

percent of the classes. Visiting students may not take examinations.

General

Members of the faculty in the Teachers College and the College of Philosophy and Letters are divided into the following classes: "regular" teachers, i.e. those who are regularly appointed to positions in the College and whose salaries are paid from funds designated in the budget for this purpose; "commissioned" teachers, i.e. those members of the faculties of other Colleges who have been assigned to give classes in the College of Philosophy and Letters; "voluntary" teachers, i.e. those who ~~are~~ without remuneration^{are} giving courses which may or may not be part of the official program of the College; "assistant" instructors, i.e. teachers (ordinarily students) who without remuneration, under supervision, conduct sections of large classes; and finally "special" instructors, i.e. those distinguished Mexicans or foreigners who have been invited to give lecture courses in the College.

In 1927 a total of 32 professors are listed as giving courses in the College of Philosophy and Letters and in the Teachers College. These teachers were paid from 1,277.50 pesos per year to 2,107.50 pesos per year. The total amount expended for salaries in 1927 was 67,342.50 pesos as compared with 1,465.21 pesos spent for all other purposes.

At the present time, it should be mentioned in passing, the instructing staff of the Colleges here under discussion is wholly inadequate. The lack of funds in the year 1925 would have

TABLE X

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURES BY COLLEGE OF PHILOSOPHY AND LETTERS AND
TEACHERS COLLEGE OF FUNDS RECEIVED FROM ALL SOURCES FOR
SALARIES AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES -- 1927
(in pesos)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Yearly Salary per Individual</u>	<u>Total Annual Expenditures</u>
<u>Salaries and wages (Federal Government)</u>		
1 Director of the College at 15 pesos per day..	5,475.00	
8 Teachers in the School of Philosophy and Letters at 5.50 per day.....	2,107.50	
8 Teachers in the Teachers College at 5.50 pesos per day.....	2,107.50	
8 Teachers in the School of Philosophy and Letters at 3.50 pesos per day.....	1,277.50	
8 Teachers in the Teachers College at 3.50 pesos per day.....	1,277.50	
1 Clerk at 5.00 pesos per day.....	1,825.00	
1 Chief Janitor at 5.00 pesos per day.....	1,825.00	
1 Janitor at 3.50 pesos per day.....	1,277.50	
4 Janitors at 3.00 pesos per day.....	1,095.50	
Total expenditures for all wages and salaries paid by the Federal Government.....		67,342.50
<u>Salaries and wages (fondos propios).....</u>		--
<u>General Expenses (Federal Government)</u>		
Office and minor expenses.....		375.00
Laboratory equipment and supplies.....		150.00
General expenses.....		--
<u>General Expenses (fondos propios)</u>		
Building repairs and additions.....		151.25
Classroom and office supplies and equipment.....		788.96

Statistics compiled from the Federal Budget for 1927 and from
figures supplied by the Auditing Department of the National
University

forced the closing of the Colleges had not practically the entire faculty offered its services without pay. Although since 1926 the College has once again been placed on the budget of the University, many classes are still being taught by voluntary instructors.

It has been the ambition of the Teachers College and the College of Philosophy and Letters to offer work of an advanced character. However, as the following statement quoted from a recently published report by the Director of the College indicates, this ambition has not yet been realized.

"It has not been possible to organize real graduate courses, nor creative work of an individual character. This is due, primarily, to the fact that the majority of the students are occupied with work which leaves them neither time nor spirit for original investigations. The overcrowding of the classes is another drawback, for it prevents the faculty from encouraging original work, or even giving proper attention to individual students in the class.

"The faculty, moreover, is too small to permit analytic courses with a restricted number of students to be given; and thus the majority of the courses in the College are synthetic, even elementary, and fall far short of the theoretical goals of the College.

"The deficient preparation of the students is something which the instructors have protested against for some time; and actually when the Director of the College has assigned certain teachers for the special purpose of giving courses in analytic research they have held that such courses are impossible since they must spend most of their time presenting the elementary background materials of which the greater number of the students have no knowledge. The earnest desire of the Ministry of Education to encourage this College and the enthusiasm of the students who desire to better their economic condition and raise the level of their culture may perhaps bring results in the future when limitation and selection of students is possible.

"Secondary factors impeding the organization of analytic courses of research and original study are: the lack of a tradition of work of this sort among our students, and the lack of rulings governing admission to the College; for at the present time students are enrolled who by their age might be

judged to have lost all habits of study.

"Neither has it been possible to create a stable, ordered atmosphere for work. This may be attributed to the uncertainty regarding the College, which for some time functioned irregularly and was on the verge of being closed; to the frequent changes in curriculum and the erratic classes (more than once teachers have served without pay); to the lack of a true esprit de corps; to the turmoil which has characterized recent years and created an atmosphere hardly propitious for disinterested advanced studies; and, finally, to the predominant number of students who are inadequately prepared to pursue advanced study. The low salaries of the faculty are also cause for the deficiencies evident in the work of the College.

"As to the indifference observed in the greater number of the students toward specialized advanced study, this perhaps may be attributed to the fatigue of their daily work in the primary and secondary schools where they are teachers or directors. It should also be noted that our students show little interest in the humanities and biological and physico-mathematical sciences. While courses in Greek, Latin, philology, phonetics, analysis of English literature, zoology, botany, paleontology, and other similar subjects are all but deserted, those in literature, philosophy, and history are overcrowded.

