

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
SPAIN**

**Articles of the
General Education and
Education Reform Financing Law**

**AS APPROVED BY THE EDUCATION COMMISSION
OF THE SPANISH "CORTES" (PARLIAMENT)**

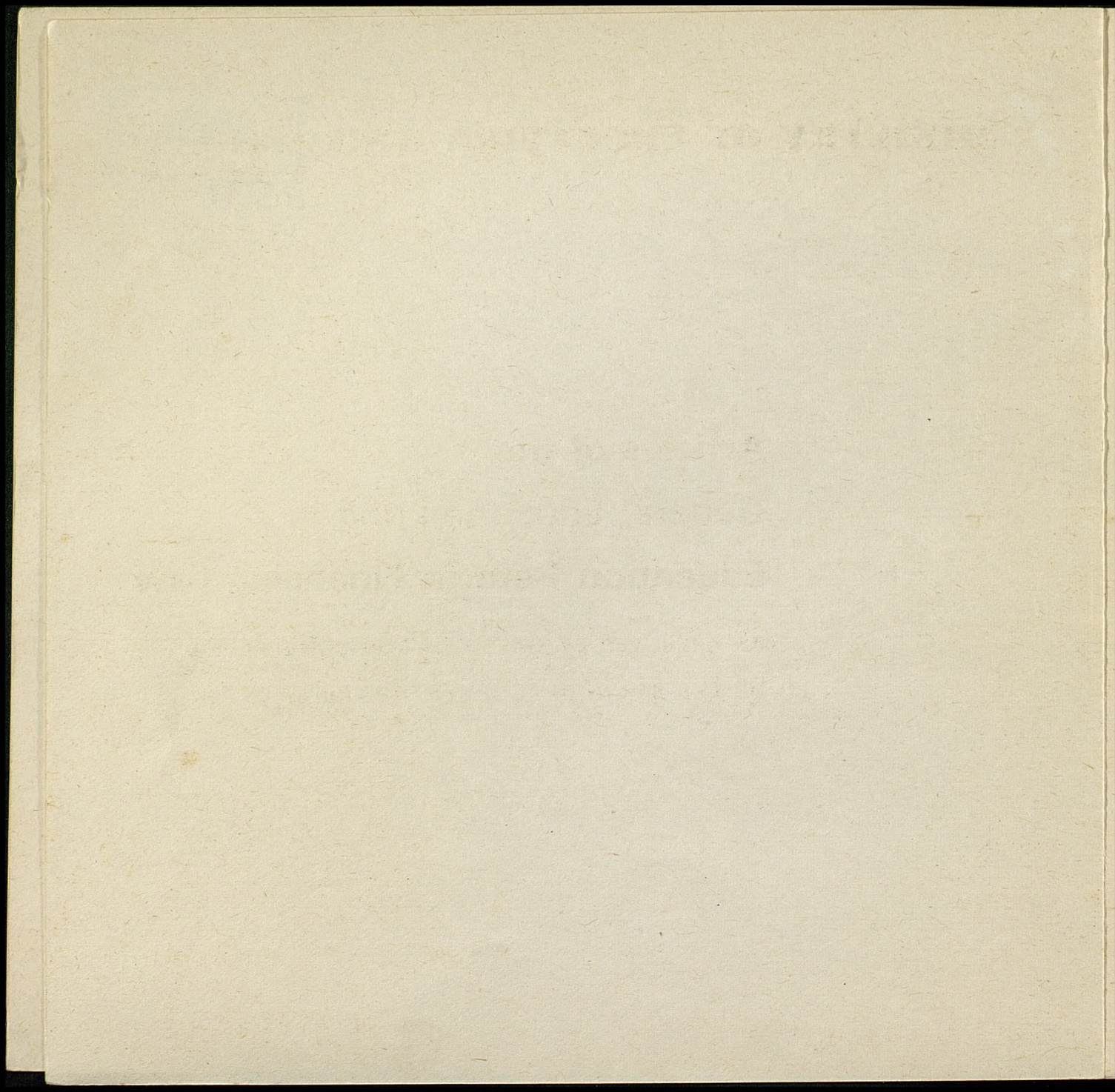
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Articles of the General Education and Education Reform Financing Law

TITLE PRELIMINARY

Article 1

Educational goals at all levels and all types are:

1. Integral and harmonious human and personality development of the individual to prepare him to responsibly exercise his liberty inspired by a Christian approach to life and national traditions and culture; social development and formation of a community spirit; all in accordance with the Principles of the National Movement (political) and Laws of the Land.

2. The development of work and study habits and professional training so the individual may contribute to the social, cultural, scientific and economic development of the nation.

3. Integration of regional characteristics which enrich Spanish culture to foster a spirit of tolerance and international understanding.

Article 2

1. In accordance with the 9th Principle of the Principles of the National Movement Law and article 5 of the Spanish Bill of Rights, every Spaniard has the right, and the Government has the responsibility to provide, to a general education and professional training which, in accordance with Article 1.º here, will prepare him to perform a task useful both to the society and to himself.

2. Basic General Education will be compulsory and free for all Spaniards. Those who do not pursue higher education will also receive free compulsory Grade I professional training.

Once the aforementioned goals are met, the Government will extend free education through high school.

Foreign residents in Spain will also have a right to the free Basic General Education and Grade I professional training.

3. So that Spanish students may exercise their rights to further education, beyond the compulsory education in accordance with the Principle of Equal Opportunity, as a function of their intellectual capacity, aptitude, and personal progress, for those students lacking the necessary financial means, the Government will provide aid, subsidies, and loans.

4. In order to carry out the goals established by this Law, the necessary loans are contrived herein, including those set forth in the Further Provisions, and the funds necessary to finance them will be obtained.

5. There will be sanctions against anyone who does not comply with or creates problems in complying with compulsory education.

Article 3

1. As education is a fundamental public service, educational institutions, teachers and students must cooperate by dedicating themselves to perfect and improve their corresponding activities in accordance with the roles they are appointed by this Law and their own Statutes.

2. The teaching profession requires persons with relevant human, pedagogical, and professional qualities. The Government will take any steps necessary to see to it that teacher training and entering into the profession is such that teachers will enjoy a position in Spanish society corresponding to their function.

3. To study is the social duty of students. The Government values study as a type of work and will protect it by force of law, making it compatible with fulfilling all other duties.

Article 4

Without infringing on the constitutional law of the Cortes (Parliament) articles 10, 1 and 12, in matters of education it will be up to the Government to:

- a) Determine educational policy for all levels and types of education.
- b) Plan programs according to needs and available resources.
- c) Establish and close down Government educational institutions; give the Cortes (Parliament) the responsibility to propose laws authorizing setting up or closing Universities as well as Schools and Technological Institutes when located in a city other than the city where the main campus is located.
- d) Stimulate and protect free initiative in fulfilling education goals in the society, and to eliminate obstacles impeding or raising difficulties such a non-educational influences which harm training and education.
- e) Regulate all schooling and grant or validate the corresponding diplomas and degrees.
- f) Supervise all Government and private educational institutions.
- g) Adopt any measures necessary for carrying out the articles of this Law.

Article 5

1. Public and private parties and individuals may promote and maintain educational Institutions in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

2. A principle and inalienable right and duty of the family is to educate its children. The family is legally required to comply with the provisions for compulsory education, help their children take advantage of opportunities for a higher education, and cooperate with the educational Institutions.

3. The parents, or legal guardians of minors have the right to chose the legally established education Institution where the minor will study, and have the right to a periodic report on the essential aspects of the educational process.

4. Family education programs will be developed to provide parents and guardians, with information and technical knowledge related to the family's educational function and duty to cooperate with educational Institutions.

5. Establishment of Parent-Teacher Associations for educational Institution, communities, areas and provinces will be stimulated and channels provided for parents to participate in the education of their children.

Article 6

1. The Government recognized and guarantees the Catholic Church's rights in education, in accordance with the agreements between both powers.

2. In accordance with the provisions of article 6 of the Spanish Bill of Rights, the Catholic Church is guaranteed the right to spiritual and moral action and religious education in Government as well as non-Government educational Institutions.

3. In any case, the Law regulating religious liberty as a civil right will prevail.

Article 7

1. The cost of higher education at Government education Institutions will not exceed real costs per student. The Government will set fees within these limits. Fees might vary in accordance with criteria such as the student's output or economic circumstances.

2. Non-Government educational Institutions coming under article 96, at tuition-required levels, will fix prices in accordance with real costs per student and aid received from public and private organizations, such as tax exemptions or privileges.

3. All Other Institutions will submit their tuition requirements to the Ministry of Science and Education for approval before they may be put into effect.

Article 8

In accordance with article 53 of the Government Organic Law, at least annually and as often as suitable, the Government will inform the Cortes (Parliament) of the application of the present Law and results obtained and will propose any changes deemed necessary for fulfilling its goals.

TITLE I

Educational system

SECTION I

General Provisions

Article 9

1. The educational system will assure the unified and continuous educational process throughout a man's life in order to meet the permanent educational requirements of modern society.

2. The educational system will be developed in accordance with the following principles:

a) Educational levels, programs and types will be arranged keeping in mind the requirements for a solid general education and the needs in relation to the employment structure.

b) A criteria for their development will be unity and interrelationship. The educational system will have a common basis for all levels, programs and types with special bases for particular concrete cases.

c) The connection and interrelationship of the levels, programs and types of Education will allow movement from one to another and the necessary vocational readjustments. Thus, persons who for one reason or another have had to drop their studies, may return to them at a later date.

d) The educational methods at each level will be adapted to the social development of the students.

3. A system for periodic revision and up-dating of educational plans and programs will be established so that they might be perfected and adapted to new needs. These changes should not be so frequent as to upset the stability of the system.

4. Educational and professional orientation should be a service at all points in the educational system in order to channel the student's capabilities, aptitudes han vocation and aid him in making rational and responsible choices.

Article 10

1. The school-year will be the same nation-wide though adapted to regional differences, with a minimum of 220 school days every school year, without infringing on make-up courses provided for in article 19, paragraph 3.

2. School days (hours) at the various levels and programs will be established in a set of rules.

Article 11

1. The value of educational output will take into account both the student's and the Institutions' output.

2. The student's performance will be evaluated at the end of each course or level of education with a system of examinations which will judge the overall development of the student and his capabilities for further education.

3. There will be a confidential file kept of each student's mental level, aptitudes and interests, personality traits, environment, family physical condition and other circumstances deemed pertinent for his education and orientation. The parents are required to help make up this file. An up-dated résumé of this file should be included in the records of each student when he advances from one educational level to another.

4. The grading at the end of each school year will primarily be based on scores on tests throughout the year. The grading will be positive or negative, and this will be thought out carefully on the assumption that generally it will be positive.

5. Institutions will be judged basically on: the average performance of their students academically and in their professional lives; the degrees held by their teachers; the student-teacher ratio; the availability and use of modern teaching methods and aids; educational, cultural, and sports plant and activities; the number and importance of courses (subject matter) available; pedagogical and professional orientation services and experience and training of the Institutions administrators as well as their relations with the students' families and the community at large.

Article 12

1. The educational system will include Pre-School, Elementary (Basic General), High School and University education and Professional and Permanent Adult education.

2. The educational system will also include methods, subject matter and types required by the special characteristics of the students.

3. Libraries, Museums, Archives and other scientific and cultural institutions will cooperate in fulfilling the goals of the educational system by granting free access to their documents, bibliographies, and cultural resources.

SECTION II

Educational levels

PART I

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Article 13

1. The main object of pre-school education is the harmonic development of the child's personality.

2. Pre-school education is not compulsory; it is voluntary. It is for children under 5 years old and is divided into two stages:

a) Nursury School, for two and three year olds, while systematically organized, will be similar to play at home.

b) Kindergarden, for four and five year olds, will develop the child's skills.

3. Government pre-schools will be free-of-charge; non-Government pre-schools may also be free-of-charge if they request aid.

Article 14

1. Pre-school education will consist in games, language games, native language where applicable (regional dialects, Catalan, Basque, etc.), rhythmic expression, show and tell, nature study, pre-numerical and logic games, learning to get along with other people, and religious principles and moral attitudes.

2. Action methods will predominate in order to develop the spontaneity, creativity and sense of responsibility of the child.

PART II

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Article 15

1. The goal of Elementary Education is to give all students the same basic education and develop them integrally, adapting the education, insofar as possible, to the aptitudes and capabilities of each one.

2. Elementary Education consists in eight (8) years of schooling, generally completed between six and thirteen years of age, divided into two stages:

a) The first stage, for children from six to ten years old, emphasized general education with an interdisciplinary approach.

b) The second stage, for children from eleven to thirteen years of age, includes slightly differentiated subject matter and attention is paid to orienting the student so that he might make a choice among work and study options.

