A N N U A L R E P O R T

COMMISSION FOR EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND SPAIN

PROGRAM YEAR 1962

Covering Exchanges from
July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

Approved by the Commission

December 12, 1963

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Section 732 (revised July 9, 1957) of the International Exchange Manual, the Commission for Educational Exchange between the United States of America and Spain submits herewith its Annual Report on the educational exchange program and other activities carried out under Public Law 584, 79th Congress (The Fulbright Act) during the period July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1963.

This is the fourth annual report of the Commission. It deals with the main aspects of the program during its third full year.

The Commission received the following distinguished visitors from the Department of State: Mr. George Moody, Mr. Joseph Roland, and Miss Maria Stevens.

Miss Stevens spent approximately one month in Spain and accompanied Mr. Bela and the grantees who attended the III Burgos Summer Seminar for American Secondary Teachers of Spanish to Burgos for the opening exercises of the Seminar.

Mr. Bela traveled to the United States during the month of March and visited New York, Washington, St. Augustine, Boston, and Philadelphia. He met with representatives of the Department of State, the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, the Office of Education, the Institute of International Education, and Directors of the Quatricentiennal celebration of St. Augustine, as well as visiting several universities in these cities.

Miss María Josefa Usobiaga visited New York and Washington on her trip in June, and met with representatives of the Institute of International Education, the Department of State, the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, and the Office of Education. She attended the orientation course for the grantees to the III Burgos Summer Seminar for American Secondary Teachers of Spanish in New York City, and then accompanied them on their trip to Spain.

The Commission deeply appreciates the unstinting assistance rendered to it by the Board of Foreign Scholarships and the cooperating agencies in the United States, the Department of State, the United States Information Service in Spain, the Spanish Ministries of National Education and Foreign Affairs, and the Spanish universities, all of which have continued to contribute wholeheartedly and effectively to the success of the Program. The continued excellence of both the American and Spanish grantees is very gratifying.

I ADMINISTRATION

A. Binational Commission and Staff

1. Commission Membership

In the period under review in this Annual Report, several changes were made in the membership of the Commission.

In the month of June the newly appointed American Ambassador to Spain, the Honorable Robert F. Woodward, became Honorary Chairman of the Commission.

Mr. Jacob Canter, Cultural Affairs Officer of the American Embassy, who was reassigned to Washington, resigned as Chairman of the Commission and was replaced by Dr. Leopold Arnaud, the newly appointed Cultural Attaché of the American Embassy.

Mr. Richard Phillips of the American Embassy resigned as Commission Treasurer to be replaced by Miss Isabelle Entrikin, Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer of the American Embassy.

Mr. José Miguel Ruiz-Morales, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, was assigned as Director General of the Ministry of Finance and was replaced by Mr. Alfonso de la Serna, Director General of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madrid.

Mr. José Pérez del Arco was appointed Spanish Ambassador to Nicaragua and was replaced by Mr. José María Rubio, Director of Cultural Activities, Division of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madrid.

The Board of Directors, therefore, as of June 30, 1963, was as follows:

a. American Members.

Dr. Leopold Arnaud, Cultural Affairs Officer, U.S. Embassy, Madrid, Chairman.

Miss Isabelle Entrikin, Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer, U.S. Embassy, Madrid, Treasurer.

Mr. Ralph Forte, Correspondent of the New York Daily News, Madrid.

Mr. Ross A. Ross, Manager, "Motocar, S.A." Madrid.

Mr. Robert Waid, Director, "Maquinaria, S.A.", Madrid.

b. Spanish Members.

Mr. Alfonso de la Serna, Director General of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madrid, Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Antonio Tena Artigas, Technical Secretary General, Ministry of National Education, Madrid.

Rev. Father José María Albareda, Secretary General, Higher Council for Scientific Research, Madrid.

Mr. Luis Sánchez Agesta, Professor, University of Madrid.

Mr. José María Rubio, Director of Cultural Activities, Division of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madrid.

2. Commission Staff

On June 1, Miss Carol Westerman, who had been appointed American Program Officer during the course of the year, resigned to accept a teaching position in the United States, and was replaced by Mr. Verlan H. Stahl.

Miss Isabel Alonso resigned as secretary and was replaced by Miss Nieves Jimeno.

The Commission staff, therefore, as of June 30, was as follows:

Ramón Bela	Executive Director
Matilde Medina	Assistant Executive Director
Fernando García	Fiscal and Administrative Officer
María Josefa Usobiaga	Program Officer (Spanish)
Verlan H. Stahl	Program Officer (American)
Agustín de la Hija	Assistant to Fiscal Officer
Mercedes Subirana	Secretary
Emilia Ruiz Campuzano	Secretary
María Nieves Jimeno	Secretary
Fernando Pedroche	Messenger

B. Commission Quarters and Office Equipment:

No changes were made.

C. Program Administration

For the 1962-63 program, the total budget was $400,000 in pesetas equivalent, as established by the Agreement of October 18, 1960.