"A mean between these two extremes has not been reached, perhaps because of our natural inclination to literary studies, perhaps because of laboratory deficiencies, or perhaps because of our ever-evident readiness to follow the path of least resistance."

College of Dentistry (Facultad de Odontología)

The College of Dentistry was founded in 1904 as a Department in the National School of Medicine. During the first years, the curriculum was of the most elementary type and only primary school training was required for entrance. By 1911, however, the program had been expanded and the enrollment had increased to such an extent as to make it desirable to separate the College of Dentistry from the National School of Medicine. The courses were reorganized and the standards were raised in order to make the College one of University grade. At the present time, special preparatory work is required for entrance in the

College and a full four-year course is offered.

The College is located in a building adjoining the National Medical School, which during the last few years has been remodeled and rearranged. Besides a number of classrooms, there are laboratories for the courses in histology and bacteriology, oral hygiene, chemistry; an out-patient clinic, a library, and administration offices. The library is very small and is poorly supplied with modern books and periodicals. No books and only 6 periodicals were bought during the year 1927. The total number of books in the library is 2,105.

Due to the^{growing} number of students (from 107 in 1924 to 237 in 1928) and to the increasing number of patients who apply for treatment at the free dispensaries, the laboratories and clinics are rapidly becoming inadequate.

In 1927 the total enrollment in the College of Dentistry was 209. Of this number, 168 were men and 41 were women.

Degrees

Studies in this college lead to the degree of Dentist.

Entrance Requirements

In order to enter the College of Dentistry, the student must be free from contagious diseases and physical disability which might prevent practice of the profession, and must have completed the National Preparatory course prescribed for the studies in this College.

Courses

First Year

General descriptive anatomy; descriptive anatomy of the mouth.
Dissections
Histology and Embriology
Technical preparation for dental clinic
Dental chemistry and metallurgy
Physical education

Second Year

General and special physiology
General pathology and pathological anatomy
Propedeutical clinic
Gold fillings
Rubber fillings
Bacteriology and corresponding practice
Physical education

Third Year

Special Pathology
Dental clinic, first course
Gold fillings, second course; and filling of teeth
Rubber fillings.
Extraction of teeth
Special clinic

Fourth Year

Hygiene
Therapeutics and corresponding practice
Surgical clinic
Surgical clinic, second course
Porcelain and gold fillings
Extraction of teeth
Special lectures on dentistry

Hours for courses are fixed by the Director of the College, never exceeding thirty hours per week per year.

Course Examinations

Trimestral written and oral examinations are given in each individual course.

Degree examinations

The candidates must write a thesis and pass a general examination in theory and in practice. The candidate chooses the subject of his thesis and the Board of Examiners at its first meeting decides whether the thesis is acceptable. At the time of the presentation of the written thesis, the examination in theory is given on the subject matter of any of the courses offered in the College. The practice examination consists of the examination of such patients as the Board may deem necessary and their diagnosis and treatment by the candidate.

The two latter tests will be given together and the student whose written thesis has not been accepted may take and pass them, having then only the obligation to rewrite his thesis for representation to the Board. On the other hand, the candidate who fails the tests in theory and practice, but whose written thesis is accepted, is obligated to present himself again later for re-examination.

Miscellaneous regulations

Practice study will be done in the College clinics and laboratories, and in those hospitals and dispensaries chosen by the Director in agreement with the University Rector.

Studies for the degree of Dentist require four years.

No student may be entered for courses in the second semester unless he has passed more than half of the first-semester courses. When a student has failed three times in a course, or when without justified cause he has not been present at ordinary examinations, he cannot again be inscribed in the course.

TABLE XI

**DETAIL OF EXPENDITURES BY COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY
OF FUNDS RECEIVED FROM ALL SOURCES FOR SALARIES AND
ALL OTHER PURPOSES -- 1927**

(in pesos)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Yearly Salary per Individual</u>	<u>Total Annual Expenditures</u>
<u>Salaries and wages (Federal Government)</u>		
1 Director of the College at 15.00 pesos per day.....	5,475.00	
4 Professors of descriptive anatomy, pathology, etc. at 6.00 pesos per day.....	2,190.00	
18 Professors of histology, bacteriology, etc. etc. at 6.00 pesos per day.....	2,190.00	
3 Professors of physiology, hygiene, etc. at 3.50 pesos per day.....	1,277.50	
1 Lecturer in dentistry, 2 hrs. per week, at 3.00 pesos per day.....	1,095.50	
12 Heads of clinics at 4.00 pesos per day....	1,460.00	
6 Assistants in histology, embriology, etc. at 4.00 pesos per day.....	1,460.00	
1 Assistant in anatomy giving one class per day at 3.00 pesos per day.....	1,095.50	
1 Head of propædæutical clinic....at 3.00 pesos per day.....	1,095.50	
1 Head of x-ray department(2 hrs. per day) at 3.00 pesos per day.....	1,095.50	
8 Nurses at 2.50 pesos per day.....	912.50	
1 Clerk at 5.00 pesos per day.....	1,825.00	
1 Chief Janitor at 5.00 pesos per day.....	1,825.00	
1 Janitor at 3.50 pesos per day.....	1,277.50	
9 Janitors at 3.00 pesos per day.....	1,095.50	
1 Laundress at 2.00 pesos per day.....	730.00	
Total expenditures for all salaries and wages paid by the Federal Government.....		110,960.00
<u>Salaries and wages (fondos propios).....</u>		
<u>General Expenses (Federal Government)</u>		
Office and minor expenses.....		750.00
Laboratory equipment and supplies.....		600.00
<u>General Expenses (fondos propios)</u>		
Books and periodicals.....		49.00
Materials and supplies for clinics.....		7,246.43
Building repairs and additions.....		944.00
Office and classroom supplies and equipment.....		3,410.31

