

trial growth they will show an eagerness to understand the causes of the war and the issues involved. That this eagerness will not only develop but will find reflection in the reading on the campus and the choice of electives, we take for granted. Certain courses are especially to be recommended to those seeking light on the background of our war-torn world.

Consider, for example, how much enlightenment might be gained from the course in economics, War Economy Problems, which deals with the effects of modern war upon both neutral and warring nations and analyzes the economic policies followed under war conditions. In Recent World History, among the subjects stressed, are the reactions to the first World War and the conditions leading to the present one. International Law makes clear the ways in which nations have attempted to bring about orderly and legal modes of dealing one with another and the difficulties standing in the way of harmony. International Relations covers a still wider area, treating of the manifold dealings and attitudes among states which result from their political, economic, and social institutions.

Your especial attention is called, however, to a new course designed to present a summary review of the international situation, The World at War. The course will consist of a series of lectures given by chosen men from the Departments of Economics, History, Political Science, and Sociology. The lectures will carry one hour of credit; they will come at some evening hour, and will be open to the public of this area. The timeliness of the course will be evident from a glance at some of the subjects to be presented in it: "What was the Matter with Versailles?" "The League of Nations," "How the War Came to Europe," "America, the Axis, and Russia," "Japan, China, and the

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