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GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH[1]

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IN order to understand the present status of graduate study and research in this country it is advisable to review the development during the years. Although in some of our institutions there were graduate study and research before 1870, in the main our students went abroad for this purpose previous to that time. The organization of the Johns Hopkins University is generally regarded as marking the beginning of a new epoch in higher education in America. The conception on which it was founded was that there should be provided in Baltimore a place where young scholars attracted from various parts of the country might carry on advanced studies, particularly with reference to the development of scholarship and research. At the beginning the group was small and the professors were chosen solely with reference to the part they might play in this plan. There was no provision for advanced degrees. The subsequent institution of degrees has had fundamental bearing on the whole question under discussion.

Under the impulse to graduate study and research given by the Johns Hopkins University other institutions of the country began to make provision for them. In the main, these institutions had been concerned with collegiate education, and graduate schools as they developed became part of the same structure, like an upper story. In the past fifty years we have seen many such structures developed. Some institutions have distinguished between those who are teaching in the graduate school and those associated with the undergraduate school, but in many cases the same faculty members take part in the instruction of both groups of students. An advantage of the latter plan is that a larger group is concerned with advanced work, with the result that many of the younger members of the faculty are thus able to have their part in

[1] Founder's Day Address at Lehigh University, October 2, 1935.