Statistics compiled from the Federal Budget for 1927 and from figures supplied by the Auditing Department of the National University

General

The teaching staff of the College of Dentistry in 1927 consisted of 39 professors and 16 assistants, making a total of 55 members. Salaries varied between 2,190.00 pesos and 1,095.50 pesos per year. The total amount expended in wages and salaries for the year 1927 was 110,960.00 pesos as compared with 12,999.74 pesos expended for all other purposes.

With the limited funds available every effort is made in the College to give the students as much practical experience as is possible. As has been indicated above, the College maintains several free out-patient dispensaries and much of the instruction is given in these clinics.

College of Chemical Sciences and Industries Facultad de Ciencias e Industrias Químicas

The present College of Chemical Sciences and Industries had its beginning in 1916 when a school known as the National School of Chemical Industries offering courses in soap-making, the manufacture of perfume, and distilling was created. The following year, this School was raised to the rank of a College and was made part of the National University. Courses leading to the degree of chemical engineer and doctor of chemistry were added to the curriculum. In 1923 a number of new laboratories were built and the curriculum was further amplified.

The College is at present located in the suburb of Tacuba, some distance from the center of Mexico City and the district where most of the other University buildings are located. On a campus of a little more than an acre in size, some twelve

buildings have been constructed. The architectural style is modern and utilitarian, most of the pavilions being simply square two-storey structures of brick and stucco. Besides a number of classrooms, the College has laboratories for the courses in physics, organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, and microbiology, and shops or laboratories for instruction in tanning, metal assaying, pharmacy, and the manufacture of soap, perfume, rubber, and glass. In addition, there is an industrial museum and a library. Athletic activities are provided for by a building which contains a swimming pool and a small gymnasium, and by out-door basketball and handball courts. The free space on the campus has been turned into a very pleasant garden.

The library is well located on the second floor of one of the pavilions. The lighting is good and the books are conveniently arranged in open cases around the walls. However, the library has only a little over 2,500 volumes and most of these are related to the courses in chemistry. In 1927, 4 new books and 23 periodicals were purchased at a total cost of 375.82 pesos. The various laboratories are only partly equipped and work is constantly hampered by the lack of sufficient materials and supplies. In some cases, there are no laboratories at all for courses which are listed in the curriculum; in other cases, it has been necessary to close the laboratories because of a lack of sufficient money to run them. In order to supplement the funds allowed the College for laboratory supplies and equipment, it has become the custom for both students and professors to contribute small amounts each month.

The total enrollment in the College in the year 1927 was 195, with the greater number of students taking the courses

in chemical engineering and pharmaceutical chemistry. Two hundred and eleven students were enrolled in the School of Industrial Chemistry. (By the law of 1929 this School has been incorporated in the College of Chemistry and Pharmacy and this division of the National University is now known as the College of Chemical Sciences and Industries.)

Degrees

"The purpose of the College is to develop individuals qualified in the professions of chemical engineering, chemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacy, oil chemistry, metallurgy, and assaying, in order that the knowledge of chemistry and its application to industry may be disseminated and that thus a contribution may be made toward the progress of the nation and the control by Mexicans of the national industries. Also, it has been the purpose of the School to rehabilitate the profession of pharmacist."

Studies in this College lead to the degrees of Chemical Engineer, Chemist, Chemist-Pharmacist, Pharmacist, Oil Chemist, and Metallurgist-Assayer. An elementary course is also given for Pharmacist Assistant. Practical courses for workers are given in soap-making, perfume-making, glass-making, tanning, and the manufacture of rubber.

Entrance requirements

For those who desire to take courses leading to any one of the degrees offered, a certificate of completion of Preparatory studies is required.

Those who desire to study for Pharmacist Assistant must present a certificate of completion of Primary School studies.

For entrance in the practical courses for workmen, the only requirements are that the student be older than sixteen, know how to read and write, and present character references; these students must take elementary physics, chemistry, and botany along with their regular courses.