Article 16

The goal of Elementary Education is to develop and use the student's study habits, imagination, capacity for observation, induction and deduction, religious-moral habits and ideas, ability to get along with others and his sense of

belonging to a local, national, and international community, artistic expression and appreciation, and high social-civic consciousness and physical-sportsmanship capabilities.

Article 17

1. Elementary education will consist in teaching in the following subject matters: developing skills in the national language, studying a foreign language and, where appropriate, studying a native language; the fundamentals of religious culture; knowledge of social and cultural realities, with particular reference to Spain; basic ideas of mathematics, physics and mechanics; domestic activities, and any other subjects or skills which prepare the student for a High School education of Grade I Professional Training.

2. The Ministry of Science and Education will establish the programs and pedagogical orientations sufficiently flexible to be adapted to different geographic zones and given special emphasis according to the sex of the students. In drawing up the curricula, care will be taken so as to harmonize the subjects covered during each school year and to develop a coherency among all of the courses at the elementary level.

Article 18

1. Elementary school teaching methods will foster the originality and creativity of the students as well as his cooperative habits and attitudes, by teacher and student working together. Audiovisual aids and techniques will be used extensively.

2. The students will move out into the community around their schools to study the ecological potential of the zone. They will have access to whatever institutions, mines, businesses, and so forth which might contribute to their psychological-biological development.



Article 19

1. During Elementary Education the student's progress in relation to his own capabilities will be kept in mind above all.

2. At the end of the first stage, the student's progress will be graded on the basis of his over-all performance and growth throughout the first stage. During the second stage, students will be graded based on performance on flexible examinations written by a team of teachers from the Institution itself.

3. Students who do not need special education (such as for mentally retarded or physically handicapped) but do not receive satisfactory grades at the end of the school year will not have to repeat the school year but will have to do make-up work while studying the following year.

Article 20

1. At the end of Elementary School, students who have regularly shown satisfactory performance will receive the Elementary School Certificate. Those who have not shown consistently satisfactory results must take tests of their development according to norms established by the Ministry of Science and Education.

2. Students who do not receive the Elementary School Certificate upon completion of Elementary School will receive the General Education Fulfilled Voucher.

3. The General Education Fulfilled Voucher helps the student register in Grade I Professional Training Institutions. The Elementary School Certificate allows the student to go on to High School.

Article 21

1. High School follows Elementary Education. Besides furthering the personal development of the student, he is prepared to on to a higher education or Grade II Professional training and to become an active member of society.

2. Together this level will consist in a technical-professional activity leading to a single, comprehensive diploma, for both required and elective subject matter.

3. High School is made up of three parts, generally completed between 14 and 16 years of age.

Article 22

1. At the High School level special attention is paid to character formation; development of religious-moral, civic-social, and study, work, and self-disciplinary habits; and physical (sports) education. All this will be carried out in an environment which propitiates cooperation with others and the progressive preparation for social responsibilities and activities.

2. Education will be to develop a solid cultural base, developing this with progressively systematic and scientific criteria. More important than collecting and broadening factual knowledge is developing the ability to organize, synthesize and interrelate ideas.

3. Activities will be organized by which the student will come to appreciate the value and dignity of work and his vocational orientation will receive guidance.

Article 23

The High School curriculum set up by the Government should include:

- a) Required courses to be taken by all students.
- b) Elective courses. From among these the student will be required to chose a set number of courses in accordance with his particular aptitudes and with the advice of his teachers.
- c) Technical-professional teaching and activities. The student must chose one.

Article 24

Required courses will cover the following areas:

- a) Language: Spanish language and literature, elementary Latin, and a foreign language.
- b) Esthetic development, with special attention given to Art and Music.
- c) Social Science and Anthropology: Geography or history (with preference given to Spain and Spanish-speaking areas), Philosophy, Civics, and Social and Economic training.
- d) Religious studies.
- e) Science and Mathematics: Physics, Chemistry, and Biological Sciences and Mathematics.
- f) Physical Education and Sports.

Article 25

1. Elective courses will be determined by the Ministry of Science and Education after having heard the recommendations of the responsible Authorities. Greek language must be included. Additional courses in the areas listed under Article 24 will also be considered elective.

2. Each High School, after consulting with the respective Science and Education Institute, will decide which of those electives approved by the Ministry of Science and Education it is able to offer.

3. Each High School will offer at least twice the number of electives the student is required to choose, in accordance with its resources.

Article 26

1. Technical-professional teaching and activities will also be determined by the Ministry of Science and Education. These refer to agricultural, industrial, business, shipping-fishing, administration, art and other activities considered suitable.

2. In order to develop teaching in these areas, High Schools could make agreements with other Institutions and with public and private firms.

3. Each High School, after consulting with the Science and Education Institute, must offer at least two such specializations, from which the student must choose one.

Article 27

1. Teaching methods used at the High School level should guide the learning by the student rather than center exclusively in explaining the subject matter. They should foster the student's initiative, originality, and creative aptitudes. Towards these goals, individual and team research and projects will be used.

2. Primarily active teaching methods will predominate, given special emphasis depending on the sex of the student; education will tend to be personalized.

3. Each subject will include basic information and its practical applications; each student will analyze a specific theme of his choice, with the advice of the teacher.

4. Pedagogical programs and orientations for High School which have not been set up by the Ministry of Science and Education, must first be approved by the Ministry of Science and Education after hearing the recommendations of the Competent Authorities.

5. The student's school work, in all its aspects, may not exceed 33 hours weekly.

Article 28

1. The High School students at Government High Schools and those non-Government but homologous High Schools referred to in article 95, will be graded at the end of each school year by all of their teachers at the School.

2. Students who do not pass in all or some of their subjects, may take

competence tests, carried out at the School itself, and, passing these, may more on to the following year.

3. The performance of students of non-Government Hig Schools approved under article 95 will be graded on the basis of an examination evaluated as determined by the relevant rules, by a mixed Board made up of Teachers at the School and Government High School teachers, keeping in mind the student's performance throughout the year.

4. Other students will be examined at Government High Schools as established by regulations.

5. Students who do not pass competence tests are obliged to repeat the year. However, if he fails in only one or two subjects, he may take the make-up word provided for in the regulations and be re-examined.

Article 29

The High School Diploma awarded by the Ministry of Science and Education upon completion of this educational level, with aid the student in going on to a Grade II Professional Training program or into a pre-university course.

PART IV

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Article 30

The goals of University Education are:

1. To complete the personal development of the youth, prepare the professionals the country needs, to improve and perfect the practice of the professions, all in accordance with article 1 of this Law.
2. To foster cultural progress, develop research and investigation at all levels for any goal, and to train scientists and educators.
3. To contribute to improving the national educational system as well as the social and economic development of the nation.

Article 31

1. University Education will be preceeded by a preuniversity (orientation) course.
2. Education will be handled by Schools and Technical Instituted, and with few exceptions will be broken down into the following three cycles or programs:
 - a) The first cycle focuses on studying basic disciplines and lasts three years.
 - b) The second cycle is when the student choses and studies his field of specialization. It lasts two years.
 - c) In the third cycle the student choses his particular specialty and is prepared for research and teaching.
3. University Education will last three years and consist in a single cycle, with few exceptions.

Article 32

1. The specific goals of the pre-university course are:
 - a) Deepen the student's knowledge of Basic Sciences.
 - b) Helping those who show particular aptitudes or inclinations to chose careers or professions.
 - c) Equip the student with the intellectual processes and techniques needed for a higher education.
2. Pre-university education will be available to students holding a High School Diploma or who have excelled in a Grade II Professional Training program.

Article 33

The course will include:

- a) Required and elective subjects guiding vocational orientation.
- b) Short courses and seminars with specialists and professionals in the

various disciplines to acquaint the student with the panorama of the Sciences and Professions.

c) Training in using intellectual work techniques.

Article 34

The pre-university (orientation) course will be supervised by the University and held in Government High Schools and non-Government authorized homologous High Schools in accordance with the standards established by the Ministry of Science and Education.

Article 35

1. At the end of the pre-university course, the student will be graded on his written work, skill with intellectual techniques, and any other required work.

2. The final grade will be accompanied by a suggestion as to the career that might best benefit the student; the student is in no way obliged to make this career choice. A positive grade allows the student to study in a School (i. e. Medicine), Institute of Technology, or University Department, without affecting the requirements for attending same indicated in the next article.

3. Make-up courses for those who fail the pre-university course the first time will be set up and may be repeated as often as the regulations allow.

Article 36

1. University education is available to anyone who has passed the pre-university course.

2. The Universities will be able to establish criteria for accepting students in the various Schools, Institutes of Technology, and University Departments, with prior approval of the Ministry of Science and Education.

3. University Education will also be available to persons over 25 years old who, not having graduated from High School, pass the examinations established for this purposes by the regulations, as recommended by the Universities.

Article 37

1. The Universities themselves will draw up programs of required and elective courses, in accordance with guidelines from the Ministry of Science and Education who will countersign these programs, if approved by the National University Council. Should some University not meet the deadline for drawing up this program, the Ministry of Science and Education in accordance with the National University Council will provide a program for until the University's is ready.

2. Each course will meet specific goals, provide certain facts, respond to work methods and the school year, and take advantage of modern teaching methods.

3. A tutorial system will be established with each Professor (acting as tutor) advising a small group of student on the development of their studies, helping them to overcome difficulties related to learning, recommending reading, and suggesting tasks and experiences he considers necessary for the student's education. Students in more advanced courses may actively participate as tutorial assistants.

Article 38

Each University will establish norms for evaluating the student's work in each of the various cycles of higher education, in accordance with the following guidelines:

1. Evaluation of the student's overall performance throughout the course will be given priority; final examinations will be supplementary.

2. In so far as possible, the student will be evaluated by all of the professors he had (in a particular year) together.

3. The time a failing student may remain at the University will be set by Regulations.

Article 39

1. Students who have finished the first cycle of a School or Institute of Technology and have taken the pertinent courses for Grade III Professional Training, and those who finish the course of studies corresponding to a University Department, will be awarded the University Degree (more or less similar to B. A. and B. S. degrees), Architecture or Engineering Assistant Degree corresponding to the course he has completed and which will help him to pursue his profession.

Through teaching requirements established by the regulations, the second cycle of University Education will be available to those who have received the University, Architecture or Engineering Degrees.

2. Students completing the second cycle will be awarded the M. A. («Licenciado»), Architect, or Engineer Degree which will help him to pursue his profession and allow him to study the third cycle.

3. The third cycle involves writing a dissertation. Its approval results in the awarding of a Ph. D.

4. Specialized studies open to students who have received degrees upon completion of the various cycles of University Education will award professional certificates, in accordance with the particular case.

SECTION III

Professional Training

Article 40

1. The specific goal of professional training is to prepare the student for a particular profession besides furthering his personal development. In its organization and output it should be closely related to the employment structure and forecasts of the profession.

2. Professional Training follows completion of the various educational levels and cycles.

a) Grade I Professional Training is for those who have finished their elementary education and do not go to High School.

b) Grade II Professional Training may be sought by those who hold a High School Diploma and those who having completed their Grade I Professional Training have taken the necessary complementary courses (students showing sufficient professional maturity may be exempted from these).

c) Grade II Professional Training is open to students who have completed the 1st cycle of University Education at a School or Institute of Technology, all university graduates referred to in the previous article, and those who have completed Grade II Professional Training and taken the corresponding complementary courses.

3. From any of the three grades of Professional Training it will be made easier to take up an academic level or cycle where left off, in accordance with the provisions of article 9, c).

Article 41

1. Professional Training will focus on training the student in the specific techniques of his chosen profession as well as in the union, business, economic and social organization common to it.

2. Professional training will last as long as necessary to give the student proficiency in his specialization, but may not last longer than two years per grade.

3. Professional Training Institutions will promote cooperation with Professional Organizations and Associations, Unions, and Firms involved in the activity being taught so that the student's proficiency and practical training will always be up-to-date.

Article 42

1. The Government must approve Professional Training Curricula at the various levels, as drawn up by the Ministry of Science and Education in co-

operation with the other Ministries, and Unions after having heard the recommendations of Professional Organizations and interested public or private Corporations most directly related with the subject.

2. The degrees corresponding to the various grades and specializations in Professional Training as well as their worth will be determined by the Government as proposed by the Ministry of Science and Education on the recommendation of the Professional Training Coordinating Council.

3. The make-up, responsibilities and organization of the Professional Training Coordinating Council, on which public and private corporations and organizations sponsoring Professional Training Institutions will be represented, will be determined by a set of regulations.

SECTION IV

Permanent Adult Education

Article 43

Professional refresher courses and In-Service Professional Retraining courses will be organized by the Ministry of Science and Education and other Ministry Departments, the Federated Unions, Organizations, Firms or interested sectors. The Ministry of Science and Education in cooperation with the corresponding Departments, on the recommendation of the aforementioned institutions, will regulate such training when appropriate.