The Price Waterhouse auditing firm examined the Comission's books for the period January 1-December 31, 1962, and the appropriate report was made through the American Embassy to the Department of State.

The Commission authorized the payment of additional incidental allowance for books, especially certain books and texts related to American civilization and English language; travel, fees, equipment, etc., related to projects when grantees were able to justify such expenditures. Expenses occasioned by the doctoral program and the publication of a dissertation were underwritten by the Commission.

On November 27, 1962, the Commission proposed an increase in the maintenance allowance for lecturers, researchers, and teachers, to cover the increase in the cost of living in Spain. When approved by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, the increase was made retroactive to January 1, 1963. This will cause a sharp reduction in the number of grants for next year.

In February the proposals made by the Commission for readjustments and raises in salaries of the staff were approved, and since they were accepted as of the date of their proposal in November, they became effective as of that date.

The Commission signed a contract, effective June 1, for an apartment in Zaragoza. The rent will be paid by the Comission during the summer and by the grantee the rest of the year. An agreement was also reached to acquire the furniture already in the apartment which had been partially paid for by the previous grantee. This will be repaid on monthly installments by the grantees.

The Commission also signed a contract for an apartment for lecturers in Salamanca. The Commission will pay the rent during the summer and the grantee during the rest of the year.

At its first meeting, the Commission agreed to deposit all its available funds in the Banco de España, Madrid, in accordance with the Agreement between the United States of America and Spain of October 16, 1958. However, the Spanish Government's new policy is to nationalize the Banco de España, changing it into a bank for banks. It therefore has one year in which to discharge all its private accounts. The Commission made a careful study of the situation and proposed to the Department of State the transfer of its funds from the Banco de España to the Banco Español de Crédito. This was approved by the U.S. Treasury.

II. PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND SERVICES

A. Annual Program Planning

The difficulties which hamper all long range programs exist here. Both Spaniards qualified for grants in the United States and prominent American specialists in various fields, invited by Spanish institutions, frequently either do not or cannot accept, or having accepted, withdraw at the last minute.

In Spain professors enjoy full autonomy which means that within the broad outline of the course of study accepted by the Ministry of Education, exactly what he teaches and how depends entirely upon him. This creates a problem for the Fulbright program and is the basis for the complaints noted in the Final Reports of some of the American lecturers. When an American professor is invited to teach in a Spanish university or is accepted by a university as a Fulbright lecturer, specifically what he will teach depends upon his department head. Given the vast difference between the two university systems and in spite of the interest on the part of both Spain and the United States in specific programs, when the moment comes for an American lecturer to begin his teaching, his department head may require a drastic change in the program and unless the American professor adapts to the situation and organization, such arbitrary changes may leave him at a loss.

The Commission tries to maintain its long-term projects. In Humanities there are no difficulties, although these projects are naturally subordinated to the existing programs in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters. The Commission is especially pleased with the program established in the English Department of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Madrid. A strong movement is under way and gathering force to revamp the curriculum not only in the university but also in the higher technical schools to bring them up to date and utilize the latest and most modern methods of teaching English.

Difficulties arise in the sciences because of the impossibility of finding the ideal American professor for each post. Besides the personal limitations of the American professor and his Spanish host professor, there exist the problems of differences in organization between the American and Spanish university systems; the material means at the disposal of the American professor in Spain, which may be inferior to those in an average American university; the difficulty of the language; the narrow specialization of American professors in general; and last, but probably most important, the human failures of patience, comprehension, and congeniality.

Another long term project has been established with the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Seville, and another will soon be set up in Valencia.

The greatest hindrance to these projects is the recruiting of American professors competent in the subject asked for by the Spanish university. This type of project is always subject to the availability of distinguished American professors.

It is absolutely imperative that a professor invited to teach a specific subject be of the highest caliber. On two or three occasions the Spanish academic authorities have over-estimated the capabilities of a visiting professor, basing their judgment on his curriculum vitae and letters of recommendation. The professor produced less than expected and the end result was the opposite of that desired. Nevertheless, there is increased interest every day on the part of Spanish universities in the possibilities of the program and desire to take advantage of the cooperation of American professors. Unfortunately, because of the increase in maintenance allowance, the number of grantees has been reduced. In spite of the increase, the stipends are still scarcely attractive enough to induce American professors to accept invitations. In order to ease this impasse the Commission favors inviting American professors for short terms to give intensive courses.

B. Announcements of Competitions for Spaniards.

Information concerning Fulbright grants was distributed as widely as possible with the cooperation of the United States Information Service, the Student Protection Division of the Ministry of Education (Comisarías de Protección Escolar), and the Spanish universities. Although the same publicity was distributed in previous years, the passage of time and the continuity of the program make it better known every day. Most of the American lecturers who have spent an academic year in Spain have been very good and are creating a favorable atmosphere in the Spanish universities. The experiences of the Spanish grantees in the United States also contribute greatly to the diffusion of the program. These experiences will find wider coverage in the Fulbright Newsletter, which is beginning to appear as a quarterly publication. The number of grants is being maintained at approximately the same level, but the Commission is convinced that the quality of the applicants, and therefore the grantees, is rising considerably.