Courses

Hours per week

Chemical Engineer

First Year

Mathematics, first course
Descriptive geometry
Laboratory hygiene and first aid
Physical education (required)
Experimental physics
Inorganic chemistry including laboratory
Qualitative chemical analysis

3
3
3
3
3
3
3
3
39

Second Year

Heat and Optics
Organic chemistry, including laboratory
Quantitative chemical analysis
Mathematics (second course)
Microbiology
Minerology and Geology
Physical education (voluntary)
Technical drawing

6
9
9
3
6
3
3
3
39

Third Year

Industrial analysis
Physio-Chemistry
General Mechanics
Industrial Physics
Electricity, including laboratory
Technical drawing (second course)
Physical education (voluntary)

9
6
3
6
6
6
36

Fourth YearHours per week

Electro-Chemistry, theory and practice	6
Industrial raw materials	6
Industrial inorganic chemistry	4.5
Thermodynamics	3
Material testing	6
Physical education (voluntary)	
	25.5

Fifth Year

Applied mechanics	3
Industrial organic chemistry	4.5
Projects of industrial installations	3
Industrial economy, commercial economy, and scientific organization of factories	6
Industrial hygiene	3
Physical education (voluntary)	
	16.5

At least six months' industrial experience are required as part of the course for chemical engineers.

Lectures are given during the course on the industrial possibilities of Mexico.

Chemist-PharmacistFirst Year

Experimental physics	9
Inorganic chemistry, laboratory	9
Qualitative chemical analysis	9
Technical drawing	3
Laboratory hygiene and first aid	3
Physical education (required)	3
Practical pharmacy experience	
	36

Second Year

Organic chemistry, laboratory	9
Quantitative chemical analysis	9
Pharmacology	3
Chemical pharmacy	6
Micobriology, first course	6
Physical education (voluntary)	
Practical pharmacy experience	
	33

Third Year

Galenic Pharmacy and pharmaceutical studies	6
Bromatological analysis	9

	<u>Hours per week</u>
Clinical chemical analysis	6
Microbiology (second course)	6
Toxicology and pharmaceutical legislation	6
Commercial pharmacy, medicine	9
Physical education (voluntary)	
	<u>42</u>

Similar plans of study are offered in all courses given in this College.

Course Examinations

Written and practical trimestral examinations are given in accordance with the regulations of the University Council.

Degree and Certificate Examinations

Candidates for degrees, having finished the prescribed studies and the required period of industrial service, must sustain and be approved in a general examination consisting of a written thesis and an oral examination in theory and practice methods. The candidate must submit the subject of his thesis to the Director for approval. On the presentation of this thesis, the Board of Examiners at its first meeting will decide whether or not it is to be accepted. The oral examination in theory may be concerned with any of the subjects of the particular candidate's studies, but preferably concerning general physics, general chemistry, analytic chemistry, and applied chemistry. The examination in practice method will consist of the solving of a problem of qualitative analysis, a problem of quantitative analysis, and the preparation of an organic and inorganic product, or the analytic study of some product of the industry studied by the candidate.

The oral examinations in theory and practice method will

be given together. A candidate whose written thesis has not been accepted may take these examinations, but must present a new thesis for approval by the Board. A candidate whose written thesis has been accepted but who fails the oral examinations must again present himself for examination by the Board.

Miscellaneous Regulations

The theoretical instruction given in the College is supplemented by practical experience, after students have finished their professional studies, in private factories and industries which have been approved by the Director. The technical methods of the following industries are studied: sugar and starch, glass, leather, rubber, dying, and textiles. Students who are preparing for the profession of chemical engineer and chemist may study any of these industries and take the corresponding examination prescribed by the College.

Industrial worker-students must satisfactorily pass the prescribed courses in physics, chemistry, and botany before certificate of completion of courses is issued.

Pharmacist-Assistant students, after completing the prescribed course, are issued a certificate provided they present a duly legalized statement from the professional in charge of a pharmacy or drugstore stating that the student has served in practical capacity in the pharmacy or drugstore during the two years of study.

No student may enter second-semester courses unless he has passed more than half of the first-semester courses. He cannot enter certain classes without having completed the pre-

scribed preparatory studies. If he has failed three times in any course or without satisfactory reason been absent from examination, he cannot again be entered in the course.

General

In 1927 the total number of members on the faculty of the College of Chemical Sciences and Industries was 57, of which 37 were teachers and 20 were assistants. Salaries in the Colleges varied from 1,277.50 pesos per year for laboratory assistants to 3,285.00 pesos per year for teachers giving classes and laboratory instruction 18 hours per week. The total amount expended for salaries in the College in the year in question was 197,282.50 pesos as compared with 17,847.69 pesos spent for all other purposes. (Table XII)

As has been indicated above in the regulations governing the courses offered, wherever possible students are, in addition to the theoretical and laboratory instructions given in the school also given such practical experience as may be obtained from working in the shops and factories of various cooperating private and governmental agencies.

In the non-professional courses offered in the theory and practice of the various industrial subjects taught in the Department of Chemical Industries, an effort has been made to teach the courses in question by organizing each of the industries into a single unit, and by making the students responsible for the manufacture and sale of their products. However, up to the present time these efforts have been only partly successful due to the lack of funds and the inability of the School to obtain properly qualified teachers.