Article 44

1. The following training will be offered at specially established Institutions for this purpose or in special departments of ordinary Institutions:

a) Elementary and High School education and Professional Training for persons who did not have the opportunity for such education at the appropriate age.

b) Up-dating, advancement, increasing proficiency and professional retraining, as well as cultural promotion and extension at the various levels.

2. The Universities, in their position as permanent educational institutions, alone or together with Professional organizations, should organize proficiency courses.

3. The Government will stimulate private initiative in the proposals set forth in this article.

Article 45

1. Permanent adult education planning will be based on research into the needs and aspirations of the various social classes and regions, into subject matter that should be included in professional proficiency courses, and into methods best suited to the various levels of the professions, specific communications techniques, adult psychology and the basic ideals and values of the society.

2. It will be up to the Ministry of Science and Education to sponsor, plan and supervise adult education without infringing on the powers of the Ministry of Labor to take care of training and retraining of workers in accordance with the requirements of employment policy and social advancement, or the powers of the Ministry of Agriculture within that sector.

3. It is also up to the Ministry of Science and Education to approve and supervise adult education programs set up by Corporations, Associations and Firms, and to establish plans and programs for training adult educators and to confirm studies in this area.

SECTION V

Special Education Courses

Article 46

1. Special education courses are those that are not included in the levels, cycles and grades making up the normal educational scheme due to their particular characteristics.

2. The requirements for taking these courses and their worth in relation to the normal education scheme will be determined by regulations. The Governments, following the recommendations of the Ministry of Science and Education and, where appropriate, the interested Ministries of Federated Unions, will regulate special education courses.

SECTION VI

Types of Teaching

Article 47

1. In order to offer educational opportunities to persons who cannot attend regular classes at normal educational institutions or abide by regular schedules and school years, the Ministry of Science and Education (on the recommendations of the competent authorities) will regulate teaching by correspondence, radio and television, night school and courses during school vacations, as well as courses in businesses which have adequate space and the students to justify the course.

2. While such courses will have special schedules, school years, methods and professor-student relationships, the course work will be planned and judged in accordance with provisions for the normal educational scheme.

3. Special attention will be paid to educating emigrants and their children in all the levels, cycles, grades and types of educational programs.

Article 48

1. Special courses will be set up for foreigners which will allow them to continue and make the most out of any educational system as well as giving them an understanding of Spanish culture.

2. These special courses for foreigners may be set up in the regular educational institutions as complementary courses or special courses handled by

said Institutions or any other Institutions authorized by and under the supervision of the Ministry of Science and Education.

3. In order to be valid within our educational system, courses taught in Spain according to foreign educational schemes by duly authorized Institutions, must be backed up by subjects as established by regulations.

SECTION VII

Special Education

Article 49

1. The goal of special education is to give mentally retarded, physically handicapped and the like the fullest possible education in each case to incorporate them into society and the employment systems wherever possible so they may be useful to themselves and to society.

2. Gifted students will be given special attention so their aptitudes might be developed for the benefit of society and themselves.

Article 50

The Ministry of Science and Education will set up the channels for locating and diagnosing the students who need special education. With the help of medical, educational and professional services (with the help of teachers, especially Pre-school and Elementary school teachers) a census will be taken of trained Special Education teachers and specialized educational Institutions. This Ministry will also provide for training of Teachers and other necessary personnel and will cooperate in the programs of other Ministries, Organizations, Firms or individuals working towards these goals.

Article 51

When absolutely necessary the mentally handicapped or physically disabled or other deficient persons will be taught in special educational Institutions.

Whenever possible, special education departments will be set up in ordinary educational Institutions to handle the education of persons with minor or slight handicaps.

Article 52

The Ministry of Science and Education, in cooperation with the competent Authorities and Departments, will establish the goals, structures, duration, plans and limits of special education, in accordance with the level, aptitude, and potential development of each handicapped persons rather than in accordance with his age.

Article 53

Gifted students will be educated in ordinary educational Institutions. However, once they have covered the usual material, using individualized teaching methods, they will follow a program allowing for the full development of their intellectual potential.

TITLE II

Educational Institutions

SECTION I

General Provisions

Article 54

1. All Educational Institutions set up in Spain and Spanish Educational Institutions set up abroad must meet the standards and provisions of this Law and be registered in the Special Registry of the Ministry of Education and will be subject to inspection by said Ministry. The Special Registry will be public.

2. Educational Institutions are prohibited from using any name other than the one specifically corresponding to it in accordance with this Law and its complementary provisions. No Institution may use a name which might cause confusion. Infractions of this law will be punished as legally established.

3. The Ministry of Science and Education by carrying out inspections and with the assessment of the competent authorities will oversee the educational performance of the Educational Institutions, being responsible for the provisions of article 11, paragraph 5 of this Law.

4. Special provisions will be made to regulate setting up Experimental Educational Institutions to test new educational programs and teaching methods and to serve for teacher training. Special educational institutions will also be regulated.

Article 55

Educational Institutions may be government or non-government:

a) Government Educational Institutions are those set up and funded by the Government, without affecting the contributions (obligatory) made by local organizations, in accordance with laws currently in effect.

b) Non-government educational Institutions are those set up and run by the church or other public or private institutions, juridical persons or individuals.

Article 56

1. This Law guarantees Educational Institutions the autonomy necessary to provide for optional subject and activities, to adapt plans to the characteristics and needs of the community in which they are developed, to try out and adopt new teaching methods and to establish their own systems of organization and administration.

2. The Ministry of Science and Education will set general limits for the maximum teacher-student ratios and class-room sizes, and the maximum enrollment of the various groups of Institutions.

Article 57

There will be close coordination and participation in activities of running the se Institutions (the administrators) and the Parent-Teacher Associations, in Pre-school, Elementary Schools, Special Education, High School, and Grade I Professional Training Institutions; Parent and Student Associations will have a say in the administration of Grade II Professional Training or University Institutions.

SECTION II

Government Educational Institutions

PART I

PRE-SCHOOL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Article 58

Pre-School Institutions may be nursery schools, kindergardens, or Institutions including both. In the latter case, the two levels of education (nursery and kindergarden) would be separate with few exceptions.

Article 59

Elementary Schools (called «Colegios Nacionales») will teach both of the two stages making up elementary education as outlined in article 15, and will have at least one classroom for each of the courses or grades (years) of each of these stages.

Article 60

1. Every Elementary School will have a Principal, assisted by the Teachers and by an advisory Council including representatives of the students' parents.

The Principal will be chosen from among the School's Teachers, by the Ministry of Science and Education in accordance with regulation and after hearing the recommendations of the Teachers' Group and the Advisory Council.

2.

3. The make-up and functions of the Teachers' Group and Advisory Council will be established by regulations as will the standards for organization, administration and educational scheme of Pre-school and Elementary School Institutions.

PART II

HIGH SCHOOLS

Article 61

1. All Government High Schools (called «Instituciones Nacionales de Bachillerato») will have the same basic organization no matter what subjects and technical-professional activities they offer as electives.

2. In order to develop technical-professional teaching and activities, the Government High Schools may work together with other educational Institutions as well as public and private organizations.

Article 62

1. The top administrator of each Government High School will be the Principal, named by the Ministry of Science and Education from among the School's teachers, after having heard the recommendation of the Teachers' Group.

2. The Principal must administer, focus and organize all of the School's activities. He will pay special attention to the team work of the Teachers as this is necessary for the unified and balanced development of the students.

3. From among the Teachers of each School, coordinators will be named for the areas of activity listed in article 24 of this Law.

4. Every Government High School will have a Teachers' Group made up of the Principle and the School's Teachers. An Advisory Council will also be set up including participation by the Teachers and representatives of the students' parents, and Student Associations when appropriate.

5. The make-up and functions of the Teachers' Group and Advisory Council will be established by regulations which will also establish standards of organization, administration and the educational scheme for these Schools.

PART III

UNIVERSITIES

Subsection I.—General standards

Article 63

1. The various cycles and types of University Education will be handled by the Schools, Departments, Institutes and Colleges at the University level.

2.

In accordance with article 4 c) of this Law, on the recommendation of the Universities, the Government may establish new Schools (i. e. Schools of Medicine, or Law Schools) and Institutes of Technology. Non-Government Universities are not limited by Districts.

3. The Universities will be juristic persons, have their own capital, and will enjoy full capabilities to carry out all sorts of dealings and provisions, limited only by the Laws currently in effect.

Article 64

1. Within the provisions of this Law and the standards set, the Universities will be autonomous and will determine for themselves the channels for

grading performance an the range and system of teaching and research they encompass.

2. Under the coordination of the Ministry of Science and Education, the Universities will organize, manage and administer their own Institutions and services as well as the non-government university Institutions attached to them.

Article 65

1. The wealth of each University will consist of its property, rights and resources. Assets invested in meeting and accomplishing the Universities responsibilities and goals, the same as for the Government, will be absolutly tax exempt, including parafiscal rates that might be in its favor, or the favor of Local Corporations or other public agencies, so long as these taxes are levied directly on the University as legal contributors, and without the possibility of transferring the tax to other persons.

2. The Universities will enjoy the benefits granted by legislation to Charitable-Educational Foundations.

3. The Universities income will come from:

a) Tuition, consultant's fees and other income for services the University gives to public or private agencies, firms of individuals with whom it might have such agreements.

b) Subsidies budgeted for them by the Government, autonomous Agencies, Local Corporations or other public Corporations.

c) Donations from any juridical persons or individuals.

d) Income from sale of property or fixed assets.

e) Income from loans for carrying out their goals.

f) Any other regular or irregular income.

4. The University's economic and financial activities will be encompassed in an annual budget which should be coordinated with the General Government Budgets.

Each University will draw up its budget and pass it on to the Ministry of Science and Education which will submit it to the Ministry of the Treasury along with its report to be approved. Such approval allows the University to

comply with all facets of its budget. The Universities will be controlled by the National Auditing Board.

5. For each Academic Year the Universities will have to make a Report of their activities and results as well as budget balance and accounts. This report will be handled as stated in the previous paragraph. Once approved by the Government, these reports will be published. University accounts will be so organized as to easily analyze the cost and output of their services.

6. Without affecting the relationship of teaching and research plant and equipment to the Universities, the Ministry of Science and Education in agreement with the competent authorities of the university, may establish specific standards for the most rational and full use of said plant and equipment, when advisable.

Article 66

1. Each University will have its own Statutes in accordance with the provisions of this Law and approved by Decree proposed by the Ministry of Science and Education. These Statutes will be drawn up by the University Governing Board after having heard the recommendations of the University Board of Trustees, as established by complementary provisions.

2. The University Statutes must regulate at least the following points:

- a) Academic organization of the University.
- b) Number, organization and responsibilities of administrative organs.
- c) Procedures for electing or naming administrators.
- d) Criteria for adopting and applying teaching and research programs.
- e) Internal procedures for hiring and contracting teaching and research personnel.
- f) Basic standards for student organization, grading performance, and academic discipline as well as concrete enforcements on these matters.
- g) The financial and budgetary schemes of the University.

3. The University Statutes will also determine from which of the current Administration, Government Accounting, Autonomous Government Agency, Go-

vernment Contract, and Civil Service Laws it will be exempt. Therefore, these Statutes must be passed to the Ministry of the Treasury before going on to the Council of Ministers.

Article 67

If recommended by the Ministry of Science and Education, the Government may suspend the Statutes of a University when grave academic, administrative or financial disturbances make it seem advisable, and the Government will then establish provisional standards for the University until the Statutes are reinstated.

Article 68

University action will be coordinated through the National University Council referred to in article 146 of this Law.

2. It is mandatory to hear the National University Council on the following questions:

- a) Planning University Education.
- b) Projects to set up Government Universities, proposals for new-government Universities, or the suppression of one or the other.
- c) Plans to establish or suppress Schools, Institutes of Technology, Departments of Colleges.
- d) Plans to establish agreements between Colleges (Liberal Arts) and Universities and to break such agreements.
- e) University course work (programs).
- f) Determine requirements and minimum course work in order to receive the various University degrees.
- g) General rules for determining equivalence of course work done at one Spanish university for credit at another Spanish University and the validation of course work and degrees completed at foreign universities.

h) General standards controlling agreements between Universities or between Universities and Spanish or foreign research Institutes or with other public or private Spanish or foreign entities.

i) Standards for distributing budget funds between the various Universities.

j) In general, all basic questions affecting university education.

Subsection II.—University Organization

Article 69

1. As established in article 63 of this Law, the Universities are broken into Schools, Institutes of Technology, Departments and Colleges for purposes of administration and academic coordination.

2. The Universities emphasizing the Institute of Technology will furthermore include, among others, the University Institutes, Colleges and Departments stressing technical course work.