It is absolutely impossible to maintain the May 31 deadline for accepting Travel-Only applications from Spanish candidates. The Commission accepts conditional requests since most confirmations are received from American universities at a much later date.

C. Selection of Spanish Candidates.

1. Screening.

The applicants were generally rated highly and the majority had a good knowledge of English, compared to the standard of previous years. The enormous increase which the study of English is currently enjoying in Spain will eventually raise standards even more.

2. Statistics.

a. By Category (1962-63)

	Applications Received	Nominated	Granted
PL 584/Travel Only Lecturers and Research Scholars	26	23	12
PL 584 Good Samaritan Students) PL 584 IIE Students)	151	68	31
PL 584/Travel Only Grants Students	24	12	11
PL 584/Teachers Exchange Grants	25	13	8
PL 584/Teachers Development Grants	10	2	2
TOTALS	236	118	64

b. By Fields of Study ar Activity

Seventeen Spanish students received EA/PL 584 grants for specialization in the following fields: Business Administration (3), Sociology (1), Edaphology (1), Engineering (9), Petrochemistry (1), Forestry (1), and Philosophy (1).

Fourteen Spanish students received IIE/PL 584 grants for specialization in the following fields: Petrochemistry (2), American Literature (3), Business Administration (1), Economics (2), Law (3), Veterinary Science (1), Public Administration (1), and Assyriology (1).

Three Spanish Lecturers, nine Spanish Research Scholars, and thirteen Spanish students secured grants from other sources and were awarded Fulbright PL 584/TO grants as follows: Lecturers in Spanish Language and Literature (3),

Researchers in Chemistry (6), Pharmacology (1), Microbiology (1), Plant Nutrition (1), Students in Medicine (7), Business Administration (1), Political Science (1), Chemistry (1), Agriculture (1), Agricultural Economics (1), English Language (1).

D. Selection of American Grantees

The Commission was again pleased with both the applications of the senior category candidates and with the efforts made by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils to recruit grantees. However, although twelve science lecturers were requested, only ten were appointed. The available lecturships in social sciences, philosophy, language, literature, and American civilization were all filled.

Eight renewals were granted: one lecturer, two teachers and five students. However, one student grantee, Frank Allen Hulf, did not accept for personal reasons.

E. Orientation.

1. Spanish Grantees

The Commission, in cooperation with the USIS, organized a two-day orientation session for the 1962-63 student grantees, consisting of briefing by USIS officers, talks by former exchange grantees, discussions, and films. Informational meetings were also held with grantees who had returned to Spain.

2. American Grantees.

Due to the disparity of knowledge of Spanish among the American grantees and the differences of cultural background, the Commission thought it advisable to divide the grantees into two groups for the language part, one for beginners and another for those more advanced. Classes lasted one hour daily.

It is very difficult to plan a uniform orientation course considering the high specialization among researchers in Spanish studies and the scanty general background of many scientists. This accountsfor the wide difference of opinion found in the Final Reports.

The lectures in Spanish were attended by all those who understood the language. They consisted of two one-hour lectures on "The Social Structure in Spain" and "The Economic Structure of Spain", two on "Spanish Folklore", one on "Educational Systems in Spain", one on "Libraries and Archives in Spain", and one on "Highlights of Spanish History". All lectures were followed by question periods.

The orientation course, which lasted two weeks, also included visits to the National Library, the Prado Museum, the University City, and an all-day excursion to Segovia.

At the beginning of the orientation period, the United States Embassy held a briefing session on general topics related to life in Spain for all grantees. At the end of the orientation period the Commission gave a reception at which the American grantees met representatives from the university world and Spanish grantees who had returned from the United States. The Spanish American Cultural Association gave several receptions in the course of the year at which Fulbright grantees were able to meet numerous Spanish scholars who had studied in the United States in the fields of science and letters.

As had been planned, members of the Commission went to several provinces to help orient and settle the grantees. Mr. Bela, Executive Director, went to Valladolid and Oviedo to introduce the grantees to their respective university authorities. Miss Medina, Assistant Executive Director, went to Zaragoza where she introduced Professor Goldberg to the academic authorities. Since Mrs. Goldberg is an artist she was introduced into the artistic circles of the city. Miss Usobiaga, Spanish Program Officer, went to Salamanca for the same purpose. In all cases, the personnel of the Commission also helped the grantees with housing problems.

As there are American Consulates in Barcelona, Valencia, and Seville, the presence of the Commission staff was not deemed necessary there. Mr. Bela visited the grantees at [illegible] versities later in the academic year.

The Commission gave help and advice in every way it could to all the grantees who remained in Madrid, finding housing, servants, baby-sitters, schools, etc.

Under the sponsorship of the Commission, numerous American grantees made individual field trips related to their projects, and a group excursion was organized to visit La Mota Castle where Queen Isabella lived and died.

