in the same world without going to war sooner or later."

No opinion	9	3
	100%	100%

Berlin Situation

After a month of alternating pessimism and optimism, most press and radio observers believed at the end of August that a limited Big Four agreement on the Berlin currency was in the offing. While conceding that such an agreement might look like "the mountain producing a mouse", the New York Times expressed the hope that at least it would prevent a "further aggravation of the situation".

Continued Soviet pressure in Berlin, however, culminating in Communist demonstrations against the Municipal Administration, has clouded the more hopeful atmosphere generated in Moscow. To many it appeared that the Russians were trying to bring about a "fait accompli" in Berlin even while pursuing negotiations in the Kremlin; and these tactics caused sharp resentment in some sections of the press. As one observer stated, "no agreement in Moscow can obscure the fact that in the last four weeks the Russians have succeeded in destroying the basis of unified government in Berlin and in preparing the way for economic and political domination of the city by the Communists".

Throughout the month warnings have been constant against allowing Moscow to become "another Munich", and support for a position of firmness on the part of the Western powers has continued strong. Nevertheless, several influential commentators have questioned the advisability of remaining in Berlin. Sumner Welles, weighing the alternatives which he felt confronted the West, reluctantly accepted the idea of a "provisional partition of Germany" with capitals at Berlin and Frankfort. But Walter Lippmann rejected this course, arguing that by withdrawing "we should have surrendered Berlin to the Russians and Frankfort to the Germans and after that the German peace treaty would become a matter to be worked out secretly by the Germans and Russians."

There does not appear to have been any substantial change in the majority view that the U.S. must not abandon the plans for a West German state. To do so, in the opinion of most observers, would virtually nullify our program for European recovery. But some editors, although not enthusiastic about "shelving" the project, were willing to make some concession on this point in return for a "written guarantee as to Western rights in Berlin" or a "real compromise to get an over-all German government."

Eastern Europe

Danube Conference U.S. rejection of the Soviet proposals for control of the Danube was upheld by most American commentators, and the U.S. delegation's statements scoring Russia's parochial and uncompromising attitude drew hearty applause. Some observers were particularly concerned about the erection of "one more barrier" to East-West trade, fearing its effects upon the European Recovery Program. On this point a minority wondered whether the Western Powers had been too "rigid and unrealistic" in refusing to sign the convention; these commentators argued that even the restrictive Soviet plan could be an initial step in the restoration of East-West trade.

Sharp criticism of the U.S. role at the conference came from a small but influential group of observers (e.g., Luce publications, Barron's, U.S. News). Some of these asked why the U.S. had walked into a "loaded" conference; others, not questioning U.S. participation, argued that the American delegation should have adopted more aggressive tactics in utilizing the propaganda opportunities of the conference.

Tito-Cominform Disappointment at the apparent unity of the Eastern bloc at the Danube meeting has been somewhat lightened by increasing evidence that Tito's split with the Cominform is serious--i.e., the shooting of Gen. Yovanovitch, publication of the Tito-Cominform correspondence, the notes to Rumania and Hungary. Also, a few observers hopefully predicted that satellite restlessness will increase as the effects of further trade restrictions are felt in eastern Europe.

While no definite trend of opinion about U.S. policy toward Tito's Yugoslavia has as yet developed, several observers have continued to suggest that the West seize every opportunity to exploit the rift. News that British

oil had reached Yugoslavia through Trieste was interpreted by a few as the "beginning of a series of benefits which the West may offer to Tito in an endeavor to wean him away still further from his ideological moorings".

Russians in the U.S.

Seldom has the American press been more outraged by Soviet conduct than it was in the Kasenkina affair. While not considered highly important in itself, the incident of the Russian school-teacher who "jumped to freedom" from the New York consulate has been viewed as a dramatic and vivid close-up of Russian "police-state" methods. The Soviet statements have been bitterly assailed, while the American diplomatic handling of the case has won near-unanimous praise in the U.S. press and radio--thereby reinforcing the already strong backing for our Government's attitude toward the Soviet Union.

The aftermath of the Kasenkina incident, the closing of the Soviet and American consulates, has met with a generally calm reception--most editors believing that it will not have any serious bearing on future relations with the U.S.S.R. The Soviet action was only a symbol of already badly deteriorated relations between the East and the West, according to many commentators.

On the reasons for the Soviet action in closing the consulates, speculation has varied. Some argue that it was a "face-saving" maneuver; others believe that Russia, out of fear of the West, is trying to reduce contacts of Russians with foreigners to an absolute minimum. At any rate, in the judgment of a number of observers, Russia stands to lose more than the U.S. It was a case of "cutting off the nose to spite the face", according to these observers, who believe the Russians were able to make more use out of their consulates as "listening centers" than the U.S. could make of its own. None of the consulates has been performing any significant commercial functions, several editors concluded.

U.S. Trade With Russia

At various times an outcry has been raised--particularly in Congress and some sections of the press--against the shipment of machinery, oil, and other items to the

Soviet Union. However, despite the general belief that we should not ship to Russia goods of potential military value, many commentators have argued that other U.S.-Russian trade should be continued, especially in view of our need for items exported from Russia. A majority of the public is inclined to oppose the shipment of such items as machinery and automobiles, according to the unpublished results of an August survey posing the following question.

"Do you think this country should permit the sale of such things as machinery and automobiles to Russia, in return for things we need from them--or would it be better to stop all trade with Russia?"

	National	College	H. School	Gr. School
Permit sale	31%	42%	32%	24%
Stop all trade	60	52	61	65
No opinion	9	6	7	11
	100%	100%	100%	100%

2. EUROPEAN RECOVERY

A number of commentators are reminding their audiences that in less than six months, Congress will have to be given a "reassuring progress report" concerning European recovery if next year's ECA appropriations are to be voted. Among these observers, there is blended optimism and pessimism as to the prospects for such a report. A few observers feel that European progress to date has been astounding and even "ahead of schedule" (e.g., Joseph Harsch). On the other hand, some hold that the Europeans have been so uncooperative that the U.S. should "pack up the old kit bag and hitchhike home as soon as possible" (e.g., Dr. Ruth Alexander, Hearst press).

Between these two extremes fall the majority of observers. There is little doubt in these quarters that individual European countries are economically "on the mend"--thanks largely to the Marshall Plan. There is also no attempt to discount the favorable "political" influence which ERP has exerted in Western Europe. Nevertheless, current comment shows a strong thread of dissatisfaction with what Walter Lippmann characterizes

as the "poor showing of Western Europe in economic cooperation and political unity." The Kiplinger Letter voiced a widely felt grievance when it said: "Most European nations are considering only their own wants and are not moving any too rapidly to fit their economies into the economy of the whole of Western Europe." While most of these comments have been friendly in tone and sympathetic to European trade and financial maladjustments, the feeling is strong that the "situation calls for a measure of statesmanship and decisive action by the European nations to which they have not risen" (St. Louis Post-Dispatch).

East-West Trade Not only have commentators been disturbed by the failure of Western Europe to iron out its trade difficulties, but they have also called for increased trade between Eastern and Western Europe. A sizable number of commentators took encouragement from news of an ECOSOC vote directing the Economic Commission for Europe to study the revival of this trade. "A return to even approximately normal trade relations between the predominantly industrial countries of Europe and its predominantly agricultural countries would hasten European recovery as a whole and take a load off the American taxpayers", the Detroit Free Press said in a characteristic remark. But hopes for East-West trade were dampened considerably by developments at the Danube Conference.

3. VOICE OF AMERICA

Reports that the Voice of America is being "stepped up from a mild information service to a full-fledged, hard-hitting propaganda machine" (A. Stevens in N.Y. Times) have been widely welcomed in the U.S. press. Over a period of time, editors have become more and more convinced that effective counteraction to Soviet-sponsored propaganda requires a more "militant" overseas program on the part of the United States. As the Washington Star has put it: "Truth cannot defend itself simply by whispering back. It must be aggressive, not meek". Meanwhile, commentators have seen increased evidence of the effectiveness of the Voice of America in reports of Soviet attempts to "jam" the broadcasts beamed to Russia.

It has been strongly emphasized, however, that the more "militant" program will require careful handling, and that the State Department should continue to maintain objectivity in the content of its broadcasts.

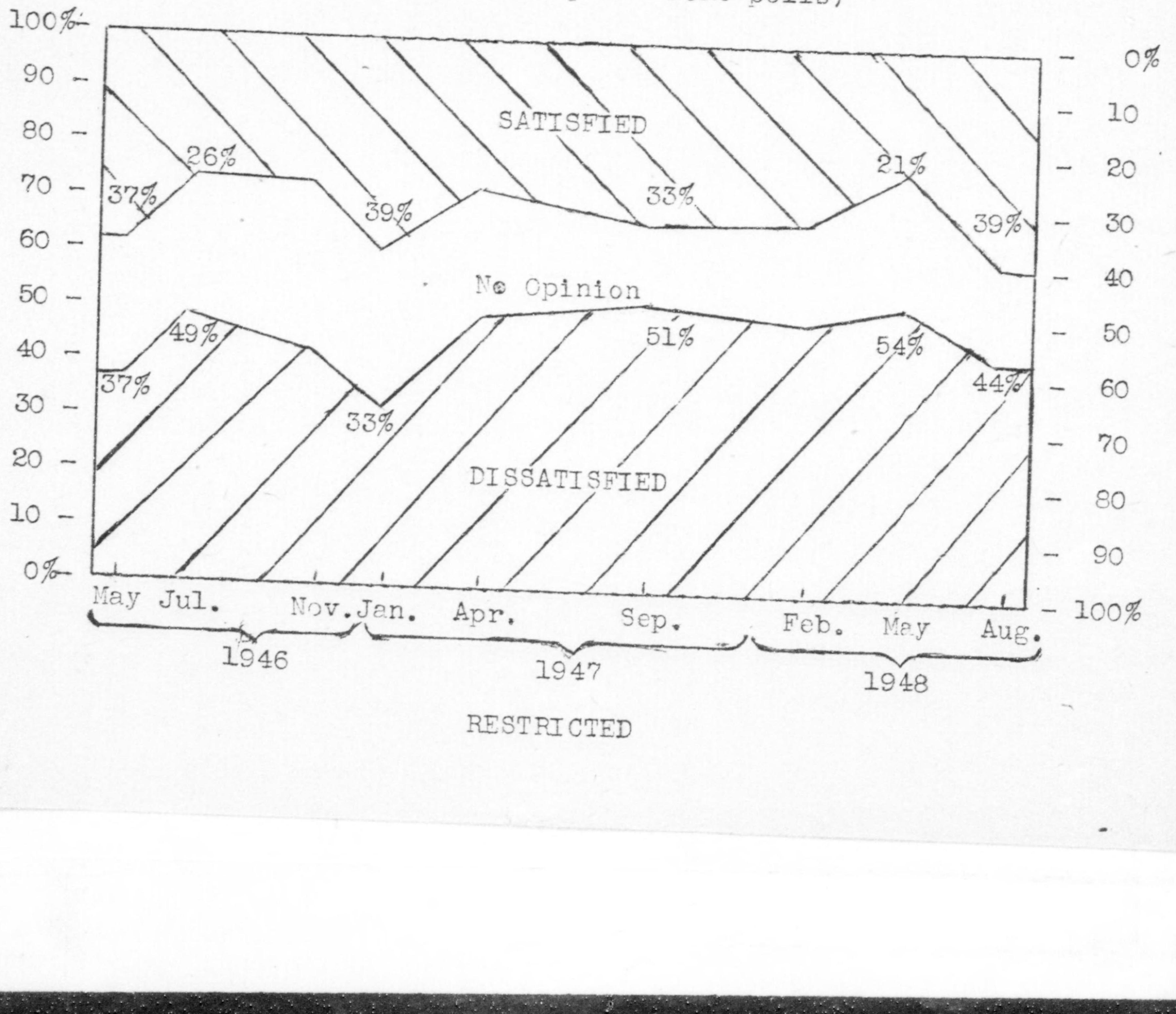
In the opinion of several observers, the achievement of these aims will be greatly aided by the appointment of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, headed by Mark Ethridge.

4. POPULAR ATTITUDES TOWARD THE UN

On the eve of the Paris meeting of the General Assembly, Americans who are "dissatisfied" with the "progress made by the UN" continue to outnumber those who are "satisfied". However, popular satisfaction is much greater today than it was last spring at the time of sharpest fighting in Palestine.

In fact, the accompanying graph shows that positive satisfaction stood as high in August--at 39%--as in any survey in the series which Gallup began in May 1946, shortly before the Russian "boycott" of the UN discussions on Iran. The "dissatisfied"--numbering 44%--are fewer today than at any time since Molotov's "conciliatory period" at the end of 1946.

POPULAR SATISFACTION - DISSATISFACTION WITH "PROGRESS OF THE UN": May 1946 - August 1948
(Based upon Gallup and NORC polls)



A much greater tendency toward dissatisfaction with UN progress is shown by the college-educated than by those who have less education, according to the National Opinion Research Center's August survey based on the following question:

"In general, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the progress that the United Nations organization has made so far?"

	National	College	H.School	Gr.School
Satisfied	39%	24%	39%	46%
Dissatisfied	44	70	46	29
No opinion	17	6	15	25
	100%	100%	100%	100%

5. NEAR EAST

Palestine — The possibility that a negotiated settlement might be worked out between Israel and one or more of the Arab states, especially Transjordan, has given new hope to commentators. In this month's lessened comment, however, observers have stressed that any settlement must be based on the fact of Israel's existence as a power in the Middle East. Israel's request that a time limit be put on the truce, so she could seek a military settlement if peace proved unattainable, has been discussed sympathetically by some observers who agree that the "stalemate" is "costly" to Israel. But most argue that a peaceful settlement under UN auspices is a wiser course.

Meanwhile, the vocal pro-Israel commentators urged the U.S. to take positive steps in support of the new state. These observers--including the New York Post, Nation, Senators Brewster and Pepper and Representatives Javits, Celler and Somers--ask for an Export-Import Bank loan to Israel, de jure recognition, and support for Israel's membership in the UN. They have displayed impatience with Count Bernadotte's mediation efforts, and several have charged that he is too pro-Arab to remain in the post. A number of other editors have expressed sympathy for the plight of the Arab refugees in Palestine, hoping that steps will be taken to alleviate their condition.

Greece — Reports that the Government Army has all but removed the threat from the guerrilla armies have led a number of commentators to hail the "success" of U.S. policy in Greece. "Almost unnoticed, Greece has

been saved for the Western world," the Alsops said, while the Louisville Courier-Journal declared: "Had the U.S. not accepted its world responsibility in Greece last year, the face of Europe might have been very different today." However, a note of caution has tempered the reaction, several commentators warning that unorganized guerrilla attacks will continue. A number more maintain that the "battle for a healthy Greek democracy is still to be won" (Scripps-Howard), with several calling on the nation for a comprehensive social and economic program.

6. FAR EAST

Korea The warm welcome U.S. observers have extended to the recently-inaugurated Korean Republic has been tempered by the sober reminder that "Korea is still half slave." Troubled speculation has centered around the future activities of the Communist puppet government to the north, as commentators continue to envisage the possibility of civil war or a "coup" unless the fledgling republic receives "considerable assistance" from the U.S. and the UN. While there is some feeling that Korea will henceforth be more of a problem for the UN than the U.S., commentators have usually assumed that "any future UN protection and assistance will depend chiefly upon American military and economic strength" (Scripps-Howard press).

Reports of the "early evacuation" of U.S. troops from Korea, have occasioned some alarm, even though such a move had been anticipated as in line with the UN resolution on Korea. Several editors and columnists have warned that "abandonment" of Korea might very well mark the end of the government the U.S. has worked to establish. The complaint has been made that our Korean policy remains "obscure" and needs clarification. And some observers have charged that present U.S. measures to assist the South Korean regime are but "face-saving gestures" which will not prevent the ultimate absorption of Korea into the Soviet bloc.

Japan Commentators assessing the three-year record of the occupation have agreed that it reflects great credit upon the U.S. However, the tendency is to view the year ahead with some misgivings, due to Japan's complex economic troubles, Communist agitation, and the continuance of the "basic conflict" between the U.S. and Russia.

Support for an American policy of rebuilding Japan has continued, while a few observers have cautioned against fostering Japan's recovery without gaining the concurrence of her Asiatic neighbors.

China The revaluation of the yuan, on a 3,000,000 to 1 basis, has been regarded pessimistically by most of those commenting, who have found it more of a palliative than a cure for China's economic ills. As long as the civil war rages, and as long as basic land and other reforms are not carried out, these observers say, the hope for a really stable currency in China is dim. Some believe that the move was made "to show good intent to the good fairy in America" (Washington Post). Nevertheless, there has been sympathy for the effort, and one or two observers have placed a share of the responsibility for China's persistent financial troubles on U.S. silver policy.

In general, commentators have considered the outlook for the National Government to be bleak--politically and militarily, as well as economically. One group of observers has maintained that U.S. aid has not been effective and cannot be effective unless substantial improvements are made in the government and the army (e.g., New York Post, Birmingham Age-Herald). On the other hand, another group has scored U.S. China policy for "delay" in implementing the military aid program to Nanking and has charged that the Administration was "selling China down the river" to Russian Communism (e.g., John O'Donnell, Sen. Bridges, Rep. Busbey (R., Ill.)).

Siam Interest in Siam has risen in recent weeks, as commentators have stressed a growing American economic interest in the country and have warned of the dangers of Soviet expansionism there. Relations between the U.S. and Siam are considered excellent, several observers attributing this achievement to a "successful" U.S. postwar policy. The possibility of a Soviet drive in Asia has drawn some attention to Russian activities in Siam and has given rise to speculation that Russia might be using Siam as the "center" for underground activities in Southeast Asia. Though the Soviet activities have not been viewed with undue alarm, there is increasing desire to see Siam stable, prosperous and friendly to the nations of the West.

7. BIPARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY

With the presidential campaign about to get underway in full force, a number of commentators have turned their attention to the scope of bipartisan agreement on foreign policy. Focal point for most of the discussion was Governor Dewey's statement on the former Italian colonies, shortly followed by President Truman's remark that since the subject was under negotiation by the foreign ministers' deputies, it could not be handled politically in the U.S. As news stories reported fears in Government circles that the Dewey-Truman "dispute" might endanger bipartisan cooperation on international affairs, a number of papers warned that foreign policy must be "kept out of politics" (e.g., New Orleans Times-Picayune, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette).

But many more editors appeared to feel the matter was a tempest in a teapot since it did not involve the "basic objectives" covered by the bipartisan policy. The Kansas City Star spoke for this school of thought when it declared: "The country is entitled to expect the two major candidates to present a united front on fundamental principles of American foreign policy. But the past and future conduct of our international relations remains a perfectly legitimate subject for campaign debate". The major principles which should be divorced from partisan considerations, these observers felt, are U.S. support of the UN, resistance to Russian expansion, and aid to Europe.

Other commentators, including Frank Kingdon and Walter Lippmann, stressed the fact that public debate of foreign policy issues is essential under our democratic system. "Silence on every issue outside the three-mile limit would be a serious encumbrance to this nation", the Los Angeles Times said.

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* Returned to Zone of Interior

18 February 1949

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CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN EUROPE

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

This brochure was prepared by the Reports and Analysis Branch, Civil Affairs Division for inclusion in the Army Almanac. It presents, in handy reference form, a brief sketch of the history of Civil Affairs and Military Government, and the factual highlights of U.S. Post World War II experience in the occupied countries of Europe -- Germany, Austria and Italy.

In most instances the statistics cover the period up to August 1948. Current data may be obtained from the monthly reports of the military government of each area which are distributed by the Civil Affairs Division to federal agencies and more than 300 libraries and universities throughout the country.

INTRODUCTION

The phrase "Civil Affairs" describes that military control of civil governments and populations either within the U.S. or in foreign territory which the military commander exercises in area occupied by his troops, or the assistance such a commander renders to civil authorities in governmental control. It includes four specific types of control or assistance:

(1) Military government
(2) Civil affairs and liaison
(3) Martial law
(4) Military aid to the civil power

MILITARY GOVERNMENT is that form of control exercised by the military commander who has assumed complete governmental authority -- executive, legislative, and judicial -- in enemy and non-enemy foreign areas occupied by his troops.

CIVIL AFFAIRS AND LIAISON is that form of control exercised by the military commander in foreign enemy and non-enemy territory through the local governmental authority which continues to be recognized:

(1) Authority remains with the indigenous civilian government; the commander accomplishing his mission by advice to and request upon the indigenous government and not by exercise of authority through orders.

MARTIAL LAW ("the law of necessity") is that form of governmental control exercised by the military commander within his own national boundary when civilian government has brokendown and the exigencies of war require institution of military rule.

MILITARY AID to the civil power is that assistance the military commander renders to his civil government within his national boundary.

The civil affairs objectives of the Army are threefold: to control the civil population of the area in which the Army is operating so that military operations will not be impeded; to make available to the Army the resources and manpower of the civil population in the area of operations; to execute the policy desires of its nation. During hostilities, the paramount objectives are the first two; in the post-hostilities phase of occupation the third objective assumes the paramount position.

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HISTORICAL

PRE-WORLD WAR II. During hostilities the Army has always had to some degree civilian control in the combat and occupied areas. The civil affairs actions of General Winfield Scott in the Mexican War of 1847 contributed greatly to the success of his campaigns. The Army was not relieved of its military government responsibilities in the Civil War until 1877, almost sixteen years after the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter. In the Spanish-American War the occupation responsibilities of the Army continued long after the military operations had been successfully terminated, and they extended from the Caribbean to the South China Sea, and resulted in the creation of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in the War Department to deal with the problems of occupation. World War I military government responsibilities, although they extended over a period of five years, involved a limited territory and presented relatively few problems. It was this experience, however, that prompted civil affairs courses at the Army War College where student-officer committees prepared several civil affairs manuals and recommended the publication of an official training manual for military government. As a result of these recommendations and the mounting world crisis, the War Department early in 1940 directed the Judge Advocate General to undertake the task. The manual was published in 1940 as FM-27-5, Military Government, one year before entry of the United States into World War II.

The first school, The School of Military Government, opened 11 May 1942 at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, with a student body of 49 officers who were graduated four months later--in time for a few of them to participate in the invasion of North Africa. Thereafter the Army civil affairs training was expanded to eleven other universities throughout the country whose personnel participated with that of the Army in this training program. By the end of the war in August 1945 more than 7,000 officers had received this special training.

In less than a year after the first school was established, the North African campaign had made it clear that in areas occupied and liberated by the Army, the military commander had assumed foreign policy executive authority. This campaign had also proved that if the theater commander were to be saved the impossible burden of coordinating the policies of the several executive agencies and the US policy with that of our Allies, some War Department agency charged with this task would have to be created. On 1 March 1943, as a result of a verbal directive by the Secretary of War, the Civil Affairs Division was established in the War Department with this task.

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Within a year an elaborate national and international machine of committees had been established, chiefly in Washington, to produce clear and coordinated US and Allied civil affairs policy directives to be sent theater commanders for execution in liberated and occupied areas. During the war, on the US side, there was established the Joint Civil Affairs Committee, the Working Security Committee, and the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (later designated the State-Army-Navy-Air Forces Coordinating Committee). In March 1946, a new assistant secretaryship was created in the Department of State to take the lead in formulation of occupation policy (Office of Occupied Areas). On the Allied side, there was first established the Combined Civil Affairs Committee and later the European Advisory Commission. In addition to the policy promulgated by these committees, much of the policy, especially the major decisions, was made by the heads of state, both at personal conferences and by diplomatic communications exchanged between Washington, London and Moscow.

In the theaters of operations the civil affairs responsibilities of commanders were discharged through civil affairs staff sections and teams of civil affairs operating personnel. Although there was variation between commands, during hostilities the civil affairs staff section generally was a special staff at division level and a general staff (G-5) at corps, army, group, and theater level. The civil affairs operating unit varied in size from one officer and one enlisted man to a large detachment of more than a hundred officers and two hundred enlisted men, many of whom were highly specialized, e.g., typhus experts. The size of the operating unit used depended on the governmental sub-division of the occupied or liberated area for which the unit was charged with responsibility. The staff division, of course, remained with its headquarters as the troops advanced. Ordinarily the operating teams in the most forward areas (the "spearhead detachments"), usually those with regimental combat teams, moved forward with the combat unit. The teams first deployed farther back took over the area and responsibility from the "spearhead detachments." These detachments would thereafter remain in place, generally, command of the detachment shifting from the division to the corps to the army as those commanders became immediately responsible for the area controlled by the detachment.

By the end of hostilities the Army had had civil affairs operations in all theaters. The North African operation was one where the civil affairs responsibility of the Army was shared with several executive agencies of the government. Chiefly as a result of the lessons learned in this experience, the Army was thereafter the sole executive agency in liberated and occupied territories.

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In Italy, an ex-enemy nation, the Army first exercised military government control which was progressively changed to a civil affairs and liaison operation as the German army was pushed up the Italian boot and control of the Italian territory was returned by the Allied commander to the Italian government.

The Allied Forces moved into France, Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands, and finally Norway, under civil affairs agreements with the governments-in-exile or with military leaders. These agreements provided for a civil affairs and liaison operation but gave to the Allied commander power to institute military government control if the situation should so require. The contact of the Supreme Allied Commander with the indigenous governments was generally through a military mission established in each of the liberated countries. It was never necessary to institute military government in any of these liberated territories. Military government was instituted in the enemy countries simultaneously with occupation by combat troops. In Europe, in addition to these operations, there were certain minor operations in several of the Balkan countries. These were essentially relief operations, and usually discharged by the Army through UNRRA teams.

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GERMANY

GENERAL DATA

As the result of the Potsdam Agreement, August 1945, Germany's boundaries were established to include all prewar (1936) Germany west of the Oder-Neisse line. German nationals, expelled from E. Prussia, the area incorporated by Poland east of the Oder-Neisse, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, moved into the present borders of Germany, significantly increasing its population density:

TABLE I	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Pop.-1939 (millions)	Pop.-1946 (millions)
Germany (1936)	181,000	69.3	---
Potsdam Germany	138,400	59.8	65.9
U.S. Zone	41,400	13.7	17.2
U.K. Zone	38,200	20.4	22.3
Soviet Zone	41,800	15.2	17.3
French Zone	16,600	6.2	5.9
Berlin	400	4.3	3.2

MILITARY GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY. Since there was no central government in Germany following VE Day, the Commanders-in-Chief (Military Governors) of the occupying powers were each vested with supreme authority in their respective zones and joint authority, through the Control Council, in matters affecting the country as a whole. Immediately subordinate to the Control Council was its executive arm, the Coordinating Committee:

	Control Council	Coordinating Committee
U.S.	Gen Lucius D. Clay	Maj Gen G. P. Hays
U.K.	Gen Sir Brian Robertson	Maj Gen W.C.D. Brownjohn
Soviet	Marshal Vassily D. Sokolovsky	Lt Gen M.I. Dratvin
French	Gen Pierre Koenig	Maj Gen Roger Noiret

Quadripartite discussions and negotiations in specific fields took place in the Control Staff, consisting of ten directorates: Political,

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Legal, Economic, Finance, Manpower, Transport, Internal Affairs and Communications, Combined Services (Military, Naval, Air), Reparations Deliveries and Restitution, and Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons. The rule of unanimity required in the Control Authority frequently thwarted action, so that practically the zonal commanders functioned independently.

Quadripartite activity in the Control Council, Coordinating Committee and practically all other subdivisions of the Allied Control Authority came to a complete halt on 20 March 1948. At the meeting of the Control Council on this date, the Soviet delegation which was in the chair, demanded that the decisions reached by U.S., U.K. and French Governments at the London Meetings (23 February - 6 March 1948) be reported to the Control Council. The US, UK and French representatives pointed out that this matter was still being discussed by the Governments concerned and could not be considered by the Control Council at that time. The Soviets thereupon accused the Western delegations of violating the agreement for quadripartite control of Germany and declared the meeting arbitrarily "closed."

BERLIN KOMMANDATURA. Greater Berlin was under joint four-power control, and divided for purposes of occupation into four sectors. The four commandants, approved by their respective Commanders-in-Chief served in rotation as Chief Commandant but decisions required unanimity.

The Allied Kommandatura of Berlin met regularly until 16 June 1948, when it was proposed that the Soviet Military Administration (SMA) rescind a unilateral order it had published without awaiting Kommandatura approval. After an hour's session the Soviet delegation declared itself unable to continue discussions and withdrew refusing to discuss the date for the next meeting. The Soviet Chief of Staff in the Allied Kommandatura declared on 1 July 1948 that the Soviet element would no longer attend any meetings, and removed all Soviet records and personnel from the Kommandatura building. The removal of the Soviet flag and sentries on 13 August 1948 ended all Soviet participation.

After the announcement on 18 June 1948 of Currency Reform in the Western Zones (see Economic Rehabilitation Pp 8, 9 and 10), Soviet traffic control measures greatly reduced rail and barge movements from the West through the Soviet Zone. On 24 June, the Soviets stopped all outgoing and incoming freight and passenger traffic on the Berlin rail lines, thus beginning the Berlin Blockade. Two days later, airlift for the supply of the Western Sectors of Berlin was begun. As of 22 September 1948, a total of 228,065 metric tons of supplies had been flown to Berlin by U.S. and British planes.

BIPARTITE ECONOMIC CONTROL. Because of quadripartite failure to implement the Potsdam Agreement in treating Germany as a single economic unit, the U.S. on 20 July 1946 proposed an economic fusion of its zone with all or any other zones. As a result the British and U.S. effected an economic union of their two zones on 1 January 1947. The bizonal

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area is supervised by the Bipartite Board (US and UK Military Governors), and the Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt (U.S. Chairman, Mr. Clarence Adcock, UK Chairman, Sir Gordon Macready). Occupation costs originally borne by the US/UK on 50-50 basis, have been mainly undertaken by the US which has assumed correspondingly increased economic and financial control.

OMGUS - OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.). This organization, the successor to the US Group Control Council, was established on 1 October 1945. Gen Joseph T. McNarney, Commanding General, U.S. Force European Theater (USFET), simultaneously served as Military Governor until 15 March 1947 when he was succeeded by his Deputy. Lt Gen Lucius D. Clay. The latter also serves in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the European Command (CINCEUR). The Deputy Military Governor, Maj Gen G.P. Hays is the Commanding General of OMGUS.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT CONTROL MEASURES

According to the Potsdam Agreement and Joint Chiefs of Staff Directive, May 1945, occupation forces were ordered to destroy Germany's military power and prevent its revival. Land, Naval and Air Forces were disbanded. More than 8 million men were either discharged or transferred to the custody of allied powers. Practically all military installations and war material were disposed of or destroyed.

The prevention of a recrudescence of German military power involves: surveillance; prohibition of planning or construction of military installations, and the manufacture, import and transport of war materials; control of scientific research; capital reparations to countries which suffered by Nazi aggression; and establishing a level of industry plan restricting industries easily convertible to military use.

War crimes trials were undertaken to bring guilty individuals to justice and serve the future as an effective deterrent to potential war-makers. At London in August 1945, the four powers established an International Military Tribunal to conduct the principal trial. It was declared a crime against society to wage a war of aggression, to persecute minorities on political, racial or religious grounds, or to exterminate, enslave or deport civilian populations. The 22 principal Nazis were tried at Nuremberg from November 1945 - September 1946. Twelve Military Tribunals were established with U.S. civilian judges designated by the President and appointed by the Military Governor to continue trials of major war criminals at Nuremberg in the U.S. Zone. (Table 2)

TABLE 2 - PROGRESS OF NUREMBERG TRIALS
(As of 1 August 1948)

Case No.	Name	No. Defendants	Trial Status	No. Found Guilty
1	Medical	23	Completed	16
2	Milch	1	Completed	1
3	Justice Ministry	14	Completed	10
4	Pohl	18	Completed	15
5	Flick	6	Completed	3
6	Farben	23	Completed	13
7	Hostages	10	Completed	8
8	Aryanization	14	Completed	13
9	Einsatzgruppen	22	Completed	22
10	Krupp	12	Completed	11
11	Foreign Office	21	In Progress	--
12	High Command	13	In Progress	--

In addition, 1,672 so-called conventional war criminals were tried before U.S. Military Government Courts.

Quadripartite denazification policy was set forth in Control Council Directive No. 38, 12 October 1946. The initial phase of denazification in the U.S. Zone, handled principally by Military Government, concerned the destruction of Nazi organizations, and the exclusion of active Nazis from positions of influence. The major responsibility for prosecuting certain classes of cases was turned over to the Germans under the "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism," 5 March 1946

TABLE 3 DENAZIFICATION TRIALS
(As of 30 June 1943)

	Charged as	Found as	Maximum Permitted Sentence	Sanctions Imposed
Major Offenders	20,306	1,284	5-10 years	404
Offenders	318,189	18,979	Up to 5 years	7,981
Lesser Offenders	180,263	97,260	1000 RM or more	75,390
Followers	365,160	445,163	Less than 1000 RM	463,645
Exonerated	3,334	16,148	---	---
Proceedings Quashed	---	293,418	---	---
TOTAL	887,252	887,252		

ECONOMIC REHABILITATION

The first actions of military government were concerned with the immediate significance of physical devastation: lack of water, food, fuel,

transportation and the maintenance of public health and safety. This was summed up in the "prevention of disease and unrest" formula. U.S. authorities then faced the broader economic implications of establishing a self-supporting economy, with physical controls designed to prevent a resurgent military-industrial machine. The Quadripartite Reparations and Level of Industry Plan, March 1946, which set up rigid production limits was modified by the US/UK in the bizonal "Revised Level of Industry Plan," 29 August 1947. The objective of the revised plan was to make the bizonal area self-supporting, with production levels at about 75 per cent of 1936 output. In August 1948, bizonal production reached 63 per cent of 1936.

TABLE 4 -- INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	Potsdam Germany	Bizonal Area	U.S. Zone	British Zone	French Zone	Soviet Zone	Berlin
Value add. by Mfg. (Million RM) 1936	32.0	17.9	(6.1)	(11.8)	2.8	8.3	3.0
(July-Dec)1946	17.9	9.7	(3.9)	(5.8)	1.4	5.5	1.3
Index of Prod. (1936 = 100) (July-Dec) 1946	39	37	(44)	(34)	37	45	30

In prewar Germany about 80 per cent of the food consumed was produced indigenously. The highly industrialized bizonal area has never grown more than 65 per cent of prewar production. Lack of fertilizer, seeds and agricultural machinery have aggravated the food situation.

TABLE 5 -- FARM LAND

	Potsdam Germany	Bizonal Area	U.S. Zone	British Zone	French Zone	Soviet Zone
Arable Land-1937 (Thousand Sq Km)	139	74	(38)	(36)	14	51
Percentages	100	53	(27)	(26)	10	37

Although self-suppliers on the farm and in the rural communities have sufficient food, the average daily ration issued to non-self-suppliers was low:

1945 - 1946 - 1500 calories)
1946 - 1947 - 1650 calories) It is estimated that about
1947 - 1948 - 1925 calories) 250 additional calories/day
) were obtained on the
) blackmarket.

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Up to 1948, a definite deterioration took place in morale and the general health of the people, though most communicable diseases were well controlled and no epidemics broke out. During the first six months of 1948, 3,061,600 metric tons of food arrived in Germany from the U.S. and the general morale improved greatly.

