

artistic techniques.

*Advanced Secondary Schools in Art*, on the other hand, serve to prepare the pupils, who are to be admitted to the University Faculty of Architecture, or those who are to sit for the examination which qualifies drawing-teachers in secondary schools or those who are to be admitted to Art Academies.

*The Art Academies*, staffed by specialist teachers aim at training the artist by means of contact with the "master" painter, sculptor, engraver or scene-designer and by means of practical work in painting, sculpting, engraving and scene-designing.

The work done by the pupil in the Art Academy is less technical and artisan in nature than that provided in the Art Institutes and aims more at training the mentality and psychology of the artist as well as the study of fine art proper.

The programmes are often rehashes (worked out at different times) of teaching prospectuses which go back to the early days of the foundation of the Academies.

With a view to making these more adequate to the training of the modern artist and more suitable for the introduction of the young into social life, the programmes and structures of these schools are all being overhauled.

The schemes for transforming the Art Institutes are in the planning stage, whereas the reform of the Art Academies and artistic High Schools has already been covered by a Bill to be submitted to the two Houses of the Italian Parliament. The Bill for the reform of the Art Academies provides for courses combining the characteristics of university study and those of the studio.

Furthermore, the Academies have been preparing programmes for an advanced course of drawing for prospective drawing teachers in secondary schools.

We shall now mention the advisability of taking the following steps at an international level :

- (a) The study of a basic programme common to all Academies everywhere to achieve agreed international standards of academic Degrees for students to study in any foreign Academy;
- (b) Printing of prospectuses annually by the Art Academies, to make their programmes known;
- (c) Creation of "art centres" within the Art Academies; exchange of exhibitions of the work of students or recent students, and the encouragement of their contacts with the international market by the publication of catalogues in at least four languages.
- (d) Exchange of teachers for short courses.
- (e) Exchange of lectures by recognised authorities dealing with topical artistic events and the problems of teaching, aesthetics and criticism related to them;
- (f) Exchange of hospitality between Academies, during the summer recess, so that the professors of a foreign Academy might hold courses for their own students, in the Academy entertaining them.
- (g) Increased international exchanges and contacts between art students and students of architecture, with a view to developing co-operation later in their careers.
- (h) The publication of an information and market Bulletin on the life of the Art Centres of the Academies.

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