The Commission retained Dr. Elena Catena, Assistant Professor of Spanish, and Dr. Leandro Tormo, Assistant Professor of History, both of the University of Madrid, as student advisors for the grantees who enrolled in the University. Since these two professors have been so successful with the students, the Commission proposes to continue their services.

F. Follow-Up

The Commission feels that there is no great need for a special Alumni Association for ex-Fulbright grantees at this

time. The Spanish-American Cultural Association, composed of 1,500 former students and teachers in the United States, 800 of whom are active members, enjoys great prestige and includes many well-known personalities in the Spanish intellectual and professional world. It would appear to be the logical organization to include the former Fulbright grantees. This organization carries on an active social and intellectual life.

Most of the former grantees, especially those living in Madrid and Barcelona, are in constant contact with the Commission. Not only do they help with the orientation of the new grantees but they also help orient the Americans who come to Spain. Next year the Commission intends to inaugurate informal "coke" parties for the former Spanish grantees who live in Madrid and those American grantees who are in Madrid, to permit them to get acquainted and to serve each other.

G. Travel Arrangements

The Commission changed travel agencies because of the grantees' continual complaints. Viajes Marsans, S.A., Spain's number one travel agency was chosen. In the United States it works in conjunction with American Express, which is in charge of all arrangements for internal and international travel for Americans. The greatest difficulty regarding travel has always been caused by the time factor. It is often humanly impossible for the grantee to plan his trip and to make satisfactory arrangements because the following steps must be taken: the Comission and the travel agencies have to make reservations, wait confirmation, issue and send the tickets to the grantee. All this is complicated by the fact that nothing can be done on this matter until the candidate has been notified that he has been offered a grant and he accepts it, he notifies the Department of State, the Department forwards the acceptance to the Commission, the Commission sends a travel request blank to the grantee, and the grantee returns it. This is often late spring or early summer and the trip must be made at the height of the tourist season.

H. Need of Participating Country and Institutions:

Since the paucity of professors in the fields of physics, biology, mathematics, and inorganic chemistry is permanent, there is no need to report what has been said in previous years. This year there has been a much better understanding between the American and Spanish lecturers. Collaboration has been much closer, and although the lack of equipment is obvious, this has been compensated in most cases by good will.

This year the Commission was approached by the Spanish Ministry of Education requesting help in the preparation of English teaching facilities, since English has been made obligatory

in all technical schools and Faculties of Science. Since the number of teachers needed is large, heroic measures are needed. Professor Robert Lado of Georgetown University came to Spain in March 1963 to outline an appropriate project. As a result of his survey and report a new English teaching program will be initiated in the 1963-64 academic year. In order to finance this measure, the number of exchange teachers scheduled for the 1963-64 academic year was modified.

I. Relationship of Fulbright Program to other Exchange Programs

Two Fulbright Travel Grants were awarded in connection with P.L. 402 to send two Spanish teachers to the United States with Teacher Development grants.

The Commission exchanged information with other agencies working in Spain to avoid duplication of efforts in assistance and selection of candidates in the various programs.

J. American Inter-Commission Grantees

As in former years, lists of the lecturers and researchers in Europe under the Fulbright Program available for lecturing in Spain were sent to all the universities. As a result, the following scholars were invited to Spain:

Dr. George F. Andrews, Associate Professor of Architecture, University of Oregon, Eugene, came from Finland to lecture at the School of Architecture, University of Madrid. Subjects: "Prefabricated Building in the United States" and "Contemporary Architecture in the United States".

John P. Carter, Professor of Business Administration, University of California, Berkeley, came from France to lecture at the Technical School of Industrial Engineering in Tarrasa. Subjects: "The Choice of Investment", "Term Loans and Cash Flow", and "The Revolution in Transport".

Morton B. Friedman, Associate Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Columbia University, New York, came from Holland to lecture at the School of Industrial Engineering in Barcelona and the School of Industrial Engineering in Madrid. Subject: "Computers".

Helen M. Hacker, Resident in Public Health, New York City Department of Health, came from Italy to lecture at the University of Barcelona. Subject: "The American Family Then and Now".

Ladislau L. Marton, Chief, Electron Physics Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., came from France to lecture at the Technical School of Telecommunication Engineering in Madrid, the Technical School of Industrial Engineering in Barcelona, and the Spanish Electron Microscope Society in Madrid. Subject: "Some Aspects of Electron Physics".

The following grantees in Spain lectured elsewhere at the invitation of other Commissions:

Elward D. Amstutz, Lehigh University, lectured at the University of Trieste.

John R. Holmes, University of Southern California, lectured at Istanbul University and the Middle East Technical University, Ankara. Subject: "Atomic Spectrums and Isotopes".

Alexander Gero, Associate Professor of Pharmacology, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, lectured at the Universities of Turin and Pavia.

Leonard S. Taylor, Theoretical Physicist, General Electric Space Technology Center, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, lectured at the University of Libya.