Germany's prewar economy imported large quantities of food and raw materials including: agricultural products, textile fibers, hides and skin, and iron ore (11 million tons were imported, only 3 million tons produced domestically). Exports consisted of industrial products: machinery, chemicals, textiles, iron and steel, metal products, electric equipment and coal. The four zones were and still remain economically interdependent. The Bizonal Area requires: seeds, food, feed, lumber, cellulose, newsprint, potash and optical goods from the Soviet Zone; and tobacco, lenses, steel, ammonia, pharmaceuticals and glue from the French Zone. In exchange it exported: hard coal, iron and steel, machinery and spare parts, chemicals, tires, tubes and rubber products, bearings, conveyor belting and cattle.

In the first 7 months of 1948, under the supervision of the Joint Export-Import agency (JEIA), the bizonal area exported $277,000,000 worth of goods (as compared with $225,000,000 for the entire year 1947). During the same period, the combined US/UK Zones imported $758,000,000 worth of commodities of which $541,000,000 were non-commercial imports paid from U.S. government appropriated funds. During 1947, $728,000,000 worth of commodities had been imported of which $621,000,000 were non-commercial imports.

Since the beginning of the occupation the four powers realized that a currency reform was necessary to end economic stagnation and promote recovery in Germany. Quadripartite discussions on financial reform were terminated when the Soviets withdrew from the Control Council machinery. The Western military government authorities also appreciated that effective German participation in the European Recovery Program (ERP) depended on currency reform. On 18 June 1948, a monetary reform program was announced by the Western powers. The "Deutsche Mark" was substituted for the old Reichsmark and a substantial contraction of currency was effected through currency conversion.

The Western Sectors of Berlin were not affected by the original currency announcement. The Soviets, however, declared that they considered Berlin to be economically part of the Eastern Zone, and on 23 June the Soviet military authority proclaimed a currency reform making the "OSTMARK" legal tender for its zone, including all sectors of Berlin. Following this Soviet action, the Military Commanders of the U.S., U.K. and French Sectors of Berlin announced a monetary reform for their sectors effective 25 June.

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POLITICAL REHABILITATION

Under Nazism all political parties, with the exception of the N.S.D.A.P., were abolished. The press was controlled, anti-Jewish laws enacted, states rights revoked, a German state church was created, rearmament and aggression began, and foreign slave labor was imported from overrun countries.

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz proclaimed himself Führer on 1 May 1945, announcing that Hitler had fallen.

After Germany's surrender on May 8, 1945, a central German Government ceased to exist. The occupation authorities governed through military organization with supreme control, but established indigenous local governments. Each occupation zone was to be composed of a number of administrative units called Laender (States):

TABLE 6 -- CONSTITUENT STATES OF OCCUPATION ZONES

U.S. Zone	British Zone	French Zone	Soviet Zone
Hesse	Schleswig-Holstein	Baden	Brandenburg
Wuerttemberg-Baden	Niedersachsen	Wuerrttemberg-Hohenzollern	Mecklenburg
Bavaria	Nordrhein-Westfalen	Rheinpfalz	Sachsen-Anhalt
Bremen (Prior to 1 Jan 1947 in British Zone)	Hangestadt Hamburg	Saar	Thueringen
		Rheinland, Hesse	Sachsen

The Laender were administratively sub-divided into: rural countries (Landkreise), larger cities (Stadtkreise) and municipalities (Gemeinden). The city of Berlin was subdivided into 20 boroughs. At the outset of the occupation, German officials at all levels were appointed by the Military Governor. In November 1945, the Laender in the U.S. Zone prepared municipal government codes; codes for county government were approved in February 1946.

TABLE 7 - LOCAL ELECTIONS (by Zone)

	U.S.	British	French	Soviet
Municipal Councils	20 and 27 Jan 46	15 Sept 46	15 Sept 46	1 Sept 8 Sept 15 Sept
Rural Councils	12 Apr 46	13 Oct 46	13 Oct 46	20 Oct 46
Councils in larger Cities	26 May 46	13 Oct 46	15 Sept 46	1 Sept 8 Sept 15 Sept

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On 20 October 1946, the voters of Berlin elected representatives to the City Assembly and Borough Assemblies. These representatives subsequently elected an Executive Council (Magistrat). The City Assembly, as well as the magistrate, met regularly in the City Hall located in the Soviet Sector. However, on 3 September 1948, German Communists occupied the building and usurped the functions of the regularly elected City Government which withdrew and resumed its sessions in the British Sector.

LAND CONSTITUTIONS. To rebuild the missing structure of State Governments, the U.S. Military Government appointed preparatory commissions in each U.S. Zone Land to draft constitutions for consideration by State conventions elected by popular vote on 30 June 1946. The conventions met in each Land on 15 July 1946 and adopted their respective constitutions. The people of Wherttemberg-Baden on 24 November 1946, and of Hesse and Bavaria on 1 December 1946 ratified their Constitutions and elected State Legislatures (Landtage). Land Bremen approved its constitution on 12 October 1947. Berlin operates under a temporary constitution promulgated by the Allied Kommandatura on 20 October 1946. The French and Soviet had Landtag elections and ratified their constitutions at the end of 1946 and in early 1947. The British Zone had Landtag elections on 20 April 1947, while constitutions are still under consideration.

The relationship between U.S. Military Government and Laender was set forth in OMGUS Directive of 30 September 1946.

POLITICAL PARTIES. Major Political Parties in Germany:

CDU (Christlich Demokratische Union). Known in Bavaria as CSU (Christlich Soziale Union)

SPD (Sozial Demokratische Partei Deutschlands) only in the three Western Zones and Berlin.

KPD (Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands)

SED (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands). In the Eastern Zone only, established by merger of SPD and KPD.

DPD (Demokratische Partei Deutschlands)

TABLE 8 -- COMPARATIVE PARTY VOTE PATTERN
(Major Parties only)

Landtag Elections	US Zone	UK Zone	French Zone	Soviet Zone
CDU/CSU	43.5%	30.51%	52.3%	24.5%
SPD	33.0%	39.7%	25.9%	--
KPD	3.4%	8.1%	7.8%	--
SED	--	--	--	47.5%

BIZONAL ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION. As a result of the economic fusion of the US/UK Zones, increased responsibility was delegated to the Germans. The Bizonal Economic Administration first created on 29 May 1947, and reorganized on 9 February 1948, is a German legislative and administrative body composed of an Economic Council, a Landerrat and an Executive Committee The Economic Council and the Laenderrat legislate on economic and financial subjects, the Executive Committee administers the laws through its Bizonal

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Departments. The Departments whose directors compose the Executive Committee are Economics, Food and Agriculture, Transportation, Communication, Finance and Civil Service.

WESTERN GERMAN STATE. In June 1948, agreement for the establishment of a Western German State was reached by the three Western powers and the Benelux Countries (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg) during the London Six-Power Conference. As a result, on 1 July the US, UK and French Military Governors authorized the Ministers-President of the three Western Lones to convene a constituent assembly by 1 September for the purpose of drafting a democratic constitution. This constituent assembly comprised 27 CDU members, 27 SPD members, 2 Center members, 5 DPD members, 2 KPD members and 2 LDP members.

DEMOCRATIZATION.

INFORMATION CONTROL - US policy was based on the principle thesis of the untrammeled pursuit of truth being a prerequisite for justice, and free communication a necessity for national and international understanding.

PRESS, RADIO, ENTERTAINMENT - On 31 July 1948, there were in the U.S. Zone 52 licensed German newspapers (combined circulation 4,164,000 or 1 copy for every five inhabitants) and an overt newspaper, Neue Zeitung, (circulation 1,900,500 semi-weekly). Five radio stations, 1,302 film theaters, 100 legitimate theaters and opera houses, and 22 US Information Centers were being employed to foster democratic concepts.

385 licensed book and magazine publishers had produced 7,053 titles and issued 381 periodicals in the US Zone.

EDUCATION.

TABLE 9 -- SCHOOL STATUS IN US ZONE
(As of 1 Nov 1947)

	Elementary Schls.	Secondary Schls.	Vocational Schls.
Students in School	2,458,528	252,955	492,821
Regular Teachers	40,412	10,289	6,142
School Helpers	3,779	663	55

On 1 February 1947, enrollment in Universities was 45,000, in adult evening schools 35,100.

15,000,000 textbooks were published since the beginning of the occupation.

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YOUTH PROGRAM. On March 1948, there were 9,994 youth groups in the U.S. Zone with a membership of 1,256,712, out of a total population of 2,299,507 young people between the ages of 10 and 18. The Army Youth Assistance Program, staffed with 850 Army personnel, reached 900,000 youths. $1,500,000 worth of U.S. Army supplies, camping and recreation equipment was released to the German economy for use by youth organizations.

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS (US ZONE): In 1947, 52 per cent of the Germans in the US Zone believed that Nazism was a good idea, badly carried out, 38 per cent believed was a bad idea, 10 per cent did not answer.

OTHER QUESTIONS:

Are the entire German people responsible for the War because they let the Nazis come to power? (Answers - No: 72% - Yes: 19%, no opinion: 9%).

Are some races more fit to rule than others? Yes: 43%. No: 42%. No opinion: 15%.

Do the Allies further or hinder German reconstruction? Hinder: 50%, Further: 32%, No answer: 18%.

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM (ERP)

Western Germany was included in the European Recovery Plan (ERP). The Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) in Paris recommended that the following aid be made available by the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) for the period 1 July 1948 - 30 June 1949.

Bizonal Area: $414 million
French Zone : $100 million

FISCAL DATA

As of 30 June 1948, 3,061 U.S. civilians and 600 U.S. military personnel were engaged in activities bearing directly on the occupation.

During the fiscal year 1947, GARIOA expenditures for Germany amounted to $272.1 million and to $617 million in the fiscal year 1948. These figures do not include payments to and maintenance of U.S. military personnel assigned to occupation duty. The cost of this aspect of the occupation is indicated in the following table:

Item	Expenditures for fiscal year: (in million dollars)		
	1946	1947	1948
Troop Pay and Allowance	528	260.5	206.1
Troop Maintenance	507	208.5	165

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following lists of reports and publications, available through the Reports and Analysis Branch, Civil Affairs Division may be of interest to persons desiring more detailed information concerning the occupation of Germany. The availability of these sources is indicated as follows:

* - Distributed to major U.S. universities and public libraries.

LC - May be purchased in photostat or microfilm from the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

CAD - For reference only in the Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army.

GPO - Purchasable from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

AUTHORS	TITLE	
Office of the Military Government for Germany, (U.S.).	Monthly Report of the Military Governor	*
"	Statistical Annex	*
"	Functional Annexes	*
"	Economic Data of Potsdam Germany	*
"	A Year of Potsdam	CAD,GPO
"	Information Bulletin	CAD,LC
"	Land and Local Government - U.S. Zone Germany	*
"	Constitutions of the German Laender	*
"	Trends in German Public Opinion	*
"	German Youth of Yesterday and Tomorrow	CAD
"	Military Government Regulations	*
"	Bizonal Agreements, Maps and Charts	*
"	Semi-monthly Report	CAD
Joint Export-Import Agency	Report for the Month	CAD
Department of State	The Axis in Defeat	GPO
"	Occupation of Germany, Policy and Progress	GPO
"	U.S. Economic Policy Toward Germany	GPO
"	Bulletin	GPO
"	Berlin Crisis	GPO

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AUTHORS	TITLE	
Civil Affairs Division	The Three R's of Occupied Germany	*
"	How JEIA Works	*
"	Tripartite Currency Reform in Western Germany - Background Summary	*
Dept of the Army	Army Assistance to the German Youth Activities Program	CAD

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AUSTRIA

GENERAL

The Allies agreed to restore Austria to her 1937 borders on 9 July 1945.

TABLE 10 -- LAND DATA FOR AUSTRIA

	Prewar	Postwar by Zones				
		Vienna	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.S.R.	French
Area (Sq. Mi.)	31,520	470	6,200	10,600	9,300	4,950
(Percentage)	(100%)	(1%)	(20%)	(33%)	(30%)	(16%)
Arable Land %	23.2	36%	16%	12%	40%	29%
Forest %	37.4	20%	34%	46%	33%	33%

POPULATION. For Austria as a whole, no significant population changes have occurred during the last fifteen years. Regionally, however, the changes were considerable:

TABLE II -- POPULATION CHANGES IN AUSTRIA

	1934	1947	Increase	Decrease
U.S. Zone	947,729	1,297,700	37%	--
U.K. Zone	1,441,270	1,670,325	16%	--
French	473,331	586,210	24%	--
Soviet	1,957,231	1,962,266	1/4%	--
Vienna	1,935,946	1,574,785	--	19%
TOTAL	6,755,507	7,091,286	4%	--

MILITARY GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

THE ALLIED COMMISSION. Since there was no central government in Austria at the time of her liberation in 1945, the Commanding Generals of the four Allied armies were vested with supreme authority in their respective zones and joint authority, through the Allied Council, in matters affecting the country as a whole. Immediately subordinate to the Allied Council is its executive arm, the Executive Committee:

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	Allied Council	Executive
United States	Lt Gen Geoffrey Keyes	Brig Gen J. D. Balmer
U.K.	Lt Gen James S. Steele	Maj Gen T.S.W. Winterton
France	Lt Gen M. E. Bethouart	Col P.L.M. Corolet
USSR	Col Gen L. V. Kourasov	Col Gen A.S. Zheltov

Specialized problems are discussed in 13 Directorates: political, economic, legal, finance, education, social, administration, transportation, communications and others. Decisions are based on the unanimous vote by the four Allied Commanders in the Allied Commission.

VIENNA INTER-ALLIED COMMAND. Each Allied Power controls an area within the City of Vienna, the Inner City being designated as an international zone. The Vienna Area Commanders comprising a Quadripartite Kommandatura represent the Control Authority at Vienna and direct jointly the administration of the City.

Early in May 1945, the Headquarters, U.S. Forces in Austria (USFA) was established, commanded by General Mark Clark who was designated as the U.S. Member on the Allied Council for Austria. He was succeeded by Lt General Geoffrey Keyes on 17 May 1947.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT CONTROL MEASURES. More than 700,000 Displaced Persons and 250,000 prisoners of war were crowding the U.S. Zone in May 1945. On 30 June 1948, there remained 42,899 United Nations Displaced Persons in the U.S. Zone while all Austrian prisoners of war had been released. Relations between the Allied Powers and Austria were defined by the Control Agreement of June 1946 returning a greater degree of sovereignty to the Austrian government. Unlike Germany, Austria was not considered an occupied but rather a liberated nation, with U.S. occupation authorities contributing necessary advice and assistance to the Austrian Government. In the Spring of 1948, the terminology of the U.S. operations in Austria was changed from "Military Government" to "Civil Affairs." On 13 December 1946, the Austrian Denazification Law was approved by the Allied Council which applied to about 530,000 registered Nazis and their families. Trials of war criminals were conducted before U.S. Military Tribunals. Twenty-one accused were tried in two separate cases. Of the eight persons convicted, two were given the death sentence; while thirteen were acquitted.

ECONOMIC REHABILITATION

The Military Government was at first concerned with the pressing problems facing the population through the winter 1945-1946: lack of food, fuel, transportation and the maintenance of public health and safety. Following that, the wheels of industry and commerce had to be set in motion.

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TABLE 12 -- PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS (ALL AUSTRIA)
(TONS)

	1937	1946	1947
Pig Iron	388,900	57,867	277,908
Crude Steel	649,700	189,504	356,604
Aluminum	4,215	1,069	4,548
Agricultural Machinery	8,424	4,590	826
Paper	238,000	96,328	118,548

By June 1948, production had risen to about 75 per cent of the 1937 rate. Production reached an annual rate of 660,000 tons of pig iron, more than 700,000 tons of steel and about 420,000 tons of rolled steel.

In 1937 about 75 per cent of the food consumed was produced indigenously. Insufficient supplies of fertilizer, and soil exhaustion, aggravated the food situation. Imports of 240,000 tons of Army food during 1 Sep 1945 to 1 April 1946 helped to maintain a 1,550 calorie ration for the normal consumer in the U.S. Zone.

By December 1947, the average ration per day issued to non-self-suppliers equalled about 1,900 calories. It was estimated, at the end of 1947 that about 300 additional calories per day had been obtained in unrationed and blackmarket food. For the ration period of 13 September-10 October 1948 the Austrian Federal Government presented a food plan for the increase in the daily calorie allowance for the normal consumer from about 1900 to 2100 calories.

FOREIGN TRADE. Austria's foreign trade during the first half of 1948 of 805.42 million schillings exceeded in volume that for the entire year of 1947. Imports for the same period amounted to 1140.33 million schillings.

TABLE 13 -- SELECTED IMPORT ITEMS

	1937(Total 1,454 Mil Schillings)	1946(Total 563 Mil Schillings)	1947(Total 790 Mil Schillings)
Food	28%	69%	54%
Furnished Goods	21%	5%	1%
Textiles	19%	4%	7%
Solid Fuel	7%	13%	19%
Others	25%	9%	19%

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TABLE 14 -- SELECTED EXPORT ITEMS

	1937(Total 1,217 Mil Schillings)	1946(Total 320 Mil Schillings)	1947(Total 470 Mil Schillings)
Textiles	21%	10%	18%
Wood & Wood Products	23%	10%	14%
Metal Goods & Machinery	24%	12%	22%
Other finished goods	18%	15%	17%

In December 1947, the Austrian Government effected a currency reform on a three-to-one conversion basis. This monetary reform reduced greatly the money in circulation and created greater stability in internal trade and industry.

POLITICAL REHABILITATION

Austria was proclaimed a republic on 12 November 1918. Its constitution became effective on 1 October 1920 and was revised on 7 December 1929. Another revision took place on 1 May 1934 when Austria was defined as a federal state on a corporative foundation. In this democracy, all citizens were equal before the law and birth and class privileges were abolished. Chancellor Schuschnigg proclaimed in April 1936 the readoption of universal military service prior to creating a conscript Army. On 11 July 1936 he reached an agreement with Chancellor Hitler whereby Germany recognized Austria's complete sovereignty and Austria professed herself to be a German State. Schuschnigg resigned on 11 March 1938 succeeded by the Austrian Nazi Arthur Seyss-Inquart who requested German troops to preserve order. On 13 March 1938, Austria was incorporated in the German Reich and subordinated to Hitler's dictatorship. Austria continued as a part of Germany throughout World War II.

