciences. Here students may receive a liberal education and secure training in fundamentals later needed in professional work. Instruction is given in twenty-two departments by a staff numbering more than two hundred and fifty.

The Faculty.—The Faculty represents the best training of the best universities of America and Europe. Many members of the Faculty have published scholarly works and some possess not only an American but an international reputation.

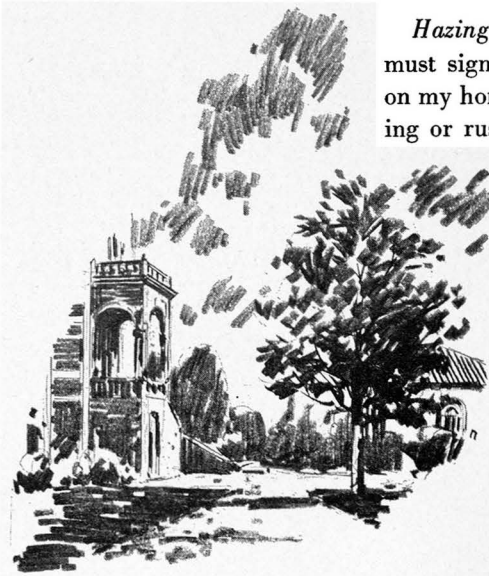
Requirements for Admission

General Requirements

Age.—Applicants for admission must be at least 16 years old. Applicants who seek admission by individual approval must be at least 21 years old.

Character.—Applicants for admission must furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

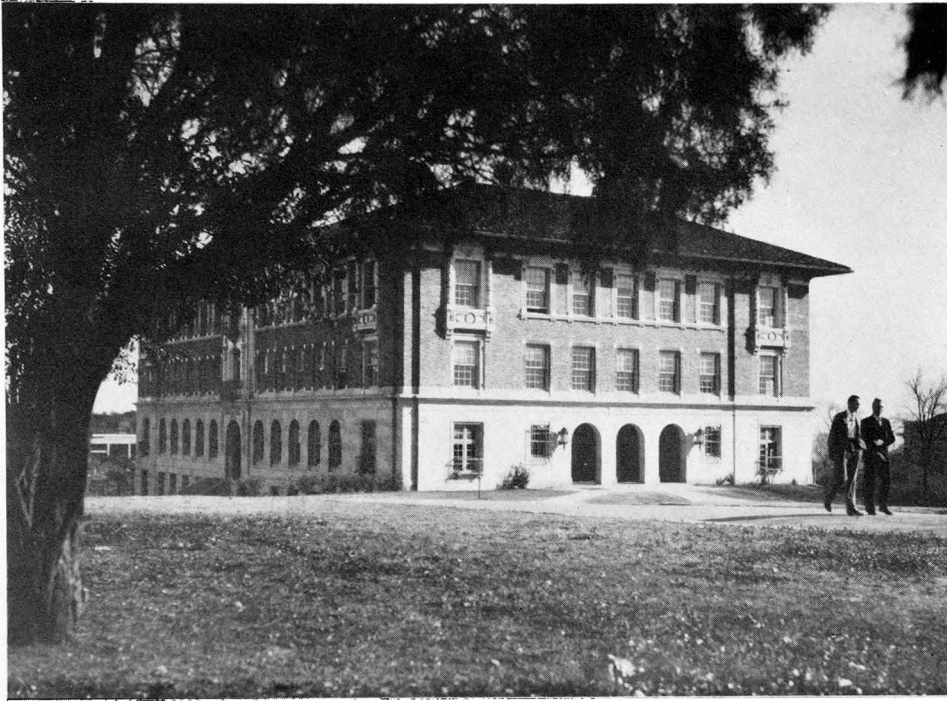
Vaccination.—Each applicant for admission must present a certificate, approved by the University Health Service, that he has had smallpox or has been successfully vaccinated.



Hazing pledge.—Each applicant for admission must sign the following pledge: "I pledge myself on my honor not to encourage or participate in hazing or rushes during my attendance at the University, provided that contests among students conducted according to rules approved by the faculty shall not be classed as rushes."

Scholarship Requirements

Units.—Entrance requirements are stated in terms of units. A unit represents nine months of study in a subject in a secondary school, constituting approximately a quarter of a full year's work.



Garrison Hall

Quantity requirements.—For admission to the College of Arts and Sciences fifteen units (see “Methods of Obtaining Admission Units,” p. 35), are required as specified below.

I. Prescribed units.—The following units are prescribed for all, and, except the foreign language, must be presented before admission. A student satisfying all requirements except the foreign language, including fifteen acceptable units, may be admitted without it and make it up within two years.

