Table (4)—Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich: Forestry Course Syllabus, 1948-1952—continued

					Hours Per Week.		
***************************************					Lectures.	Practical.	
	lecond H	Ixaminati	ion				
Third Year—)		1	
Fifth Term (October to February)—							
Forest Management					4		
Conversion of Timber					2	4	
Silviculture					$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$	4	
Forest Policy					2	2	
Wood Technology					2	6	
River and Torrent Control					2		
Elements of National Economics					4		
Alpine Economy					1		
Recommended studies—							
Overhead Logging (Cables)					1		
Game					1		
Sixth Term (April to July)—							
Forest Policy					1	2	
Wood Technology						2	
Practical Forest Management						8	
Silviculture (Mountain Forests)					2	4	
Law					3		
Mechanics of Snow and Protection Against Avalanches					$\tilde{2}$	1	
Excursions to Study Snow and Avalanche Protection Methods						2 days	
Torrent Control						2	
Excursions to Study Torrent Control					• •	2 days	
Roads; and Wood Superstructures		• •			2		
Recommended studies—	••	• •	• •		-	1	
The Constitution of Modern Switze	rland				1		
Fourth Year—		• • •	• •		-		
Seventh Term (October to February)-							
Forest Policy					2		
Silviculture					ĩ	4	
Forest Valuation		• •	• • •	::	3	-	
Law		• •			3		
Introduction to Finance		• •			ĭ		
Forest Economics		• •		::	2		
Special Diploma study (Working Pla	n)				_	Informa	
Eighth Term (April to July)—	11)	• •	• •	• •	• •	Informa	
50					1		
	• •	• •	• •		1	4	
	• •	• •	• •	• •	2	, T	
Forest Economics	• •	• •	• • •	• • •	<u> </u>	Informa	
Special Diploma study	• •	• •	• •		• •	morma	
Recommended studies—					1		
Forestry Research Methods		• •	• •	٠٠ ١	1	1	

Third (Final) Examination

CHAPTER IV-ITALY

92. Higher forestry education of University standing is a relatively recent development in Italy, which has a long history of forest depletion, culminating in the vigorous counter-measures of Mussolini's Militia Nationale Forestale. Modern Italian forest policy is based on the recognition of the necessity for greatly increasing its forest resources (at present inadequate for its population of forty million) by the introduction of suitable fast-growing exotic species in supplement to its limited range of indigenous species; and on the need for a more highly trained cadre of forest technicians freed from Fascist doctrines. Some methods by which these objectives are being achieved, in comparison