LAND AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Austria is administratively divided into 8 provinces and the City of Vienna.

U.S. Zone	British	French	Soviet
Upper Austria	Styria	Tyrol	Lower Austria
Salzburg	Carinthia	Vorarlberg	Burgenland

On 29 April 1945, Dr. Karl Renner, a member of the Socialist Party was appointed Chancellor of a provisional Government by the Russians, which consisted of 12 Ministers (5 members of the People's Party, 4 Socialists, 3 Communists). After the arrival of American troops in July 1945, Dr. Renner remained neutral with regard to the conflicting interests of the

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occupying powers. In September 1945, representatives of all Austrian Provinces met in Vienna approved the Renner Government (accepted by the Allied Council on 20 October 1945) and laid the foundation for national elections under the reestablished Constitution of 1920.

Elections for the National Assembly were held on 25 November 1945 with the following results:

TABLE 15 -- RESULTS OF AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS
(Vote of 25 Nov 45)

ZONE	Peoples' Party		Socialists		Communists	
	Votes	Seats	Votes	Seats	Votes	Seats
U.S.	272,000	15	194,000	10	1,600	0
British	331,000	18	291,000	15	42,000	1
French	161,000	9	61,000	3	5,000	0
Soviet	516,000	27	370,000	20	41,000	1
Vienna	301,000	16	500,000	28	70,000	2
TOTAL	1,581,000	85	1,416,000	76	159,600	4

The provisional government resigned and Dr. Renner was elected President of the Austrian Federal Government on 20 December 1945. Under the new Allied Control Agreement of 28 June 1946, the Austrian Government has considerable freedom, i.e. Austrian laws go into effect automatically 31 days after their passage unless unanimously disapproved by the Allied Control Council.

DEMOCRATIZATION

Based on the premise that Austria was a liberated Nation and that she was long isolated and denied any expression of her normal inclination toward democratic rights and processes, the U.S. Military Government in Austria:

Publishes a German language paper, "Wiener-Kurier" (Circulation 300,000),

Operates a three station radio network (about 2 million listeners),

Distributed in 1946 and 1947, 170,000 copies of German language overseas editions printed in the U.S. and 40,000 locally printed copies,

Sponsors four magazines with a monthly circulation of 175,000 copies,

Operates three Information Centers with an average of about 50,000 visitors monthly,

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Produces the Anglo-American Weekly News-reel, "Welt im Film,"

Licensed 8 daily newspapers (circulation 480,000) and 37 other publications (circulation 785,000).

EDUCATION:

TABLE 16 -- AUSTRIAN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS 1947

Type of School	No. of Schools		Pupils	Teachers	
	Public	Private		Public	Private
Elementary	4,810	164	753,623	21,555	264
Secondary	171	45	56,204	3,219	494

In 1947, 103,630 students were enrolled in Teachers Training, Trade and Continuation Schools.

29,118 students were enrolled in 9 Universities during the Winter term 1947-1948.

TABLE 17 -- MEMBERSHIP IN YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS
(All Austria)

Political		Non Political	Religion	
Socialist	169,400	---	Catholic	150,000
Democratic	20,000	---	Protestant	3,000
Peoples' Party	30,000	---		
Communist	23,000	---		
	242,400	7,500		153,000

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY (U.S. ZONE). National Socialism was a good idea badly executed: Yes: 45.6% -- bad idea, 40.6% -- no answer: 14.4%

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following lists of reports and publications, available through the Reports and Analysis Branch, Civil Affairs Division, may be of interest to persons desiring more detailed information concerning the occupation of Austria. The availability of these sources is indicated as follows:

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LC - May be purchased in photostat or microfilm from the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

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CAD - For reference only in the Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army.

GPO - Purchasable from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

AUTHOR	TITLE	
Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Austria	Report of the U.S. High Commissioner	*
" " "	Review of Civil Affairs	CAD
" " "	Basic News	CAD
" " "	"Wiener Kurier"	LC, CAD
" " "	Statistical Report on Displaced Persons	CAD
" " "	Semi-Monthly Flash Report	CAD
" " "	"Erziehung"	CAD
" " "	Civil Affairs Instructions and Regulations	CAD
" " "	Directives	CAD
" " "	Maps and Charts	CAD
Allied Commission for Austria	Gazette	*
" " " "	Press Notes	CAD

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ITALY

COMMAND & CONTROL RESPONSIBILITY

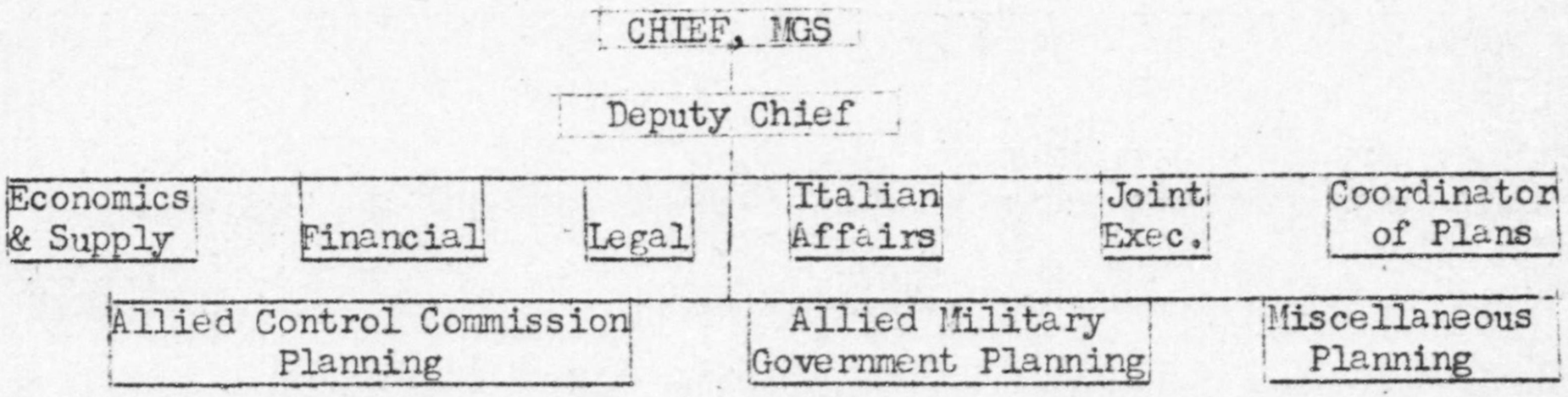
Military Government authority in Italy stemmed from the Combined Chiefs of Staff. This authority flowed thru the Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean Theater (SACMED) at Allied Force Headquarters (AFHQ) to the field operating agencies. A General Staff Division, at AFHQ, advised SACMED on all matters affecting civil affairs and military government and executed his decisions. AFHQ and all its military government/civil affairs subordinate units were thoroughly integrated (British and U.S.). So far as practicable, British and U.S. personnel strengths were equalized and key positions balanced. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 (Civil Affairs) AFHQ, was however always an American. The U.S. Theater Commander as such had no military government/civil affairs responsibilities, nor did the War Department (Department of the Army) except as a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff (CCS) and its affiliated committees.

DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT/CIVIL AFFAIRS ORGANIZATION.

The structure of the instruments for exercising military government/civil affairs was amended and adjusted from time to time to meet changing conditions. As Italy was the first enemy territory to be invaded, and occupied, experience and precedent were lacking to produce a finalized organizational set up and procedural system. Furthermore, Italy changed from an enemy country, to a conquered enemy, to a co-belligerent, all within a comparatively short period (July 10 - October 13, 1943).

AFHQ CIVIL AFFAIRS/MILITARY GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

From 15 September 1942 until June 1943, a Civil Affairs Section at AFHQ advised SACMED on these problems. In preparation for the invasion of Italy (Sicily) a Military Government Section was established on 18 June 1943. It dealt with political, economic and military government matters in Italy and left the Civil Affairs Section to deal with African/French problems. It was organized as indicated.



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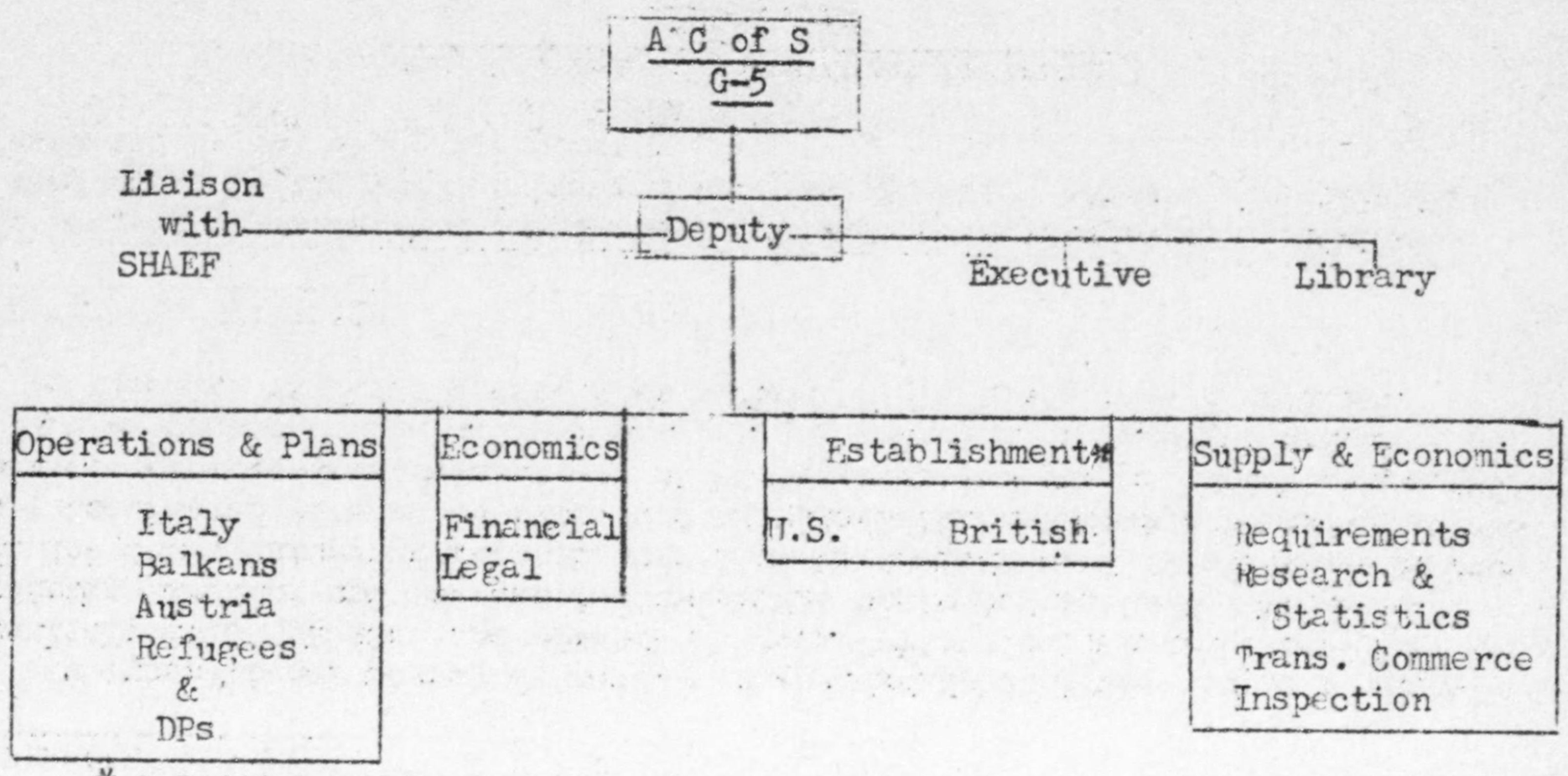
In May 1944 the Military Government Section (MGS) AFHQ, was made a General Staff Section and redesignated as the G-5 Section AFHQ with increased administrative and executive authority over CA/MG organizations in the field. G-5 AFHQ was initially organized as indicated below. With minor adjustments this organization remained firm during the remaining existence of AFHQ.



* A British military term. Branch dealt with G-1, G-4 internal matters including internal organization and housekeeping.

FIELD ORGANIZATIONS CONTROLLING CA/MG

Field Marshal Alexander, as Commanding General of Ground Forces in Italy was made Military Governor with command over all CA/MG agencies in Italy. He retained this position until the arrival of SACMED (AFHQ) in Italy when the position was assumed by SACMED in person. Three field organizations were established: Headquarters, AMG; AMG 15th Army Group; Allied Control Commission. In general, Headquarters AMG was interested in MG/CA matters in that portion of Italy not in the Army areas and not under control of the Italian Government. It was initially called Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory (AMGOT). For psychological reasons the title was shortly changed to Allied Military Government (AMG). AMG 15th Army Gp coordinated MG/CA in Army areas. ACC dealt with the newly reestablished Italian Government with special reference to the armistice terms. With the recognition of the Italian Government as a co-belligerent and the advance of the Allied armies it became evident that the triple organization was overlapping and cumbersome. In a drastic reorganization in January 1944, the Allied Control Commission (ACC) emerged as the single body responsible for MG/CA in the field. While Army Commanders still remained in control of their areas, CA/MG directives were issued to and thru the ACC from AFHQ. In conformity with the new attitude by the Allies, the word "control" was omitted from the Allied Control Commission in October 1944. The senior officer in the Allied Commission (AC) carried the dual title of Chief Commissioner and Chief Civil Affairs Officer. In the former capacity, he was deputy to the President of the Commission (SACMED) and dealt with the Italian Government in connection with the armistice terms and as a channel from the CCS. In the latter capacity he was the deputy of the Military Governor (SACMED) in conducting military government.

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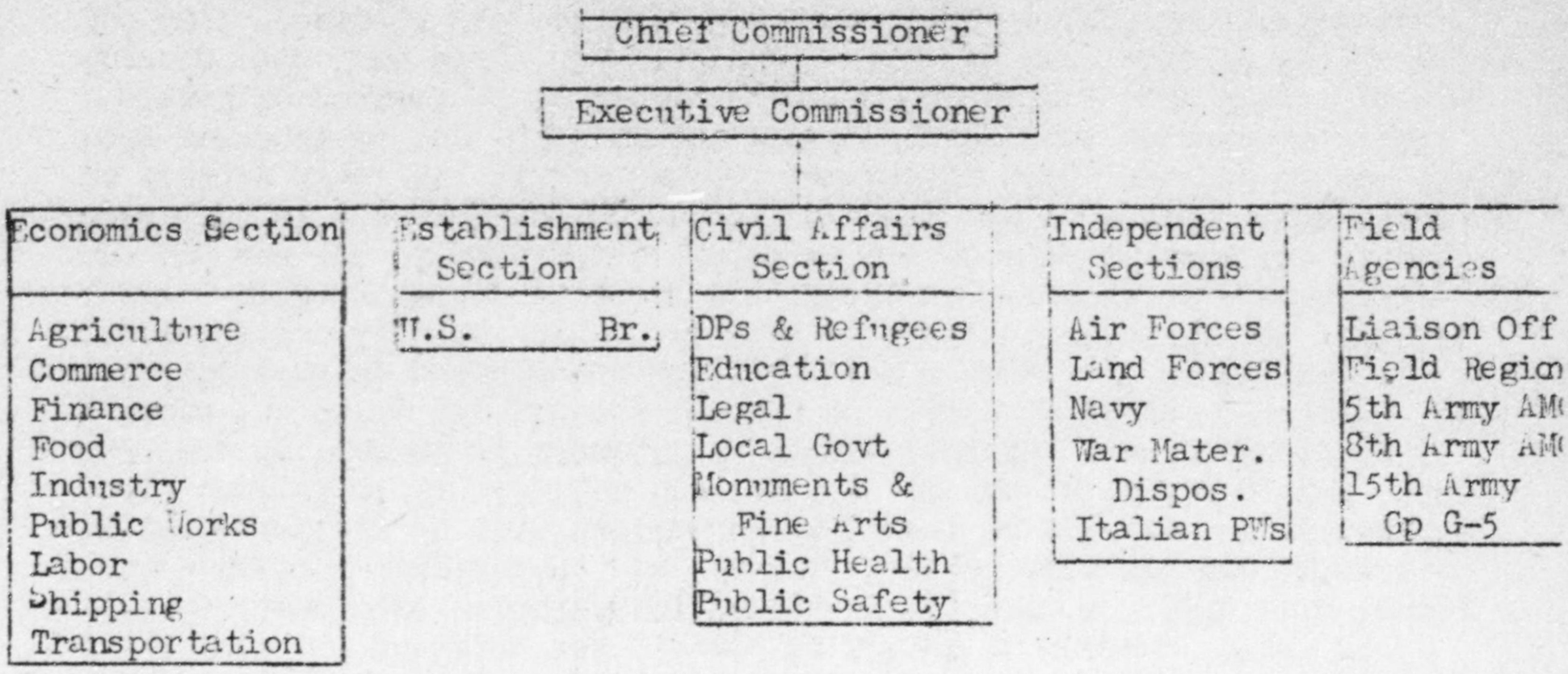
ORGANIZATION OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION

While the organizational set-up of the AC varied slightly from time to time, the following chart as of April 1945 is typical.



ITALIAN SELF GOVERNMENT

Subject to the overriding authority of SACMED it was the policy of the Allied Governments to return Italian territory to the control of the Italian Government as promptly as combat conditions in the various provinces permitted, and to foster Italian self government.

STANDARD OF ECONOMY

As occupational forces it was the responsibility of the allies to maintain Italy on a "disease and unrest" formula. Italy had never been self supporting in food and in many raw materials including the vital items of coal and petroleum products. She had lost her colonies. Large numbers of her homes and factories were in ruins and her population continued to increase rapidly. Her prewar annual excess of births over deaths per 1000 inhabitants was 9.6 as compared with 3.7 for U.K., 3.4 for Sweden, and .9 for France. Due to flooding and land mines, many of her arable acres remain untilled.

