

The students are selected by means of tests from among the school leavers who have the "Diploma of Maturity." The number of places is fixed each year according to the needs of the various fields of cultural and artistic activities in the country.

General history of art is divided into three large periods:—(a) upper Palaeolithic to the XVth century, (b) XVth century to the late XVIIth century and (c) classical XIXth century to the present day.

The Painting Section

Painting and composition are the main disciplines of this section from the first year, touching on all important aspects of painting; portrait, nude, still life, landscape and composition. These are resumed each year with the students required to achieve a higher level of execution. Students analyse the ranges of colour (primary, secondary, complementary), their qualities, immediate and successive contrasts, degree of luminosity, the formation of warm and cold tone, and the effects obtained by the variety and weight of the area of colour.

By analysing the connection between drawing and colour, the rupture, specific in academic thought,—the tyrannical domination of graphics—has been avoided by incorporating the drawing in the chromatic structure of the picture, without otherwise limiting the possibilities of expression in colour.

The Sculpture Section

The swing towards monumental sculpture and monumental decorative art is obvious above all in the diploma work, where the various themes are inspired by social realism. Apart from stone and metal the students use, in their studies or compositions, wood and ceramics and pass on to experimenting with coloured cement and the technology of metals.

The State provides the students, who have received their diplomas, with a position in the field for which they have trained. They are given a choice of working as creative artists within the framework of the Union of Plastic Arts, in industry, as teachers in schools for specialised or general education, in museums, theatres, in film making, publishing houses or other cultural institutions, in potteries, or in the porcelain or textile industries.

Since their formation, the schools for the Fine Arts in Rumania have played an important rôle in the artistic life of the country as organisations intended to develop national artistic creativity. This rôle has continued under the new conditions created by our régime of people's democracy and solidarity between the generations.

APPENDIX 12

YUGOSLAVIA

PROFESSOR DR. PAVLE VASIĆ OF THE ACADEMY OF DECORATIVE ART IN BELGRADE

Originally the Secondary School of Decorative Arts was founded in 1938 and raised to the status of Academy in 1948. It draws its candidates from the secondary schools and colleges of applied art of which there are ten in Yugoslavia. In exceptional cases, very gifted candidates not coming from these schools, can be admitted after passing an examination which is in any case compulsory for all candidates.

The Academy has two courses of study. The first lasts two years, the second