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURES BY COLLEGE OF CHEMICAL SCIENCES AND INDUSTRIES
OF FUNDS RECEIVED FROM ALL SOURCES
FOR SALARIES AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES -- 1927
(in pesos)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Yearly Salary per Individual</u>	<u>Total annual expenditures</u>
<u>Salaries and wages (Federal Government)</u>		
1 Director of the College at 15 pesos per day..	5,475.00	
2 Teachers of industries giving instruction in classes and shops 18 hours per week at 9.00 pesos per day.....	3,285.00	
10 professors giving classes 9 hours per week at 8.00 pesos per day.....	2,920.00	
1 Chief of graduate laboratory giving instru- tion 24 hours per week at 8.00 pesos per day..	2,920.00	
2 Teachers of industries giving classes 24 hours per week at 7.50 pesos per day.....	2,737.50	
8 Teachers giving classes 6 hours per week at 6.00 pesos per day.....	2,190.00	
8 Science teachers giving classes 3 hours per week at 4.00 pesos per day.....	1,460.00	
6 Teachers of elementary subjects giving classes 3 hours per week at 3.50 pesos per day.....	1,277.50	
4 Assistants to the teachers of industries (36 hours per week) at 6.00 pesos per day.....	2,190.00	
10 Assistants (9 hours per week) at 5.00 a day.	1,825.00	
8 Shop Assistants at 4.00 pesos per day.....	1,460.00	
6 Laboratory Assistants (6 hours per week) at 3.50 pesos per day.....	1,277.50	
1 Prefect at 7.00 pesos per day.....	2,555.00	
1 Clerk at 6.00 pesos per day.....	2,190.00	
1 Master Mechanic at 9.00 pesos per day.....	3,285.00	
1 Mechanic at 6.00 pesos per day.....	2,190.00	
1 Glass worker at 4.50 pesos per day.....	1,682.50	
1 Master Electrician at 4.50 pesos per day.....	1,682.50	
1 Master Carpenter at 4.50 pesos per day.....	1,682.50	
1 Chauffeur at 5.00 pesos per day.....	1,825.00	
1 Caretaker at 8.00 pesos per day.....	2,920.00	
1 Chief Janitor at 5.00 pesos per day.....	1,825.00	
1 Chief Gardener at 4.00 pesos per day.....	1,460.00	
12 Laboratory servants at 3.50 pesos per day...	1,277.50	
12 Janitors at 3.00 pesos per day.....	1,095.50	
4 Watchmen at 3.00 pesos per day.....	1,095.50	
8 Shop Assistants at 1.50 pesos per day.....	547.50	
2 Gardeners at 2.50 pesos per day.....	912.50	
4 Servants at 1.50 pesos per day.....	547.50	
Total expenditures for all wages and salaries paid by the Federal Government.....		197,282.50

TABLE XII (Cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Yearly Salary per Individual</u>	<u>Total annual expenditures</u>
<u>Salaries and wages (fondos propios).....</u>		--
<u>General Expenses (Federal Government)</u>		
Office and minor expenses.....		2,250.00
Chemical, laboratory supplies and equipment.....		2,100.00
<u>General Expenses (fondos propios)</u>		
Books and periodicals.....		483.02
Machines, equipment, and supplies.....		598.47
Raw materials and fuel.....		8,303.82
Building repairs and additions.....		334.50
Office and classroom supplies and equipment.....		3,777.88

Statistics compiled from the Federal Budget for 1927
and from statistics supplied by the Auditing Department
of the National University

In the professional chemical courses, difficulties have also been encountered because of the lack of funds and of scientifically trained teachers, but a very considerable amount of progress has nevertheless been achieved since the foundation of the College. Many of the students on graduating from the College have been able to obtain positions with governmental departments or with private concerns.

National School of Fine Arts
(Escuela Nacional de Bellas Artes)

The National School of Fine Arts, first known as the Academia de los Nobles Artes de San Carlos de la Nueva España, originated in an engraving school in the old Casa de Moneda established by Charles III in 1778. The School was opened for classes in 1781 and in 1783 the King of Spain gave it an annual grant of 12,500 pesos. A few years later the King further displayed his interest in the development of the arts in the New World by presenting the school with a collection of copies of classical statuary costing 40,000 pesos. In 1791 the School was moved to the Hospital de Amor de Dios, which building it has continued to occupy to the present time. During the years of the War for Independence, the School of Fine Arts suffered many vicissitudes and at one time was forced to close its doors for four years. A special department of architecture was opened in the year 1865 and immediately thereafter a number of changes, additions, and improvements were made in the building. The School received its present name in 1867.

Due to a revival of interest in creative art in the years since the Revolution, of 1910, it has been necessary for the

School of Fine Arts to find more room for its expanding activities. At the present time, besides the main building, there are two annexes for classes in painting, sculpture, and engraving. Instruction in architecture is given in the old building, where, in addition to classrooms, are also housed the library and the museum of art. (By the law of 1929, however, the galleries of painting and sculpture are separated from the School of Fine Arts and placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Education.)

The School library, although it contains a number of historically valuable books, is woefully lacking in modern works, especially in the field of architecture. In 1927, for example, only 15 new books and 8 periodicals were purchased at a total expenditure of 607.55 pesos. The total number of books in the library in 1927 was 4,515.