ECONOMIC REHABILITATION

Industrial production was further impeded by world shortages and lack of hard cash, by the Italian Government. The combined adverse situation is illustrated by the following charts:

TABLE - 18

General Index of Industrial Production

1938 - 100

Jan 46	Sept 46	Feb 47	May 47
27	64	46	60

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TABLE 18a -- Industrial Production of Selected Items 1946
1938 - 100

Textiles	Mining	Electric Power	Chemicals
60.3	60.8	101.9	37.7

TABLE 18b --- Export-Import Balance

	Import (Million $)	Export (Million $)
1938	593	552
1946	850	400
1947 (first half)	736	370

ALLIED ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Allied Military Authorities (U.S. and U.K.) remained responsible for sustaining Italy until 1 September 1945. While military operations were still in progress, civil supplies alone, at times, accounted for 40% of incoming shipping. In cooperation with the Italian authorities civil needs were first determined in the AC. These demands were screened in the G-4 (Supply) and G-5) (Civil Affairs) Sections of AFHQ. The locally approved demands were passed to the CCS in Washington for the Combined Civil Affairs Committee (CCAC) which allocated the approved demands to the U.S., U.K. and Canada. The actual military shipments are shown in the following chart:

TABLE - 19
LONG TON CIVIL IMPORTS INTO ITALY FROM U.S. & U.K.

	Foodstuffs	Coal	Industrial Supplies	Agricultural Supplies	Medical	Blankets Clothing	Miscel-laneous	Total
1943(Aug-Dec)								
From U.S.	94,513	1,232	195	0	243	000	734	96,917
U.K.	4,574	89,709	0	2,770	0	000	0	97,053
Total	99,087	90,941	195	2,770	243	000	734	193,970
1944								
From U.S.	561,670	247,347	6,547	26,776	2,428	2,039	9,136	855,943
From U.K.	430,744	626,597	75	42,751	2,350	0	4,844	1,107,361
Total	992,414	873,944	6,622	69,527	4,778	2,039	13,980	1,963,304
1945 (Jan thru Sept)								
From U.S.	1,165,949	963,357	2,843	27,117	7,534	5,578	29,608	2,201,986
U.K.	96,193	374,905	904	24,332	7	0	1,738	498,079
Total	1,262,142	1,374,905	3,747	51,449	7,541	5,578	31,346	2,700,065
Total (Aug 43 thru Sept 1945								
From U.S.	1,822,132	1,211,936	9,585	53,893	10,205	7,617	39,481	3,154,849
U.K.	531,511	1,091,211	979	69,853	2,357	0	6,582	1,702,493
Total	2,353,643	2,303,147	10,564	123,746	12,562	7,617	46,063	4,857,342

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With the termination of military responsibility for maintenance of Italy (except Udine and Venezia Guilia Provinces which remained under Allied Military Government and so were militarily maintained until 30 June 1947) the task was assumed by the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration (FEA) until 31 December 1945, when UNRRA became responsible.

During this entire period, the Italians were under rationing for cereals, fats, sugar, coal, POL products and many other items in short supply. By March 1948 the estimated average daily calories per capita had risen to approximately 2200 from an estimated 1500 in the spring of 1944.

Italy has always suffered from inadequate housing. The wanton destruction by the Germans, the air bombing of certain ports and sensitive areas and the prolonged fighting between Naples and the Apennines have created a further serious deterioration in Sicily and middle Italy.

POLITICAL REHABILITATION

Although in theory Italy was a constitutional monarchy, in fact it was under Fascist dictatorship from 30 October 1922 to 25 July 1943. when the impulse of Allied military operations in Sicily and the threat of mainland invasion made possible the downfall of Mussolini and the naming of Marshal Pietro Badaglio as head of the Italian Government. On 18 June 1944, Ivanoe Bonomi became Prime Minister, to be succeeded on 21 June 1945 by Ferruccio Parri, who in turn was followed by Alcide de Gasperi, the present incumbent, (July 1948), on 10 December 1945. While SACMED reserved for himself the final decision concerning occupancy of certain key positions affecting the security of the Allied troops, the stated policy of the Allied powers since the autumn of 1943 has been to encourage self rule in a free and democratic Italy. On 26 September 1944, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom issued a joint statement which contained these remarks - the Italian people have in the last twelve months demonstrated their will to be free - an increasing measure of control will gradually be handed over to the Italian Administration, subject to that Administration proving it can maintain law and order and the regular Administration of Justice. On 10 October 1944, arrangements were made whereby the United States made available to the Italian Government the dollar equivalent to the lire paid to U.S. troops in Italy. On 26 October 1944 diplomatic relations were renewed with the Italian Government by the nomination of a U.S. Ambassador to Italy. When, in December 1944, there was a Cabinet crisis in Italy, the U.S. Government publicly announced that except where important military factors were concerned, that the composition of the Italian Government was purely an Italian affair. On 24 February 1945, the Italian

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Government was informed, among other things, that the Allied Commission would limit its dealings with respect to territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government to consultation with and advice to the Italian Ministers and that the advisory functions of the Education, Monuments and Fine Arts, Local Government, Legal and Labor Sections would be performed only when requested by the Italian Government. The Political Section was abolished. On 8 March 1945, the newly appointed Ambassador of Italy presented his credentials to the President of the United States. On 2 June 1946 elections to the Italian Constitutional Assembly and a referendum on the Monarchy were held. By a vote of 12,717,923 to 10,719,284, the monarchy was abolished and a Republican form of government established. Shortly thereafter, King Humbert left Italy, and on 28 July 1946, Enrico De Nicola became President. On September 14, 1947, the Italian Peace Treaty was ratified. On 14 December 1947, the last of the Allied occupational forces left the shores of Italy.

On 18 April 1948, a general election was held throughout Italy. A comparative chart between the results of that election and the 1946 election is shown below:

TABLE - 20

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF ITALIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS

Political Parties	June 1946 Constituent Assembly Seats	April 1948 Chamber of Deputies Seats
Center		
Christian Democrats	207	307
Leftist		
Communists	104)Popular Front	(183
Socialists	115)	(
Republican	23	9
Socialist Unity	--	33
Rightist		
Miscellaneous	107	42
Total	556	574
Total Votes	22,968,286	26,163,967

ECONOMIC RECOVERY & STABILITY

From the early establishment of the post-facist Italian Government the chief political factor has been economic. One of the principal elements in the ability of the Italian Government to develop strength and democratic principles has been the economic assistance given by the Allies with the United States bearing the chief burden. Italy is included in the United States European Recovery Program and will receive aid from the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA).

Govt. Doc.

WAR DEPARTMENT PAMPHLET • No. 20-4

LIST OF COURSES OFFERED BY COOPERATING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THROUGH UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE

WAR DEPARTMENT • MAY 1946

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 15 May 1946

War Department Pamphlet 20–4, List of Courses Offered by Cooperating Colleges and Universities Through United States Armed Forces Institute, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[AG 461 (15 May 46)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

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The Adjutant General

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
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For explanation of distribution formula, see FM 21–6.

FOREWORD

This pamphlet is a compilation of the schedules of the colleges and universities offering correspondence instruction to military personnel through the United States Armed Forces Institute. The schedule is a part of the official contract between the Government and each cooperating institution. Course numbers, course titles, number of lessons, and enrollment fees listed herein are effective as of 15 May 1946. Information relating to essential changes and additions will be distributed through appropriate channels.

CAUTION!

NEW PROCEDURE NOW IN EFFECT FOR COURSE ENROLLMENT!

The former arrangement whereby the student pays one-half the cost of the course is *no longer in effect.* Each student *pays in full* the *listed enrollment fee* at the time his application is submitted. This amount covers the administrative cost of the enrollment, and the cost of textbooks and materials.

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No refunds will be made to the student in case of disenrollment.

Money orders should be made payable to the college or university, drawn on the postmaster of the city where the school is located *but must be sent, together with two copies of enrollment application, WD AGO Form 0824 (Application for Correspondence or Self-Teaching Course), to the United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison 3, Wisconsin.*

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This pamphlet supersedes War Department Pamphlet 20–4, 26 September 1944

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This index contains a list of courses offered by the United States Armed Forces Institute in cooperation with each of 72 universities and colleges shown in section I. It is designed to assist the education officer in locating (1) a specific university extension course within a subject field, that is, English—Radio Writing, and (2), all universities and colleges offering a given subject, that is, Differential Equations.

Each university has been assigned an index number. See column 1 (Index No.) "Index to Universities and Colleges." Example: No. 7 refers to the University of Chicago, page 37.

The courses of each university have been classified according to the following fields: Art, Business, Education, Engineering, English, Languages, Mathematics, Psychology, Philosophy, Religion, Sciences, Social Sciences, and Technical and Vocational.

Following each course classification are index numbers indicating the universities and colleges offering courses in each field. All numbers *preceding* "H.S." indicate universities offering courses in this field on the college level; all numbers *following* "H.S." indicate universities offering courses in this field on the high school level. In cases where "H.S." does not appear within a classification, it is to be understood that the courses referred to are on the college level.

Example: Art—Drawing 5–16–51–52; H.S. 49. There are four universities (5 refers to University of California, 16 to University of Idaho, 51 to Oregon State System of Education, and 52 to Pennsylvania State College) offering college courses in this field, and one educational institution (49 refers to University of Oklahoma) offering one or more high school courses in drawing.

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- Horticulture: 11–16–32–48; H.S. 42
- Insect Control: 32; H.S. 42
- Landscape: 14–63
- Livestock and Dairy Farming: 4–12–14–16–35–36–40–48–60–63–72; H.S. 12–36–42–56
- Marketing Farm Products: 14–16–32
- Meat Inspection: 62
- Plant Pathology. (*See* Science—Biological Sciences, Botany.)
- Poultry: 4–11–12–14–32–35–40–63–72; H.S. 36–42–56
- Rural Sociology. (*See* Social Sciences—Sociology.)
- Soils: 4–12–32–35–48–63; H.S. 12
- Soil Conservation. (*See* Science—Conservation.)
- Vegetable and Fruit Production: 2–12–14–16–32–40–63

AUTOMOBILE AND GAS AND OIL ENGINES: H.S. 9–27–36–42–56–71

AVIATION AND AERONAUTICS:
- Aerodynamics: 5–51; H.S. 71
- Aeronautics: 9–30–36; H.S. 27–36–55–56–60–71
- Air Meteorology: 27–49; H.S. 71
- Air Navigation: 5–51–67; H.S. 71
- Airplane Engines: 51; H.S. 71
- Aviation Blueprint Reading: H.S. 36

BLACKSMITHING: H.S. 36

BUILDING:
- Air Conditioning. (*See* Engineering—Mechanical.)
- Blueprint Reading: 12–23–52; H.S. 27–42–49–71
- Building and Estimating: 40
- Carpentry: H.S. 27
- Estimating. (*See* Engineering—Architectural.)
- Heating, Lighting, and Ventilation. (*See* Engineering—Mechanical.)
- Plumbing: 12
- Shop Mathematics. (*See* Mathematics—General and Applied.)
- Shopwork: H.S. 36–60

DRAFTING:
- Architectural. (*See* Engineering.)
- Descriptive Geometry. (*See* Engineering.)
- Engineering Drawing. (*See* Engineering.)
- Machine Design and Drawing. (*See* Engineering.)
- Mechanical Drawing, Advanced: 27
- Mechanical Drawing, Elementary: 2–6–9–12–21–23–27–46–52–54–71; H.S. 9–12–27–36–47–49
- Pattern Making: 12
- Pictorial Drawing: 23
- Pipe Drawing: 12
- Specialized (lay-out): 23
- Sheet Metal Drafting: 12–27–40–52
- Topography Drawing: 12

ELECTRICITY (PRACTICAL, INDUSTRIAL, WIRING): 27–52; H.S. 36–42–60–71

FORESTRY:
- Conservation of Forests. (*See* Science—Conservation.)

FORESTRY (*Cont'd*)
- Forestry: 12–14–29; H.S. 72
- Lumber, Processing of: 71
- Lumber, Uses: 12–27–71
- Tree Surgery and Insect Control: 27

FOUNDRY: 71

HANDCRAFT: H.S. 42

HOME ECONOMICS INCLUDING DIETETICS: 1–2–4–7–8–13–14–18–20–22–23–27–30–32–33–36–40–41–46–47–52–56–63–64–69–72; H.S. 27–49

LAW ENFORCEMENT: 62

MECHANICS:
- Machines: H.S. 36
- Materials and Finishes: 47
- Mechanics, Practical: 27
- Mechanics, Household: H.S. 36

MINING AND MINERAL INDUSTRY:
- Metallurgy: 52; H.S. 27
- Mineralogy. (*See* Science—Geology.)
- Mining, Coal: 52
- Mining, Principles of: 17–52
- Petroleum and Natural Gas: 22–52

OIL BURNER ENGINEERING: 27

PHOTOGRAPHY: 9–29

RADIO:
- Radio, Principles of: 27–47–51–52; H.S. 27–36–42–56–60
- Radio, Servicing: H.S. 27–36
- Radio, Writing. (*See* English—Writing.)
- Receiving Tubes and Television: H.S. 27

SHEET METAL WORK: H.S. 36

TEXTILES: 40

WELDING: 27

SECTION III

LIST OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

1. University of Alabama, University, Alabama

COLLEGE COURSES		*Number of lessons*	*Enrollment fee*
ACCOUNTING:			
1c	Principles of Accounting, Elementary	21	$8.70
2c	Principles of Accounting, Elementary	21	8.50 or 4.50*
3c	Principles of Accounting, Advanced	21	8.65
101c	Cost Accounting	21	9.00
116c	Governmental Accounting	21	8.65
ART:			
55c	History of Art	21	10.50
56c	History of Art	21	10.50 or 3.50*
BIOLOGY:			
5c	Heredity	17	5.00
116c	History of Biology	13	6.30
BUSINESS ENGLISH:			
30c	Business Correspondence	21	7.25
CHEMISTRY:			
116c	History of Chemistry	13	6.00
COMMERCIAL MATHEMATICS:			
1Cc	Algebra	21	5.65
2Cc	Mathematics of Finance	21	7.25
ECONOMIC HISTORY:			
1c	Introduction to Economic History	21	9.25
ECONOMICS:			
1c	The American Economic System	21	8.50
2c	Principles of Economics	21	8.50 or 6.00*
10c	Money and Banking	21	7.25
11c	Introduction to Industrial Management	21	12.00
12c	Labor Problems	21	7.25
21c	Marketing	21	7.50
41c	Railroad Transportation	21	7.50
50c	Public Finance	21	8.00
104c	Investments	21	7.50
115c	Personnel Management	13	7.50
EDUCATION:			
107c	Educational Sociology	13	10.25
111c	Guidance	13	9.50
112c	Character Education	13	9.00
113c	Principles of Secondary Education	13	9.50

*This price if student is taking, or has taken, preceding course by correspondence from Extension Division, and still has texts.

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		Number of lessons	Enrollment fee
EDUCATION (*Cont'd*)			
142c	The High School Pupil	13	$8.65
161c	History of Public Education in the United States	21	7.00
194c	Theory and Method of the Core Curriculum	13	9.50
195c	High School Curriculum Construction	13	9.00
ENGLISH:			
1c	English Composition	21	8.05
2c	English Composition	21	8.05 or 3.50*
5c	English Literature	21	6.80
6c	English Literature	21	6.80
9c	American Literature	21	8.05
10c	American Literature	21	8.05 or 6.25*
126c	Modern Drama	21	9.85
145c	The American Drama	21	9.75
155c	The American Short Story	13	7.50
175c	Democracy in Literature	13	7.25
FRENCH:			
1c	Elementary French	21	5.40
2c	Elementary French	21	7.00 or 5.10*
3c	Intermediate French	21	6.46
4c	Intermediate French	21	6.65
101c	Advanced French	13	6.40
102c	Advanced French	13	6.40 or 3.50*
103c	Advanced French	13	5.50
GEOGRAPHY:			
1c	Principles of Geography	21	9.50
126c	Conservation of Natural Resources	21	11.50
GERMAN:			
1c	Elementary German	21	7.33
2c	Elementary German	21	8.23 or 4.40*
9c	Scientific German	21	6.98
10c	Scientific German	21	6.88 or 5.40*
HISTORY:			
1c	Introduction to History	21	8.25
2c	Introduction to History	21	8.25 or 3.50*
51c	History of England	21	11.00
52c	History of England	21	11.00 or 3.50*
53c	Medieval Europe	21	7.50
56c	Europe since 1815	21	7.50
101c	American History to 1789	21	11.25
103c	The United States (1789–1865)	21	11.25
104c	The United States since 1865	21	10.75
105c	The History of Alabama	13	7.50
106c	The History of Alabama	13	7.50 or 3.50*
107c	The Old South	13	12.25
108c	The New South	13	9.50

*This price if student is taking, or has taken, preceding course by correspondence from Extension Division, and still has texts.

