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 1964

Covering Exchanges from
July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965

Approved by the Commission
October 13, 1965

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Section 732 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, during the period July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1965.

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

Mr. Ramon Bela, Executive Director of the Commission, was invited by Vanderbilt University to attend its centenary celebration of the birth of Miguel de Unamuno. After the celebration, which lasted from September 2 through 7, Mr. Bela visited the Institute of International Education in New York and accompanied the bulk of the grantees on their trip to Spain aboard the SS Independence. During the cruise, he conducted orientation classes.

Mr. Verlan H. Stahl, American Program Officer, visited New York and Washington and met with representatives of the Department of State and collaborating agencies from June 14 through 26. He attended the orientation session in New York for grantees to the 5th Burgos Summer Seminar for American Teachers of Spanish and accompanied them on their trip to Spain.

The Commission appreciates the assistance given it by the Board of Foreign Scholarships and 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 to the success of the program. The continued excellence of both 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 February 1965 the Honorable Robert F. Woodward, Ambassador of the United States of America in Madrid and Honorary President of the Commission since 1962, was transferred to another post.

The Honorable Angier Biddle Duke, the new Ambassador, assumed his post as Honorary President of the Commission on May 11, 1965.

Dr. Leopold Arnaud, Cultural Affairs Officer of the Embassy of the United States and Chairman of the Commission, retired from active duty in September 1964. At its meeting of November 10, 1964, Mr. George T. Moody, incoming Cultural Affairs Officer of the Embassy, assumed his post as Chairman of the Commission.

In June 1965 Mr. Moody presented his resignation upon retiring from active service with the Department of State.

In April 1965 Mr. Ross A. Ross and Mr. Robert Waid resigned.

The Board of Directors, therefore, as of June 30, 1965, was as follows:

a. American Members:

Mr. George T. Moody, Cultural Affairs Officer, U. S. Embassy, Madrid, Chairman

Miss Joy A. Dickens, Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer, U. S. Embassy, Madrid, Treasurer

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

b. Spanish Members:

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

Mr. Antonio Tena Artigae, 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 Antonio de la Cuadra Echaide, Director of Cultural Activities, Division of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madrid

Commission Staff

On May 20, 1965 the Commission suffered the loss of its Spanish Program Officer, Miss Maria Josefa Usobiaga, who had worked for the Commission almost from its inception and whose work was of basic importance to the functioning of the program. She has not been replaced, but upon her death, her assistant, Miss Emilia Ruiz Campusano, assumed her obligations temporarily.

The Commission staff, as of June 30, 1965, was as follows:

Ramon Bela	Executive Director
Matilde Medina	Assistant, Executive Director
Fernando Garcia	Fiscal and Administrative Officer
Verlan H. Stahl	Program Officer (American)
Emilia Ruiz Campuzano	Assistant, Program Officer (Spanish)
Agustin de la Hija	Assistant, Fiscal Officer
Maria Nieves Jimeno	Secretary
Guadalupe Llorente	Secretary
Maria Dolores Ramfrez	Secretary
Fernande Pedroche	Messenger

B. Commission Quarters and Office Equipment

The Fiscal and Administrative Officer's calculator was turned in on a new one and a typist's desk was bought during the year.

C. Program Administration

For the 1964-65 program the total budget was $400,000 in peseta equivalent, as established by the agreement of October 16, 1958 and October 19, 1960, as modified by Law 256, 87th Congress and the agreement signed by both Governments on March 18, 1964.

The Price Waterhouse auditing firm examined the Commission's books for the period January 1-December 31, 1964, and the appropriate report was made to the Department of State through

the American Embassy. In May 1965, Mr. George Starr of the Office of Auditors of the Department of State examined the Commission's books and made his report directly to the Department.

