

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 1966

Covering Exchange from
July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1967

Approved by the Commission
February 13, 1968

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Section 832 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 256, 87th Congress for the period July 1, 1966 through June 30, 1967.

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

During the year, the Commission substantially changed the emphasis of the lecturing program in Spain. In 1965-66 there were six American lecturers in the sciences in Spain and ten in linguistics, humanities, and social sciences. In 1966-67 there were only three in science and thirteen in the other fields. This process will probably continue in the future because the number of lecturers in linguistics, American Literature, American History, and American Civilization will have to increase to keep up with the number of new chairs created in Spanish universities until sufficiently well prepared Spanish professors can fill them.

Mr. Ramón Bela, Executive Director of the Commission, visited New York during the month of December to attend the meetings of the Modern Languages Association as a delegate from the Institute of Hispanic Culture. He met with representatives of the Department of State and collaborating agencies in Washington on January 3 and 4.

Mr. Bela and Miss Matilde Medina, Assistant Executive Director, attended the Conference on the European-American Scholarly Community in Frascati, Italy on October 22 and 23 in connection with the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the signing of the Fulbright Act.

The Commission had the pleasure of entertaining the following distinguished visitors during the year:

Messrs. Charles Frankel, Jacob Canter, John H. Franklin, and Guy Coriden of the Department of State. Dr. Franklin attended the April 1967 meeting of the Commission and distributed diplomas to Spanish Teacher Exchange grantees.

Mr. James M. Davis, Vice President of the Institute of International Education.

Dr. Henry B. Ollendorff, Council of International Programs for Youth Leaders and Social Workers, who came to interview candidates.

Miss Mary Hoch, Conference Board of Associated Research Councils.

Dr. William H. Nelle, Head, Modern Language Department, University of Wyoming, who came to interview candidates.

Mr. Theodore S. Breadsley, Hispanic Society of New York.

Many other visitors from American academe also visited the Commission while in Madrid.

The Commission also received the rectors of the Universities of Barcelona, Oviedo, Valladolid, and Seville, not to mention deans and professors of many faculties of Spanish universities.

The following former American Fulbright grantees also visited the Commission: Dr. Jules Piccus, Dr. Peter Cocozzella, Dr. Eric Naylor, Miss Rizel Pincus, Dr. Cyrus de Coster, Dr. Chadwick H. Haberstroh, Dr. Elias Rivers, Dr. John W. Williams, Dr. Gustavo Umpierre, Dr. Richard Krogh, Dr. Donald C. Cutter, Dr. Cecil D. Eby, Dr. Stanley K. Gangwere, Dr. Leon C. Meggison, Dr. Earl E. Rosenthal, Brother Dennis R. Murphy, Dr. Alexander Arkin, Dr. Edward Amor, Mr. Max E. Womack, Mr. Wayne Finck, Dr. Richard Smith, Mrs. R. F. Marx (Nancy Farris), Miss Carolyn Mumper, Mrs. Rosemary Robinson, Dr. Robert Caponigri, Dr. John Connelly, Dr. Aaron Kossoff, Mr. Richard Picerno, and Mr. George Bozzini.

During the course of the year there were student problems within the Spanish universities, particularly in Madrid and Barcelona, which did not directly affect either the Commission itself or its grantees. Neither did they harm the excellent relations between the Commission and the Universities.

Relative to the incidents provoked by the publication of the Leonardo da Vinci manuscripts, re-discovered by Dr. Jules Piccus, 1964-65 American Research Scholar, in the National Library, the opinion of the Executive Director was solicited and it is believed that he helped contribute to a satisfactory solution. The relations between the Commission and the National Library are excellent.

Relations between the Commission and the Department of State and the Board of Foreign Scholarships in Washington and with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education and Science in Madrid continue to remain on a high level of cordiality.

I ADMINISTRATION

A. Binational Commission and Staff

1. Commission Membership

During the period under review in this Annual Report, a number of changes were made in the membership of the Commission.