Subject	Units
English	3
Social sciences (at least one of which must be history)	2
*Mathematics	
Algebra	2
Plane geometry	1
*One foreign language (ancient or modern)	2
Total	10

II. Elective units.—In addition to the units prescribed under I, a sufficient number of units to make a total of fifteen must be offered from Groups A and B (p. 34), not more than three units being offered from Group B. Not more than four

*For admission to the College of Engineering solid geometry is also prescribed; instead of two units in one foreign language, two units in natural science, or one unit in a natural science and one-half each in solid geometry and plane trigonometry may be substituted.

units may be presented in history and civics together. Biology may not be presented by a student who offers either botany or zoology. Neither may world history be presented by a student offering either early European history or modern European history.

Credit for quality.—Quality, however, is more important than quantity. A course thoroughly mastered is worth more than one completed with low or even medium grades. An extra unit is, therefore, given each student ranking in the first quarter of his graduating class, provided the school is fully accredited in each case. This unit counts under II above.

Applicants of low rank.—As a rule students who do poor work in high school do poor work in the University. A student ranking in the lowest quarter of his graduating class is, therefore, strongly advised to complete an additional year of preparation before applying for admission. If, however, after due deliberation, his parents still wish to have him enter at once, he will be admitted and given all the privileges accorded any other student, but he will be placed under what is termed “special observation” and will be required to pass in the minimum amount of work expected of other freshmen to be entitled to remain in school. Failing to do this, he will be automatically dropped.

GROUP A

Subject	Units	Subject	Units
English	3-4	Foreign languages	
Social sciences		French	2-3
Early European history	1	German	2-3
Modern European history	1	Greek	2-4
English history	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	Latin	2-3
American history	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	Spanish	2-3
World history	1	Natural sciences	
Civics	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	Biology	1
Economics	$\frac{1}{2}$	Botany	1
Mathematics		Chemistry	1
Algebra	2	General science	1
Plane geometry	1	Physics	1
Solid geometry	$\frac{1}{2}$	Physiography	$\frac{1}{2}$
Trigonometry	$\frac{1}{2}$	Physiology and hygiene	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1
		Zoology	1

GROUP B

Subject	Units	Subject	Units
Agriculture	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	Commercial law	$\frac{1}{2}$
Argumentation and debating	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	*Drawing	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1
Arithmetic	$\frac{1}{2}$	Home economics	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3
Bookkeeping	1	*Manual training	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1
Commercial geography	$\frac{1}{2}$	Music	1
		Shorthand and typewriting	1

*For admission to the College of Engineering as many as two units each may be offered in drawing and manual training.

Methods of Obtaining Admission Units

The admission units *specified above* are usually obtained by graduation from an accredited school or by examination or by a combination of the two. Limited opportunity is also offered by the University's Extension Teaching Bureau for units to be made by correspondence study.

1. *Graduation from an accredited school.*—No credit may be obtained without graduation. Within the limits of the above list, graduates of schools on the approved list issued by the State Department of Education are credited with the subjects they have completed in which the schools are accredited. In order to determine these units, they are required to present statements of their work made out by the superintendent or principal on the University's official blank, to be had of the Registrar. It is of the highest importance that the applicant send this blank, properly filled out, to the Registrar not later than September 10. Valuable time will be lost if he does not do so, and more if he has to send for it after he arrives. Without it he cannot be admitted at all.

The University of Texas has no accredited schools outside Texas, but it will usually accept, for work done in a school in another state, credits granted by the state university of that state; or, in the absence of such an institution, by another institution of recognized standing acquainted with the work of the school in question.

2. *Examination.*—Any or all scholarship requirements may be met by passing the admission examinations. To obtain credit in any subject, the applicant must make a grade not lower than *D*. In grading papers in all subjects, account will be taken of the applicant's use of English. Excellence in one subject will not make up for deficiency in another. Credits are not divisible in any subject.

Every natural science examination paper must be accompanied by a laboratory notebook.

Admission examinations are held twice a year, late in April (recently changed from May) and in the fall. The April series is given under the direction of the State Department of Education at accredited schools and at other approved places. Applications to take them should be made to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Austin.

The fall series is held only at the University. The dates and the order are as follows for 1931:

Saturday, September 12: 9 to 12, English; 2 to 6, American history, early European history, and civics.

Monday, September 14: 9 to 12, English history, modern history, and economics; 2 to 6, algebra and plane geometry.

Tuesday, September 15: 9 to 12, French, German, Latin, Spanish, and book-keeping; 2 to 6, agriculture, biology, botany, chemistry, general science, physiography, physiology and hygiene, shorthand and typewriting, zoology.



The recently completed Chemistry Building

Wednesday, September 16: 9 to 12, solid geometry, trigonometry, commercial geography, and commercial law; 2 to 6, home economics, physics, and arithmetic.

Solely for the benefit of those who present to the Registrar satisfactory reasons for being absent from the September examinations, another series of examinations is held on the same days of the week and in the same order two weeks later.