The Commission has been aware of the increase in the cost of living in Spain. The increase has not been spectacular, because it is slow but constant. The Commission has always resisted increasing maintenance allowances, if such increase meant a reduction in the number of grantees. On October 8, 1964, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs sent CA-3830 on a standard increase. As a result of this memorandum, the Executive Director of the Commission went to Paris in November 1964 to attend a meeting of Executive Directors of Fulbright Commissions in Western Europe to study the question.

On January 12, 1965, the Commission agreed to increase maintenance allowances for American lecturers and research scholars by approximately 15% for the 1966-67 academic year and to establish a "Settling-in Allowance" which varies from $200 to $400 according to the number of accompanying dependents for American lecturers and research scholars to become effective at the beginning of the 1965-66 academic year.

On April 13, 1965, the Commission approved a 15% increase in salary for Commission staff.

D. The Commission's bank account is still with the Banco Espanol de Credito.

E. The Chairman, the Treasurer, the Executive Director, and the Administrator are bonded by the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, Washington, D. C.

F. The Commission's offices are still in the National Library at Pasec de Calvo Sotelo 20 in downtown Madrid. The Commission pays no rent, and the water, lights, and heat are furnished. Except for the furniture in one room, all the rest belongs to the Ministry of National Education. Considering the amount of space, the furniture, and the location, the savings to the program can be calculated as some $6,000 per year.

II PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND SERVICES

A. Annual Program Planning

Since an increase in maintenance allowances had been proposed for the 1964-65 academic year, the number of lecturer grantees was reduced from 24 to 18.

The difficulty in finding adequately qualified persons who can lecture in Spanish for specified openings continues to characterize the situation regarding lecturer grantees in the sciences. Most openings are filled every year, however, because of the efforts of the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

The English teaching project launched last year was successful in all but the University of Santiago de Compostela. The decision to open English sub-sections at the Universities of Valledolid, La Laguna (Canary Islands), Seville, and Granada by the Spanish Ministry of National Education is very important to the program. The only sub-section which existed previously was at the University of Madrid. This year the sub-section at the University of Valladolid began to function for the first time. The Commission placed two lecturer grantees there. American Studies is taught the third year of specialization, which is the fifth year of university training in Spanish universities. There are, therefore, operative English sub-sections in the following: Madrid, Valladolid, La Laguna, Granada, and Valencia. Because of the lack of Spanish professors, the University of Seville has decided to follow the study plan of the University of Salamanca, which is to offer a minor in English in combination with a major in modern linguistics. As soon as it has the necessary faculty, its plan will change to one similar to the one operative at the University of Madrid. There will then exist fifteen chairs for professors of American Studies, for which the Commission can be expected to fill five each in History of the United States, Geography of the United States, and American Literature.

Some Spanish universities, especially Seville, had hoped to establish long-range programs in the sciences, but this has not been possible despite its presentation in last year's program proposal.

Since the Commission has provided very few grants to Spanish lecturers and research scholars, the number of applications for these two categories is very low. Few research grants are offered by American universities to Spanish scientists. Lecturers in Spanish language and literature are not in need of the services of the Commission because they obtain all the offers they can entertain, either directly from American universities or through personal contacts in the United States.

The situation between Spanish student grantees and the Institute of International Education continues to be less than favorable not only for the length of time which it takes to place students and their being notified of acceptance but for the ever decreasing number of students accepted.

B. Spanish Grantees

1. Announcements of Competitions

No basic changes were made. Announcements were more widely publicized and posters were sent to universities and centers of higher education. The number of student candidates has been maintained at about the same level.