In July 1966 Dr. F. Taylor Peck, Cultural Affairs Officer of the American Embassy and Chairman of the Commission, was transferred.

In October 1966 Mr. Ralph Forte presented his resignation.

In May 1967 Miss Joy A. Dickens, Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer of the American Embassy and Treasurer of the Commission, was transferred.

On October 11, 1966 Mr. Philip Di Tommaso, incoming Cultural Affairs Officer of the American Embassy, assumed his place as Chairman of the Commission.

On October 11, 1966 Mr. Jack A. Berger, Vice President of Bache & Co. (España), S. A., replaced Mr. Forte.

On April 13, 1967 Mr. Juan de la Ynfiesta Molero filled the vacancy created by the death of Professor Albareda.

The Board of Director, therefore, as of June 30, 1967, was as follows:

a. American Members

Mr. Philip Di Tommaso, Cultural Affairs Officer,
Embassy of the United States of America in Madrid,
and Chairman of the Commission

Mrs. George H. Dennis, Madrid

Dr. James R. Stamm, Resident Director of the New
York University Program in Madrid

Mr. Jack A. Berger, Vice President, Bache & Co.
(España) S. A., Madrid

b. Spanish Members

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

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

Mr. Luis Sánchez Agesta, Professor, University of
Madrid

Mr. Luis Mariñas, Head, Cultural Affairs, Bureau
of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Madrid

Mr. Juan de la Ynfiesta Molero, Counsellor, Higher
Council for Scientific Research

2. Commission Staff

In July 1966 Miss Rocío Terán was engaged to take the place of Mr. Agustín de la Hija who had resigned in December 1965. Because of the reduction of the budget, Miss Terán's services were dispensed with in June 1967 and her duties were taken over by Miss Matilde Medina, Assistant Director.

The Commission Staff, as of June 30, 1967, was as follows:

Ramón Bela	Executive Director
Matilde Medina	Assistant Executive Director
Fernando García	Fiscal and Administrative Officer
Emilia Ruiz Campuzano	Program Officer, Spanish
Verlan H. Stahl	Program Officer, American
María Nieves Jimeno	Secretary
Guadalupe Llorente	Secretary
María Dolores Ramírez	Secretary
Fernando Pedroche	Messenger

On January 1, 1967 a more rigorous social security system went into effect in Spain. In addition to accident and medical assistance insurance formerly enjoyed by Commission personnel, sickness and social security were added.

B. Commission Quarters and Office Equipment

The Commission's offices are still in the National Library at Paseo de Calvo Sotelo 20. The Commission pays no rent, and the water, lights, and heat are furnished. Except for the furniture in one office, the rest belong to the Ministry of Education and Science. Considering the amount of space, the furniture, the location, and the utilities, the savings to the program can be calculated at some \$10,000 per year. This is a conservative estimate bearing in mind the general rise in the cost of living, particularly in rent, that Spain continues to experience. Were the Commission to find comparable quarters in a similarly advantageous location, the cost would be prohibitive.

No Changes were made in furnishings or equipment.

C. Program Administration

For the 1966-67 Program, the total budget was \$400,000 in peseta equivalent, as established by the agreement of October 16, 1958 and October 19, 1960, modified by Public Law 256, 87th Congress and the agreement signed by both Governments on March 28, 1964. On December 2, 1966 a telegram officially announced the reduction of the 1967-68 budget to \$300,000 and the loss of dollar support in the United States for Spanish grantees.

Price Waterhouse had been the Commission's auditors until June 30, 1965. With the approval of the Department of State, the Commission changed to Arthur Andersen & Co., who audited the books from July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966 and from July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1967. The reports will be forwarded to the Department of State through the American Embassy after they have been taken before the Commission at its October 1967 meeting. The change in auditing firms represents a considerable savings to the Commission.

D. The Commission's bank account continues to be with the Banco Español de Crédito.

E. The Chairman, the Treasurer, the Executive Director and the Fiscal and Administrative Officer are bonded by the Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, Washington, D. C.

II PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND SERVICES

A. Annual Program Planning

As was mentioned in the Introduction, the lecturing program in Spain has undergone substantial change. The increasing importance of modern languages in Spanish universities, larger enrolments, and greater need for professors of language and literature, especially in English, have caused many of the old language sub-sections to be converted into full-fledged language departments.

The system varies from university to university, but in all of them the first two years, "comunidades", are the same within each faculty.

At the University of Madrid, the three years of specialization in English are scheduled as follows:

- General Linguistics and Stylistics
- English Language
- English Phonetics
- English Literature I
- History of England

- English Language
- English Literature II
- Germanic Linguistics
- English Art
- British Institutions
- Geography of England

- English Language
- English Literature III
- History of the English Language
- American Literature
- History of the United States
- Geography of the United States
- Methodology of Teaching English

At the University of Barcelona, the Section of Modern Philology is divided into English and German. English majors must minor in German and German majors in English. The course work required of English majors is as follows:

- General Linguistics
- English Language
- English Laboratory
- English Phonetics
- English Literature I
- German

English Language
English Laboratory
Old and Middle English
English Literature II
History of England
German

English Language
English Laboratory
History of English Language
English Literature III
American Literature
German

At the University of Zaragoza, the English major is required to take the following:

English Grammar I
English Literature I
English Language I
English Phonetics

American Literature
English Literature II
English Language II
English Linguistics I

English Literature III
History of English Language
English Grammar II
English Linguistics II

He must also take at least one of the following monographic courses each year:

English Political Institutions
American Political Institutions
Contemporary American Thought
Contemporary English Thought
English Economics
American Economics
Varieties of English: South African, Australian, Indian

These new departments are due in considerable part to the efforts of Dr. Emilio Lorenzo, Head, Department of American and English Language and Literature, Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, University of Madrid. He is the prime moving force of this reform and the inauguration of new departments is thanks to him. He has had, of course, the cooperation of the various universities and the Offices of University and Secondary Education of the Ministry of Education and Science.

The Universities of Salamanca, Santiago, and Granada are

studying reorganization. Since the Universities of Madrid, La Laguna, Valladolid, Deusto, Barcelona, and Zaragoza now have Departments of English, this leaves Murcia, Valencia, Granada, Seville, Navarra, Santiago, and Oviedo without them.

Although not contained within its formal curriculum, a Chair of American Studies was created at the University of Valencia which offers a one-semester course in the History of American Literature. The official opening was celebrated on January 31, 1967 with the attendance of the Honorable Angier Biddle Duke, Ambassador of the United States of America to Madrid, and Mr. Philip Di Tommaso, Cultural Affairs Officer of the American Embassy and Chairman of the Commission.

The language laboratories furnished by the Ford Foundation have been ordered. The laboratory at the University of Madrid is installed, the University having furnished the space and installation. It is hoped that early in the 1967-68 academic year the laboratories will have been installed at the Universities of Zaragoza, Valladolid, La Laguna, and Barcelona.

Mrs. Bernice P. Biggs, current American lecturer in Teaching English as a Foreign Language at the University of Navarra, has been given a renewal for the 1967-68 academic year. Since she has had long experience with language laboratories, she will be assigned to help get the laboratory at the University of Zaragoza under way.

The Ministry of Education and Science bought a laboratory for the University of Seville. It is exactly like those furnished by the Ford Foundation so a complete exchange of tapes will be possible. The Fulbright lecturer assigned to Seville will be in charge of the laboratory and through his cooperation with the other universities, a highly beneficial group undertaking should result.

The number of Spanish lecturers and research scholars is still relatively low because people in these two categories usually make direct contact with American universities. The fact that they do not utilize Commission grants gives them greater flexibility. However, the help and collaboration rendered by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils to the Commission have been excellent in every respect.

The same can be said of the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Spanish grantees of the Teacher Exchange Program, as well as those of the Teacher Development Program, have received the maximum attention from the Office and the relations between it and the Commission have been excellent.