Victor H. Sears, Professor Emeritus of Prosthetic Dentistry, University of New York, lectured at the Sociedade Portuguesa de Estomatologia, Lisbon.

Roberta J. Griffith, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, a student grantee, was asked to attend an International Congress of Ethnography held at Santo Tirso, Portugal, where she presented a paper on "Pottery of Puente del Arzobispo".

III APPRAISAL OF PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. General

1. Personal Relations

The visits of the Chairman and the Director initiated last year to the higher educational centers in the provinces were increased this year. These visits, which keep us in direct and continuous contact with the personnel of the centers, have been highly beneficial to the American grantees because they encourage the collaboration needed for our projects.

2. Public Relations

Our relations with the Division of Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Institute of Hispanic Culture, the Ministry of National Education, and the Higher Council of Scientific Research, which are the key organizations in the cultural and educational fields in Spain, are excellent. In Madrid our contacts with the University of Madrid and other educational centers need no additional efforts because they are continuous and satisfactory.

3. Publicity

The publicity given the Program by the press, radio, and television has been intensified this year. One of the American grantees, Sister Vanacore, was interviewed on television, and several Spanish grantees have been interviewed by the press.

We have also started publishing a Newsletter which we hope will become a quarterly publication. In it we cover the activities of the Program in articles written in English and in Spanish. Although it is currently distributed only to grantees past and present, it is hoped that through them it will get into the hands of other who, in this way, will become acquainted with our Program.

The certificates for the Spanish grantees from Barcelona who have been in the United States on the Teacher Exchange Program were presented to the candidates by Dr. Arnaud, Cultural Attaché of the Embassy of the United States in Madrid, and Mr. Bela, Executive Director of the Commission, on the occasion of their visit to Barcelona.

Publications of the Ministry of National Education carry articles concerning Fulbright grantees in the United States with names, addresses, and reports of their studies. This widely distributes news of the Program among possible candidates.

The Ministry of Information and Tourism also includes former American Fulbright grantees in their mailing list of publications on Spanish topics. Some of this material is very useful for secondary school teachers, especially the colored posters of Spanish landscapes.

B. Contributions of Grantees to the Objectives of the Program

1. American Grantees

a. General.

One hundred one grantees, including the forty-eight Secondary School Teachers of the Burgos Summer Seminar, lived in Spain during the 1962-63 academic year.

The professors, investigators, and students were distributed among ten universities.

Distribution by subject was as follows:

Humanities	85
Sciences	13
Art	3

Most of the grantees adapted very well to Spanish life and established excellent social relations.

b. Lecturers

Although the lecturers in general taught their courses with complete competence and left many happy memories with their colleagues, the following merit particular mention:

Professor Amstutz at the University of Valencia, Professor Becker at Barcelona, Professor Blumenthal at Madrid (in addition, Professor Blumenthal was invited to inaugurate the new Section of Mathematics of the University of Santiago de Compostela and was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Exact, Physical, and Natural Sciences), Professor Gero at Valladolid and Oviedo (where he started a student on his Ph.D thesis and will continue working with him by correspondence), Professor Nava at Valladolid, Professor O'Connell at Pamplona, Professor Taylor at the Higher School of Telecommunications of Madrid.

Professor Tallant at the School of Textile Engineers of Tarrasa (where he also found time to complete a manuscript, sent it to an industrial association in the United States, and had it translated into Spanish for publication and use in Spain. It should be said here that not only as a professor but also as a person, Professor Tallant produced an enviable record of rapprochement and

left behind a whole wake of congeniality), Professor Holmes at the School of Industrial Engineers and at the Higher Council of Scientific Research of Madrid (where his efforts to procure private funds for purchasing additional equipment were highly appreciated, his classes well attended, and his interest and work were highly praised).

Professor Greenberg, because of his lack of knowledge of the language and lack of comprehension of the situations which he found in the University of Madrid and in his host country in general, did not add to the otherwise friendly and successful exchange with the Department of Physiology of the School of Medicine. Fortunately, the Head of the Department maintains friendly relations with many other American professors and colleagues in the United States, so that no serious repercussions have resulted.

With this sole exception, the Commission feels quite satisfied with the efforts of the lecturers and is much obliged for the care with which they were selected by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils.

Professor Johnston suffered the loss of his daughter by an unfortunate accident, but nevertheless continued his work until almost the end of the course. This painful experience elicited such an outpouring of sympathy that it served to demonstrate the great esteem in which this lecturer was held by his Spanish colleagues.

Professor Taylor will publish three tutorial articles in the "Revista de Telecomunicación". These articles were mimeographed for his classes.

Professor Cumberland will publish an article in "Atlántico" on the History of American Intellectual Development. Aside from his classes at the University of Madrid, Dr. Cumberland gave several lectures in various universities in Spain and a course on American Literature at the International Institute of Madrid.

Professor Eby, in addition to lecturing on American literature at the University of Salamanca, prepared a book which he is about to publish on the seige of the Alcázar de Toledo in 1936 during the Spanish Civil War.

c. Researchers.