2. Selection of Candidates

a. Screening

No changes were made.

b. Statistics

(1) By category

	Applications Received	Nominated	Granted
PL 256/D/BN Lecturer and Research Scholars	20	15	12
PL 256/Elias Ahuja Students) (PL 256/IIE Students)	231	65	32
PL 256/D/BN Students	35	16	16
PL 256/Teacher Exchange Grants	16	10	5
PL 256/Teacher Development Grants	6	3	3
TOTALS	307	108	68

(2) By Fields of Study or Activity

Humanities	22
Science	19
Medicine	9
Engineering	13
Business Administration	3
Economics	2
TOTAL	68

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

Most of the news of Spanish grantees comes to the Commission when something untoward happens, but it must be stated that that is very infrequent. Most Spanish grantees behave themselves very well. It would be most helpful to have periodic communications from the Institute of International Education instead of the semester reports from university advisors. These would keep the Commission better up-to-date, not only on personal situations, but also on academic status.

The above does not apply to lecturers, research scholars, and teachers, probably because they are fewer, because they usually keep in closer touch with the Commission.

C. American Grantees

One hundred one grantees, including thirty secondary teachers of the Burgos Summer Seminar, lived in Spain during this Program year. Six high school teachers with Fulbright-Hayes scholarships received the same attention as our own grantees.

Six lecturers were scheduled to come for Project 1 - Pure and Applied Sciences - but seven were accepted, and one was given a renewal from the year before. This brought the total to eight.

No one was placed in Project 2 - Economics. The Faculty of Economics of the University of Madrid will move into its new building on the university campus during the 1965-66 academic year. The lack of space and several partial moves during the past few years, plus the disrupted and intermittent character of the Faculty, caused by these moves, have not encouraged the Commission to place an American lecturer there.

Project 3 - Education - remained vacant because efforts to place a lecturer in the "Methodology of Technical Teaching", which the School of Industrial Engineering of the University of Barcelona had requested, were fruitless.

Project 4 - Humanities - was filled as scheduled. The lecturer at the University of Salamanca was given a renewal to continue his classes in American literature. In the study plan of the University of Salamanca, American literature is an elective course. The Commission prefers to place American lecturers in these universities where they will receive the same considerations as Spanish full professors:that is, where they will teach classes required by the normal curriculum of the university. For this reason, American literature will be eliminated during the 1965-66 academic year at the University of Salamanca and will be substituted for by Methodology of Teaching English as a Second Language.

These lecturers who go to Valladolid under Project 5 -Language Teaching- during the 1965-66 academic year, will go as full professors. Because of this basic consideration of professional rank, both the Universities of Oviedo and Santiago de Compostela have been eliminated until such time as their study plans include an English sub-section and the courses given be required courses.

Spanish officials are trying to make English the ranking foreign language taught in the country. In order to accomplish this goal, at least 400 English teachers must be trained for secondary schools. It is also intended that those universities under the new study plan have the necessary chairs filled by adequately prepared professors.

Among the science lecturers, the principal problem in some cases was the limited knowledge of Spanish. The rest, however, carried out their assignments perfectly. According to information received from their places of assignment, the lecturers were well prepared scientifically. Two, in fact, were insistently and repeatedly begged to stay, although they could not because of previous commitments.

The lecturers, research scholars, and students were distributed among eight Spanish universities.

Distribution by subject was as follows:

Humanities	81
Sciences	9
English Teaching	8
Art	3
TOTAL	101

D. Orientation

1. Spanish Grantees

The Commission, in cooperation with the USIS, organized a one-day orientation session. It consisted of briefing by USIS and Embassy officers, talks by former exchange grantees, and discussions.

The Commission also gave possible grantees the chance to participate in the program established by the Council on Student Travel, which gives an orientation course aboard the ship which takes grantees to the United States, and to take part in the Experiment in International Living. Five candidates accepted the offer.

2. American Grantees

The orientation program for American grantees remained basically unchanged from the 1963-64 program. Members of the Commission traveled to provincial universities where there are no American Consulates to help orient and settle the grantees. Exceptions were made in Salamanca, where the visiting professor had received a renewal from the previous year, and Zaragoza, because the lecturer had arrived early and was well oriented and settled by the time the academic year began.