		Number of lessons	Enrollment fee
HISTORY (*Cont'd*)			
109c	The Westward Movement in American History	13	$11.00
122c	History of Mexico	13	7.25
145c	Relations of the United States and Latin America	13	7.50
154c	Survey of Ancient Civilizations	13	6.50
170c	The Far East in Modern Times	21	8.50
HOME ECONOMICS:			
13c	Clothing	21	12.45
14c	Clothing	21	9.20 or 7.00*
19c	Home Furnishings	21	10.75
30c	The Developing Child	13	10.50
34c	Family Health	13	6.50
61c	Nutrition and Physical Fitness	13	7.25
111c	Consumer Problems in Clothing and Textiles	13	7.00
181c	The House and Its Equipment	21	9.50
184c	Household Economics	21	7.00
HYGIENE:			
1c	Personal Hygiene	13	8.50
2c	Public Hygiene	13	6.00
JOURNALISM:			
45c	History of Journalism	13	6.75
101c	Newspaper Reporting	21	6.25
105c	Magazine and Newspaper Articles	13	6.75
106c	Magazine and Newspaper Articles	13	6.75 or 3.50*
MATHEMATICS:			
1c	Algebra	21	5.65
2c	Plane Trigonometry	21	5.75
3c	Analytic Geometry	21	5.10
21c	Differential and Integral Calculus	21	6.75
22c	Differential and Integral Calculus	21	6.75 or 3.50*
23c	Differential and Integral Calculus	21	6.75 or 3.50*
109c	College Geometry	13	6.85
110c	College Geometry	13	6.85 or 3.50*
MECHANICS:			
101c	Statics	21	7.25
102c	Dynamics	21	7.25 or 3.50*
MUSIC:			
2c	First Year Theory	17	6.50
3c	First Year Theory	17	6.50 or 3.50*
4c	First Year Theory	17	6.50 or 3.50*
PHILOSOPHY:			
3c	Introduction to Philosophy	21	6.50

*This price if student is taking, or has taken, preceding course by correspondence from Extension Division, and still has texts.

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
POLITICAL SCIENCE:			
1c	American Government	21	$7.50
2c	American Government	21	7.50 or 3.50*
4c	Comparative Government	21	7.50
6c	Government of Alabama	5	5.50
41c	Political Parties	13	7.00
42c	Public Opinion	13	6.50
121c	International Politics	21	7.25
122c	American Diplomacy	21	7.50
PSYCHOLOGY:			
1c	General Psychology	21	7.60
2c	General Psychology	21	7.60 or 3.50*
63c	Educational Psychology	21	8.75
155c	Diagnostic and Remedial Reading	13	8.60
165c	Child Psychology	13	6.50
167c	Tests and Measurements	13	6.65
245c	Educational Statistics	13	5.75
RELIGION:			
15c(a)	Religions of Mankind	9	5.00
15c(b)	Religions of Mankind	9	5.00 or 3.50*
SOCIOLOGY:			
1c	Introductory Sociology	21	7.00
2c	Introductory Sociology	21	7.00 or 3.50*
5c	Rural Sociology	21	7.00
6c	Urban Sociology	21	7.00
7c	Social Anthropology	13	11.20
SPANISH:			
1c	Elementary Spanish	21	8.25
2c	Elementary Spanish	21	7.70 or 4.70*
3c	Intermediate Spanish	21	5.90
4c	Intermediate Spanish	21	7.35
101c	Advanced Spanish	13	6.00
102c	Advanced Spanish	13	6.00 or 3.50*
103c	Advanced Spanish	13	5.70
SPEECH:			
15c	Parliamentary Law	13	5.00

HIGH SCHOOL COURSES

COMMERCIAL ARTS:			
Ix–43	Elementary Typewriting	12	5.80
IIx–43	Elementary Typewriting	11	5.80 or 4.00*
IIIx–44	Advanced Typewriting	10	5.88
IVx–44	Advanced Typewriting	10	5.88 or 4.00*
Vx	Elementary Shorthand	17	9.42
VIx	Elementary Shorthand	14	9.42 or 4.05*
VIIx	Advanced Shorthand	8	8.42
VIIIx	Advanced Shorthand	10	8.42 or 4.00*

*This price if student is taking, or has taken, preceding course by correspondence from Extension Division, and still has texts.

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
ENGLISH:			
Ix–35	Ninth Grade English	11	$8.56
IIx–35	Ninth Grade English	11	7.76 or 4.36*
IIIx–35	Tenth Grade English	19	6.36 or 4.86*
IVx–35	Tenth Grade English	17	7.88 or 6.40*
VIx	History of American Literature	7	8.48
XIx	Grammar	19	4.70
XXIx–39	Effective Business Correspondence	10	5.84
XXXIx	Language Usage	9	5.20
GERMAN:			
XXIx	Beginning German	18	9.25
XXIIx	Beginning German	17	9.25 or 7.75*
XXIIIx	Second Year German	18	10.70 or 9.20*
XXIVx	Second Year German	14	9.20 or 6.25*
FRENCH:			
XXXIx	Beginning French	11	9.63
XXXIIx	Beginning French	11	9.63 or 7.75*
XXXIIIx	Second Year French	10	8.25
XXXIVx	Second Year French	10	6.69 or 4.69*
MATHEMATICS:			
Ix–L	Elementary Algebra	11	5.56
IIx–L	Elementary Algebra	11	5.56 or 4.00*
IIIx–43	Plane Geometry	8	5.72
IVx–43	Plane Geometry	9	5.72 or 4.00*
Vx	Advanced Algebra	15	5.40
VIx	Advanced Algebra	18	5.40 or 4.00*
VIIx	Trigonometry	9	6.60
VIIIx	Solid Geometry	11	5.48
IXx	Business Arithmetic	19	5.36
SCIENCE:			
Vx–B	Biology	7	6.72
VIx–B	Biology	8	6.72 or 4.00*
XIx	Botany	7	7.76
SOCIAL SCIENCE:			
IIIx–38	World History	13	6.44
IVx–38	World History	10	6.44 or 4.00*
Vx–W	American History	11	6.40
VIx–W	American History	10	6.40 or 4.00*
VIIx–44	Problems in American Democracy	11	6.12
IXx–38	Economic Geography	11	8.60
XIx	Economics	12	6.68

*This price if student is taking, or has taken, preceding course by correspondence from Extension Division, and still has texts.

2. Arkansas State Teachers College, Normal Station, Conway, Arkansas

COLLEGE COURSES

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
AGRICULTURE:			
236	Vegetable Gardening	25	$6.00
331	Agricultural Economics and Sociology	25	6.00
ART:			
130	Public School Art	25	6.00
430	History of Art	25	5.00
BIOLOGY:			
135	Nature-Study and Conservation	25	6.50
231	Health and Safety	25	5.50
BUSINESS EDUCATION:			
231a	Fundamentals of Accounting	24	5.10
231b	Mercantile Accounting	24	5.10
ECONOMICS:			
130	Introduction to the Social Sciences	25	5.00
232	Principles of Economics	25	5.00
330	Labor Problems	25	9.00
331	Public Finance	25	7.50
EDUCATION:			
231a	Materials and Techniques in Primary Grades	25	8.50
231b	Materials and Techniques in Primary Grades	25	6.00
232a	Materials and Techniques in Intermediate Grades	25	7.50
232b	Materials and Techniques in Intermediate Grades	25	10.80
233a	Materials and Techniques in Junior High School	25	8.90
330	Technique of High School Teaching	25	7.50
431	Secondary Education	25	7.00
ENGLISH:			
131	Freshman English	25	6.40
132	Freshman English	25	7.75
230	Children's Literature	25	8.30
231a	Introduction to Literature	25	6.00
231b	Introduction to Literature	25	6.00
321	Basic Journalism	17	5.50
333	Shakespeare's Comedies	25	4.50
335	American Literature	25	9.00
336	American Literature	25	11.00
334	Shakespeare's Tragedies	25	4.50
GEOGRAPHY:			
131	Principles of Human Geography	25	7.00
135	Conservation of Natural Resources	25	7.00
230	Economic Geography	25	6.00
330	Principles of Human Geography	25	7.00

Note. The first digit of the course number indicates the college year "1"—Freshman, "2"—Sophomore, "3"—Junior, "4"—Senior. The second digit indicates the amount of credit in semester hours. The third digit indicates the departmental number of the course.

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
GEOGRAPHY (*Cont'd*)			
331	Geography of North America	25	$6.50
334	Conservation of Natural Resources	25	7.00
434	Geography of Latin America	25	6.50
HISTORY:			
130a	History of Civilization	25	9.50
130b	History of Civilization	25	9.50
134	Freshman Course in United States History	25	10.60
135	Freshman Course in United States History	25	10.60
233	English History	25	10.30
234	English History	25	10.30
335	The American Nation	25	12.75
336	The American Nation	25	8.75
337	Modern Europe	25	10.80
338	Modern Europe	25	10.80
431	The French Revolution	25	9.00
432	The Napoleonic Era	25	9.00
HOME ECONOMICS:			
133	Elementary Nutrition	25	5.00
136	Textiles and Clothing Economics	25	6.00
320	Family Relationships	17	5.00
420	Household Economics	17	5.50
INDUSTRIAL ARTS:			
133	Mechanical Drawing	25	6.00
231	Mechanical Drawing	25	6.00
336	Architectural Drafting	25	6.00
MATHEMATICS:			
131	Solid Geometry	25	3.60
132	Socialized Mathematics	25	3.20
141	Plane Trigonometry	33	4.40
241	College Algebra	33	4.00
242	Plane Analytic Geometry	33	4.40
341	Differential Calculus	33	6.00
341	Integral Calculus	33	6.00
441	Solid Analytic Geometry	33	4.40
434	College Geometry	25	4.60
PHYSICAL EDUCATION:			
230	Principles of Physical Education	25	8.50
335	Physical Education for High Schools	25	5.00
POLITICAL SCIENCE:			
233	American Government	25	9.00
PSYCHOLOGY:			
130	General Psychology	25	5.50
230	Child Psychology	25	5.00
330	Educational Psychology	25	5.50
332	Adolescent Psychology	25	9.00

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
SOCIOLOGY:			
230	Principles of Sociology	25	$5.25
232	Rural Sociology	25	10.00

HIGH SCHOOL COURSES

ENGLISH:			
21	Composition and Rhetoric	25	4.00
22	Composition and Rhetoric	25	4.00
31	American Literature	25	4.25
32	American Literature	25	4.25
41	English Literature	25	4.25
42	English Literature	25	4.25
GEOGRAPHY:			
31	Physical Geography	25	4.50
32	Economic Geography	25	4.25
HISTORY:			
31	United States History	25	7.00
32	United States History	25	7.00
33	American Government	25	4.20
MATHEMATICS:			
21	Plane Geometry	25	3.40
22	Plane Geometry	25	3.40
31	Advanced Algebra	25	3.75
32	Advanced Algebra	25	3.75
33	High School Arithmetic	25	4.20
SCIENCE:			
21	Physiology and Hygiene	25	3.80

3. Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana

COLLEGE COURSES

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
ART:			
440	History of Art	48	$6.25
BUSINESS EDUCATION:			
200	Elements of Accounting	48	7.15
201	Elements of Accounting	48	8.55
202	Elements of Accounting	48	7.90
220	Shorthand 1	48	7.35
221	Shorthand 2	48	7.45
222	Advanced Shorthand	48	6.35
353	Fundamentals of Business Law	48	7.15
EDUCATION:			
322	Educational Psychology	48	7.25
ENGLISH:			
250	American Literature	48	7.15
MATHEMATICS:			
110	College Algebra 1	48	5.15
111	College Algebra 2	48	5.35
130	Trigonometry	48	6.25
232	Analytic Geometry	48	6.25
273	Calculus 3	48	6.25
SCIENCE:			
155	Economic Geography of North America	48	8.55
SOCIAL SCIENCE:			
113	World Civilization	48	11.30
115	World Civilization	48	6.25
203	Early American History	48	12.10
204	Nat. Development	48	6.95
205	Later American History	48	7.15
302	History of the West	48	9.15
320	American Government and Politics	48	6.45
330	Elements of Economics	48	5.20
331	Elements of Economics	48	6.95

4. Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

COLLEGE COURSES

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
AGRONOMY:			
41x	Soils	13	$9.00
94x	History of Agriculture	16	5.60
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:			
2x	History of Breeds of Livestock	20	5.75
8x	General Poultry	16	6.00
BACTERIOLOGY:			
21x	Survey Course	13	5.50
73x	Sanitation and Public Health	13	7.00
SECRETARIAL PRACTICE:			
11x	Gregg Shorthand	21	4.50
12x	Gregg Shorthand	21	4.50
57x	Business Correspondence	16	5.00
ECONOMICS:			
1x	Introduction to Economics	26	5.90
14x	Economic and Financial History of United States	16	5.75
EDUCATION:			
50x	Principles of Education	21	8.25
51x	History of Education	16	8.20
93x	Organization and Administration of Public Schools (Utah)	20	5.30
ENGLISH:			
1x	Composition and Literature	11	5.80
2x	Composition and Literature	11	5.80
3x	Composition and Literature	10	5.80
11x	Advanced Grammar	20	3.00
16x	American Literature	11	6.50
17x	American Literature	11	6.50
18x	American Literature	11	6.50
20x	Masterpieces of English Literature	11	4.90
21x	Masterpieces of English Literature	11	7.80
22x	Masterpieces of English Literature	11	4.90
GEOLOGY:			
1x	Introduction to Earth Science	15	5.75
23x	Geography of Economic Products	21	7.75
52x	Human Geography	12	5.50
70x	Political Geography	25	7.25
HISTORY:			
1x	History of Civilization	24	6.00
20x	American History	16	5.50
21x	American History	16	5.45
22x	American History	16	5.45
51x	Greek History	16	5.50

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
HISTORY *(Cont'd)*			
71x	History of Modern Europe	10	$5.75
72x	History of Modern Europe	11	9.75
73x	History of Modern Europe	11	6.00
HOME ECONOMICS:			
10x	Elementary Nutrition	11	5.75
MATHEMATICS:			
11x	College Algebra	30	3.90
12x	Plane Trigonometry	28	4.55
13x	Analytic Geometry	26	4.25
50x	Differential Calculus	21	5.75
51x	Integral Calculus	21	5.75
PHYSICS:			
21x	Weather and Climate	26	10.00
POLITICAL SCIENCE:			
10x	United States Constitution	16	5.75
PSYCHOLOGY:			
10x	Study Habits	11	6.50
11x	Survey Course	26	5.00
64x	Industrial Psychology	21	6.00
74x	Advanced Educational Psychology	21	9.00
SOCIOLOGY:			
11x	Elementary Principles of Sociology	31	12.60
51x	Community Organization and Leadership	16	4.75
53x	Rural Sociology	16	5.75
57x	Population Problems	16	5.00
75x	Marriage and the Family	16	6.00
93x	Race and Racial Problems	16	5.75
SPEECH:			
72x	Theory of Play Production	16	5.00
95x	Speech Correction	16	6.00
ZOOLOGY:			
58x	Health Education for Teachers	13	4.50
75x	History of Zoology	12	4.00
79x	Eugenics	12	4.90

HIGH SCHOOL COURSES

English d	31	4.40
Geography a	25	4.84
Mathematics a (Algebra)	20	3.35
Mathematics b (Geometry)	11	3.40
Mathematics c (Second Year Algebra)	18	3.35
United States History	23	4.32
Problems in a Democracy	24	5.70

5. University of California, Berkeley, California

COLLEGE COURSES

			Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
AERONAUTICS:				
802		Part I, Aerodynamics	16	$8.00
802		Part II, Meteorology	16	8.25 or 6.00*
802		Part III, Air Navigation	16	9.00 or 6.75*
ART:				
X	5A, B	Basic Principles of Drawing	30	7.50
XB	168	Art and the Citizen	12	5.00
ASTRONOMY:				
XB	1A	Introduction to Astronomy	16	9.50
XB	1B	Introduction to Astronomy	16	9.50 or 5.00*
609		Nautical Astronomy	16	10.00
BACTERIOLOGY:				
XB	1	Bacteriology	31	13.00
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION:				
XB	6A	Principles of Accounting	16	12.50
XB	6B	Principles of Accounting	16	11.00 or 6.50*
XL	120	Business Organization	31	9.50
XL	121A	Industrial Management	31	11.50
XL	121B	Industrial Management	31	11.00
XL	153	Personnel Management	31	12.50
846		Cooperation in Agriculture	12	5.00
CHEMISTRY:				
XB	110	Elementary Physical Chemistry	31	9.25
XB	114H	Physical Chemistry—Thermodynamics	31	10.75
ECONOMICS:				
XB	1A	Elements of Economics	31	8.75
XB	1B	Elements of Economics	31	9.00
XB	150A	Labor Economics	31	9.00
XL	196A	International Economics	16	9.50
XL	196B	International Economics	16	9.50 or 5.00*
810A		Business Management	15	5.00
810B		Business Management	15	5.00
820		Salesmanship	15	5.00
880		Advertising	15	5.00
EDUCATION:				
XB	102	History of American Education	31	9.00
XB	110	Educational Psychology	31	11.50
X	126	New-type or Objective Examination	16	11.00
XB	170	Secondary Education	31	8.50

*This price if student is taking, or has taken, preceding course by correspondence from Extension Division and still has textbooks.

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
EDUCATION (*Cont'd*)			
XB 172	Junior High School Education	31	$9.00
X 188	Principles of Adult Education	16	5.00
X 381	Procedures and Methods in Teaching Adults	16	5.00
ENGINEERING, CIVIL:			
X 1A	Plane Surveying	19	10.00
X 1B	Plane Surveying	19	11.00
XB 8	Materials of Engineering	31	11.50
858	Soil Behavior	15	10.25
ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL:			
801	Direct Current Electricity	15	7.75
802	Alternating Current Electricity	15	8.25
820	Radio Communication	30	5.00
823	Theory and Operation of Direct Current Machinery	30	9.50
ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL:			
800A, B	Instrumental Drawing	31	14.50
812	Essentials of Mechanics	15	6.00
825	Diesel Engines	15	10.50
XB 6	Machine Drawing	46	17.50
XB 14	Elements of Heat Power Engineering	46	5.00
ENGLISH:			
[2]800	Grammatical Principles of American English	16	7.50
[2]801	Elementary English Literature	15	7.50
[2]802	Elementary English Literature	16	7.50
[2]803A	Elementary English Literature	16	7.50
[2]803B	Elementary English Literature	16	7.50
[2]804	Elementary Composition	16	5.00
XB 1A	First-Year Reading and Composition	31	10.00
XB 1B	First-Year Reading and Composition	16	8.00
X 3	Creative Writing	16	5.00
X 47A	History of English Literature	16	9.00
X 47B	History of English Literature	16	13.00 or [1]9.50
816	Short Story, Theory and Practice	15	5.00
817	Short Story, Theory and Practice	10	5.00
XB 106B	Verse	16	7.75
850	Advanced Verse Writing	15	5.00
XB 116	The English Bible as Literature	31	12.00
XB 117E	Shakespeare	16	9.00
[3]XB 125C	The Novel	16	8.00
XB 125D	The Novel	16	5.00
XL 130A	History of American Literature	16	13.00
X 132A	Drama of the Late Nineteenth Century	16	9.00
X 132B	Drama of the Twentieth Century	16	10.50
[3]X 135	American Fiction	31	5.00

[1]This price if student is taking, or has taken, preceding course by correspondence from Extension Division and still has textbooks.