Mr. Albert C. Manucy traveled throughout Spain studying Spanish architecture in relation to the reconstruction project of St. Augustine, Florida.

Dr. George C. Schanzer is about to publish "Russian Literature in the Hispanic World". The discovery of previously unknown 19th century versions of the "Jewess of Toledo" will enable

him to complete an article on this theme on which he has been collecting material for a long time.

Dr. Norman Rosenblatt expects to publish an historical re-evaluation of the role of Josh Nasi in 16th century Spanish affairs (a study of Spanish spies and spying under Philip II), and a study of the 16th century cold war between Spain and Turkey.

Dr. Joseph Schraibman published "Cartasinéditas de Pérez Ayala a Galdós"; a review of Joseph E. Gillet, "Torres Navarro and the Dreams of the Renaissance"; "Galdós y Canarias", "Cartas inéditas de Tolosa Latour a Galdós", a review of Robert Richard, "Galdós et ses romans", an edition of "Celín", and a volume of previously unpublished letters by Galdós for Editorial Taurus.

Dr. James R. Stamm will publish a book on the political philosophy of the 17th century and some articles on Fernández Navarrete and the relations between Spain and Portugal in the second half of the 17th century.

Dr. Dennis B. Quinn intends to publish a book on Biblical exegesis in the Renaissance.

Dr. Paul Jensen expects to publish a paper which will contain an analysis in statistical terms of the "Index of Diversity of Soil Organism".

On November 27, 1962, Dr. Donald F. Fogelquist lectured at the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Madrid on Rubén Darío. He also published a long article entitled: "Rubén Darío y Juan Ramón Jiménez" and is about to bring out a book on Spanish American Modernists and their influence on Modernism in Spain. In May an "homenaje" (banquet and speeches) was organized in his honor by a group of students and professors of the University of Madrid.

Dr. William C. Cannon expects to publish a book on Spanish literature since 1939.

d. Teachers.

The secondary school teachers, as in the previous year, gave good results: two of them, Mrs. Rosemary Robinson of the Instituto Femenino "Lope de Vega" in Madrid, and Mr. Weyman C. Traylor of the Instituto Masculino "Jaime Balmes" of Barcelona, were granted renewals for the 1963-64 academic year.

e. Students.

Of the thirty-two students which the Commission had this year, about half performed well and took a great deal of

interest in their studies. Among them, Miss Roberta Griffith, a ceramic artist, who has been granted a renewal, must be given special mention. She was invited to give lectures at the University of Valencia and to attend a conference in Portugal; she had many shows including a one-man show, and in the spring of 1964 will exhibit in the Ateneo of Madrid.

Miss Ana Fernández-Seín gave a lecture on the Puerto Rican Theater at the Institute of Hispanic Culture.

Miss Olga Kattan, received her doctors degree with a grade of Excellent from the University of Madrid after two academic years in Spain. This is the first time a Fulbright grantee has obtained the doctor's degree from a Spanish university.

Dierko Vranich intends to publish "The life of Don Juan de Armijo" with a critical edition of Armijo's works, and, from additional manuscripts he discovered in Seville and Madrid, a book on an historical incident that took place in Seville in 1598.

ther John N. Schumacher wrote his doctoral dissertation on . He also gathered a large amount of material in notes and microfilm for articles on various subjects connected with the Philippine nationalist movement in the latter half of the 19th century, on the political-religious situation in the Philippines during this period, and a projected history of the Philippines in the 19th century.

Marilyn R. Mozzillo plans to publish a critical study of the dramatic works of Enrique Jardiel Poncela.

Sister Evangela Vanacore hopes to publish a section of her studies on the "Ruinas Sacras de Lope de Vega". The speech she gave on her impressions of Spain at the closing exercises of the Residencia where she stayed, will be published by that Colegio Mayor.

William J. Wyly expects to publish "The Performance of Spanish Organ Music of the XVI, XVII, and XVIII Centuries". He will edit, in collaboration with another Fulbright research grantee, Almonte C. Howell, the important and hitherto unpublished works of Antonio Cabezón, "Obras de Música". In addition, he has been asked to publish in Germany a volume or two of XVII and XVIII century organ music featuring works of Félix Máximo López, a composer completely unknown up to the present.

William M. Mathes intends to publish three books, two of which will be on Spanish documents which he will introduce and edit. All three are the result of research here and in Mexico.

Ralph T. Douglass expects to publish his study project as a doctoral dissertation and reference work. He also plans some articles on Spanish orthography.

2. Spanish Grantees:

a. Lecturers

Dr. Manuel Alvar López, who taught for two years at the University of California at Santa Bárbara, has published nine books and various articles as a result of the research he carried on at that time. He also successfully conducted three master's examinations. He lectured in Washington, D.C., in Texas, and at the University of California, Berkeley.