The main building of the School, like most of the other University buildings, is in need of repairs. The rooms devoted to the classes in architecture are badly lighted and unkempt. The equipment furnished the students is inadequate and unsatisfactory -- the drawing boards are warped and the chairs and stools are rickety. The annexes for the classes in painting and sculpture if anything are in an even worse condition. Indeed, one of the buildings is in such a bad state of repair that it is in eminent danger of collapsing and a number of rooms have been abandoned as unsafe.

The total enrollment in the National School of Fine Arts for the year 1927 was 1,403, distributed as follows: Architecture 50; Painting 1,161; Sculpture 77; Engraving 18; and Mechanical Drawing for Workmen 97.

Degrees

"The purpose of the National School of Fine Arts is to develop artists perfectly capacitated by their training to fulfill with the greatest success those functions pertaining to each one of the professions taught. The School also has for its purpose the development and the dissemination of artistic culture and the directing of its activities to the formation of a well defined national culture."

Courses in this School lead to the degree of architect and to the certificates of painter, sculptor, draftsman, and engraver.

Entrance Requirements

Students of architecture must present certificate of completion of preparatory studies and pay the required fees.

For the other courses, there are no requirements except payment of such fees as are assessed.

Courses

<u>Architect</u>		<u>Hours per week</u>
<u>First Year</u>		
Architectural drawing		15
Preparatory drawing from life, first course		6
Descriptive geometry		3
History of Art, first course		2
General mechanics and graphic calculus		3
Decoration, modeling		6
Architectural theory		3
Preparation of plans		3
		<u>41</u>
30 days of practical exercises at the end of the year.		

Second YearHours per week

Comparative architecture, first course	4-1/2
Detail of buildings	15
Preparatory life drawing, second course	4
Styles of decoration, second course	3
Stability of construction	6
Stereometry and perspective	5
History of art, second course	2
	<u>39-1/2</u>

Third Year

Building plans	1
Comparative architecture	4
Architectural composition, first course	15
Construction, first course, iron and reinforced concrete	3
Life drawing	3
Styles of decoration, third course	2
History of art, third course	2
Materials and methods of construction	3
	<u>33</u>

Fourth Year

Building plans	1
Construction, second course	3
Architectural composition, second course	10
Decorative composition, first course	6
Life drawing and modeling	3
Mexican art	3
	<u>26</u>

Fifth Year

Building plans	1
Hygiene and sanitary installations	3
Architectural composition, third course	10
Decorative composition, second course	6
Drawing and modeling, life	3
Estimates; legislation regarding building	3
	<u>26</u>

The 30 days of practical exercises are obligatory after the second, third, fourth and fifth years as well as the first.

PainterFirst Year

Preparation of colors
 Painting
 French or English
 General History, first course
 History of Art, first course

Second Year

Painting
 General History II
 English and French; second course of language chosen first year
 History of Mexico I
 Artistic anatomy

Third Year

Painting
 History of Mexico II
 English or French; second course of language begun second year
 Perspective
 History of art II
 History of Mexican art

Fourth Year

Painting (if desired, stage decoration)
 History of art III
 Lectures on popular Mexican art
 Principles of esthetics applied to plastic arts

A similar four-year course is offered in Sculpture;
 three-year courses in Mechanical Drawing and Illustration of
 Books.

Course Examinations

Students of architecture are required to take trimestral
 examinations in each of their courses. (These examinations are
 both written and oral.)

There are certain requirements made of other students
 -- such as the presentation for criticism of work done in the
 school -- but in all courses except those in architecture the
 regulations are very flexible.

Degree Examinations

Students who have completed the prescribed studies may
 register as candidates for the degree of architect. The final

examination consists of the presentation before a jury of five professors a project which the student has chosen in consultation with the instructor and of an oral examination.

Miscellaneous regulations

Students of courses in architecture may not enter second-semester courses unless they have passed more than half of the first-semester courses. They may not enter first-semester classes unless they have passed all in the preceeding year. They may not take certain courses without first completing prescribed preparatory studies. If they fail three times in a course, or for unjustified reasons do not take the examinations, they may not be again registered in the course.

In all courses other than those leading to the degree of architect, entrance requirements are very flexible. Students are loosely divided into regular and special students. To be enrolled as a special student one must simply pay the fees; regular students are subject to a few other (rather elastic) regulations. Upon satisfactory completion of the courses, certificates are issued the students. These certificates are required for positions as teachers of art in the public schools.

General

Teachers in the School of Fine Arts are paid salaries ranging from 1,277.50 pesos to 2,737.50 pesos per year. The total amount expended in salaries and wages in 1927 was 173,740.00 pesos. (See Table XIII) The total number of teachers giving classes in the School of Fine Arts in the same year was 65.