It is strongly urged that applicants desiring to enter the University in September attempt the April examinations. It is permitted to divide the subjects between the spring and fall examination periods, but credits obtained at the spring examinations lapse unless the applicant passes the deferred examinations the following fall; and credits obtained at the fall examinations, if less than the total number required, are not valid later.

Junior-senior high-school graduates.—Applicants who have passed through and graduated from a junior-senior high-school organization may be admitted on twelve acceptable units completed in the senior high school (the last three grades), including the prescribed units listed on page 33, plus three unspecified units from the junior high school. The entrance certificate should show only the senior high-school record.

Admission by individual approval.—At the discretion of the Registrar, an applicant over 21 years old may be admitted without examination. Such admission does

not confer special privileges, but, on the contrary, puts the applicant under special obligations.

Students so admitted may register for courses other than freshman courses only with the approval of the chairman of the department concerned and the Registrar, given because of evidence of special fitness. This approval can rarely be granted, however, because most individual approval students have less preparation than any other students in the University.

Students admitted by individual approval cannot become candidates for degrees until they have satisfied the admission requirements. As to how to remove admission conditions, see the following section.

How to Absolve Admission Conditions

In general.—Admission conditions may be removed (1) by taking, with the approval of the Registrar, the regular admission examination in subjects not studied by the student in the University; (2) by correspondence work (a few courses for this purpose are offered in the Bureau of Extension Teaching); (3) by counting work done in the University.

Individual approval students.—Students admitted by individual approval to English 1 will, on completing that course, be given credit also for three admission units in English. Similarly, students admitted to freshman mathematics will, on completing that course, receive credit also for two admission units in algebra and one in plane geometry. Further, students admitted by individual approval, without any entrance credit, to the College of Arts and Sciences or the College of Engineering or the College of Pharmacy, and who complete during their first Long Session at least thirty semester hours with an average of C, will in addition absolve the admission condition in the five elective units. If this average is not made, the five elective units (see "Scholarship Requirements," pp. 32 to 35) must be made up by one or more of the methods given in the preceding paragraph. The remaining prescribed units, two in social sciences and two in foreign language, must be made up in one or more of the ways explained in the preceding paragraph.

Advanced Standing

Students from other colleges.—A student seeking admission from another college must present: (1) A letter of honorable dismissal; (2) a vaccination certificate (see "Vaccination," p. 32); (3) an official transcript of his entire college record, including his admission units. Much trouble and time will be saved by sending this official record to the Registrar not later than September 10. Students are not allowed to register until the proper certificates are presented.



Play-time at the Nursery School

Students in other institutions who desire a degree from the University should not wait until their senior year to transfer. If they do, they may not be able to complete all remaining requirements in one year, and they may find their "major examinations" exceptionally difficult.

A student who has failed in his work at another institution and is not entitled to continue there, will not be admitted to the University. Others who have failed may be refused admission, or may be admitted on "special observation" or "final trial," or on any other conditions that may seem desirable.

All credits given students from other colleges are conditional. If their work here is of a low grade, the amount of credit given to individual students may be reduced.

Students from secondary schools.—Surplus admission units in foreign language and mathematics may be converted into degree credit only in case the applicant, whether coming directly from high school or as a college transfer, completes satisfactorily in the University a higher course in the subject in which the surplus occurs. Credit for quality (p. 34), however, may not be used to create a surplus.

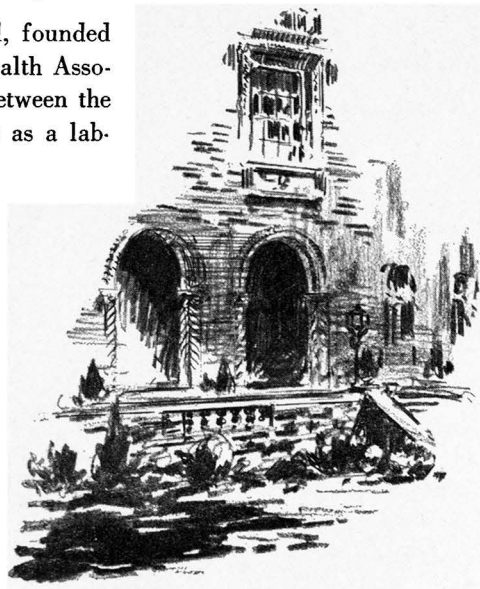
Solid geometry and trigonometry, either or both, accepted as entrance credit may each be counted as two semester hours toward a degree, provided (1) these subjects are in excess of full admission, and (2) an average grade of at least *C* is made in six semester hours of higher mathematics in the University.