Dr. Elena Catena, student advisor and professor of the University of Madrid, was most helpful to the students in choosing courses. She also had several interviews with them during the year regarding the progress of their projects.

Mrs. Olga Dies de Vidal, former librarian of the Casa Americana in Barcelona, continued as representative of the Commission there. Grantees in Barcelona consider her services excellent and invaluable. Not only at the time of arrival does she help in locating housing, schools, etc., but during the course of the year she is always available for advice and help.

E. Follow-up

The Commission continues to invite former grantees in Spain to get acquainted with current American grantees. It maintains constant and friendly contact with a small group. Some of them give the Commission invaluable help through their positions in Spanish universities and a few, who have been raised to full professors, serve on its screening committees.

The Asociación Cultural Hispanonorteamericana invites the Commission's grantees to its annual reception.

F. Travel

During the year the Commission simplified travel regulations and authorized the use of only those carriers normally used and made no exceptions.

G. American Inter-Commission Grantees

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

Patrick P. Billingsley, Associate Professor of Statistics and Mathematics of the University of Chicago, came from Denmark to give two lectures at the Institute of Statistical Research in Madrid on the Theory of Mathematical Probability.

Joseph N. Bosserman, Assistant Professor of Architecture of the University of Virginia, came from Germany to lecture at the School of Architecture in Madrid on "Williamsburg, a Colonial Baroque City" and "Thomas Jefferson's Academic Village, an American Version of the Roman Revival".

Frank Kreith, Professor of Mechanical Engineering of the University of Colorado, came from France to lecture at the Higher Technical School of Aeronautical Engineering in Madrid on "Thermal Design of Spacecraft" and "Meat Transfer and Flow Phenomena of Rotating Systems".

David M. Maier, Associate Professor of Pathology of Yeshiva University, came from Israel to lecture at the School of Sciences in Barcelona and the School of Medicine in Madrid on "Enzyme Histochemistry", "The Demonstration of Intracellular Organelles and Ultra Structure by Histochemical Methods", and "Applications of Histochemistry to Experimental Pathology".

Hershel Markovitz, Senior Fellow of the Mellon Institute, came from Israel to lecture at the School of Science in Barcelona on "The Rheology of Polymeric Systems" and "Non-Navier-Stokes Behaviour in Fluids".

William R. Rosengren, Professor of Sociology of Brown University, came from Scotland to lecture at the University of Barcelona on Medical Sociology.

Herschel Weil, Professor of Electrical Engineering of the University of Michigan, came from France to lecture at the Higher Technical School of Industrial Engineering in Bilbao and the Higher Technical School of Telecommunication Engineering in Madrid on "Radio-Astronomic Experiments using Space Vehicles".

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

Charles B. Bell, Faculté des Sciences, Toulouse.

Nelson N. Blachman, Kings College and the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, and the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesix.

George R. Bozzini, Roumanian Teaching Seminar, Prodeal.

Paul H. Chang, School of Aeronautics, Lisbon.

Jose Maldenado, Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp.

R. Bruce Underwood, Journalism Colloquium, University of Strasbourg.

III APPRAISAL OF PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. General

1. Personal Relations

In a country like Spain, personal relations are a basic factor, and the Commission gives them great importance. The policy established in former years was continued, and the Chairman and the Director of the Commission visited the following universities during the course of the year: Barcelona, Valladolia, Salamanca, Santiago de Compostela, and Valencia.

2. Public Relations

The Commission's relations with the Division of Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Institute of Hispanic Culture, the Ministry of National Education, the Higher Council for Scientific Research, and the University of Madrid are excellent.

The Commission also maintains close and continuous contact with provincial universities and academic centers. Members and personnel of the Commission visit individual professors and, if any of these are in Madrid, they are invited to whatever social activities may be scheduled; for example, the reception which the Ambassador of the United States in Madrid gives for the newly-arrived American grantees. The members of the Commission's provincial screening committees are always invited to the reception, and many of them come to Madrid expressly to attend.