At the present writing both the courses in architecture

TABLE XIII

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURES BY NATIONAL SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS
OF FUNDS RECEIVED FROM ALL SOURCES FOR SALARIES
AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES -- 1927
(in pesos)

Item	Yearly Salary per Individual	Total Annual Expenditures
<u>Salaries and wages (Federal Government)</u>		
1 Director of the School at 15 pesos per day...	5,475.00	
1 Sub-Director in charge of architectural instruction at 10 pesos per day.....	3,650.00	
5 Professors for Schools of Open-Air Painting at 7.50 pesos per day.....	2,737.50	
5 Teachers of courses in the first and second years of architecture at 7.50 pesos per day...	2,737.50	
8 Teachers of courses in the first and second years of architecture at 5.50 pesos per day..	2,107.50	
18 Teachers of drawing, painting, sculpturing, etc. at 5.50 pesos per day.....	2,107.50	
12 Teachers of drawing, modelling, etc. for night classes, 2 hrs. per day at 5.50 a day..	2,107.50	
8 Teachers of theory of architecture, nature of materials, etc. at 3.50 pesos per day.....	1,277.50	
2 Teachers of modelling for architectural classes at 3.50 pesos per day.....	1,277.50	
1 Curator of the galleries of painting at 7.00 pesos per day.....	2,555.00	
1 Curator of the galleries of sculpture at 4.00 pesos per day.....	1,460.00	
1 Assistant for the class in the nature of materials at 3.00 pesos per day.....	1,095.50	
1 Assistant for the preparation of colors and paints at 4.00 pesos a day.....	1,460.00	
1 Helper for the foregoing at 3.00 pesos a day.	1,095.50	
1 Photographer at 4.00 pesos per day.....	1,460.00	
2 Prefects at 4.00 pesos per day.....	1,460.00	
1 Clerk at 5.00 pesos per day.....	1,825.00	
1 Foundry Master at 8.00 pesos per day.....	2,920.00	
1 Foundry worker at 4.00 pesos per day.....	1,460.00	
1 Mold-maker at 3.50 pesos per day.....	1,277.50	
1 Ass't to the foundrymen at 3.00 per day.....	1,095.50	
1 Carpenter at 3.50 pesos per day.....	1,277.50	
1 Chief Janitor at 5.00 pesos per day.....	1,825.00	
2 Janitors at 3.50 pesos per day.....	1,277.50	
12 Guards for the art museum at 3.00 per day...	1,095.50	
6 Servants for the Schools of Open-Air Painting at 3.00 pesos per day.....	1,095.50	
2 Watchmen at 3.00 pesos a day.....	1,095.50	
Total expenditures for all salaries and wages paid by the Federal Government.....		176,140.00

TABLE XIII (Cont.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Yearly Salary per Individual</u>	<u>Total Annual Expenditures</u>
<u>Salaries and wages (fondos propios)</u>		--
<u>General Expenses (Federal Government)</u>		
Office and minor expenses.....		563.39
Laboratory equipment and wages.....		1,858.00
<u>General Expenses (fondos propios)</u>		
Books and periodicals.....		607.55
Building repairs and additions.....		1,002.20
Classroom and office supplies and equipment.....		9,522.31

Statistics compiled from the Federal Budget for 1927 and from figures supplied by the Auditing Department of the National University

and in painting, sculpture, etc., are in the process of being reorganized. Concerning the methods and procedures in the teaching of the arts, the following paragraph from an official report of the Director of the School is illuminating:

"The pedagogical methods which orientate the teaching of the arts of painting and sculpture and engraving are designed to destroy the prejudices that the students may have derived from teachings of an academic character founded on inviolable rules which are incompatible with the modern conception of art."

The College of Architecture is fortunate in possessing what is generally believed to be a very capable and efficient faculty. The students, although somewhat undisciplined and lax in their attendance at classes, because of the small enrollment and the selective nature of the profession are reported to do a fairly good quality of work. It should be noted in this connection, however, that the final degree examinations are likely to be more social than academic in their nature.

School of Public Administration (Escuela de Administración Pública)

In 1920, in an effort to meet the urgent need for better and more efficiently trained workers in the departments of the national government, and more especially in the Ministry of Finance, a school known as the Higher School of Public Administration was established under the direction of the Ministry of Public Education. In 1925 this School was reorganized and incorporated in the National University. For several years, both before and after becoming a part of the National University, the School of Public Administration, having no building of its own, held its classes in rooms loaned for this purpose by various governmental departments and Colleges in the University.

In 1927 an old residence near the other University buildings was purchased for the School. This building, which the School continues to occupy, consists of some sixteen rooms which have been turned into classrooms and administrative offices. There is no library.

In 1927 the total enrollment of the School of Public Administration was 619 students.

(In the reorganization of the National University under the provisions of the law of 1929, the School of Public Administration is being combined with a school now dependent upon the Ministry of Public Education known as the School of Commerce and Administration to form the College of Commerce and Administration. This School of Commerce and Administration was founded in 1868, and in 1927 had a total enrollment of 1,439 students and a faculty of 138 members. The courses offered in this school are similar to those offered in the so-called business colleges in the United States.)

Professional certificates are granted by the School of Public Administration for Fiscal Public Accountant and diplomas are given office workers in any one of the branches of Public Administration studied.

"The School of Public Administration has been established in the hopes that the College will eventually become the training base for a civil service, graduating students who, properly imbued with the ethics of government service, will satisfy the need for trained employees who will owe their jobs not to personal favoritism nor to political spoils systems, but to their efficient knowledge of the work required of them.