[2]Courses so marked can be taken for high school credit under certain conditions. If further information is desired, write to University Extension.

[3]Registration is not recommended unless fiction library is available for reference readings.

		Number of lessons	Enrollment fee
FRENCH:			
[2]XB 1	Elementary French	46	$8.50
[2]XB 2	Elementary French	46	8.50 or [1]5.00
XB 3	Intermediate French	46	8.00
XB 4	Intermediate French	46	8.00 or [1]5.00
X 10A	Elementary French: Reading	46	8.50
X 10B	Elementary French: Reading	46	8.50 or [1]5.50
X 10C	Intermediate French: Reading	46	10.00
X 131A	Cours de Style	16	10.00
X 131B	Cours de Style	16	11.50 or [1]7.50
X 131C	Cours de Style et de Lecture	16	11.50 or [1]5.00
GERMAN:			
[2]XB 1	Elementary German	46	8.00
[2]XB 2	Elementary German	46	9.00
XB 3	Intermediate German	46	8.50
XB 4	Intermediate German	46	9.25
XB 3T	Scientific German	31	10.00
X 9BC	Great Writers in German Literature	16	5.00
X 101	Schiller's Maria Stuart	16	7.00
X 126A	Grammar and Composition	16	10.00
X 126B	Grammar and Composition	16	10.00 or [1]5.00
X 126C	Grammar and Composition	16	7.50
X 126D	Grammar and Composition	16	7.50 or [1]5.00
GREEK:			
XB 1A	Greek for Beginners	46	8.00
X 3	Greek for Beginners	16	8.00 or [1]5.00
HISTORY:			
XB 4A	History of Western Europe	31	12.00
XB 4B	History of Western Europe	31	10.50 or [1]9.50
XB 17A	The Federal Union	31	9.00
XB 17B	The American Nation	31	9.50
XB 161A	Hispanic History	16	9.00
XB 161B	Hispanic-American History	16	10.00
ITALIAN:			
XB 1	Elementary Italian	46	8.50
XB 2	Elementary Italian	46	10.00
JOURNALISM:			
X 19A	News Writing	16	6.50
X 19B	News Reporting and Public Affairs	16	8.50
841	News Writing	15	5.00
842	Feature Article Writing	15	5.00
LATIN:			
[2]XB 1	Elementary Latin	46	6.50

[1]This price if student is taking, or has taken, preceding course by correspondence from Extension Division and still has textbooks.

[2]Courses so marked can be taken for high school credit under certain conditions. If further information is desired, write to University Extension.

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
LATIN *(Cont'd)*			
[2]XB 2A	Caesar's Gallic Wars	16	$7.00
[2]XB 2B	Cicero's Orations	16	8.50
XB 4	Cicero and Catullus	16	10.50
XB 106	Horace: Odes and Epodes	16	8.50
MATHEMATICS:			
[2]852A	Elementary Algebra	16	7.50
[2]852B	Elementary Algebra (cont'd)	16	7.50 or [1]5.25
[2]853A	Plane Geometry	16	7.50
[2]853B	Plane Geometry (cont'd)	16	7.50 or [1]5.00
[2]XB C	Trigonometry	31	8.50
[2]XB D	Intermediate Algebra	31	7.50
[2]XB E	Solid Geometry	16	7.00
XB 2	Mathematics of Finance	31	9.00
XB 3A	Plane Analytic Geometry	31	9.75
XB 3B	Differential Calculus	31	9.75
XB 4A	Integral Calculus	31	9.50 or [1]5.00
XB 4B	Solid Analytic Geometry and Integral Calculus	31	12.00 or [1]7.50
XB 8	College Algebra (advanced)	31	8.25
XB 9	Introduction to Projective Geometry	31	8.75
X 20	Spherical Trigonometry	16	9.25
XB 110B	Differential Equations	16	8.00
MUSIC:			
800	Rudiments of Music	15	7.00
XB 1	Elementary Counterpoint	24	5.50
XB 3	Intermediate Counterpoint	31	5.50
XB 4	Intermediate Harmony	31	5.75
X 29A, B	Music in the Modern World	31	8.50
PHILOSOPHY:			
XB 10A	History of Philosophy	16	9.75
XB 10B	History of Philosophy	16	9.75 or [1]5.00
X 15A	Contemporary Philosophy	16	8.00
PHYSICS:			
XB 1A	General Physics	31	9.25
XB 1B	General Physics	31	8.25 or [1]5.25
XB 1C	General Physics	31	14.50
XB 1D	General Physics	31	13.50 or [1]9.25
POLITICAL SCIENCE:			
X 7A, B	American Institutions	31	9.00
PORTUGUESE:			
XB 1A	Elementary Portuguese	31	13.00
XB 1B	Intermediate Portuguese	31	16.00 or [1]13.00

[1]This price if student is taking, or has taken, preceding course by correspondence from Extension Division and still has textbooks.

[2]Courses so marked can be taken for high school credit under certain conditions. If further information is desired, write to University Extension.

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
PSYCHOLOGY:			
XB 1A	General Psychology	31	$7.00
XB 1B	General Psychology	31	8.00
XB 3	Applied Psychology	31	8.50
X 178	Child Psychology	16	8.50
RUSSIAN:			
XB 1A	Elementary Russian	31	10.00
XB 1B	Elementary Russian	31	10.00 or [1]5.00
XB 102A	Intermediate Russian	31	16.00
XB 102B	Intermediate Russian	31	16.00 or [1]5.00
SPANISH:			
[2]XB 1	Elementary Spanish	46	8.50
[2]X 1B	Elementary Spanish	46	8.50 or [1]5.00
[2]XB 2	Elementary Spanish	46	9.00 or [1]7.50
XB 3	Intermediate Spanish	46	10.00
XB 4	Intermediate Spanish	46	10.00
ZOOLOGY:			
XB 10	Zoology: General Biology	31	9.00

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[2]Courses so marked can be taken for high school credit under certain conditions. If further information is desired, write to University Extension.

6. Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Missouri

COLLEGE COURSES

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
SCIENCE:			
102	Conservation of Natural Resources	24	$6.00
10	Principles of Genetics	24	5.50
ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE:			
15a	Principles of Economics	24	3.75
15b	Principles of Economics	24	3.75
100	Public Finance	24	4.25
13	Intermediate Accounting	24	6.00
106a	Commercial Law	24	3.75
106b	Commercial Law	16	3.75
EDUCATION:			
60	Technique of Teaching in the Elementary School	24	6.00
120	Technique of Teaching in the Secondary School	24	6.00
125	High School Administration for Teachers	16	6.00
130	Child Psychology	24	6.50
147	Educational Sociology	16	6.00
17	Rural Life Problems	16	6.00
160	Psychology of Adolescence	16	6.00
162	History of Education	24	8.00
166	Problems in Elementary Teaching	24	7.00
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE:			
1b	English Composition	24	4.00
6b	English Literature	16	5.00
6c	English Literature	24	6.00
101	Shakespeare	24	6.00
103	Victorian Poets	24	5.00
105	Browning	16	5.00
ART:			
11	History of Painting	16	6.00
FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE:			
1b	Elementary French	24	4.00
2	Intermediate French	24	4.00
1b	Elementary German	24	4.00
2	Intermediate German	24	4.00
1b	Elementary Spanish	24	4.00
2	Intermediate Spanish	24	4.00
INDUSTRIAL ARTS:			
7b	Mechanical Drawing	24	4.00
MATHEMATICS:			
1	Arithmetic for Teachers	16	4.00
2	College Algebra	24	4.00
3	Trigonometry	16	4.00
5	Analytic Geometry	40	4.00

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		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
MATHEMATICS (*Cont'd*)			
100a	Calculus	32	$5.00
100b	Calculus	32	5.00
101	Advanced College Algebra	24	4.00
MUSIC:			
10a	Harmony	24	4.00
104a	Music History	16	6.00
104b	Music History	16	6.00
SOCIAL STUDIES:			
1a	European History	24	4.00
1b	European History	24	4.00
2a	Ancient History	24	6.00
3a	American History	24	7.00
3b	American History	24	5.00
111	Social and Industrial History of Europe	24	9.00
112	History of the South	16	6.00
114	Recent European History	24	4.00

7. University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

COLLEGE COURSES

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES:			
3A	Variety and Relationship among Living Organisms	36	$19.00
3B	The Dynamics of Living Organisms	36	15.50
3C	Unlearned and Learned Behavior; Evolution, Heredity and Eugenics; Ecology.	36	19.50
SOCIAL SCIENCES:			
2A	Social Organization and Change, and Development of Modern Industrial Society.	29	19.50
2B	Characteristics of the Present Economic and Social Order	33	21.50
2C	Characteristics of the Present Political Order and the Emergence of International Society.	31	10.50
ANTHROPOLOGY:			
210	Ethnology	36	16.75
ART:			
101	Historical Introduction to Art I	31	15.25
102	Historical Introduction to Art II	31	21.00
220	Design	31	17.25
221	Advanced Design	31	24.75
BOTANY:			
206	Local Flora	41	13.00
BUSINESS:			
210	Introduction to Accounting	28	9.50
211	Intermediate Accounting	28	8.75
212	Managerial Accounting and Cost Accounting	31	11.00
220	Statistics I: Survey of Statistics	31	12.00
CHEMISTRY (Only theory part of each course.):			
104	½ course. General Chemistry I	31	7.50
105	½ course. General Chemistry II	32	7.50
230	½ course. Qualitative Analysis I	31	7.00
231	½ course. Qualitative Analysis II	14	13.00
120	½ course. Elementary Organic Chemistry I (Aliphatic Series)	31	8.00
221	½ course. Elementary Organic Chemistry II (Aliphatic and Aromatic Series).	31	8.00
222	½ course. Elementary Organic Chemistry III	26	8.00
DIVINITY SCHOOL:			
CH 302	Christianity and the European Nations (A. D. 800–1600)	21	17.00
NT 302	The Literature of the New Testament	41	7.25
NT 313	Paul and His Letters	31	12.00
CT 379	Religious Thinking Today	31	7.00
EDUCATION:			
202A	½ course. History of Modern Elementary Education	18	13.25
204	General Methods of Teaching	41	15.50

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
EDUCATION (*Cont'd*)			
210	Introduction to Educational Psychology	31	$10.50
295	Introduction to Statistical Methods in Education	41	10.00
306	The Legal Basis of Public-School Organization and Administration.	29	9.75
322	Psychiatric Problems in Education	31	22.25
330	School Administration	31	12.25
333	School Supervision	31	15.75
335	Duties of the School Principal	31	14.25
345	Current Problems in Guidance in Secondary Schools	31	25.25
364	Teaching in the Secondary School	35	7.50
391	Vocational and Industrial Arts Education (ready 1 October 1946)	31	17.25
397	Evaluation of Student Progress	31	11.25
ENGLISH:			
3A	College Course in English Composition	31	8.20
3B	College Course in English Composition	31	8.20
101	English Composition: Introductory Course	31	6.00
103	English Composition	41	6.25
281	English Composition: Exposition	31	6.75
282	Narration	31	9.50
282A	Short-Story Writing	31	7.75
286	English Composition: Journalistic Writing	31	6.50
287A	Special-Article Writing	37	7.25
288A	Proofreading	31	9.75
288A	½ course. Proofreading	21	8.75
288B	Copy-Editing	31	9.00
288B	½ course. Copy-Editing	21	9.00
130	Introduction to the Study of Poetry	31	8.00
132	Introduction to the Study of Fiction	31	14.25
141	Introduction to the Study of Shakespeare	31	8.50
201	1½ courses. History of English Literature from 1500–1900	46	19.50
201A	½ course. The Renaissance (1500–1660)	16	12.25
201B	½ course. The Restoration and Eighteenth Century (1660–1800)	16	14.75
201C	½ course. The Nineteenth Century (1800–1900)	16	15.25
202	History of American Literature	31	20.50
231	English Literature (1550–1660)	31	23.00
237	Shakespeare	31	12.50
241	English Writers (1660–1800)	31	18.75
251	English Literature (1798–1832)	31	11.00
252	English Literature (1832–1900)	31	15.75
270	American Literature since 1890	31	25.50
313	English Grammar, Analytical and Historical	31	14.25
315	Old English: Beginning Course	31	9.50
322	Old English: Poetry	31	7.00
330	Chaucer: "The Canterbury Tales"	31	17.25
GEOGRAPHY:			
101	Introductory Geography	26	16.00
GEOLOGY:			
101A	Common Minerals and Rocks	41	21.00
101B	Geologic Processes	41	11.00
103A	Introductory Historical Geology	41	11.50

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
GERMAN:			
230	German Prose Composition	41	$7.50
GREEK:			
101	Elementary Greek I	31	6.00
102	Elementary Greek II. Xenophon: "Anabasis"	31	11.25
103	Elementary Greek III. Plato: "Euthyphro," "Apology," and "Crito."	31	17.75
HISTORY:			
240A	Russia since 1900	41	21.00
261	English History to 1485	26	9.00
262	English History (1485–1714)	29	9.00
263	English History (1714–1943)	31	9.50
HOME ECONOMICS:			
261	Costume Selection	31	14.75
263	Interior Decoration	31	13.25
LATIN:			
107A	½ course. Cicero: "De senectute"	21	11.50
107B	½ course. Catullus: Selections	21	6.50
107C	½ course. Cicero: "De amicitia"	21	5.50
111B	½ course. Terence: "Phormio"	21	5.50
LINGUISTICS:			
Russian:			
231	Elementary Russian I	31	7.75
232	Elementary Russian II	31	7.75
233	Intermediate Russian	31	8.50
Sanskrit:			
310	Elementary Sanskrit	31	11.75
MATHEMATICS:			
101	Plane Trigonometry	41	7.25
102	College Algebra	41	6.50
103	Plane Analytic Geometry	31	7.75
110	Mathematical Statistics	31	9.75
218	Differential Calculus	41	8.00
219	Integral Calculus	41	10.00
220	Calculus III	41	10.00
222	Elementary Theory of Equations	31	6.00
229	Synthetic Projective Geometry	41	11.75
231	Solid Analytic Geometry	41	7.25
237	College Geometry	41	5.50
239	Advanced Analytic Geometry	41	6.50
246	Advanced Calculus	41	9.00
247	Differential Equations	41	7.25
251	Elementary Partial Differential Equations	31	7.00
304	Elementary Theory of Numbers	41	8.50
306	Introduction to Higher Algebra	41	8.00
310	Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable	41	13.00
314	Vector Analysis	31	6.50

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
MATHEMATICS (*Cont'd*)			
314A	Vector Analysis	31	$6.50
318	Theoretical Mechanics I	31	9.25
319	Theoretical Mechanics II	31	9.25
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES:			
OT 301	Elementary Hebrew	41	10.25
OT 302	Intermediate Hebrew	41	20.25
OT 303	Advanced Hebrew	41	17.75
Egyptian:			
301	Introduction to Hieroglyphic I	31	19.25
Japanese:			
201	Japanese	31	15.25
PHILOSOPHY:			
101	The Greek and Medieval Period: From Thales to Aquinas	31	9.50
102	The Period of the Renaissance and the Enlightenment: From Erasmus to Kant.	31	9.00
203	Logic	31	11.25
204	Ethics	31	7.00
206	Aesthetics: The Nature of Art and Beauty	31	11.00
211	Introduction to Philosophy	31	7.00
POLITICAL SCIENCE:			
236	Introduction to Political Parties	31	17.00
283	The American Constitution	31	16.00
PSYCHOLOGY:			
201	Introductory Psychology	31	13.50
231	Applied Psychology (ready 1 October 1946)	31	11.75
251	Elementary Social Psychology	31	13.50
256	Abnormal Psychology	31	12.25
302	History of Psychology	31	15.00
320X	Psychological Tests	31	19.00
ROMANCE LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES:			
French:			
101	Elementary French I	31	10.25
102	Elementary French II	31	13.75
103	Elementary French III	31	10.50
104	Intermediate French I	31	9.25
105	Intermediate French II	31	10.00
106	Intermediate French III	31	11.25
201G	(Noncredit) French for Reading Requirements	31	13.00
208	Introduction to Literature II	31	13.75
209	Introduction to Literature III	31	10.25
210	French Prose Composition	31	7.25
211	French Grammar for Teachers	31	9.00
Italian:			
101	Elementary Italian I	31	8.75
102	Elementary Italian II	31	10.00
103	Elementary Italian III	31	10.00