Home Economics

HOME ECONOMICS is a department in the College of Arts and Sciences, but has its own degree, the Bachelor of Science in Home Economics. For this degree four different lines of work are offered: (1) a general major for students interested primarily in the problems of home-making; (2) special work in nutrition preparatory to graduate work and research; (3) work preparatory to the teaching of general and vocational home economics under the Smith-Hughes Act; (4) special major for those interested in institutional work such as cafeteria and dormitory directors, tea room and lunch room managers, hospital dietitians, etc. The Department also offers foundation courses which may lead to specialization in interior decoration, textile buying and salesmanship, etc. The Faculty consists of twelve full-time and two part-time teachers. The laboratories are well equipped.

Practice House.—Every senior majoring in vocational Home Economics spends eight weeks in the Practice Cottage and assumes full responsibility of the house-keeping for a family of eight, including the replacement of furnishings and equipment, the planning of meals, purchase of food, the preparation and serving of meals, and the entertainment of guests. Students thus make use, in a practical way, of the knowledge acquired through classroom study.

Nursery School.—The Nursery School, founded through a gift from the Texas Public Health Association, has enrolled eighteen children between the ages of two and five. The school serves as a laboratory for Home Economics students in the study of pre-school child psychology and in child care and training. The students observe the children, help to care for them, and assist in the preparation and serving of their mid-day meal. Classes in clothing and food and nutrition also observe at the Nursery School; the individual members of the elementary clothing class study a particular child with a view to planning and making garments best suited to it.



Journalism

ANOTHER department in the College of Arts and Sciences having its own degree is Journalism. Students interested in it register in the College of Arts and Sciences. The freshman and sophomore years are devoted to general academic training, only one course in journalism, News Gathering and Reporting, being open to sophomores. The junior and senior years are spent largely in journalism courses. The degree is Bachelor of Journalism. The Department of Journalism is a member of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, only about twenty in the entire country being members.



Professor Paul J. Thompson

Results.—Professor Paul J. Thompson, Chairman of the Department of Journalism, wrote as follows in *The Daily Texan*:

The first "School of Journalism" was established in 1908. Some three hundred institutions have since added courses in journalism to their curricula. . . .

The results of these efforts to place an education for journalism on the plane with law, medicine, and other professions may be summed up as follows:

- (1) The special training afforded journalism students has enabled them to make faster strides in advancement in their chosen profession than they would have made had they not had this professional training. Several schools have made surveys among their older graduates and the results clearly justify this assertion.
- (2) The schools of journalism have served to eliminate many who were unfitted for this profession. They have been eliminated in such a way that their adjustment into some other calling has not been an over-severe experience in life.
- (3) The serious and practical efforts on the part of journalism instructors have led to respect for their work on the part of newspaper publishers. Most publishers now prefer to add to their staffs the men who have had a college education. This is gradually leading to better salaries for newspaper workers.
- (4) A statement of the influence that the schools of journalism have had upon the American newspapers can only be one of opinion. It is true that the American newspaper today covers a broader field of interests more ably than the newspaper of a quarter century ago; seeks after the truth more diligently; is fairer in its treatment of all those who come under its eyes; is more independent; and, generally speaking, is conducted on a much higher plane. Many influences account for the improvement. The school of journalism, I believe, is one of those influences.

The School of Business Administration

THE School of Business Administration was inaugurated with the session of 1922-1923. Before that time, beginning with the session of 1912-1913, the work in business administration was conducted as a department in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Requirements for admission.—Applicants for admission must satisfy the requirements for admission to the College of Arts and Sciences and must have junior standing (sixty semester hours). It is recommended that these sixty semester hours be chosen as follows: Freshman year: English 1, six semester hours in Mathematics, History 3, 4, or 9, a natural science, and an elective. Sophomore year: English 12 or 13, Business Administration 811, Economics 11, Government 310 and 311, and Psychology 310 and 316.

Aims.—“University schools of business administration do not try to teach the details of all business. Details are too different and too changing. Each business can best teach its own employees those things. Schools of business offering a group of courses selected from the fields of arts, sciences, and professional studies render their great service in other ways, four of which I wish to mention:

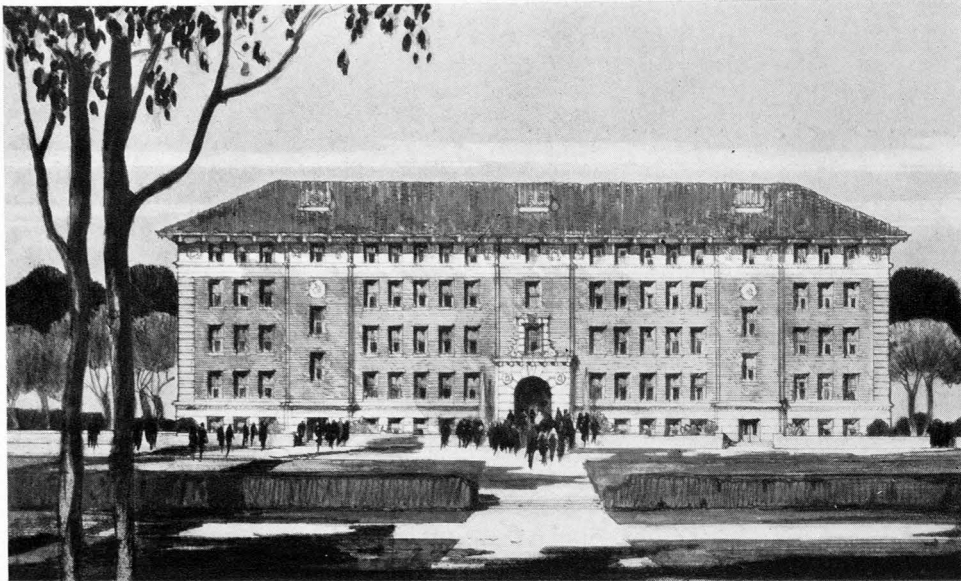
“(1) They give a student a general and business background. His studies relate him to the past and to his present physical, social, political, and economic surroundings. They make him familiar with business relations and organizations so that he can begin in a subordinate position with the advantage of knowing what is around and above him and of knowing the relative importance of what he is doing to the business as a whole.

“(2) Principles are developed. New conditions necessitate changes in methods and policies, but if that which past experience has taught to be true is taken as a starting point, time can be saved and losses avoided.

“(3) Training is given in the main tools of business, such as accounting and statistics. These are well-developed branches of knowledge, the fundamentals of which can best be learned in school. They are valuable in the handling of almost every business problem. They are as essential to the business man as mathematics to the actuary.



Dean J. Anderson Fitzgerald



Waggener Hall, which will provide space for Business Administration

“(4) The student is taught to think. He is given problems. In many cases an answer known to be right is not possible, but how to analyze the situation, where to go and how to get the material that will contribute to the solution, are features of training that are invaluable.”—*Dean Fitzgerald.*



Sutton Hall

The School of Education

THE School of Education was created to train teachers for the schools and colleges of the State. About fifteen hundred students are enrolled this year. Last year the school sent out more than six hundred teachers, but even this number did not half fill the demand.

Its home is Sutton Hall, a handsome building erected in 1918 at a cost of more than \$250,000, and named this year in honor of the late Dr. William Seneca Sutton, former professor, dean, and acting president.

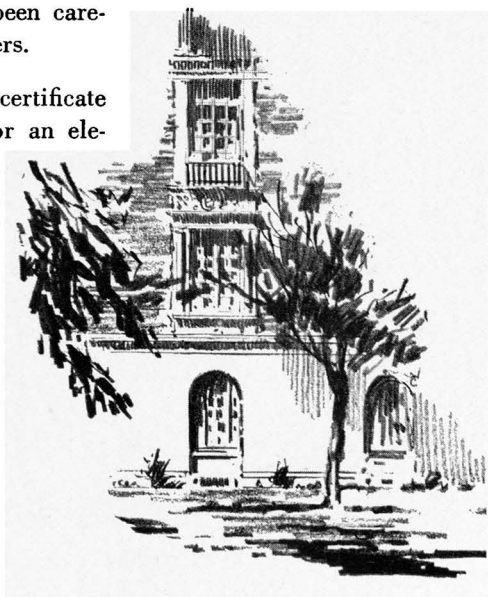
The school is divided into five departments: Art of Teaching, Educational Administration, History and Philosophy of Education, Educational Psychology, and Physical Education. Its staff, exclusive of those who conduct special method courses, consists of eighteen full-time and six part-time instructors, and several assistants.

Admission requirements.—Fulfillment of the requirements for admission to the College of Arts and Sciences (see pp. 32 to 38) and sophomore standing are required for admission to the School of Education. Freshmen in the College of Arts and Sciences, however, may register for one course in education.

Degrees.—Two degrees are offered in the School of Education, the Bachelor of Science in Education and the Bachelor of Science in Physical Education. The courses of study leading to these degrees have been carefully planned to meet the needs of teachers.

Teachers' certificates.—A high-school certificate of the first class, valid for two years, or an elementary certificate valid for four years, will be issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction upon presentation of a statement from the University that the student has credit for thirty semester hours of completed courses, properly chosen, in the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Education.