Article 70

1. The Departments are the basic unit of teaching and research of closely related disciplines which have common scientific goals. Each Department will be responsible for teaching its subject matter to all students, no matter what their specialization, and all teachers in the given disciplines will be grouped together.

2. For administrative purposes, each Department will come under the School or Institute of Technology in whose curriculum its discipline is given preference. For purposes of academic coordination, each department will be represented in each of the Schools including course work in its discipline.

Article 71

1. Department Chairmen will be named by the President from among the Professors, in the manner and for the time period determined by the University's Statutes.

2. Department Chairmen are responsible for coordinating the research and teaching in same and to aid and supervise the activities of its Professors.

Article 72

1. The Schools and Institutes of Technology are foci for teaching courses leading to academic degrees at all cycles of a determined field of knowledge.

2. The Schools and Institutes of Technology may be:

a) Organic—responsible for administering as well as organizing the Departments making them up.

b) Non-organic—only organize the curricula as mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 73

1. University Institutes are centers of research and specialization which bring together, for this purpose only, personnel from one or several Departments and their own personnel.

2. These Institutes may be organically integrated into a School of the University of Institute of Technology or directly into the University.

3. The Science and Education Institutes are integrated directly into each University and are in charge of teachers' training and refresher courses for practicing Professors, and training of persons carrying out management functions, such as carrying out and promoting educational research, and providing consultant services for the University or other educational Institutions.

4. The educational research activities of the Science and Education Institutes will be coordinated by a National Educational Research and Development Center

which will also be in charge of Advanced Training of Professors already working in the Institutes.

5. Agreements for research and specialization cooperation may be made between the Universities, High Council of Scientific Research, and other Ministerial Department Research Centers, Seminaries, and public and private organizations.

6. Research Institutes attached to the University may be set up by agreements between the University and other public or private Institutions.

Article 74

The Colleges will handle the first cycle of University Education under the management and with the same regulations as the university of which it is a part.

Article 75

1. The Schools of the universities will handle and coordinate the course work referred to in article 31 paragraph 3 of this Law.

2. Such teaching and research programs that are not included under a University Department may be organically integrated into a School of the university.

Subsection III.—University Administration

Article 76

1. Each University will have a Board of Trustees and Commission of said Board with the powers and responsibilities given them in this Law and in the University Statutes.

2. The following academic organs will administer the University.

a) Single persons: President, Vice-presidents, Deans, Assistant Deans, Pre-

sident and Vice-presidents of the Institutes of Technology, and Chairmen and Deans of the Schools and Colleges of the Universities.

b) Groups of persons: the University Faculty, Board of Governors, Institute of Technology or Faculty Councils and Commissions, Faculty Councils of the Schools and Colleges of the Universities.

3. Each University will have a Manager, as provided for in article 79.

4. Besides the above listed organs, the University Statutes may provide for others, with special powers and responsibilities.

Article 77

1. The University President is the top academic authority, and is responsible for directing, coordinating, and supervising university life. He will be named by Decree as proposed by the Ministry of Science and Education from among the University Faculty, in accordance with the terms established by the University Statutes and, always after having heard the recommendations of Government organs and the University Board of Trustees.

2. University Presidents will enjoy traditional treatment and honors and respect and will be a Congressman («Procurador en Cortes») as provided for in article 2, paragraph g) of the Charter of Parliament (the Cortes Españolas).

3. University Presidents will have the powers and responsibilities provided for in this Law. In any case, he will have the authority appointed by the Ministry of Science and Education in the District as well as corporative representation of Government Educational Institutions located in same.

Article 78

1. The Vice-presidents will be named by the Ministry of Science and Education upon the recommendation of the President, from among the full-time, regular professors of the same University.

2. There will be at least one Vice-president for each of the types of schools—Liberal Arts, Science, Technology—making up the University, but other may be named to handle specific jobs such as Research, Students, Extension Programs, and so forth.

3. The Vice-presidents will be responsible for managing the activities of the sector which they have been put in charge of, under the authority of the President, who may give them the functions he considers suitable. If the President is absent, ill or on vacation a Vice-president will temporarily fill his place.

Article 79

1. The Manager will be freely named by the Ministry of Science and Education from among persons holding a university degree, with the approval of the Presidents and having heard the opinions of the Board of Trustees.

2. The Manager comes directly under the President and is in charge of the economic-administrative management of the University, is personnel director for all non-teaching personnel of the University, carries out economic or administrative agreements of the Board of Trustees of same, and any other functions given to him by the University Statutes.

Article 80

1. Academic administration of the University Schools will be handled by a Dean; that of Institutes of Technology will be handled by a President.

2. These Deans and Presidents will be named by the Ministry of Science and Education from among the permanent faculty and in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of each University, have heard the opinions of the Faculty Council of the School or Institute involved, and the Board of Trustees Commission where suitable.

Article 81

1. The Assistant Deans and Vice-presidents will be named by the University President as recommended by the Deans and Presidents.

2. The Vice-presidents and Assistant Dean working under the Presidents and Deans will handle the specific services or duties mentioned in their assignment to a particular School or Institute of Technology.

3. Should the Dean or President be absent or ill, or his Place left vacant, one of the Assistant Deans or Vice-presidents will temporarily take his place.

Article 82

1. University Institute Directors will be named by the Ministry of Science and Education from among the permanent faculty on the recommendation of the University President and in accordance with the provisions of the University Statutes.

2. Directors of the Colleges will be named by the University President from among University Professors, in the manner established by the University Statutes, having heard the opinions in any case of the government organs and the corresponding Board of Trustees Commission. When associated Colleges are involved, the Director will be named on the recommendation of the cooperating College.

3. The Chairmen of University Departments will be named from among the permanent Faculty by the Ministry of Science and Education as suggested by the University President, in every case after hearing the opinions of the Department and the Board of Trustees Commission.

Article 83

1. The University Board of Trustees is the connection between the Society (Community) and the University. The University helps meet the needs and aspirations of the community and the Community gives the University the necessary support to carry out its goals. The Community places its own requirements on the University.

2. The University Boards of Trustees are to be made up of no more than 20 persons, named in accordance with the University Statutes by the Ministry of Science and Education from among persons recommended by the Local Cor-

porations of the University District, Professional Associations, elected Congressmen (Procuradores en Cortes who are family representatives), the Federated Unions, Faculty, Parent-Teacher Associations, Student Associations, or Alumni Associations, public Agencies and private individuals suggested by the Board of Trustees itself, and the University Board of Governors. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees will be appointed by the Minister of Science and Education for a term suggested by the Board of Trustees itself. The Chairman and all members of the Board must be residents in the University District. The Chairman may not hold other public office in the District.

3. The University President and Manager may attend and have voice and vote on the Board of Trustees when required by the matters at hand. The University President will Chair the Meeting when he attends, and may suspend enforcement of the decisions of the Board of Trustees by justifying this suspension to the Ministry of Science and Education within 48 hours. The Minister will decide the case within 10 days.

4. The organization and functions of the Board of Trustees will be regulated by the University Statutes provided for in article 66 of this Law and arrangements made in accordance with their purpose. Every Board of Trustees will have a Secretary appointed as arranged for in the University Statutes and handling the duties assigned in same.

Article 84

1. The Faculty (Claustro) is the high cooperative organ of the University. The University Statutes will define its make-up, organization and standards and norms. The maximum representation of both Professors and students will be guaranteed.

2. It will advise the University authorities on any academic problems submitted by the University President, either working as a body or in committee.

3. The Faculty will attend, as a body, all traditional acts of university life and other similar functions where the University President deems appropriate the corporative presence of the University.

Article 85

1. A Board of Governors, or University Commissions or both, depending on the provisions of each University's Statutes, will help the University President carry out his duties.

2. The Statutes will outline the make-up and responsibilities of the Board of Governors and/or University Commissions and the representation on them of professors, students, administrative personnel and subordinates, in accordance with the nature, efficiency and scope of the Board of Commission.

3. In every case there will be a Study Commission in charge of coordinating the educational curriculum.

Article 86

1. There will be a Board of Trustees Commission in every School, Institute of Technology, College and University Department. Its Chairman will be named by the Minister of Science and Education on the recommendation of the University Board of Trustees and it will have no more than 10 members representing the sectors mentioned in article 83 paragraph 2.

2. In accordance with provisions made by the University Statutes, the Board of Trustees Commissions will have duties similar to those of the Board of Trustees which they will carry out in relation to the University. School, Department, etc.

Article 87

1. The University Statutes will also set up the composition of the Faculty (Claustro) as well as the manner in which members will be named. Both professors and students must be represented.

2. The method of naming members of the Claustro should guarantee the maximum representativity of the members.

3. The Statutes will also provide for the organization and norms for carry on its business of said Claustro.

Article 88

1. A Council or Commissions or both, depending on each University's Statutes, will help the Deans and Presidents of the Schools and Institutes of Technology to carry out their duties.

2. The College and Department Chairmen will be assisted by the Councils or Commissions set up by their respective Statutes.

3. The Councils or Commissions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, in accordance with the provisions of article 85 paragraph 2, will have a membership and responsibilities as established by the University Statutes.

PART IV

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Article 89

1. Professional Training Institutions in their three grades will have a structure similar to other Institutions in each one of their levels.

2. Each Professional Training Institution will have a President appointed by the Ministry of Science and Education from among its professors, having heard the opinions of the government organs.

3. The President must administer, orient, and coordinate all of the activities of the Institution and its branches and pay special attention to the team work of the teachers. The Institution will maintain ties with Firms and contacts with the entire working world, in order to most appropriately train its students and place them in employment. As necessary, activity and course coordinators could be named.

4. Besides the Faculty Claustro, the Professional Training Institutions will have a mixed association including representatives from the Parents Association, Federated Unions, Local Corporations and public or private Firms or

Agencies as determined by regulations which will also determine this association's functions.

5. Grade I and II Professional Training will be provided at Institutions especially established for this purpose and at Departments set up in Elementary and High Schools. Grade III Professional Training Institutions are associated with the University, in accordance with provisions in each University's Statutes.

6. Besides the Professional Training Institutions of the Ministry of Science and Education, other ministerial Departments, the General Administration of the National Movement, the Federated Unions, the Church, and public and private Firms and Agencies may cooperate in Professional Training either by collaborating with the Ministry of Science and Education in such programs, or by setting up and maintaining their own Institutions. All Professional Training Institutions will meet the standards of this Law and any other general standards which may be set up by the Government as suggest by the Ministry of Science and Education and the directly interested ministerial Department together.

7. Upon hiring, Firms will require some Grade of Professional Training of the worker as established by regulations. Firms will also permit employees to take retraining, refresher and upgrading courses organized by the Professional Training Institutions.

PART V

OTHER GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Article 90

1. Educational Institutions teaching by correspondence, radio or television or any other similar method at a distance, will be organized, admit students, grade performance, and grant degrees and diplomas as established by regulations.

2. Departments of other Institutions which teach at a distance will also meet these standards.

Article 91

The Ministry of Science and Education will organize Government Institutions exclusively for adult education referred to in article 44, adequate to fulfill their purpose.

Article 92

Spanish educational Institutions abroad will enjoy special financial and administrative autonomy and will be organized individually to meet the requirements of the environment and foreign community and, where appropriate, of international Agreements.

Article 93

1. The organization of special education Institutions will be such that as many students as possible may be integrated into normal Institutions.
2. To achieve the above, Special Educational Institutions will work in connection with normal Institutions with transition classes.

SECTION III

Non-government Educational Institutions

Article 94

1. Any juridical person (Spanish) or Spaniard, either public or private, may set up an Educational Institutions to provide education as covered by Title I of this Law. They should basically be like Government Institutions of the same level, cycle or type as set forth in this Law and should meet the standards set here, without affecting the standards agreed upon.

2. Educational Institutions set up in Spanish territory and/or administered by foreign persons or groups must comply with international agreements or, where none exist, with the principle of reciprocity.

3. Non-government Educational Institutions may be set up only with prior approval. This will always be granted when minimum general terms are met concerning plant, teachers, teaching methods, financing and admission as set forth in this Law. Authorization will be revoked when the Institutions no longer meet these terms. Authorization to establish a non-government University may be granted only by a Law. Without affecting the norms agreed to.

4. a) As soon as possible and no longer than it take to put this Law into effect, Elementary School and Grade I Professional Training in all government and non-government Institutions will be free. Non-government Institutions will be subsidized at the level of cost per student at government Institutions plus the amortization and interests of required investments.

b) Arrangements will be made for said subsidy in accordance with the provisions of article 96 of this Law.

c) Should the buildings or plant of the organization being subsidized be used fully or in part for activities other than those educational activities referred to here, before 30 years are up, said organization will have to repay to the Government the amounts received for said amortization, plus interest, unless said buildings or plant are given over to the Government.