Miss Gloria Fuertes García, who taught Spanish for two years at Bucknell University and one summer course for the NDEA, also found time to write poetry. She gave one recital at Bucknell and since returning to Spain has published another book dealing mostly with children and the Spanish Civil War, to add to her already impressive list of poems.

Dr. Jaime Ferrán Camps taught for two years at Colgate University and continued publishing his articles and poems at an undiminished rate, particularly in "Papeles de Son Armadans".

b. Researchers

Dr. José Segovia, researcher in ultra high vacuums, published two articles, "Residual Vacuum Using Zeolite Traps", and "Anomalous Behaviour of the Ionization Gauges".

Dr. Luis Bel, who did research at the University of North Carolina during the 1961-62 academic year on "Preferred Reference Frames in General Relativity", "Relations Between Godetic Observers", and "Fundamental Significance of General Covariance", was invited to the University of Texas for the academic year 1962-63. He participated actively in the bi-monthly research progress meetings of the Institute of Field Physics, and attended the seminar on the Dynamic Theory of Groups and Fields. He gave a series of lectures on the Bel-Robinson Tensor and its use in characterizing gravitational radiation.

c. Teachers

Miss María Paz Velasco was invited to stay another academic year beyond her original 1961-62 grant to teach Spanish and French at Wayland High School in Wayland, Massachusetts. Besides her classes, she also participated in a two month's

Laboratory Techniques course conducted by the School's Spanish Club, demonstrating Spanish music and dancing, and helped the French Club with its dramatic and musical activities.

d. Students

Father Angel Alcalá Gálvez, who studied toward his PhD in Philosophy at New York University, has returned to New York at his own expense to finish his dissertation on George Santayana and to teach at Brooklyn College. His fifth book "La Iglesia, Misterio y Misión" was recently published by BAC.

Miss María Elena Bravo received her M.A. in American Literature from the University of North Carolina. In addition to all the work involved in completing such a program in one year, she also found time to be social chairman of the Cosmopolitan Club, take part in the activities of the Círculo Hispánico, and organize a one-hour radio program with two other students. She was interviewed several times by various newspapers and lectured before many other organizations.

Two students grantees, Luis M. Rodríguez and Gregorio Dimas were made honorary citizens of Texas during their stay at the University. Mr. Rodríguez studied industrial engineering and Mr. Dimas, chemistry.

Mr. Jaime Herranz, student grantee in electrical engineering at Lehigh University, was invited to address the local Rotary Club and was invited back again the following month. He also participated actively in the Cosmopolitan Club of the University.

[illegible] M. Sanfeliú, after finishing his M.A. in Industrial and Management Engineering at Columbia University, won a field trip to spend the summer touring the United States. During September he attended two congresses in continuation of his training before returning to Spain.

Mr. Julio Iglesias Cubría went to Columbia University to study international law. While there he was written up in four local newspapers. In recognition of his active part in various programs, he was awarded a $5,000 scholarship to continue his studies at the University. He spoke before the Lions Club, participated in the International Week program, and in two International Law Conferences, in Trieste, Italy and the second in Santiago de Compostela, Spain. He also did research work in the Russian Institute of Columbia University during the course of the academic year.

C. Special Projects

1. English Language, American Literature and American Civilization

This project remained the same. Professor Nava successfuly continued the work initiated last year by Professor Mary Finocchiaro. He also gave a series of very well received lectures in many parts of Spain. Dr. Goldberg succeeded Professor Sacks in Zaragoza, and Professor Eby followed Professor Creel in Salamanca. Professor O'Connell was the first professor of American Literature in Pamplona, since Professor Hilberry, who was assigned to that University the year before, did not go because of the death of his daughter.

At the University of Madrid, Professor Adela Méndez was in charge of the course in Methodology of English Teaching; Professor Cumberland taught History and Geography of the United States.

The Commission did not place a professor of American Literature at the University of Madrid because Harvard University is supplying a professor for three years, 1962-63 to 1964-65.

2. III Burgos Summer Seminar for American Secondary Teachers of Spanish

The Seminar was held in Burgos again for reasons set forth in the Report last year. Some grantees regretted the location when they visited other cities, such as Santander. Nevertheless, the Commission is convinced that Burgos is very appropriate although it is quiet and has few outside attractions. The townspeople are most receptive to the students and the city officials have enthusiastically supported the project and contributed to its success.

Because of the large number of applications received for the Seminar, the Instituto de Cultura Hispánica agreed to finance an increase in the number of participants. The original number of teachers scheduled was thirty, but the Instituto provided trans-ocean travel New York-Madrid for twenty additional grantees. The Commission paid for transportation of all fifty within the United States, all their excursions in Spain, and the fees of the professors who taught the courses.

Last year the Commission suggested that the Office of Education divide the candidates into three groups, according to their proficiency in Spanish, but it was not feasible to do so. An attempt was made to devise some other way to distribute the group into more homegenous classes but no appropriate division was found.

Of the forty-eight who came, fifteen were highly prepared, twenty average, and the other thirteen notably inferior, particularly in their preparation in the humanities. As in other years, the professors therefore had to teach their courses on an intermediate level.