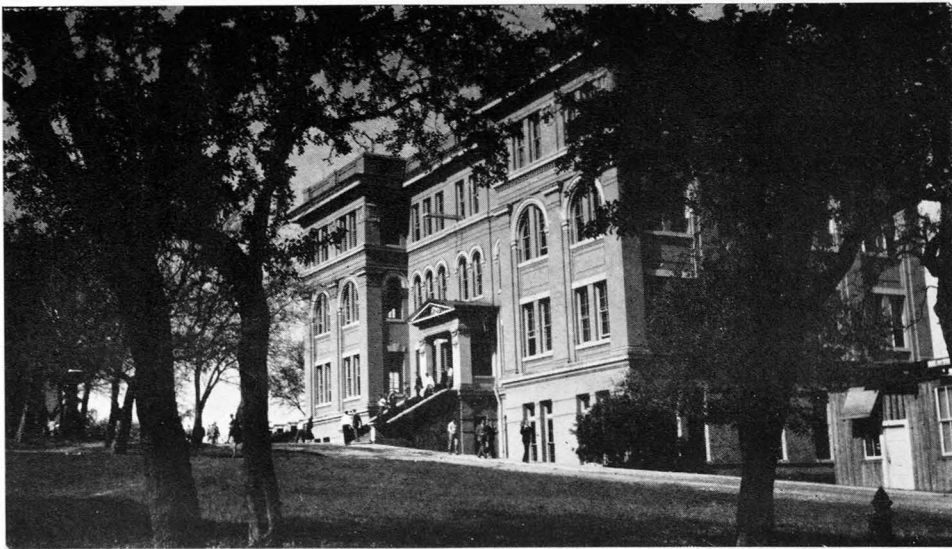
A permanent certificate, based upon a B.A. or a B.S. degree, with twenty-four semester hours in education properly selected, may also be secured.



The College of Engineering

THE College of Engineering contains seven departments—Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Petroleum Production Engineering, Architecture, and Drawing. Exclusive of those who work primarily in the College of Arts and Sciences, its staff consists of thirty instructors and a number of assistants.

The Engineering Building, Brackenridge Hall, Power Building, and the New Engineering Building contain admirably arranged and equipped laboratories for the several departments. The hydraulic laboratory provides means of teaching the fundamental laws of hydraulics, the methods of determining the efficiency of pumps, water motors, and turbines, the accuracy of water meters, the flow over weirs, etc. The laboratory for testing the strength of materials contains machinery for determining the strength, modulus of elasticity, and elastic limit of stone, wood, metal, and plain and reinforced concrete. The cement laboratory has apparatus for making standard tests. A complete assortment of instruments and apparatus is provided for practice in all branches of surveying. The electrical laboratories contain an unusually full equipment of generators, motors, etc., for practical experimental work. The drawing rooms are provided with suitable boards, desks, instruments, and models.



One of the engineering buildings

The steam engineering laboratory contains engines and steam turbines, with all necessary instruments and equipment for testing their power and efficiency, besides gas engines, gasoline engines, air compressors, steam boilers, mechanical stokers, condensers, etc.

The mechanical engineering shops are located in the New Engineering Building. They consist of the pattern, forge, and machine shops, and the foundry. They are well equipped with benches, lathes, furnaces, machines, and other apparatus. Additional equipment costing \$11,000 is being installed this year.

Admission requirements.—The requirements for admission to the College of Engineering are the same as those for the College of Arts and Sciences with two exceptions: (1) A foreign language is not prescribed; (2) as many as two units each may be presented in drawing and in manual training. If a foreign language is not presented, the applicant must present two units either in laboratory sciences or in laboratory sciences and solid geometry and plane trigonometry. Solid geometry is required in every case.