		Number of lessons	Enrollment fee
ROMANCE LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES (*Cont'd*)			
Spanish:			
101	Elementary Spanish I	41	$12.75
102	Elementary Spanish II	41	12.50
103	Elementary Spanish III	41	14.25
104	Intermediate Spanish I	41	12.25
105	Intermediate Spanish II	41	10.50
106	Intermediate Spanish III	41	6.75
211	Modern Spanish Grammar	41	8.25
SCIENCE METHODS:			
201	Materials and Methods of Teaching Science in High Schools	31	8.25
301	Problems of Instruction in Science	31	13.75
305	Problems of Instruction in Elementary Science	31	12.50
SOCIOLOGY:			
251	The Family	31	25.00
270	Social Pathology	31	21.00
ZOOLOGY:			
210	Evolution, Genetics and Eugenics	25	17.75
HIGH SCHOOL COURSES			
1	Bookkeeping	31	6.00
2A	English: Preparatory Composition—first year	41	5.50
2B	English: Preparatory Composition—second year	41	5.50
2C	English: Preparatory Composition—third year	41	5.50
3A	English: Preparatory Literature—first year	41	10.00
3B	English: Preparatory Literature—second year	41	10.50
3C	English: Preparatory Literature—third year	41	10.00
4A	History of Antiquity—first semester	41	6.75
4B	History of Antiquity—second semester	41	6.75
5A	History of Europe— first semester	41	6.75
5B	History of Europe—second semester	41	6.75
6A	History of the U. S.—first semester	41	6.50
6B	History of the U. S.—second semester	41	6.50
7A	Latin: first year—first semester	41	5.75
7B	Latin: first year—second semester	41	5.75
8A	Latin: second year—first semester	41	6.00
8B	Latin: second year—second semester	41	6.00
9A	Latin: third year—first semester	41	7.75
9B	Latin: third year—second semester	41	7.75
10A	Latin: fourth year—first semester	41	6.50
10B	Latin: fourth year—second semester	41	8.50
11A	Elementary Algebra—first semester	41	6.25
11B	Elementary Algebra—second semester	41	6.25
11C	Elementary Algebra—fifth semester	41	6.25
12A	Plane Geometry—third semester	41	6.00
12B	Plane Geometry—fourth semester	41	6.00
12C	Solid Geometry—sixth semester	41	6.00

8. Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colorado

COLLEGE COURSES

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
HOME ARTS:			
71–171	Textiles	13	$6.00
EDUCATION:			
25–125	General Psychology	11	7.10
105	American Education	11	9.00
116	Secondary Education	13	9.50
177a	Child Psychology	13	6.60
195	Philosophy of Education (open only to seniors)	13	6.10
BUSINESS EDUCATION:			
1	Typewriting	7	3.25
2	Advanced Typewriting	7	3.25
20	Introductory Accounting	13	8.75
21	Principles of Accounting	13	8.75
22	Advanced Accounting Principles	13	8.75
31–131	Business Law	13	5.15
37	Business Mathematics	13	4.50
153g	Handwriting	13	2.00
ENGLISH:			
58a–158a	Survey of English Literature (700–1744)	13	6.80
58b–158b	Survey of English Literature (1744–1935)	13	6.80
58c–158c	Survey of American Literature	13	7.50
111	The English Language	13	6.00
ASTRONOMY:			
91–191	Descriptive Astronomy	13	7.25
MATHEMATICS:			
75a	College Algebra	13	5.10
75b	College Algebra	13	5.10
76	Plane Trigonometry	13	5.90
77b–177b	Analytic Geometry I	13	5.75
78a	General Mathematics	13	8.00
78b	General Mathematics	13	8.00
78c	General Mathematics	13	8.00
175	Differential Calculus	13	6.80
176	Integral Calculus	13	6.80
177	Theory of Equations	13	5.25
ECONOMICS:			
20–120	Principles of Economics (formerly 20a–120a)	13	9.00
21–121	Principles of Economics (formerly 20b–120b)	13	9.75
139	Consumer Economics	13	11.25
GEOGRAPHY:			
46–146	Geographical Influences in American History	13	6.80

		Number of lessons	Enrollment fee
HISTORY:			
20–120	Foundations of American Nationality (1492–1789) (formerly 50a–150a).	13	$12.50
21–121	Development of American Nationality (1789–1865) (formerly 50b–150b).	13	12.50
22–122	American Industrial Development and Internationalism (1865 to date).	13	12.50
30–130	Modern World History (1492–1815) (formerly 54a–154a)	13	6.50
31–131	Modern World History (1815–1914) (formerly 54b–154b)	13	10.50
158	Social and Industrial History of the United States (1492 to date)	13	10.50
POLITICAL SCIENCE:			
70–170	Government of the United States	13	7.25
71–171	State Government	13	7.50
173	History of the Foreign Policy of the United States	13	10.00
SOCIOLOGY:			
191	Social Psychology	11	7.25

9. University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado

COLLEGE COURSES
College of Arts and Science

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
ART:			
11a	First Year Color	18	$7.20
	(Without drawing kit)	18	3.20
11b	First Year Color	18	7.20
	(Without drawing kit)	18	3.20
11c	First Year Color	18	7.20
	(Without drawing kit)	18	3.20
20a	Graphic Advertising	18	7.20
	(Without drawing kit)	18	3.20
20b	Graphic Advertising	18	7.20
	(Without drawing kit)	18	3.20
20c	Graphic Advertising	12	6.05
	(Without drawing kit)	12	6.05
31a	Interior Decoration	12	4.70
31b	Interior Decoration	18	7.20
31c	Interior Decoration		3.20
52	Composition (Without drawing kit) (Credit only towards B.F.A. degree)		
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE:		18	5.60
51	Public Hygiene		
CHEMISTRY:		18 (ea)	7.15 (ea)
3ab	General Inorganic Chemistry Lectures (Laboratory work must be made up later in residence if credit is offered for the bachelor's degree.)		
ECONOMICS:		12	6.90
1	Economic Organization of the United States	18 (ea)	9.75 (ea)
2abc	Economic History of England and the United States	18 (ea)	9.65 (ea)
4abc	Principles of Economics (prerequisite: sophomore standing)		
EDUCATION:		18	5.70
63a	Principles of Education	18	7.45
63b	The American School System	18	8.65
64b	Principles of Secondary Education	18	11.05
66	Principles of Elementary Education	18	5.20
109	Psychology of Learning	18 (ea)	7.55 (ea)
102ab	Curriculum Principles and Practices	18	9.55
191	History of Education in the United States		
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:		18	5.90
0	Remedial English	18 (ea)	6.25 (ea)
1abc	Freshman English	12	3.70
9	Vocabulary Building	12 (ea)	3.70 (ea)
10ab	Advanced English Grammar		

Note. A dictionary is recommended for use in all English Language courses. Webster's Collegiate Dictionary may be had for $4.50. It is not included in the cost of courses.

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
ENGLISH LANGUAGE (*Cont'd*)			
11abc	Sophomore Composition (exposition, description, and narration)	12 (ea)	$6.15 (11a & b) 5.00 (11c)
12abc	Sophomore Composition (Exposition and Argumentation, recommended for premedical and prebusiness students).	12 (ea)	8.15 (ea)
ENGLISH LITERATURE:			
4	Short Shakespeare	18	4.50
10b	American Ideas in Literature (Material Development)	12	5.00
10c	American Ideas in Literature (Pioneering Literature)	12	5.40
50abc	History of English Literature	18 (ea)	7.65 (ea)
153ab	American Literature	18 (ea)	8.50 (ea)
160abc	Shakespeare's Principal Plays	12 (ea)	9.00 (ea)
Shakespeare I, II, & III	All of the plays	18 (ea)	8.60 (ea)
GEOLOGY:			
1a	General Geology	30	10.00
HISTORY:			
1abc	Modern European History	18 (ea)	7.20 (ea)
9	Europe Since 1815 (overlaps parts of History 1b and 1c. Students with credit for History 1b and 1c may not take History 9 for credit).	27	5.95
20	Medieval History	27	9.00
30abc	History of England	18 (ea)	6.40 (ea)
50abc	History of the United States	18 (ea)	7.40 (ea)
57	History of Canada	18	7.00
MATHEMATICS:			
1	College Algebra	30	4.10
10	Trigonometry	30	4.55
20	Plane Analytic Geometry (prerequisite: Math. 1 and 10)	18	4.10
30a½b	Differential Calculus (prerequisite: Math. 20)	36	5.90
30½bc	Integral Calculus (prerequisite: Math. 20)	36	5.90
130abc	Differential Equations (prerequisite: Math. 30)	18 (ea)	4.60 (ea)
100ab	Theory of Equations (prerequisite: Math. 30)	18 (ea)	3.90 (ea)
PHYSICS:			
2abc	General Physics Lectures (Acceptable also in the College of Engineering. Laboratory work to be done later in residence.)	24 (ea)	6.05 (ea)
5a	Astronomy	18	5.70
PHOTOGRAPHY:			
10	Photography	18	4.60
PSYCHOLOGY:			
1ab	Introductory Psychology (prerequisite: sophomore standing)	18 (ea)	8.45 (ea)
15	Educational Psychology (prerequisite: Psychology lab)	18	8.25
105abc	Pathological Psychology (prerequisite: Psychology lab)	12 (ea)	6.50 (ea)
SOCIOLOGY:			
1ab	Principles of Sociology	27 (ea)	7.55 (ea)

College of Engineering

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
CIVIL ENGINEERING:			
11a	Technical Mechanics (Statics) (prerequisite: calculus)	18	$3.95
11b	Technical Mechanics (Dynamics) (prerequisite: calculus, and C. E. 11a).	18	3.95
12	Mechanics of Materials (prerequisite: C. E. 11)	30	5.70
23	Highway Engineering (Additional 2 hours laboratory to be taken in residence later if credit offered toward degree).	18	6.05
32a	Hydraulics (prerequisite: C. E. 11)	24	5.60
36	Irrigation and Drainage (prerequisite: Hydraulics)	12	6.45
41	Water Supply (prerequisite: Hydraulics)	18	7.80
42	Sewerage (prerequisite: Hydraulics)	18	6.95
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:			
10abc	10a and b, Electric and Magnetic Circuits; 10c, Direct Current Machinery (prerequisites: college physics and mathematics through calculus).	18 (ea)	5.95 (ea)
15a	Elements of Electrical Engineering (For students in Mechanical and Chemical Engineering; prerequisite: C. E. 11ab).	18	6.45
15b	Elements of Electrical Engineering (prerequisite: E. E. 15a)	24	6.45
23	Electrical Design (prerequisite: E. E. 10)	18	7.20
30	Power Plant Engineering (prerequisite: E. E. 10)	12	6.90
31	Power Application (prerequisite: E. E. 10)	18	2.00
	Problems only—no textbook required.		
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING:			
5	Steam Engines and Boilers	18	6.05
16	Principles of Aviation	18	5.90
ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS:			
0	Advanced High School Algebra	20	3.70
01	Solid Geometry	20	3.55
1	College Algebra (prerequisite: high school mathematics through quadratics; plane and solid geometry).	30	4.70
2	Trigonometry (prerequisites: same as Math. 1)	30	5.55
3	Analytic Geometry (prerequisites: E. Math. 1 and 2)	30	4.40
4abc	Calculus (prerequisite: E. Math. 3)	24 (ea)	5.45 (ea)
6	Geodesy (prerequisite: E. Math. 4)	18	5.70
9	Practical Astronomy (prerequisite: E. Math. 2)	12	4.95
10	Empirical Formulas (prerequisite: E. Math. 4)	24	4.20
11	Nomography (prerequisite: E. Math. 3)	18	4.20
7	Least Squares (prerequisite: E. Math. 4 and some knowledge of surveying).	24	5.20
131ab	Differential Equations (prerequisite: E. Math. 4)	18 (a) 24 (b)	4.10 4.10
133abc	Advanced Calculus (prerequisite: E. Math. 4)	18 (ea)	6.70 (ea)
ENGINEERING DRAWING:			
1	Mechanical Drawing	18	26.97
	(Without set of drawing instruments)		6.85
3	Descriptive Geometry	18	25.02
	(Without set of drawing instruments)		4.90
	(Prerequisites: E. Draw. 1 and solid geometry.)		

		Number of lessons	Enrollment fee
ENGINEERING DRAWING (*Cont'd*)			
4	Mechanical Drawing	18	$26.97
	(Without set of drawing instruments)		6.85
	(Prerequisite: E. Draw. 1.)		
ENGINEERING ENGLISH:			
3	Composition—third quarter of Freshman English (prerequisite: first 2 quarters Freshman English).	18	7.60
5	Advanced Composition (prerequisites: Freshman English and junior standing).	12	4.20

School of Business

ACCOUNTING:			
1, 2, and 3	Principles of Accounting	18 (ea)	
	1 and 2 including journal and ledger paper		4.80 (1 & 2)
	3 including above paper and Practice Set		6.00 (3)
20	Intermediate Accounting (prerequisites: Accounting 1, 2, and 3)	24	6.45
40	Cost Accounting (prerequisite: Accounting 20)	24	7.15
101	Advanced Accounting Theory (prerequisite: Acct. 40)	24	7.15
FINANCE:			
195	General Insurance	24	6.45
196	Life Insurance	24	6.20
197	Property Insurance	24	6.20
MANAGEMENT:			
50	Business Organization and Management	24	6.20
130	Personnel Management (prerequisite: junior standing)	24	5.95
140	Production Management (prerequisite: senior standing)	24	6.20
142	Problems in Industrial Management (prerequisite: Mng. 140)	24	5.95
120	Purchasing	24	6.20
MARKETING:			
10	Principles of Marketing (prerequisite: Econ. 4abc)	24	6.20
11	Commodity Marketing (prerequisite: Marketing 10)	24	10.60
115	Sales Management	24	9.65
GENERAL BUSINESS:			
1	Statistics	24	5.95

HIGH SCHOOL COURSES

ART:			
XXIIIx	Mechanical Drawing, first semester	7	13.75
	(Without drawing kit)		7.50
XXIVx	Mechanical Drawing, second semester	7	13.75
	(Without drawing kit)		7.50
COMMERCIAL ARTS:			
Ix	Elementary Typewriting, first semester	7	5.91
IIx	Elementary Typewriting, second semester	7	5.91
Vx	Elementary Shorthand, first semester	7	8.40
VIx	Elementary Shorthand, second semester	7	8.40
IXx	Bookkeeping, first semester	7	4.70
Xx	Bookkeeping, second semester	7	4.70

		Number of lessons	Enrollment fee
ENGLISH:			
Ix	Ninth Grade English, first semester	7	$6.36
IIx	Ninth Grade English, second semester	7	6.72
IIIx	Tenth Grade English, first semester	7	7.16
IVx	Tenth Grade English, second semester	7	7.16
Vx	History of English Literature	7	9.16
VIx	History of American Literature (prerequisites for Vx and VIx: 2 years of High School English).	7	7.48
MATHEMATICS:			
Ix	Elementary Algebra, first semester	7	5.00
IIx	Elementary Algebra, second semester	7	5.00
IIIx	Plane Geometry, first semester	7	5.72
IVx	Plane Geometry, second semester	7	5.72
Vx	Advanced Algebra, first semester	7	4.40
VIx	Advanced Algebra, second semester	7	4.40
Vx–E	Advanced Algebra (a one-semester course which students should take instead of Vx if they need only one semester's credit).	7	4.40
VIIx	Trigonometry	7	5.60
VIIIx	Solid Geometry	7	4.48
IXx	Business Arithmetic	7	4.36
PRACTICAL ARTS:			
XIx	Gasoline Engines	7	6.75
IXx	Automotive Mechanics	7	4.96
XXIIIx	High-Speed Diesel Engines	7	5.50
SCIENCE:			
IIIx	General Science, first semester (available September 1946)	7	4.96
IVx	General Science, second semester (available September 1946)	7	4.96
Vx	Biology, first semester	7	5.72
VIx	Biology, second semester	7	5.72
VIIx	Chemistry, first semester (not recommended unless student has access to a laboratory. No laboratory supplies furnished).	7	4.80
VIIIx	Chemistry, second semester (same laboratory rule as VIIx)	7	4.80
IXx	Physics, first semester (simple laboratory equipment required; not furnished).	7	6.04
Xx	Physics, second semester (same laboratory as IXx)	7	6.04
SOCIAL SCIENCE:			
IIIx	World History, first semester	7	5.44
IVx	World History, second semester	7	5.44
Vx	American History, first semester	7	5.40
VIx	American History, second semester	7	5.40
IXx	Economic Geography	7	7.60
XIx	Economics	7	5.68
XXXVIIx	Advanced Civics	7	5.80

10. University of Denver, Denver, Colorado

COLLEGE COURSES

		Number of lessons	*Enrollment fee*
ACCOUNTING:			
1ax and bx	Introductory Accounting	32	$6.16
2ax and bx	Practical Accounting	32	9.90
3ax and bx	Practical Accounting	32	9.90
105ax and bx	Cost Accounting	32	9.90
155x	Analysis of Financial Statements	16	8.90
ART:			
4.1	Appreciation in the History of Art	16	8.65
ASTRONOMY:			
1ax and bx	A Study of the Sky	32	8.35
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES:			
1ax and bx	Our Biological Heritage	32	11.45
2ax and bx	Our Biological Heritage	32	11.45
3ax and bx	Our Biological Heritage	32	11.45
BOTANY:			
41ax and bx	Forests and Conservation	32	8.10
102ax and bx	Genetics and Evolution	32	8.10
106ax and bx	The Plant and Its Environment	32	9.60
172ax and bx	Conservation and Our Natural Resources	32	8.65
ECONOMICS:			
51ax and bx	Economic Resources	32	8.60
52ax and bx	Principles of Economics	32	9.40
53ax and bx	Principles of Economics	32	9.40
156ax and bx	Labor Problems	32	8.40
EDUCATION:			
103.1ax and bx	Principles of Business Education	32	7.60
153ax and bx	Fundamentals of Elementary Education	32	7.60
185ax and bx	Administration of Public Education	32	8.35
ENGLISH:			
1ax and 1 bx	English Composition	32	11.55
1.1ax and bx	English Composition	32	5.95
2ax and bx	English Composition	32	10.40
15ax and bx	English Grammar	32	6.80
24ax and bx	Vocabulary Building: With dictionary	32	9.60
	Without dictionary		5.75
51ax and bx	Business Correspondence	32	8.35
53ax and bx	Advanced Exposition	32	6.60
101x	Expository Writing	16	6.85
103ax and bx	Problems in English Language	32	8.60
ENGLISH LITERATURE:			
32ax and bx	Readings in American Literature	32	8.65
177ax and bx	Literature of the East	32	8.65