Article 95

1. Depending on their academic classification and as a function of their educational characteristics, High Schools and Grade II Professional Training Institutions may be:

a) Free, in which case the students' performance must be evaluated in Government Institutions.

b) Authorized, in which case the students' performance will be evaluated at the authorized Institution by a jury made up of teachers from that Institution and from Government Institutions.

c) Homologous, in which case the students' performance will be evaluated by the teachers of the Institution itself.

2. The Ministry of Science and Education will classify educational Institutions in one of the above categories depending on their educational characteristics upon application as established by regulations and after a hearing, when necessary, at the Institutions of interest. This classification may be changed by the Ministry when appropriate (as judged by the outcome of periodic evaluation of the educative performance of the Institutions as made in accordance with the provisions of article 11, paragraph 5).

Article 96

1. Non-government Institutions may make special arrangements with the Government, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, establishing reciprocal rights and responsibilities concerning financing, teaching staff, students (including admissions policies) and other aspects of education. These arrangements might hold for various Institutions so long as they belong to the same central organization.

2. The Government will establish the general guidelines for such arrangements at the various educational levels as well as for approving such arrangements. Such guidelines will go into effect only after a ruling by the Government Council.

3. In arrangements affecting Institutions providing free education (referred to in article 2 paragraph 2 of this Law), the financial scheme set up will be adequate to make the principle of free education effective. Non-authorized courses or services requiring payment by the students may not be provided without the prior authorization of the Ministry.

4. The Ministry of Science and Education will establish and periodically review and revise the per student cost of education and the amortization quota referred to in article 94 paragraph 4 a) of this Law.

Article 97

1. Institutions which have no special arrangements with the Government will have complete autonomy over their internal organization such as hiring teaching staff (so long as they have appropriate degrees), admissions policies, system of discipline, and financial organization, within the provisions of this Law the the guidelines it establishes.

2. Students at non-government Institutions will not have to pay official tuition and fees but will have to pay fees that may be established for official grading or validation of work accomplished.

Article 98

Firms and organizations employing women at any level, in the minimum quota authorized by the Government on the recommendation of the Ministry of Science and Education having heard the recommendations of the Federated Unions, will be obliged to contribute (as established by regulations) to setting up and maintaining Pre-school Educational Institutions for the children of their femal working force.

Article 99

1. The organization and administrative and economic system of foreign educational Institutions in Spain will conform with relevant international Agreementta or Treaties or, if none such exist, as determined in accordance with the principle of reciprocity.

2. The Government may inspect such Institutions to evaluate their suitability as educational plants and their compliance with the provisions of article 54 of this Law.

Article 100

1. Foreign University-level Institutions must first become affiliated with a Spanish University. Such Institutions will conform to the organization and

methods established by the affiliation Charter which must be approved by the Government on the recommendation of the Ministry of Science and Education on the suggestion of the National Universities Council.

2. Foreign educational Institutions at all other levels set up in Spain for foreign students will conform to the provision of the Act authorizing its foundation issued by the Ministry of Science and Education.

SECTION IV

Resident Colleges. Boarding Schools. Dormitories

Article 101

1. Resident Colleges (Colegios Mayores) are part of the University and develop the sense of cooperative living for residents as well as non-resident associate students.

2. Every Resident College will be run by a Proctor appointed by the University President. The Proctor will be directly responsible for the activities and running of the Resident College. His appointment by the University President, where appropriate, will be on the suggestion of the cooperating organization and after hearing the opinions of the Board of Governors and the University Board of Trustees.

3. The Resident College Proctor will be helped out by a Council or Professor-Advisors named as provided for in the University Statutes.

4. The Boarding Schools' organization and functions will be parallel to those of Resident Colleges and will be affiliated with specified Institutions.

5. Institutions which cannot be classified as Resident Colleges or Boarding Schools but in which students live will be called Dormitories («Residencias») and will be regulated and supervised by the educational Institutions provided for by Law.

6. Any public or private person may promote foundation of a Resident College or Boarding School. Such resident colleges or boarding schools will be

recognized by the Ministry upon the proposal of the University or Institution with which it is affiliated by the necessary Charter.

7. Admission policies for subsidized Resident Colleges and Boarding Schools will give preference to the students with the best academic standing and, when all else is the same, to those students with the greatest financial need.

8. Elementary Boarding Schools may be part or a day school program as well.

9. Resident Colleges, Boarding Schools and Elementary Boarding Schools may enjoy the same financial benefits as the Institutions with which they are affiliated and may be named «in the public interest».

TITLE III

Teacher

SECTION I

General Provisions

Article 102

Teachers at the various levels must meet the following requirements:

1. Minimum degree:

a) Pre-school and Elementary School Teachers: University Degree, or Architecture or Engineering Assistant Degree, depending on his specialization.

b) High School Teachers and University Teaching Assistants: M. A., or Engineering or Architecture Degrees.

c) University Professors must hold a Ph. D. with the exception of the aforementioned Teaching Assistants and Assistant Professors.

d) Teachers of Grade I Professional Training: Grade II Professional Training Certificate.

e) Grade II Professional Training teachers: University Degree, or Architecture or Engineering Assistant Degrees, depending on the teacher's specialization.

f) Grade III Professional Training: M. A., Engineering or Architecture Degree and certificate of specialization.

2. Adequate teacher's training at a School of Education, in accordance with the following:

a) Pre-school and Elementary School Teachers obtain adequate training in teaching methods and so forth at their University Departments with the supervision of the School of Education.

b) High School Teachers, University teachers and Professional Training teachers will first obtain their respective academic degrees then obtain training in pedagogy through intensive courses at the School of Education. Persons who have specialized in Pedagogy at the University will be exempted from this requirement.

c) University professors will obtain teacher training while working on their doctorates or while working as assistant professors.

3. Regulations will establish which practical experience is appropriate for teachers at the various levels and in the various disciplines.

Article 103

1. The University, through the Schools of Education and affiliated Laboratory Schools, will be responsible for training, re-training and so forth of the teaching and administrative staff of educational Institutions.

2. Teacher refresher courses will be systematically organized and related to the various types and characteristics of each level of education. Scholarships will be provided where needed.

3. Every seven (7) years University Professors of Education will be granted a sabbatical with pay to go on informationgathering trips of pursue special research which have been approved and which are later justified.

4. Professors who have not practiced the teaching profession for two or more years, before returning to it, must spend one academic year polishing up knowledge and skills or performing research. If the professor has been away from the profession for less than five (5) years, the Ministry of Science and Education may wave this rule upon the favorable recommendation of the governing bodies of the University concerned.

Article 104

Basic responsibilities of educators are:

- a) Carry out the Provisions for teaching, cooperating with the educational authorities for the success of education in the interest of the students and of society.
- b) Strive to maintain the ethics of the profession.
- c) Accept the teaching and research responsibilities to which assigned and give them the time and energy required.
- d) Keep permanently abreast of his field and continually improve his teaching capabilities.

Article 105

1. Educators will have the right to:
 - a) Teach and carry on research using the methods they consider best from among the approved teaching programs, plans and orientations.
 - b) Form associations to improve teaching and professional improvement, in accordance with existing standards.
 - c) Take part in the life, activity and discipline of their Institutions through the regulating channels.
 - d) Carry out administrative functions to which they have been appointed for a set time period.
2. Regulations will establish incompatible actions between government and non-government educational Institutions.

Article 106

1. Initiatives will be established to encourage continual up-grading of the teaching profession. There will be also initiatives for suitable persons to accept positions of high responsibility in orienting and administering learning.

2. Teachers who have excelled in doing their job, no matter at what level of teaching, will be awarded the Education Order of Merit award. This award will carry with it the honorable title of Teacher and a pension. The Government will issue a regulation determining the amount of the pension, the number of awards that may be granted and the procedures for granting them. In any case, the regulations will provide for the presence of Education Order of Merit members at award ceremonies.

SECTION II

Government Teachers

Article 107

1. Government teachers will be subject to the provisions of this Law and where a question is not provided for, will be subject to legislation covering Government Civil Service Officials.

2. To become a permanent Government Teacher, a system will be established to select persons in accordance with their academic background, their teacher training, their personality characteristics, and teaching skill. The latter will be tested during a trial period of reasonable length which varies in accordance with the various levels and types of education.

3. The standards for becoming a teacher at the various levels will be determined by regulations which will also provide for the make up of the Juries, basic qualifications all candidates must meet, systems for evaluating these and others, procedures for making proposals, hiring and appointing teachers to schools and for time periods. These regulations will also cover the basis on

which Local Corporations will take part in Preschool and Elementary School Educational Institutions.

4. Government Teachers must accept a minimum three year contract and fulfill it before being able to leave.

5. When a Permanent Professor takes a Government post, the Ministry of Science and Education will appoint an interim Assistant of temporary Professor to fill his place until he returns, and another Professor to fill the Assistant Professors place.

Article 108

1. Government teachers will include:

a) Teachers at Pre-school Educational Institutions and National Elementary Schools.

b) National High Schools.

c) University Professors.

d) Teachers at Grade I and Grade II Professional Training Institutes.

2. Except for provisions for Assistant Professors and teachers aids, the aforementioned teachers may be officials in special organizations or contracted at all levels, in accordance with the legal standards set.

3. The aforementioned Special Organizations, come under the Ministry of Science and Education and are the following:

a) Elementary School teachers also in charge of.

b) Permanent High School Teaching Staff.

c) Assistant High School Teachers.

d) & e) Assistant University Professors.

f) & g) Permanent University full Professors.

h) Associate Professors (University).

i) Special Education Teachers.

j) Grade I and Grade II permanent teachers for Professional training.

k) Assistant teachers for Professional training.

4. The Government will set the limits for teachers of each type by the legally established procedures and will present them to Parliament (Cortes) for

approval. These limites will be no less than for other Government Administrative functions, subject to similar testing and qualifications.

5. In accordance with article 60 paragraph 1 and article 89 paragraph 2 the only teachers who may be officials are Elementary School Teachers.

Article 109

The Elementary School Teacher is responsible for:

1. The integral and harmonic personality development of the child youth as provided for with this Law.

2. Adapt curricula and teaching methods to be as useful and acceptable as possible for his students, as well as the books and teaching materials used, within the general limits established by the Ministry of Science and Education.

3. Organizing extra-curricular activities to benefit his students, just as extension courses benefit adults.

4. Cooperating with the school administration and teaching staff in planning and carrying out activities.

5. Maintaining close ties with his students' families, keeping them up-to-date on their child's progress.

6. Taking part in courses, Institutes and other activities arranged for him by the competent services.

Article 110

1. A student who has maintained an «A» average (sobresaliente), throughout his university career, may become an elementary school teacher immediately without going through the usual testing. Other applicants must take these test, but their academic standing will be a basic consideration in the final decision.

2. Persons earning a B. A. or M. A. from the University School of Education who successfully pass the aforementioned tests may also become elementary school teachers.

3. Elementary School Principals (who will teach as well) must undergo periodic retraining so that they might best fulfill their administrative functions (outlined in article 60) in a determined geographic area.

Article 111

1. Permanent High School teachers, besides teaching their particular subject, must:

a) Tutor their students to guide their learning and help them overcome difficulties.

b) Cooperate with the Vocational and Educational Guidance Service by noting his observations of the students' intellectual capacity and personality.

c) Orient his work with the work and goals of the other teaching staff in order to harmonize the development of the students at the School.

d) Take part in refresher courses, and programs for up-grading teachers organized by the Science and Education Instituted.

e) Organize extra-curricular activities which will benefit the students as well as extension activities for adults.

2. Assistant Teachers must cooperate with the Teachers in carrying out their responsibilities.

Article 112

1. High School teachers will come from two sources: 50 % will come from among Assistant Teachers at the High School level who participate in the appropriate testing and trials; the other 50 % will be chosen from among interested persons holding M. A. s from the University Schools of Education taking the appropriate test, with the exception of those exempted in article 102 paragraph 2 b).

2. 25 % of the High School Teaching Positions that must be filled by testing and trials will be reserved for Elementary School teachers with 10 years experience and holding an M. A., Engineering or Architects degree.

3. Assistant High School Teachers will be chosen by testing from among applicants holding M. A. degrees, or Engineering and Architecture degrees who have taken the corresponding courses at the School of Education, with the same exceptions as mentioned in paragraph 1.

4. Technical-Professional activities in High Schools will be taught by Professional Training Teachers, special education teachers or persons hired for this purpose.

Article 113

The Jobs of the University teaching staff, besides those specifically provided for in the University Statutes, will include:

a) For Permanent Full Professors: teaching and research in their specialization, Chairmanship of Departments or Institutes, and holding positions of academic authority.

b) Associate Professors: teaching and research in their disciplines, aiding the Full Professors with the tasks assigned to their respective Departments or Institutions.

c) Assistant Professors: Besides research, teaching courses, groups or labs as assigned, filling teaching positions vacated by their superiors when necessary, all this depending on the organization and needs of their respective Departments.