It is regrettable that because of the recent reduction in

the budget the Burgos Summer Seminar for American Teachers of Spanish was limited to only eleven grantees. However, the contribution of five transoceanic fares from the Institute of Hispanic Culture and five from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made it possible for twenty-one grantees to attend the Seminar.

The Commission believes that this Seminar is one of, if not the most successful projects in the Program not only because of the efforts and dedication of the Spanish faculty but also of the increasing competence of the American teachers who attend.

This year all four of the NDEA teachers contacted the Commission. They were extended all assistance in housing, academic consultation, etc., that regular grantees received and were invited to the social and cultural activities organized by the Commission.

B. Spanish Grantees

1. Announcements of Competitions

Announcements were widely publicized in local newspapers and posters were sent to universities, centers of higher education, the Ministry of Education and Science, and other official administrative centers and the American consulates throughout Spain.

Given this wide propagation, the number of applications increases each year. This information is augmented by that given by former grantees with the result that the quality of applicants also increases from year to year. It is regrettable that with the reduction of the budget the Commission cannot take advantage of this increase in quality and quantity and offer more grants to Spanish candidates.

2. Selection of Candidates

a. Screening

The screening process consists of an English test -the ALIGU, Form G or H- an interview with the test proctor, and an interview with a local screening committee. To pass the test the candidate must make an average of 70 or more on the written and oral parts. Successful candidates then go before the local screening committee who weigh his personality, maturity, academic record, and proposed study project.

The above process reduces the number of applicants from over 200 to about 90. These are sent to the Commission's special Screening Sub-Committee, which further reduces the number to about 50. These are the candidates which are sent to the In-

stitute of International Education, divided into two panels, the EA/BN (Elías Ahuja), candidates who have guarantees dollar support from the Good Samaritan Foundation, and the IIE/BN.

b. Statistics

Lecturers	7
Research Scholars	4
Teacher Exchange	5
Teacher Development	7
Students:	
EA/BN	16
IIE/BN	5
IIE/GS/BN	8
IIE/GE	1
IIE/WAX	1
D/BN	<u>5</u>
	26
Salzburg Seminar	2
CIP Specialists	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	54

3. Placement, Supervision, and Assistance during Period in United States

The Commission wishes to express its gratitude to the Institute of International Education for its period reports on the status of students, thus keeping the Commission better informed than with solely the semester reports from university advisors.

C. American Grantees

The Commission received a good panel of candidates in all fields and categories. After careful scrutiny, they were proposed to various universities and after some preliminary changes were accepted.

Eighty-nine grantees, including twenty-one secondary school teachers of the Burgos Summer Seminar, lived in Spain during the Program Year. Four high school teachers with Fulbright-Hays scholarships received the same attention as the Commission's grantees.

Of the six openings scheduled to be filled in Project 1, Pure and Applied Sciences, three were filled. One of these, in applied science, was sent to Tarrasa to the Higher Technical School for Textile Engineers. In the future, given the reduction in the number of professors in the sciences, it may be necessary to limit them to the pure sciences.

One lecturer was placed in Project 2, Economics, as was foreseen in the Program Proposal.

Project 4, Humanities, was scheduled for three posts but five were filled. The lecturer in Salamanca in American Literature also taught English and the Commission is of the opinion that this assignment was very successful. As was stated in the Final Report for 1965-66, American literature is not a required course at the University of Salamanca and therefore a person solely dedicated to it would be an unwarranted expense. However, by combining it with the teaching of English, a lecturer can contribute in a great measure to the building up of a Department of English in which the third year of specialization would be dedicated to American Studies as it is at the University of Madrid.

American History was continued at the University of Madrid.

Dr. Frank De Fina was assigned to teach American History at both the University of Granada and the University of Seville at the expense of Project 1. The Deans at both Universities were so pleased with his contributions that he has been contracted to continue teaching American History on a private basis at the University of Seville for the 1967-68 academic year. American History as well as American Geography and American Institutions are taught in the third year of specialization, fifth and last of the licenciante, under the Madrid Plan for English Departments.