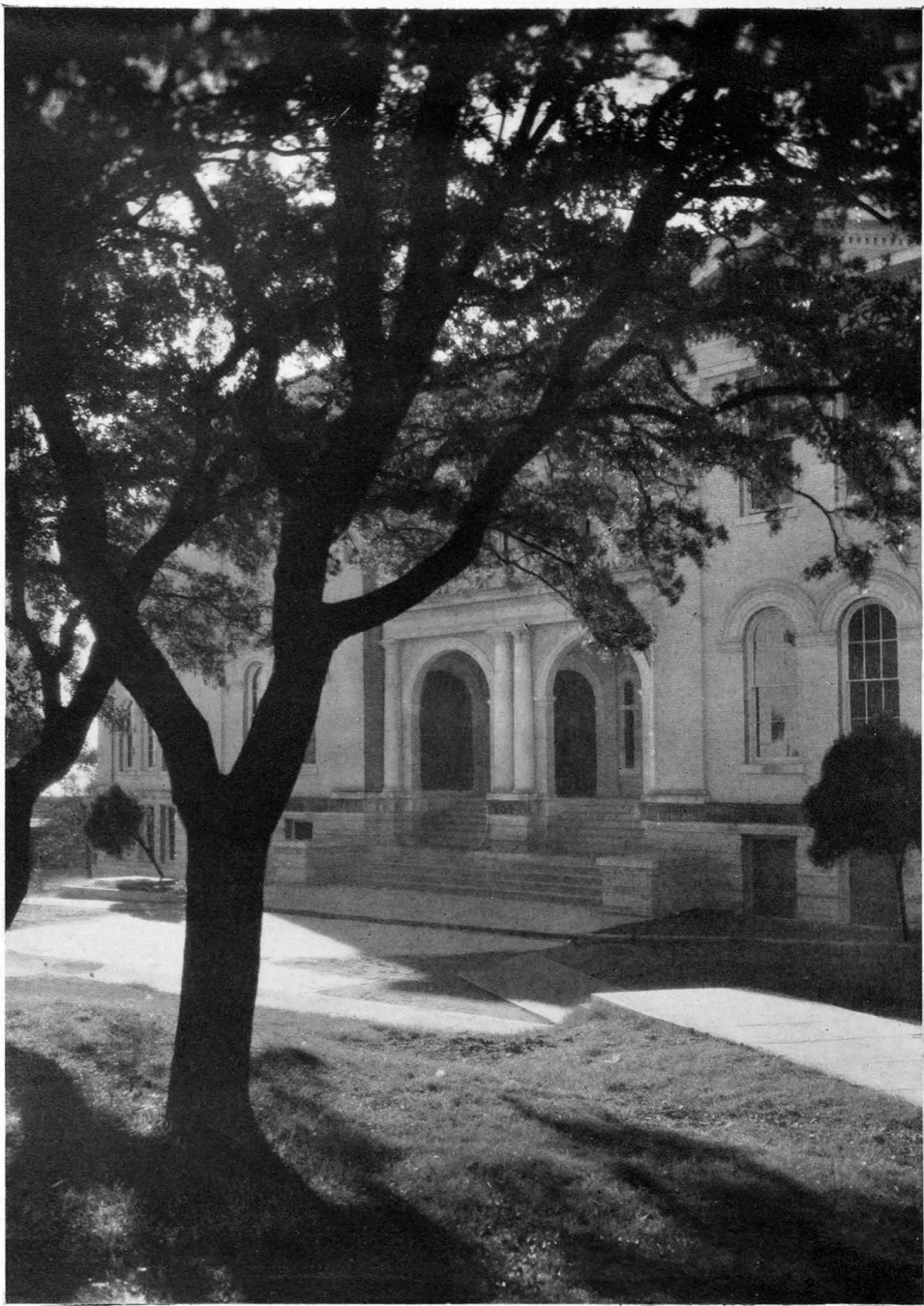
The College of Pharmacy

THE College of Pharmacy is open to both men and women. It was inaugurated as a part of the Medical Branch in 1893 and was in operation in Galveston until the summer of 1927, when it was moved to Austin in order that it might make use of the larger facilities of the Main University. The College of Pharmacy has kept pace with the advances in pharmaceutical education and is a member of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

Aims.—The curriculum of the College of Pharmacy is deliberately basic. It is designed to give such thorough fundamental work in the science of pharmacy as to carry the student through and well beyond the plane of the trades, to prepare professional pharmacists and not “life-clerks.” Graduates can meet fully the requirements of the thirty-three states and Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands having laws making college training mandatory.

Requirements for admission.—The requirements for admission to the College of Pharmacy are the same as to the College of Arts and Sciences (see pp. 32 to 38) except that applicants may offer either two units in one foreign language (Latin advised) or two units in laboratory sciences (chemistry and physics strongly recommended).

Degrees.—A curriculum covering three years leads to the Ph.G. (Graduate in Pharmacy). A four-year curriculum is also offered, upon completion of which the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy is conferred. The four-year course contains more cultural subjects and includes the three-year program.



In the shadow of age-old liveoaks—the Law Building

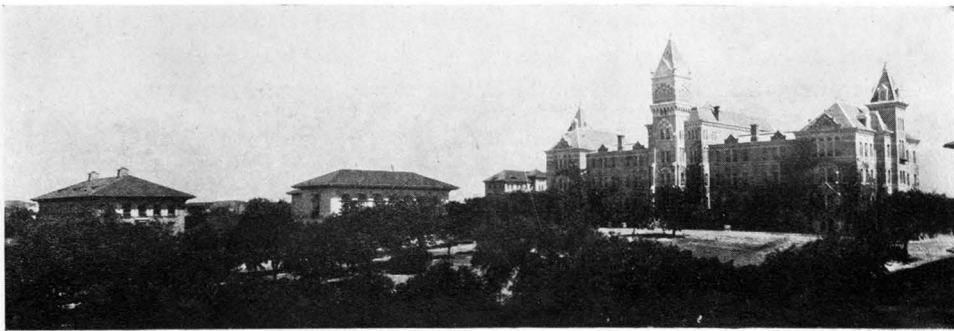
The School of Law

THE School of Law occupies a fireproof building of ample size and excellent arrangement. Its staff numbers nine professors, one instructor, and a number of quizmasters. It is a member of the American Association of Law Schools.