Article 114

1. The teaching staff of the University will be made up of Full Professors, Assistant Professors, and Associate Professors and Teaching Assistants in all Schools, Institutes, Colleges and Departments and other Professors on contracts.

2. Honorary Staff may be named by Department Chairmen. These are persons who help in the teaching and research of the Department.

3. At first a University Professor will teach in a specific discipline or interdisciplinary field. He will later be appointed to a particular position by

the Ministry of Science and Education after the Universities have made their choices, depending on the applicants qualifications and in accordance with the standards regulating such choices established by the University Statutes. Persons not receiving specific appointments will await same; the Ministry of Science and Education may provisionally assign them to perform university teaching or research services.

4. The staff for every discipline or interdisciplinary field will be larger than the minimum required to allow for flexible responses to the work load, and to allow for sabbaticals and other legally authorized circumstances.

5. All teaching staff referred to in this article will be full-time or dedicate their time exclusively to the University. Incompatible activities will be defined by regulations.

6. The Government will approve hiring policies for University teaching staff as proposed by the Ministry of Science and Education, which will draw it up on the recommendations of the National University Council. This policy will include standards for appointing the most objective and competent Juries possible: Majority representation by Professors of the discipline the candidate is being tested for, balance of scientific approaches, and the turn-over or rotation of Jury members. These policy regulations will also indicate the National University Council's role in naming Jurymen to fill posts not automatically filled.

Article 115

Professors for University Schools and Departments.

1. Associate University Professors will be chosen by testing open to all persons holding M.A., Engineering, or Architecture degrees, B.A., Engineering or Architecture Assistant degrees in accordance with their specialty, who have taken the necessary education courses and meet other requirements established by regulations.

2. 50 % of Full Professorships will be filled by testing Associate Professors of the interested Schools or Departments or High School Teachers, all of whom must hold a Ph.D. and hold degrees in the discipline or similar discipline, and

have taken education courses at the School of Education. The other 50 % will be filled by free testing of persons holding doctorates, in accordance with the regulations.

Article 116

University Professors.

1. Full University Professors will be chosen from among Assistant Professors, by judging separately:

a) Professional and research experience, which will be evaluated by the Jury which has been named as provided for in the regulations.

b) Teaching ability, judged by Department Chairmen, Deans, and Presidents of Institutes of Technology in which the candidate has been employed.

2. Positions which are not filled by the above test, will be filled with a test of Ph.D.s who have taught or done research and taken the corresponding courses at the School of Education.

3. In exceptional cases, a Full University Professor may be named directly by a Government Act, as proposed by the Ministry of Science and Education on the recommendation of the National University Council, from among persons holding high academic degrees and have won reknown for their scientific pursuits.

Article 117

1. 50 % of the University Associate Professorships will be filled from among Assistant Professors who have the qualifications established by regulations to fulfill the fuctions of such professorships. Selection will be made by means of testing.

2. In certain subjects, High School Teachers and Professors in University Departments might be included in the testing on the terms and in the way set up by regulations.

3. The remaining 50% will be filled from among Ph.D.s who have taken the corresponding courses at the School of Education. Selection will be made by means of testing.

Article 118

1. University Assistant Professors will be chosen from among Ph.D.s. (by testing) who have worked for at least a year as Teaching Assistants at the University or worked on research sponsored by one of the University Departments, Schools, Institutes and so forth.

2. Both Assistant and Associate Professors will be named only for those Departments in which their help is needed, depending on the teaching and research carried on by same.

Article 119

1. Teaching Assistants will be chosen from among persons holding M.A., Engineering or Architect degrees, recommended by the various Departments and after passing established tests.

2. Professionals who, for the way in which they have entered into their profession, have already proven their knowledge and capabilities may be exempted from such tests.

3. Teaching Assistant will have a two year contract with the university which may be renewed only once, for another two year period.

Article 120

1. The University may hire, for limited periods of time, Spanish or foreign Professors who for their prestige, acknowledged merits, and other qualities, are specially suited to teach in a specified field.

2. Depending on the job they carry out, for exclusively academic purposes, these professors will become part of the Full, Associate, or Assistant Professorial faculties.

3. Indefinite contracts may be given to exceptionally prestigious Professors who are wanted permanently. These must be approved by the Ministry of Science and Education. These long-term professors will not have the status of Civil Service Officials.

Article 121

1. Professional Training Teachers will be responsible for teaching at Grade I and Grade II levels, as well as for High School Technical-professional courses or similar courses in University Departments. Furthermore, they are in charge of the programs indicated in article 111 for High School Teachers, at their own Institutions.

2. The Professional Training Faculty for Grades I and II will be made up of Master Teachers, Associate Teachers and persons hired especially for this purpose.

3. Faculty positions will be filled by testing («Concurso-oposición»). Persons who may participate in said testing are persons holding the Grade II Professional Training certificate or B.A.s who have taken the corresponding courses at the School of Education and have the other qualifications required by established regulations.

Article 122

1. The faculty of a Professional Training Institute will be made up of both Master and Associate Teachers in both Grades I and II and persons on special contracts.

2. Both teaching levels will be filled by testing from among persons holding the Grade II Professional Training certificate or B.A. who have the other qualifications required by the regulations.

Article 123

Before a teacher may take part in any testing to change his job, he must work two years in the same place.

SECTION III

Non-government Teachers

Article 124

1. Non-government teachers will be subject to all of the standards set by this Law and to applicable provisions made herein, especially those referring to minimum needed degrees, and standards regulating the work they do at the Institution employing them. Persons holding the appropriate degrees and taking the corresponding courses at the School of Education may teach in non-government Institutions.

2. Following the suggesting of the Ministry of Science and Education, the Government will set teacher-student ratios at each level, minimum staff depending on the type of Institution, minimum and maximum hours, and the rights and responsibilities of the faculty on the technical and educational level.

3. On the advice of the Federated Unions and the suggestion of the Ministry of Science and Education and the Ministry of Labor, the Government will issue the Non-government Teachers and Teaching Assistants Statutes setting minimum salary scales, which will be parallel to those of government faculty at the various levels.

TITLE IV

Students Statutes

Article 125

In accordance with article 3 paragraphs 1 and 3 and article 5 of this Law, the students, besides their social duty to study, will have the following rights:

1. To chose the Institution where they will study, so long as they meet ad-

missions requirements and there are openings; to obtain training there which will prepare him for a professional future or specific job.

2. To educational and professional-vocational counselling throughout his school life; to attention to his personal problems, learning problems and to help in choosing future education or employment.

3. To active cooperation in the educational process as suitable to the age and educational level.

4. To school insurance, part of the Social Security system, which covers him in case of sickness, accident or family misfortune.

5. To receive aid necessary to avoid discrimination based on economic factors and to receive help necessary to carry out recreational and sports activities which contribute to the student's welfare.

6. To legal protection to study to guarantee his ability to study and the objective evaluation of his performance.

7. To form sports and cultural Clubs at the levels of High School and Professional training; to form Associations at the University level, within the goals of the student's specific purposes.

Article 126

The right to choose his School and receive a valuable education consists in:

1. On the part of the student: the student must have the qualities and aptitudes suitable for each level of education, must responsibly carry out his duties as a student with academic discipline, must maintain minimum levels of performance. The student who does not fill his obligations, may be temporarily suspended or permanently failed as a student. Student misdemeanors and sanctions will be established by regulations.

2. On the part of the government: the government is obliged to maintain educational Institutions, Faculty, and instrumental means (keeping in mind the potential of private initiative) to assure top quality and efficient education so that students will receive an education and training which will duly lead to their employment in fields using the knowledge and technical skills they have acquired at school.

Article 127

The right to educational and professional-vocational guidance implies:

1. Giving the student an orientation upon registering at an educational Institution, to set up tutorials, in order to adapt the Curricula to the capabilities, aptitudes and vocations of each student. Giving the student an orientation at the end of each level or cycle to show him the range of possibilities open to him.
2. Vocational guidance for students in the second stage of elementary school, High School, Professional training and University education to give them an outlook on the employment situation.

Article 128

The students' cooperation in the educational process (in ways established by regulations) and the orientation and organization of activities at the educational Institutions, implies:

1. To suggest expansion or intensification of teaching subject matters of particular interest; take part in setting up schedules and dates for educational activities.
2. File claims before the respective educational authorities where educational functions have only been partially fulfilled or abandoned.
3. Write an evaluation of the Institution and Faculty and teaching methods before receiving their diploma, certificate or degree from High School, Professional Training or the University. These balanced judgements should contribute to improvement of teaching for later generations of students.

Article 129

The rights to School Health and Social Security and financial aid assume:

1. Medical-School Insurance protecting students from sickness, accident, family misfortune, and other problems which might interrupt his studies. The

Ministry of Labor is hereby authorized to coordinate this insurance with general, and other special, Social Security plans, to avoid double coverage of such risks and increase efficiency. Persons with medical assistance protection will be preferentially attended at university Insurance Institutions.

2. The need to establish a system of room, board, and transportation aids to give persons a change to study and continue studying at the various levels, cycles, and types of education, with scholarships, salary-scholarships, loans and other aids, dormitory services, special aids (i.e. discounts) for making the most of cultural, recreational and sports facilities, oriented toward educational goals.

3. Board and transportation services needed for effective compulsory education.

4. Creation of cooperative and Mutual Aid Societies for educational purposes.

5. Free access to Museums, Libraries, National monuments and special rates for performances and ceremonies which contribute to cultural finesse.

Article 130

The legal right to study and be objectively evaluated implies:

1. At the Elementary School and Grade I Professional Training students legally do not have to hold jobs that might not allow regular school attendance, or their normal physical and psychological development; this right is to protect him from out-of-school influences of any type which might harm his development.

2. The right to normally carry out activities at School with the responsibility not to upset order and academic discipline.

3. The right to have his academic performance objectively evaluated. Channels will be set up by which he might appeal decisions he considers unjustified.

Article 131

The right to found Cultural Clubs at the High School and Professional Training levels, and University Associations, within the students' goals, implies.

1. Their representation on the administrative Boards of the educational Institutions, as provided for in the regulations.

2. They will carry out activities which contribute to the development of the students themselves.

3. Said Clubs or Associations will take part in extension programs, reaching out to sectors of the country enjoying a lower level of education, in order to contribute to better social integration of the country.

TITLE V

Education Administration

SECTION I

Planning and Scheduling

Article 132

In order to enforce this Law, the Government will take the following steps:

1. First, the government will see to providing free compulsory Elementary School Education throughout the country, based on regional or community plans establishing equality of opportunities in all rural and urban zones.

2. Setting up High Schools will be closely related to the development of Elementary School Education. New High Schools will be established to meet the demand of the school-aged population.

3. Establishment of Universities will depend on the numbers of students filling entrance requirements, the development of new fields of study (particularly in response to scientific advances), and the needs of the various professions. In any case, priority will be given to eliminating the crowded conditions at present Universities and to improving scientific and educational aspects of them.

4. Professional Training Institutes will be set up to meet national needs. They will be distributed among various regions of the country depending on the school-age population, social and economic characteristics of the region.

Article 133

In up-coming Social and Economic Development Plans, numbers of openings for students at various levels of education will be set as well as regional distribution of same, and financial calculations will be take into account the following:

- a) Per student cost.
- b) Changes to make in teaching staff and other staff needed to handle each additional student, and the financial needs for same. Staff changes needed to fulfill the Plan will be made as usual.

Article 134

When educational Institutions are set up provision will be made for splitting them up when the maximum student body is exceeded and eliminating them or affiliating them with others when the student body maintains normal levels.

SECTION II

School Administration

Article 135

The Ministry of Science and Education, as an arm of the Government immediately responsible for Education (without infringing on other legally recognized duties) is in charge of carrying out the provisions of this Law, especially the following:

a) Propose general educational policy and Plans to the government and carry out agreements in this field.

b) Propose creating or supressing government educational Institutions to the government, propose laws for setting up, authorizing founding of or supressing Universities, Schools or Institutes of Technology in accordance with article 4 paragraph c) of this Law.

c) Be the top administrator of all educational Institutes coming under it.

d) Inspect and coordinate all government and non-government educational Institutions.

e) Stimulate, focus, and coordinate economic and social cooperation in educational activities.

f) Issue or authorize awarding degrees, diplomas, or certificates which vouch for completion of work for the various levels or cycles outlined in this Law. Such documents are only official Diplomas or Degrees («Titulos») when awarded by the Ministry of Science and Education or with the Ministry's authorization.