The group's comportment was excellent and their sense of obligation high. Some of the grantees in all three categories had personal problems. Some missed certain routines not only in their daily lives but also in their teaching. One small group, who considered themselves already well informed, would have preferred another type of lecture at Burgos and more excursions. Under these circumstances it is difficult to organize a course that will interest and benefit everyone. The final reports point out these differences; what seemed excellent to some was intolerable to others.

One student left before the end of the course and another left only two days after arriving in Burgos, because of his nervous instability. This leads us again to urge the preliminary elimination of highly nervous candidates, although the Commission realizes the difficulty in identifying them.

Another problem came up this year in relation with the twenty travel-only grants given by the Instituto de Cultura Hispánica. Beneficiaries of these grants had to travel round trip by the Spanish Air Line IBERIA. This limited their trip to Europe to the extent that they had to return to Madrid to embark for New York. The loss in time and money was minimal, but to one teacher it seemed an insuperable difficulty.

Some of the grantees received confirmation of their late; this always presents difficulties in trying to come. The Commission should have the complete list by at the latest.

The program itself was quite similar to that of ous years. The opening and closing ceremonies were the ; all the authorities in Burgos cooperated to the fullest.

The University of Valladolid cannot give grades do not reflect normal academic levels. To maintain this level, it was decided to give credit for the course only to those who received a B or better, and a certificate of attendance to the rest. Some of the grantees misinterpreted this as coercion on the part of the Commission to make them take the final examination for credit. As it turned out, the eighteen who took the examination made such excellent grades that some who did not take it felt disappointed when they saw how well their classmates did.

The Commission is disturbed by the expectation on the part of a small group each year that the final examination will be merely symbolic. This is impossible in a university course in Spain, and the Office of Education should make it clear beyond doubt when it is recruiting the candidates. Those who do not take the final examination will receive a certificate of attendance, if they attend classes regularly.

Because of the tremendous increase in the number of tourists in Spain in recent years, there was a rather serious problem of lodging on the excursions this year. The Commission will try to make reservations in first class hotels in the future.

3. Teacher Exchange Program

This project was again expanded this year and continued to be a two-way exchange. Five high school teachers taught English in Spanish secondary schools and five Spanish teachers went to teach in the United States, four of them to the same high school from which the American teachers came.

Miss Diana Schmertz taught at the "Instituto Monserrat" and Mr. Wayman C. Traylor at the "Instituto Balmes", both in Barcelona. Mrs. Rosemary L. Robinson taught at the "Instituto Lope de Vega", Miss Elizabeth Johannes in the "Instituto Isabel la Católica", and Mr. Donald E. Kauffman at the "Instituto Ramiro de Maeztu", all in Madrid.

This program will be reduced in the future because the new English Teaching Program will be financed in part at the expense of the Teacher Exchange Program.

4. This year the International Institute, a private American institution with a long existence and high reputation in the cultural life in Madrid, organized a course on American Culture; art, literature, music, architecture, methods of teaching English, and systems of teaching in the United States. Although the Commission was neither officially nor directly connected with the Course, American grantees took almost complete charge of the course and made it a huge success. All three categories--students, researchers, and lecturers--took part.

IV RECOMMENDATION FOR PROGRAM OR ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENT

The Commission is satisfied, as it was last year, with the way in which PL 402 funds were distributed. As in past years, some funds were obtained for students with incomplete grants.

The Commission cannot over-stress the need for Spanish language competence of lecturers, not only because of the expense of translations and interpreters, but also because of the great reduction of interest in a translated lecture. The Commission underwrote expenses for translation and interpreters for Drs. O'Donnell and Sears, and for Mr. Tallant in the amount of 29,400 pesetas.

The Commission would very much like to be able to count on at least fifty complete grants for Spanish students as well as some for Spanish researchers. Because the maintenance allowance for American lecturers, researchers, and students was raised, the number of grantees was reduced. Given the demand in Spain for the collaboration of American professors, and the candidates for research grants, it is extremely urgent to find an economic formula to increase the possibilities of the program.

It is also a pity that the Secondary Teachers Program cannot be continued. This was sacrified to make way for the English Teaching Project. The Commission believes that if additional means can be found, the Program could be increased 100 percent in view of the number and quality of the candidates, Spanish and American, who present themselves.

V. CONCLUSION

The Commission is very pleased with the progress so far, with its recognition on the part of the Spanish authorities, with the efficiency of the Program, and the effect exerted upon the Spanish educational world.

There is always an adjustment for Americans to make to the Spanish way of life. This may be serious for approximately five percent of the participants. The Commission feels quite content with its success in finding housing and providing orientation.

American lecturers will always have to adjust to the Spanish university system. But we wish to point out that this past year there has been a better adjustment, on the whole, and therefore a higher return. The efforts on the part of the Ministry of National Education and the Spanish university authorities to improve the reception of visiting professors merits the Commission's recognition and praise.