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JUST twenty years ago when I made my first contribution to this REVIEW on Philosophy in France, an important part of my article was devoted to the organization of our philosophical instruction, and to the programmes of our examinations; and the lamented Professor Creighton was good enough to write me on that occasion that this information had been especially interesting to American readers. Perhaps the same will be true of the changes that have taken place in these institutions during the intervening years.

In France, instruction in philosophy is not confined to the universities; an elementary course in philosophy forms part of the curriculum of all secondary schools. These institutions, which are numerous and regularly distributed over the entire country, are intermediate between the elementary schools (called *écoles primaires*) and the universities, and are attended by all young men and young women who are able to continue their studies up to their eighteenth or nineteenth year. Thus this instruction in the secondary schools is received not only by future professors, doctors, engineers, judges, lawyers, public officials, and officers in the army, but also by all young men planning to enter commerce, industry, or banking, whenever their families are sufficiently well-to-do and they are not forced to earn their living before the age of twenty or twenty-one. In addition, numerous scholarships make it possible for the children of poor families to obtain this instruction when they show themselves capable.

¹ Translated from the French by Professor Glenn R. Morrow.