Article 136

The following are administered by the administration of the educational Institutions coming under other Ministries, the Federated Unions and other government agencies, but the Ministry of Science and Education is responsible to:

a) Determine the level, cycle or grade corresponding to the courses and lab or shop work carried out in these Institutions.

b) Establish qualifications (Degrees) the teaching staff must hold, without infringing on the provisions of this Law.

c) Approve curricula, including electives each Institution may offer and set up maximum and minimum limits for the daily schedules.

d) Propose to the government measures necessary to assure coordination and cooperation among the other Ministries and government agencies in relation to educational activities, Professional Training and permanent adult education in particular.

2. The aforementioned provisions do not apply to Military Academies of the Army, Navy or Air Force, nor Police Schools, or Seminaries which will have their

own standards, without infringing on the coordination and confirmation set up by the Ministry of Science and Education.

3. Without infringing on the provision of article 135, courses in Civics, Political Science, Physical Education and sports, as well as domestic activities in both government and non-government Institutions, will be regulated by the Government, keeping in mind the responsibilities of the National Movement (Political Party) Organization. Extra-curricular activities and special complementary activities and teaching staff hiring policies will be established by the Government on the joint recommendation of the Ministry of Science and Education and the Movement's General Administration. These ordinances, staff and salary schedules for teachers will be set in accordance with the corresponding ones for Teachers at all educational levels.

4. The church will be responsible for planning and supervising religious education provided for in article 6, as well as for hiring teachers. They will be regulated by the Government on the recommendation of the Ministry of Science and Education after reaching an agreement with the Church Hierarchy.

Teacher salaries will parallel those of Teachers at corresponding educational levels.

Article 137

The Ministry of Science and Education is also responsible for supervising educational and cultural Foundations and Associations and for controlling fees they might charge. The Government is hereby authorized to reorganize supervision of these groups along the following lines:

1. The Ministry of Science and Education will recognize and classify these Institutions even though they provide other services besides furthering educational goals.

2. When the founders, members or leaders may chose their own activities, a program for no more than ten years, will be required. The previous program will be extended until the new program is approved by the Ministry.

3. Normally founded Societies may have all sorts of property, but in financial matters must follow the regulations and the founders, administrators or

members themselves will be responsible for showing that the goals toward which money is put are being met.

4. The Ministry is responsible for controlling acts by the Government which are extraordinary and for administering the Societies and establishing regulations for the report that must be published of these Societies' goals, finances, and management, except where this authority is given to another Ministry.

Article 138

1. On the proposal of the Ministry of Science and Education, the Government, by Decree, may set up, suppress, modify, or incorporate as many autonomous or non-autonomous agencies and branches of said Ministry, above the Department Level, as necessary for increasing efficiency in meeting the demands of this new educational policy and the needs for educational planning and scheduling.

2. For the same purpose, the Government, by Decree, may hand over to the Ministry of Science and Education responsibilities and branches of other Ministerial Departments.

3. The Ministry of Science and Education will take the necessary steps to rationalize, routinize and stabilize the functioning of its branches and Departments.

3. The Ministry of Science and Education will take the necessary steps to rationalize, routinize and stabilize the functioning of its branches and Departments.

Article 139

The Minister and other Top Administrators of the Ministry of Science and Education may delegate the authority and responsibilities given them to other Department heads or managers, limited only by the provisions of article 22,

paragraphs a), b), c), d), and e) of the Government Administration Legal Regime Law. Decentralization should be approved by Decree and delegation of authority by Act of the Minister.

Article 140

The President and the Minister of Science and Education together will take the necessary steps to bring into the Ministry the highly qualified persons needed to administer educational plans and to enforce this Law.

Article 141

1. There will be a Provincial Ministry of Science and Education Office in each Province which will be responsible for managing, coordinating, planning, and carrying out the administrative activities of the Ministry there, with the exception of the Universities, and without infringing on the provisions of article 77 paragraph 3.

2. In each Province, with the Science and Education Office as President, there will be, among other groups, a Provincial Education Council. Each University District will have a District Council presided by the University President. The Make-up and attributes of these Councils will be established by regulations, but, in any case, both Government and non-Government education sectors must be represented.

Article 142

1. The Ministry of Science and Education will have a School Inspection Service, whose officers will be a special Group of the Government Civil Administration and who will carry out the following:

a) Oversee compliance with the Laws, Regulations and other provision in all government and non-government educational Institutions insofar as their educational functions.

b) Cooperate with the Planning Services in studying educational needs and in drawing up and keeping up-to-date a school map of the zones where they operate as well as investigating the educational problems in these zones.

c) Assess the suitability of the methods used by Teachers at government and non-government Institutions.

d) Evaluate the performance and output of Faculty and Institutions in their zones in cooperation with the Science and Education Institutes.

For this purpose, internal controls which the promoters of an educational Institution might set up, will be kept in mind.

e) Cooperate with the Science and Education Institutes to set up courses and activities to keep teaching staff up-to-date.

2. Regulations will set complementary standards for Inspecting Universities, in accordance with their particular characteristics. In any case, such inspection will be made by Full University Professors.

Article 143

1. The School Inspection Service will be made up of specialists from the various teaching levels established in article 12; Inspectors from the various specialties will be chosen by testing from among Ministry officials who hold teaching qualifications corresponding to the opening. Such officials must have at least three years teaching experience at the level for which they are an Inspector Candidate, hold an M. A., Engineer or Architect degree, and have taken the corresponding special courses at the Science and Education Institutes.

2. In special cases, the Minister of Science and Education may appoint extraordinary Inspectors from among Professors or teachers with relevant educational qualifications.

3. Inspectors are obliged to take special professional refresher courses at the Science and Education Institutes, at least every three years.

4. The Service Chief may be freely appointed by the Minister of Science and Education.

5. By Act, proposed by the Minister of Science and Education, the new structure and functions of the School Inspection Service will be regulated as well as the system of testing by which Inspectors will be chosen.

Article 144

The General Inspection Services branch of the Ministry of Science and Education, under the Minister, will inspect the organization, administration of Services, Branches and Institutions under the Ministry, and especially personnel, finances, plant, procedures and equipment of the Ministry.

Article 145

1. The National Education Council, top advisory branch of the Ministry of Science and Education on educational matters, will be organized by the Government as proposed by said Ministry, in such a way that its members besides being highly qualified in the various levels and types of education, but will adequately represent the Institutions, societies and sectors directly involved in education or related with its problems.

2. The National Education Council, in full as a permanent commission, as set up by regulations, will report on:

- a) Possible laws for reforming the educational system.
- b) General provisions which should be approved by the Government in developing general education legislation.
- c) Suggested international Treaties on cultural matters in cases where the Ministry of Science and Education should take part.
- d) Suggested Agreements between the Ministry of Science and Education or autonomous agencies subject to the protection of said Ministry, and Social Security or other agencies, preferably social service ones.
- e) Other matters of a broad range as established by regulations.

3. Qualified staff teaching in non-government Institutions may organize Associations depending on the degree they hold (Ph.D., M.A., B.A.), which

will give advice on matters affecting their members as professionals. The Ministry of Science and Education will organize their make-up, scope and functions without infringing on the responsibilities of the Federated Unions or the National Movement (Political Party).

Article 146

1. The National University Council, assessing arm for corrding Universities of the Ministry of Science and Education, will be make-up of University Presidents, and University Board of Trustees Chairmen and will be presided over by the Minister of Science and Education and may function in full and in Committee.

2. The University Presidents Council will be a Permanent Committee of this National University Council, independent of the other roles given them within the educational system.

3. As advisors to the Council, the Ministry of Science and Education may set up Commissions including Deans and Institute of Technology Presidents especially.

FINAL PROVISIONS

First. 1. The Ministry of Science and Education is authorized to clarify and interpret this Law and to issue within its scope or to propose to the Government other complementary provisions as needed to enforce it.

2. Without infringing on the points made in this Law and the standards it sets, when referring to Pre-school and Elementary School Education these will be understood as the same as the Primary Education Scheme currently working in Navarra.

Second. The housing rights or subsidies current granted National Primary School Teachers will remain in being.

Third. The Government on the joint recommendation of the Ministries of Science and Education and Treasury, may gradually increase academic tuition and/or fees to the limit indicated in article 7 of this Law.

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

First. 1. As proposed by the Ministry of Science and Education, the Government will approve the necessary measures to gradually (over a period of ten years) provide for the Education foreseen in this Law. This educational system may be introduced by levels, stages, cycles and courses, as well as by regions (geographic) or types of Institutions, all this in view of available qualified teachers, plant, equipment and other conditions to guarantee successful Education.

2. When the aforementioned measures refer to students at levels other than the first stage of Elementary School, current curricula (at the date of publication of this Law) will be dropped year by year. Once each course is dropped, for two school years, students who were awaiting subjects may study freely and take exams to receive credit for them. After four such exam periods, students who have not passed and wish to continue studying must continue according to the new curricula as established by the Ministry.

3. The aforementioned does not mean that the student may not chose to follow the new curricula and programs as soon as they come into effect; the choice is optional for a limited period. If the student opts for the new system he will take the courses and be evaluated correspondingly.

4. The Ministry of Science and Education is hereby authorized to substitute examinations for vocational and college-preparatory High School as soon as possible for others leading to a unified High School Diploma and the Pre-University Orientation Course.

Second. 1. Existing government educational Institutions will be adapted to this Law at the level of education already provided, unless successful planning requires them to be transformed.

2. Both stages of Elementary education will be located in a single school with the same Principal and administration. If necessary due to the school population of other problems, students may be grouped by age in different buildings, as established by regulations.

3. The Schools of Education and Schools for Architect and Engineering Assistants run by the government will become part of the Universities, as Schools of the Universities, as determined by regulations.

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

(With no special order)

(Possibly Temporary Provision Second, number 5).—Master's of Political Science, Economics and Business (Department of Business and Economy), Master's of Political Science and Economic (Department of Economy) and existing.

«Intendentes Mercantiles» (Business Administration) and Insurance Actuaries, included in the Department of Political Science, Economics and Business Administration by the Law of 17th July 1963, will maintain their names, and will enjoy all of the academic responsibilities and rights of other faculty members, with no exceptions whatsoever.

(Possibly number 6 following above).—Journalism and studies connected with other communications media will be included in University education with three cycles and degrees of B.A. (Diplomado), M.A. (Licenciado) and Ph.D. (Doctor) and will be issued by the University without damaging those who need Professional Training in any of these levels. The Government is hereby authorized to issue provisions for regulating the organization and education carried out in accordance with the specific characteristics of these studies.

(Possibly number 7) (Earlier listed as the send final provision).—The housing rights or subsidies granted at this time to National Primary School Teachers will be continued.

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

Second. 4. Schools of Fine Arts, Music and Theatre will be incorporated into the University in all three cycles, in the manner and with the requirements established by regulations.

Second (no number at this time). The Government, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Science and Education and the General Administration of the National Movement, will regulate incorporation into the University of the National Physical Education Institute, with the scope of a University Institute.

Second. 5. Language Schools, Assistant Sanitation Technician Schools, Industrial Training Programs and Schools of Applied Arts and Crafts will become University Schools or Professional Training Institutes depending on the scope and nature of the education provided.

Second. 6. Institutions constructed with funds given outright by the Government and Institutions with teaching staff provided by the Government will still be subject to the arrangements made by the Ministry of Science and Education with the interested Parties.

Second. 7. Existing Polytechnical Institutes will temporarily follow the same economic and administrative policies established by this Law for the Universities. Once they have the necessary Departments and Schools, these Institutes will become Universities, made up basically by grouping together Institutes of Technology, and Schools of the University with a technical subject matter. During this transition period, the Government, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Science and Education, will approve provisional Statutes in accordance with this Law.

Second. 8. Eliminated.

Second. 9. Departments of Business Administration will be developed with teaching at the level of full University cycles, in accordance with the relevant articles, to meet the demands of society and the requirements of business. Existing Business Administration Schools or Institutes will be integrated into the University as Schools.

Second. 10. With an Act as proposed by the Ministry of Science and Educa-

tion and the Minister of the affected Ministry, the norms provided for in article 136 will be regulated in educational Institutions coming under other Ministries.

Third. 1. Within six months after the publication of this Law, the Universities will submit proposed interim Statutes to the Ministry of Science and Education. Said Universities who have to abide by these Statutes until the Boards of Trustees mentioned in article 83 of this Law were formed. In accordance with said article, a temporary Board of Trustees would be formed and act as council and will be dissolved when the permanent Board of Trustees is approved. Should said Statutes not be submitted by the deadline, the Ministry of Science and Education will draw up a set to be approved by the Government.

2. The Board of Trustees should be formed within three months of the approval of said temporary Statutes by the Government.