American Literature was also taught at the Universities of Madrid, Zaragoza, Barcelona, and Valencia. The course at the University of Valencia, as mentioned above, is a one-semester course.

Project 5, Language Teaching, was increased from seven to eight. The ministry of Education and Science had approved the creation of a Department of English at the University of Barcelona and the new chairholder willingly accepted the collaboration of a Fulbright lecturer.

Because of the interest shown in former years by the Rector and the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, a grantee was assigned to the University of Deusto to teach English as a Foreign Language, at the expense of Project 1.

As a Department of English was about to be created at the University of Santiago, the Commission deemed it convenient to provide a lecturer in English language. Sister Bernadette Sheridan proved to be very successful and may be considered in part responsible for the speed with which the new department was created. This post was also filled at the expense of Project 1.

Dr. Floan, who lectured at the University of Zaragoza in

English, gave a non-credit, one-semester course at the University of Valencia. It was so successful that the Commission intends to send a full-time lecturer to Valencia in future years even though Valencia, like Murcia and Navarra, does not have a Department of English. It is believed that within a few years each of them will.

As is already well known, the demand for American lecturers in the sciences is beyond the Commission's capacity to satisfy. The three who were in Spain in 1966 were introduced into the media of their interests and close contact with them was maintained.

Relations with Dr. Brown in Tarrasa were as constant and good as they traditionally are with all who go to the Higher Technical School for Textile Engineers. The School is a model institution.

In Economics, Professor Allen's application was sent to the two Spanish universities which have regional planning projects. At first it was thought he would spend one semester in Salamanca and the other in Barcelona, but since he worked so well in Salamanca it was decided he should stay there the whole year. Since the professor in Barcelona who was to receive him also collaborates with the project in Salamanca, he thought it in the best interest of all concerned for Dr. Allen to remain there.

The Commission organized three meetings for the professors of English and American Studies, the first immediately following the orientation course in October. Besides the Chairman and the Executive Director, Professors Lorenzo, Pujals, and Pérez Gállego of the University of Madrid attended. These three explained the status of English and American Studies in Spanish universities and the changes they have experienced in the past twenty years. They also explained that not only is English studied in the Faculties of Philosophy and Letters and Sciences but that it is mandatory in the Higher Technical Schools for Engineers. Mention was also made of the Ford Foundation and other programs which cooperate with the Commission.

The second meeting was held immediately after Thanksgiving. Besides those mentioned above, Miss Joy A. Dickens, Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer of the American Embassy, and Mrs. Patricia Shaw de Urdiales, Professor of English at the University of Barcelona attended. Teaching problems, books, recorders, tapes, etc., were discussed. Professor Lorenzo gave a brief resumé of the status of language laboratories to be installed in the Universities of Madrid, Valladolid, Zaragoza, La Laguna, and Barcelona thanks to a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The third meeting was held on May 8, 1967. The above attended as well as Mrs. Doireann MacDermott de Carnicer, Professor of English at the University of Zaragoza. The main points discussed were the results of the academic year.

These meetings proved to be very fruitful and the Commission intends to continue them in the future.

This year the Commission had to face a heretofore unknown problem relative to grantees' automobiles. In the past, Spanish authorities allowed grantees to have automobiles with any sort of valid license plates, but more stringent compliance with the law regarding automobile taxes was imposed this year. After the incident brought up by Dr. David Sanders, University of Salamanca, who had his automobile impounded because it had German tourist plates and which caused the Commission a great deal of trouble to straighten out, it was decided that in the future grantees would have to adhere to the law if they wished to operate automobiles in Spain. To that end, all new grantees are informed that if they wish to operate automobiles in Spain they must buy them in Spain and acquire Spanish tourist plates, as the law requires. They pay no taxes on such purchase but they must have Spanish insurance.