The Commission is happy to note that one of these members, Mr. Francisco Garcia Valdecasas, has recently been named Rector of the University of Barcelona.

3. Publicity

The opportunities under the program for Spanish nationals were published twice during the year: in May before the closing of the universities and towards the end of September before the closing date for accepting applications for 1966-67.

The names of Spanish Fulbright grantees are included in "Ayuda al Estudio", which is published by the Ministry of National Education. The information includes names, addressees, categories, and projects carried out in the United States.

One issue of the "Fulbright Newsletter" was published this year and distributed to grantees past and present, Spanish and American.

The opening and closing ceremonies of the Burgos Summer Seminar for American Teachers of Spanish were widely publicized in Burgos newspapers. Wide coverage was also given the Fulbright Artists' exhibition, which was arranged by the Commission and held in Madrid in April 1965, and the one-man show in Barcelona the following month.

B. Contribution of Grantees to the Objectives of the Program

1. American Grantees

a. Lecturers

Lecturers in general taught their courses with complete competence and left many happy memories, strong bonds of friendship, and possible future collaboration with their Spanish colleagues. The following were invited to lecture in centers of higher education in Spain other than where they were assigned:

Dr. Morton Borden, assigned to the University of Madrid as lecturer in American Studies, lectured in the Casa Americana in Madrid on "The Constitution of the United States".

Mr. George R. Bozzini, assigned as lecturer in Methodology of Teaching English to the University of Barcelona and as teacher of English to the Balmes Institute, was asked to lecture at two courses for Spanish teachers of English at the International Institute of Madrid.

Dr. A. Robert Caponigri, assigned to the University of Madrid as Lecturer in Philosophy, was invited to lecture at the University of Barcelona.

Dr. Jose F. Maldonado, assigned to the University of Barcelona as Lecturer in Paranitology, was invited to lecture at the Lopez Neyra Institute of Parasitology of the Higher Council for Scientific Research in Granada, at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Madrid, and at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Salamanca.

Dr. Joseph Michel, assigned to the University of Madrid as Lecturer in the Methodology of Teaching English, was invited to lecture at the University of Santiago de Compostela and at the University of Oviedo. He also lectured at the Casa Americana in Madrid.

Dr. Gerald M. Rothberg, assigned to the University of Barcelona as Lecturer in Solid State Physics, was invited to lecture at the Alonso de Santa Crus Physics Institute of the Higher Council for Scientific Research in Madrid. He also met to discuss mutual research problems with Dr. Garcia Noliner and Dr. Velasco of the Optios Institute of the Higher Council.

Dr. Walter C. Stoll, assigned to the University of Madrid as Lecturer in Geology, was invited to lecture at the Higher Technical School for Mining Engineers in Madrid and at the University of Oviedo.

Dr. Robert B. Underwood, Assigned to the University of Navarra as Lecturer in Journalism, was invited by the Higher Technical School of Industrial Engineers of Bilbao to lecture on "The Marvelous Future of Communication Engineering" and by the Institute of North American Studies of Barcelona to lecture on "Journalism in the United States of America".

b. Researcher

Dr. Van C. Kussrow, was invited by the USIS to attend the North American Theater Week in Valladolid as lecturer, consultant, and representative.

c. Students

Farris Anderson was also invited by the USIS to attend the North American Theater Week in Valladolid as lecturer, consultant, and representative.

Peter O'Malley Pierson, David R. Ringrose, and Parker A. Maddux were invited to participate in an experimental "Seminar in European Institutions" which was organized by the Belgian Fulbright Commission in Brussels.

Kent Floster had a one-man show at the Institute of American Studies in Barcelona and he, Robert S. Fried, and Robert Janz showed at the El Bosco Gallery in Madrid.