3. Immediately afterwards, the National University Council referred to in article 146 will be formed.

Article 77, paragraph 2

Ammendment. When speaking of «University Presidents» we suggest cutting out the word «Government» so that all University Presidents may represent their sector as Congressmen (Procuradores en Cortes) and enjoy the same rights and privileges.

REASONS

1. In article of the Constitution of Parliament, this is allowed for and assumed, naming as Congressmen «g) University Presidents».

2. The intent or «philosophy» of this Education Law (this is how the Minister of Education presented it on the 1st of April) is to offer authentic equality of opportunities.

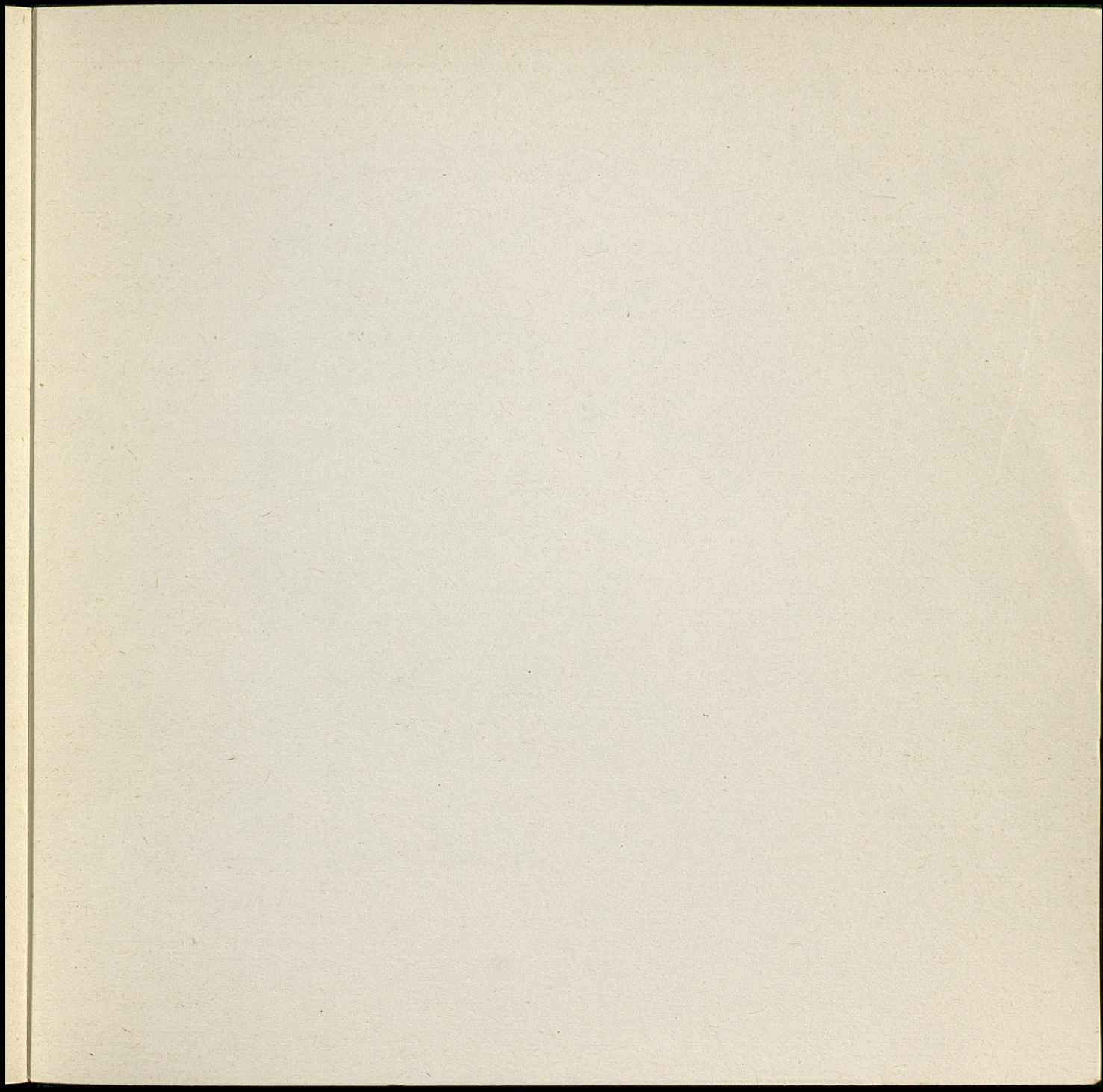
3. The three private Universities existing today (Deusto, Navarra and Salamanca) have full legal recognition.
4. In accordance with article 4, paragraph c), and article 63, number 2, of this plan, in the future there will be equal guarantees.
5. These University Presidents, therefore, will not be out of tune.
6. Presidents of Autonomous Universities are now included, why not Presidents of Private Universities?
7. To exclude them now in 1970 would have dire political consequences, and would put our Commission in an unfortunate position as well.
8. Discrimination solves nothing.
9. These Spanish Universities are growing and gaining in significance (1968: more than 12,000 students).
10. This will be a point in favor of the lasting quality of this Law.
11. This is an attempt to assure representation of an important nucleus of Spanish interests.
12. It is a step towards «the unity of the Spanish people and territory» (4th National Principle).

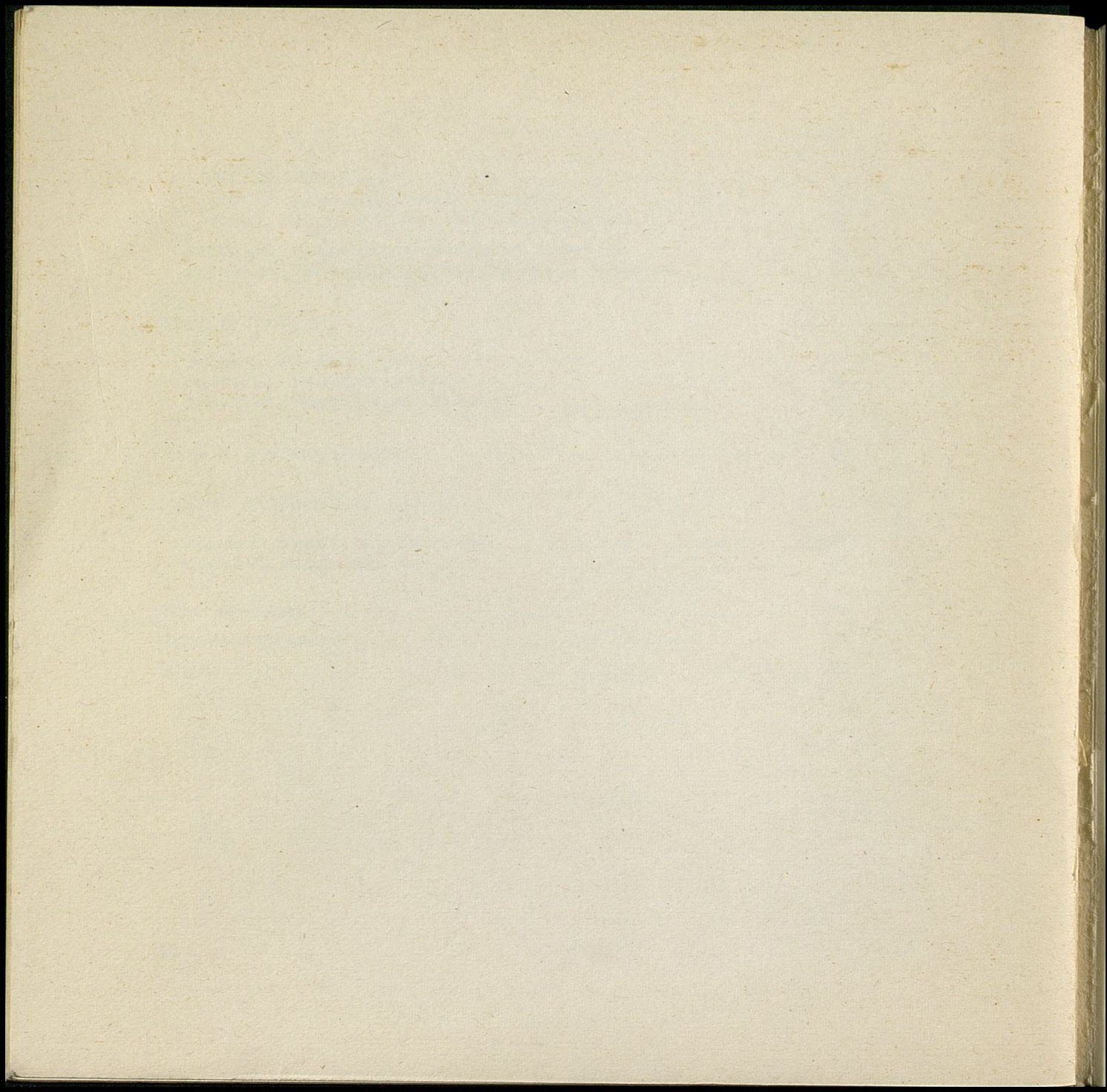
J. L. F. C.—20th May 1970.

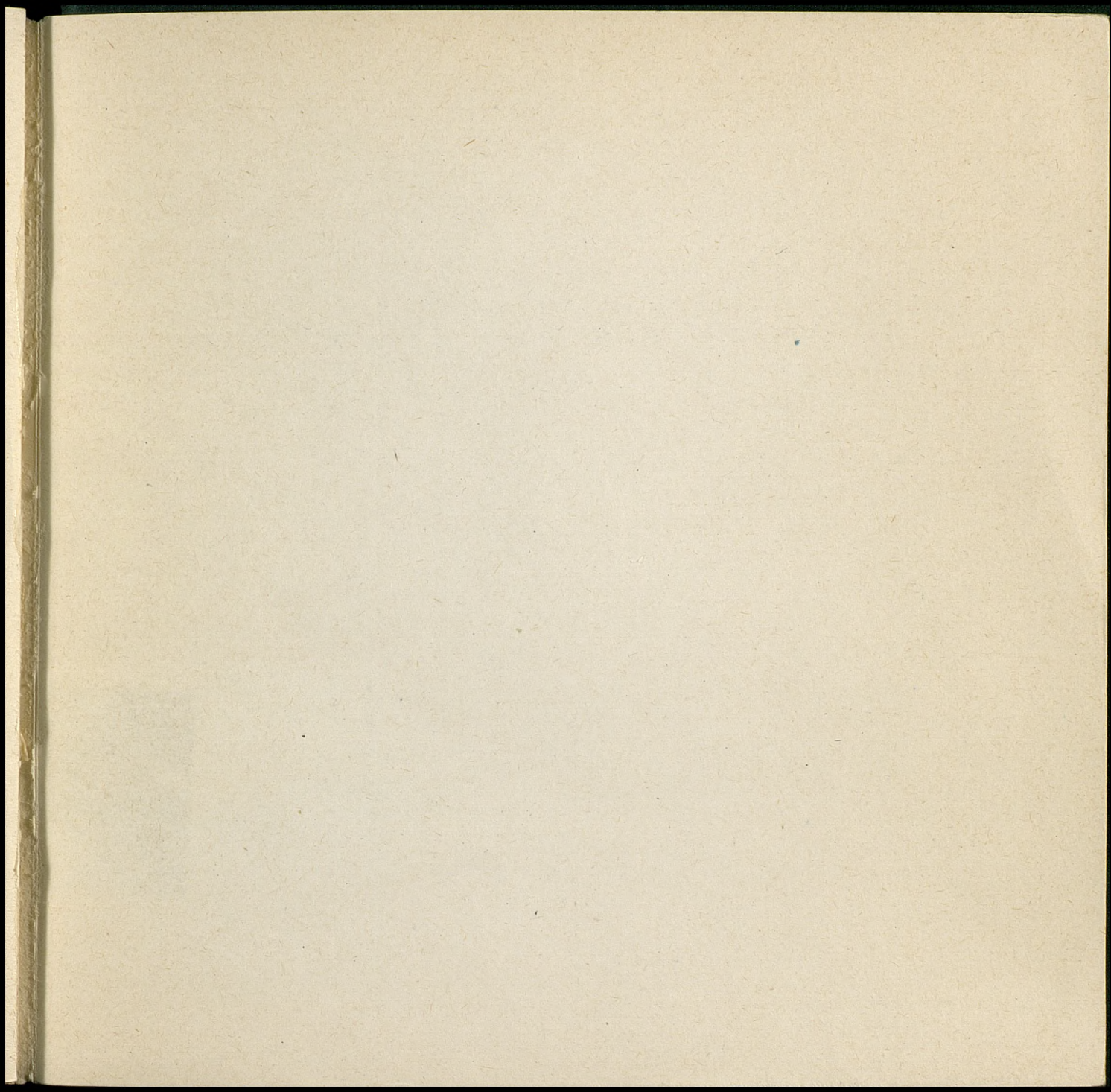
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