Grantees were placed in twelve universities and one higher technical school. Distribution by fields was as follows:

Humanities	71
Sciences	5
English Teaching	8
Arts	<u>5</u>

TOTAL 89

D. Orientation

1. Spanish Grantees

Since there is such a long lapse between the time the first grantee is notified that he has a grant until the last one is likewise notified -normally from April through August- it is impossible for the Commission to prepare a meaningful orientation course for all Spanish grantees. The fact that departure dates, some with only 24 hours notice, vary almost as extremely as announcement dates further complicates preparing orientation. In 99% of the cases, the Commission personnel talk with departing grantees personally, but them in contact with grantees already in the United States, and give them addresses of former grantees in their subject field who have recently returned to Spain.

It must be borne in mind that Spanish grantees come from all over the country and to pay their transportation to Madrid plus per diem would be prohibitively expensive. Many grantees, furthermore, attend orientation courses upon arrival in the United States before beginning regular course work.

The Commission gives candidates the opportunity to participate in the program established by the Council on Student Travel which gives them orientation aboard ship on the way to the United States and to take part in the Experiment in International Living. Four candidates availed themselves of this opportunity.

From July 3 to 15 the Institute of Hispanic Culture sponsored an orientation course at the Menéndez Pelayo International University in Santander for Spaniards contracted to teach Spanish Language and Literature in the United States. Mr. Edward Mattos, Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer of the American Embassy; Dr. Robert Lado, Dr. William Whitby, and Mrs. Renée Walter of the Commission; Dr. Francisco Ynduráin, Vice Rector of the University of Zaragoza; Dr. Emilio Lorenzo of the University of Madrid; and other Spanish professors and former Fulbright grantees took part. The principal theme of the course was the teaching of Spanish in the United States. Given the success it enjoyed, the Institute hopes to repeat this course.

2. American Grantees

The orientation course was reduced to one week and consisted of lectures on the Economic, Political, and Social Structures of Spain, Contemporary History, Spanish Everyday Life, the Evolution of Public Opinion in Spain, Spain and its International Relations, Libraries and Archives, Spanish Political Perspectives, and Higher Education in Spain. Trips were taken to the Prado Museum and Toledo. There was a briefing session in the American Embassy for all grantees and a meeting in the Commission for grantees' wives.

Dr. Elena Catena continues to serve as consultant and advisor to American student grantees enrolled at the University of Madrid. She is Assistant Professor of Spanish at the University.

Dr. Leandro Tormo, Professor of American History at the University of Madrid, also served as advisor to those students whose major interest lay in history.

Mrs. Olga Diez de Vidal's excellent services as Fulbright Delegate are still required and appreciated by the grantees in all categories who go to the Barcelona area. Mrs. Vidal is former librarian of the Casa Americana in Barcelona.

E. Follow-up

The Commission continues to invite former Spanish grantees in Madrid and its surrounding areas to informal gatherings at the Commission to meet incoming American grantees. There is also a series of small gatherings during the early weeks of the academic year to better acquaint American grantees with Spanish colleagues or those Spaniards who can be of service in helping fulfill their projects.

The Commission now has the cooperation of many former Spanish grantees who help in various activities, particularly in the provincial universities. The Commission hopes to prepare a directory of former Spanish grantees with their present activities.

In December the "Asociación Cultural Hispano-Norteamericana"

invited current American grantees to a social function in the Institute of Hispanic Culture in Madrid. The "Asociación" is made up of those Spaniards who have special interest in the United States, many of whom are former grantees and/or students who continued or finished their education in American universities.

F. Travel

Except during the airline strike, all grantees were transported by American carriers: TWA and Pan American if by plane and American Export-Isbrandtsen if by ship. A few grantees who wished to leave Europe from the north were allowed to use the United States Lines. Spanish Airlines Iberia was used only for those Burgos Summer Seminar grantees who had travel-only grants issued by the Institute of Hispanic Culture and the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This does not include the four Spanish grantees who travelled to the United States aboard the S.S. Aurelia with the Council on Student Travel

G. American Inter-Commission Grantees

Lists of lecturers and research scholars in Europe under the Fulbright Program were sent to all Spanish universities and the various branches of the Higher Council for Scientific Research. As a result, the following scholars were invited to lecture in Spain.