Spanish colleagues of Dr. Richard E. Smith in Navarra, Dr. Gerald N. Rothberg and Mr. George R. Bozzini in Barcelona, and Dr. Charles B. Bell in Madrid have made special efforts on numerous occasions to praise the work, cooperation, interest, and devotion dedicated to their classes and students. Dr. Bell was probably the most popular lecturer ever to have come to Spain under the Program.

Among the researchers, Dr. Van C. Kussrow not only did an excellent job on his project but also renewed and awoke interest in American theater more than any other person in Spain has done for many years. His and his wife's personal charm, their out-going manner, and their generosity and interest definitely furthered the basic aims of the Program.

Miss Wilma Cookrell, 1963-64 Teacher Exchange, who received a renewal for the 1964-65 academic year for the excellent work done the first year and at the insistence of her host institute, is to be commended not only for her work but for her gener-

ous eagerness to impart the American way of life - and art of teaching- to her colleagues and students.

Although the vast majority of the grantees adapted beautifully and almost immediately to Spanish life and established excellent social relations, their "extracurricular activities" are much less extensive than those of former years, but no doubt can be cast upon the fact that of the groups which have come to Spain to date, this has been the most dedicated to its work by far.

2. Spanish Grantees

a. Lecturer

Dr. Miguel Delibes, Visiting Professor of Contemporary Spanish Novel at the University of Maryland, was such a popular speaker, although he gave all his lectures in Spanish, that he was invited to so many other American universities that he could accept but eleven. During his stay he took copious notes which have appeared as newspaper articles in Spain and will later come out in book form. The University of Maryland observed that its having invited Dr. Delibes has increased its stature in the opinion of most other American universities.

b. Students

Miss Maria del Carmen Ballujera participated in many extracurricular activities on campus and spoke to numerous community organizations. She also volunteered to participate in the FLES program conducted by Colby College in the Waterville Public Schools.

Mr. Federico A. Calabuig was invited by the National Art Galleries of Spain to include some of his works in a group show at the Carlyle Hotel in New York. He also showed slides of his works in various galleries in San Francisco.

Mr. Fernando Mexia Algar, who studied at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena and later worked for the Northrup Space Laboratory in Hawthorne, California, was invited by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to Washington as a member of the official commission of the Spanish government.

Miss Maria Pérez Sherrif was admitted to the professional program at Washington University and went on to the master's program in urbanism after only one semester. She was highly praised for her dedication, hard work, and the excellent showing of her academic accomplishments.

C. Special Projects

Fifth Burgos Summer Seminar for American Teachers of Spanish. The Seminar was attended by thirty grantees, all of whom were under the aegis of the Commission since the Institute of Hispanic Culture sponsored its own seminar this year and did not participate in the Burgos Seminar.

The changes affected last year were so successful that no modifications were made this year. The group was also more homogeneous than in former years and their performance was uniformly very high.

IV CONCLUSION

The situation between Spanish student grantees and the Institute of International Education continues to be less than favorable not only for the length of time which it takes to place students and their being notified of acceptance but for the ever diminishing number of students accepted. Because of the lateness of notification, every year from five to ten potential grantees accept other grants or decline altogether because they have so little time to prepare their journey to the United States after being informed of their grant. This also precludes between two and six grantees from accepting the extremely valuable experience which the Council on Student Travel and the Experiment in International Living make available every year. The Commission is also well aware of the fact that for whatever the reasons, every year Spanish students who are not placed by the Institute of International Education (because of their English?) are accepted by American universities and have done excellent work. The Commission is convinced that a high level of English proficiency is mandatory for optimum benefit, but perhaps the present requirements are too idealistic or that proof of achievement almost a year in advance shows little faith in the candidates' ability or willingness to improve before the grant begins.

Many more students would have accepted the offer to participate in the program established by the Council on Student Travel and the Experiment in International Living had they been notified in time that they had been given grants. The Commission is convinced that these programs are of great benefit to its grantees, as is likewise any orientation in the United States which is dedicated exclusively to English.