Advantages of location.—Exceptional advantages for observing the practice of the various courts are afforded the law students by the fact that the Supreme Court of the State, the Court of Criminal Appeals, and the Court of Civil Appeals for the Third Supreme Judicial District are in session at Austin during the entire academic year. A term of the United States District Court is held in Austin during the winter. Two state district courts and a county court are in session during a large part of the academic year.

The students thus have unusual opportunities to observe the conduct of civil and criminal cases in the State and Federal trial courts, to hear the discussion of causes involving questions of law and equity under Federal procedure, and to listen to arguments in the appellate courts by some of the most distinguished lawyers of the country.

Admission requirements.—At least sixty semester hours are required for admission to the School of Law in addition to the requirements for admission to the College of Arts and Sciences, as follows: Freshman year: English 1, six semester hours in mathematics, History 4, a natural science, and six hours elective. Sophomore year: English 12 or 13, Government 310 and 311, Economics 11, History 15, and Business Administration 811 or any sophomore course in the College of Arts and Sciences. Exceptions may be made in the case of applicants over 23 years of age, if their general qualifications seem to justify it. Work so taken, however, may not count toward any degree.



Up the hill from the Law Building

The Medical Branch Galveston

School of Medicine.—Applicants must satisfy the requirements for admission to the College of Arts and Sciences (see pp. 32 to 38), and in addition present ten college courses (two years of work). Among the ten college courses must be included English 1, Chemistry 1 and 10, Physics 1, and Zoology 1.

College of Nursing.—Candidates for admission must be between 18 and 35 years of age, of good moral character, in sound health, and graduates of recognized high schools.

Following a prescribed course of study for three years in the Main University and completing the course at Galveston, a student may secure the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing.

College of Mines and Metallurgy El Paso

WITHIN a radius of from one to ten miles of El Paso are found in great variety those geological formations that are usually associated with the mining industry, not only in metal mining, but in coal mining as well. In opportunity for geological study, no mining school in the United States is more favorably located.

The second largest custom smelter in the world is situated about a mile from the college. It is fully supplied with equipment for the most modern methods of treating such ores of copper, lead, gold, and silver as are suitable for smelting. Students will find this an exceptional opportunity.

Admission requirements.—The requirements for admission to the College of Mines and Metallurgy are the same as those for admission to the Main University.

Sessions and semesters.—The session is divided into two semesters. The first begins September 15 and closes January 30; the second begins February 1 and closes May 31.

The Summer Session

THE University Summer Session of 1931 is divided into two terms of six weeks each. The first term will open June 9 and close July 20; the second term will open July 18 and close August 31.

Courses.—Regular college work will be offered in all departments and will count toward degrees on the same basis as work in the Long Session.

**ADMINISTRATIVE BULLETINS
OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS**

Catalogue

The following bulletins comprise the Catalogue of the University; bulletin number and date of issue are given in parentheses:

1. Part I: Fellowships, Scholarships, Tutorships and Assistantships, Prizes, Loan Funds, Main University (No. 3103: January 15, 1931).
2. Part II: College of Pharmacy (No. 3108: February 22, 1931).
3. Part III: School of Business Administration (No. 3110: March 8, 1931).
4. Part IV: College of Engineering (No. 3112: March 22, 1931).
5. Part V: General Information, Main University (No. 3116: April 22, 1931).
6. Part VI: College of Arts and Sciences and School of Education (No. 3117: May 1, 1931).
7. Part VII: Graduate School (No. 3119: May 15, 1931).
8. Part VIII: School of Law (No. 3129: August 1, 1931).
9. Part IX: Medical Branch (No. 3105: February 1, 1931).
10. Part X: College of Mines and Metallurgy (No. 3107: February 15, 1931).
11. Appendix to Parts I-VIII: Annual Register of Students, Main University (No. 3121: June 1, 1931). (Directory of the Main University and of the Extramural Divisions, Bulletin No. 3041, with student supplement completing the Long Session of 1930-1931 and including the Summer Session of 1930.)

General Purpose of the Catalogue

The Catalogue is intended to give general information, to record the work of the year about to close, and to make announcements for the ensuing year.

As to the courses to be offered the following Long Session, the Catalogue contains only a preliminary announcement and is superseded by the *Final Announcement of Courses*, printed in September.

The Catalogue, together with the *Handbook for the Guidance of Students*, contains the official regulations for the next year. Except as to degree requirements, these regulations are not valid beyond that year.

Other Administrative Bulletins

1. The University of Texas (illustrated) (No. 3109: March 1, 1931).
2. Catalogue of the University Summer Session (No. 3115: April 15, 1931).
3. Announcement of Correspondence Courses in the Extension Teaching Bureau (No. 2933: September 1, 1929).
4. Final Announcement of Courses, Main University (No. 3135: September 15, 1931).
5. Report of the Board of Regents (biennial).
6. Report of the Registrar (No. 3039: October 15, 1930).
7. Report of the Auditor (No. 3023: June 15, 1930).