Dr. Albert L. Page, Assistant Professor of Soil Science, University of California, Riverside, came from Holland to lecture on "Potassium Nutrition of Citrus Grown on Vermiculitic Soils", "Mechanism of Potassium and Ammonium in Vermiculitic Soils", "Problems Encountered in the Correction of Potassium Deficiencies of Crops by Surface Fertilizer Applications", "Theoretical Considerations and Practical Implications of Potassium and Ammonium Fixation in Soils", "Ion Exchange Equilibria in Soils with Special Emphasis on Problems Related to Dry Land Agriculture" at the Instituto de Edafología y Biología Vegetal of the Higher Council for Scientific Research in Madrid, the University of Seville, the Centro de Edafología y Biología Aplicada de Cuarto, Seville, the Estación Experimental del Zaidín, Granada, and the Centro de Edafología y Biología Aplicada, of the Higher Council for Scientific Research in Salamanca.

Dr. Hamlin L. Hill, Jr., Professor of American Literature, University of Chicago, came from Copenhagen, Denmark, to lecture on "Modern American Humor", "Mark Twain", "American Literature in the 1890's: the End of the American Dream", at the Universities of Barcelona, Zaragoza, and Madrid, respectively.

Dr. Merton Love, Professor of Agronomy, University of California, Davis, came from Greece to lecture at the School of Agronomy in Madrid.

Dr. Aaron Lipman, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Miami, came from Lisbon, Portugal, to lecture on the "Role of Women in Contemporary Society" in Barcelona.

For both the latter professors the Commission arranged the visits but did not pay their expenses.

The following grantees in Spain were invited to lecture by other Commission:

Dr. Thomas R. Hart, Universities of Oxford, Edinburgh, London (Westfield College).

Dr. William M. Whitby, Universities of London, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Edinburgh, Cambridge, and Katholike in Nimega.

Those listed below carried out the following activities within Spain:

Dr. Robert Lado lectured on "The University in the United States" at Santiago, "Methodology of Teaching English" at Deusto and Valladolid. He also took part in a seminar in Barcelona and headed one at Deusto which lasted for eight hours a day on January 3 and 4.

Dr. Eugene W. Hollon lectured on "The Spanish Cultural Influence in the Anglo-Americans of the Southwest" at Deusto, Granada, and Seville.

Dr. Edmund Haines formed part of the jury to give the "María Canals" prize in the international contest for piano and violin.

Dr. Jack E. Fernandez lectured on "Studies of the Mechanism of Mannich Reaction" at Salamanca.

Dr. Howard R. Floan initiated a course of American Literature at the University of Valencia, as stated earlier in this Report.

III APPRAISAL OF PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. General

1. Personal Relations

Personal relations continue to play an important role in Spain. The policy established in former years of visiting the various Spanish universities was continued and the Chairman and/or the Director visited the following: Santiago, Valladolid, Barcelona, and Pamplona.

2. Public Relations

The Commission's relations with the Division of Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Higher Council for Scientific Research, the Institute of Hispanic Culture, the Spanish universities, and the Asociación Cultural Hispano-Norteamericana continue to be excellent.

3. Miscellaneous

Opportunities under the Program for Spanish citizens are published twice during the year: in May before the closing of the academic year and in September before the closing deadline for the following year's applications.

Spanish Fulbright grantees are named in the "Ayuda de Estudio" which the Ministry of Education and Science publishes. Names, addresses, categories, and projects carried out in the United States are included.

The Commission again sent a questionnaire to all ex-grantees both American and Spanish and although a great many more answered than the first time, it is still incomplete. However, it is gratifying to see what the majority have accomplished as a result of their award. Posts and publications are the best endorsement for the Program.