"The School considers the profession of accounting in

its aspect of Public Administration not, as it is popularly supposed to be, a profession created for the purpose of extracting taxes, but a profession dedicated to public service and collective progress, and as such closely allied with the social sciences. Thus along with purely technical courses the School gives instruction in economic geography, political economy, ethics of public-service employees, civil service, cooperative societies, and so forth. At the same time, the School of Public Administration is intended to train students not only to be conscientious efficient government employees, but also to be leaders and organizers in all phases of the social and economic activity of the country."

Entrance requirements

The only academic requirement for entrance to the School of Public Administration is a certificate of the completion of the six-year course offered in the primary schools. A tuition fee of one peso a month, payable trimestrally in advance, is charged.

Courses

Fiscal Public Accountant

Hours per week

Mental Arithmetic	3
Spanish	3
Organization of offices and documentation	3
Libraries and files	3
General accounting I	3
	<u>15</u>

First YearHours per week

Algebra
 Spanish
 General accounting II, modern systems
 Civil and commercial law
 Constitutional and administrative law

3
 3
 3
 3
 3
 15

Second Year

Principles of Public Accounting
 Legislation and accounting, military
 Legislation and accounting, stamp taxes
 English
 Higher accounting (third year), companies

3
 3
 3
 3
 3
 15

Third Year

Financial mathematics
 Political economy
 Legislation and accounting, state and municipal
 Legislation and accounting, customs (first year)
 English II

3
 3
 3
 3
 3
 15

Fourth Year

Administration statistics
 Legislation and accounting, customs (second year)
 Legislation and accounting, government departments
 Fiscal auditing
 Industrial accounting
 Cooperative societies

3
 3
 3
 3
 3
 3
 18

Office-Worker, CustomsFirst Year

Mental arithmetic
 Spanish
 Libraries and files
 Organization of offices and documentation
 General accounting (first year)

3
 3
 3
 3
 3
 15

Second Year

Algebra
 Spanish
 General accounting II, modern systems
 Legislation and accounting, customs, (first course)
 Constitutional and administrative law

3
 3
 3
 3
 3
 15

Hours per weekThird Year

Principles of public accounting	3
Legislation and accounting, customs, II	3
Administration statistics	3
Civil and commercial law	3
General accounting III, companies	3
	<u>15</u>

Similar plans of study are offered for other certificates.

Course examinations

Students must take trimestral course examinations in accordance with the regulations of the National University.

Certificate Examinations

Candidates for certificates must present a thesis written on some phase of the subject of public accounting. Two years of actual practice are obligatory for the certificate of Fiscal Public Accounting. This practice may be done in public or private offices. One year of actual practice is obligatory for the certificate of Public Administration. This practice must be done in the branch of Public Administration corresponding to the candidate's studies.

General

In 1927 a total of 29 teachers were listed as offering courses in the School of Public Administration. The salaries paid these teachers varied from 1,095.50 pesos to 1,825.00 pesos per year and the total amount expended in salaries in the year in question was 38,142.50 pesos as compared with 7,061.07 pesos for all other purposes.

The School has been so crowded during the last few years that it has been necessary to increase the faculty by asking certain instructors to serve without pay. In 1928, for example, out of a total faculty of 38 members, 7 teachers were giving their services without remuneration.

For a number of reasons, the situation of the School of Public Administration differs markedly from that found in other Colleges in the National University: (a) in age the students vary between 18 and 55 years of age, with an average age of 30; (b) those students who are not deficient in their preparation and previous training have been out of school so long that they have forgotten anything they might have learned in earlier years, and therefore a large part of the class time must be spent in reviewing elementary subjects; (c) due to the fact that all of the students in the School are employed either in public or private offices during the daytime, classes must be held between the hours of six and ten p.m. and the students have very little time at their disposal for outside study; and (d) the work in the classrooms is greatly hampered by lack of adequate textbooks in Spanish relating to the subjects taught.

Although the School of Public Administration obviously does not offer courses of University grade, it is clear that it cannot even continue to function efficiently as a high school for the training of office employees unless it is provided with a building at least partially adequate to its purpose (the present building is described in an official report as "dark and unhealthy and not even serving to keep out the rain") and with a library containing at least the most essential reference works.

TABLE XIV

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURES BY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
OF FUNDS RECEIVED FROM ALL SOURCES FOR SALARIES
AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES -- 1927
(in pesos)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Yearly Salary per Individual</u>	<u>Total Annual Expenditures</u>
<u>Salaries and wages (Federal Government)</u>		
1 Director of the School at 6.00 pesos per day..	2,190.00	
1 Teacher in charge of classes at 5.00 per day..	1,825.00	
28 Teachers in various subjects at 3.00 per day.	1,095.50	
1 Clerk at 4.00 pesos per day.....	1,460.00	
1 Stenographer at 3.00 pesos per day.....	1,095.50	
1 Janitor at 2.50 pesos per day.....	912.50	
Total expenditures for all wages and salaries paid by the Federal Government.....		38,142.50
<u>Salaries and wages (fondos propios).....</u>		--
<u>General Expenses (Federal Government)</u>		
Office and minor expenses.....		187.50
<u>General Expenses (fondos propios)</u>		
Building repairs and additions.....		1,609.75
Classroom and office supplies and equipment.....		5,263.82

Statistics compiled from the Federal Budget for 1927 and
from figures supplied by the Auditing Department of the
National University