The opening and closing ceremonies of the Burgos Summer Seminar were widely publicized in Burgos Newspapers. Wide coverage was afforded the various lectures and seminars held in various parts of the country.

On various occasions the Commission was in a position to give advice and assistance to programs which are not related directly to it. Some of these are the following:

Schoolboys Abroad Program, Andover, Massachusetts.
During his visit to the United States, Mr. Bela was invited to Phillips Academy by Mr. John M. Kemper, Headmaster, and Mr. Clark A. Vaughn, Director of the Program in Barcelona which is located in the binational center there.

Central College, Pella, Iowa. Mr. Carlos Haydon, Director of the European Program of the College in Paris, visited the Commission and interviewed applicants in February and September.

Queens College, Flushing, New York. The Commission cooperated with the recruitment of candidates for openings in Spanish in May. Two successful candidates, Mr. José María GOMEZ Pérez and Miss María José VIDE Ocampo, were awarded travel-only grants by the Commission.

Cooperative College Registry, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. Vinton H. Rambo, Regional Director in Philadelphia, visited the Commission from February 28 through March 2 and interviewed candidates. Dr. Henry von Moltke, Secretary of Faculty Affairs, also visited the Commission in April.

Elmira College, Elmira, New York. The Commission cooperated with Dr. Leonard Criminale, Resident Director of the group in Madrid.

B. Contribution of Grantees to the Objectives of the Program

1. American Grantees

The standard of instruction was on a very high level and the basic aims of the Program were amply fulfilled. Earlier in this Report we have given the names of the lecturers who were invited to lecture in the various universities in Spain.

Dr. J. Richard Toven of the University of New York published a book entitled "Spain: A Study of the Educational System of Spain and Guide to the Academic Placement of Students from Spain in United States Educational Institutions".

On May 10 the Institute of Hispanic Culture held an exhibition of engravings which had been organized by the Cultural Affairs officers of the Embassies of North American and Latin American countries plus the Philippines. American Student grantee Carol H. Yeh of the University of Iowa won the only prize awarded.

Several publications by both current and former grantees were the results of the research done during their stay in Spain.

2. Spanish Grantees

Dr. Alonso Zamora Vicente was received into the Spanish Royal Academy of the Language. At the ceremony the two speakers were Dr. Zamora and Dr. Rafael Lapesa Melgar, former Spanish grantee and Perpetual Secretary of the Academy.

C. Special Projects

Burgos Summer Seminar for American Teachers of Spanish

The Seminar was attended by twenty-one grantees, eleven of which were under the aegis of the Commission, five of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and five of the Institute of Hispanic Culture.

The Seminar began with two free days in Madrid and a five-day trip through Andalusia, under the guidance of Miss Rocío Terán, before reporting to Burgos. This innovation was begun last year and proved to be a great success since it gives the grantees a chance to see that part of Spain which is best known abroad and at the same time to get acquainted with one another before classes begin.

Classes consisted of lessons in Spanish language, history, literature, geography, art, and music. Optional seminars were held during the afternoons in literature, history, and art. Visits to local and surrounding monuments and other points of interest were included as well as weekend trips to other cities in the general area. There was a three-day trip through Old and New Castile on the return to Madrid at the end of the Seminar.

IV CONCLUSION

In many respects this can be considered one of the most successful years, from the basic cultural exchange point of view, in spite of the minor problems which inevitably come up when so many people are involved.

The cut in the budget reduced the number of grantees, which was most noticeable in the teaching of sciences in Spain. The trend of implanting English and American Studies in Spanish universities and the Higher Technical Schools continued with greater acceptance and much more enthusiasm and cooperation.

The main concern of the Commission at the time of writing this Report is the uncertainty as to what its budget will be in the future and how long it can continue its projects without major adjustments due to more restricted funds. With the devaluation of the peseta and the reduction of government spending in Spain the possibility of a Spanish contribution to the Program is still remote. It is hoped that some sort of formula can be found to maintain the Program on a significant level so as to effectively contribute to the goals of cultural exchange.