

1959-1960



SPAIN

The Educational Movement

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SPAIN
THE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT DURING
THE 1959-1960 SCHOOL YEAR

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I

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

1. ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSPECTION SERVICES

Without any noticeable modifications.

2. TEACHING FINANCING

During the last five years, the Spanish Government has doubled the credits devoted to educational purposes, as can be gathered from the examination of the budgets of the Ministry of National Education from 1956 through 1960:

1956-57	2.856.163.733	pesetas
1958-59	4.327.554.826	»
1960-61	5.618.707.992	»

3. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTIONS

a) *Primary schools.*—The carrying out of the National Plan of School constructions continues at the pace provided and foreseen. On December 31, 1959, the situation of this plan was as follows:

	<i>School Units</i>	<i>Teachers' Houses</i>
Buildings finished	5.000	3.315
Buildings about to be finished	1.175	739
Buildings under construction	6.704	4.906
TOTAL	12.879	8.960

With the 5.000 recently finished schools, the number of primary National Schools was raised, in December 31, 1959, to 92.984.

In the general plan for the renovation of Teachers' Schools, there were inaugurated during the 1959-60 term the new buildings of the Schools at Albacete, Castellón, Logroño, Lérida, Málaga and Orense. Work is being carried out at the Schools of Alava, Bilbao and Palencia; renovation work has been started at the schools of Barcelona, Guadalajara, Sevilla, Soria and Valencia. It is foreseen that during a period of two years, the total of 107 Teachers' Schools belonging to the Government will have the buildings and modern equipment required by its work.

b) *Secondary schools*.—Twenty new centers of Laboral Teaching have been constructed or renovated during 1959.

c) *Technical Schools*.—The credits for the modernization of buildings and installations of the Technical Schools have been duplicated in relation to the previous year.

d) *Artistical Schools*.—There have been terminated the buildings for the Schools of Arts and Artistical Trades at Soria, Santiago, El Grao (Valencia) and Seville.

e) *Universitary Schools*.—There have been terminated: The Faculty of Sciences of the University of Oviedo, the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Granada, the Medical Pathology building of the Annex Hospital of the Faculty of Medicine at Granada and, at Madrid's University City, three Higher Schools (Colegios Mayores).

II

QUANTITATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHING

The last definite or final statistics corresponding to all the teaching centers are for school year 1958-1959. For comparison purposes, we attach the statistics for the period 1957-58.

The most important event is the considerable increase in the enrollment in Technical Schools. From 1957-58 to 1959-60, the number of students enrolled in Technical Schools of the Secondary Grades has increased from 19,500 to 24,222 (not including in these figures the Health Technical Assistants Schools), that is, an approximate increase equivalent to 25%. This tendency has continued during the present school year, in which the number of students reaches the figure of 27,749, that is, a new increase approaching 15%. The more sensible increase can still be seen at the Higher Technical Teaching, where the number of students has passed from 1957-1958 from 4,854 to 8,305; and, here also, the increasing tendency has continued during the present school year (1959-1960), where the number of students reaches the figure of 10,660. In consequence, the increase for Higher Technical Studies represents an increase of 100 % in a period of two years.

Such a fast development of the Technical studies has been evidently due to the application of the Law of Ordenation of Technical Studies dated July 20, 1957, whose effectiveness is completely verified in practice.

The partial figures that we have for the 1959-60 term permit us to foresee a sensible increase in the figures for the general Medium Teachings (classical) and in the Schools of Fine Arts, and Arts and Trades.

It can be noticed, on the other hand, a reduction in the data corresponding to Commerce schools, that have decreased from 52,932 to 29,871 students from 1957-1958 to 1958-1959. This movement has continued during the present school year, inasmuch as according to the last data obtained, the figure is only, as a whole, of 19,941. This decrease has been due to the modifications introduced in this type of teachings by the Law of 1957, that requires the Elementary High School for enrollment in these schools, and reduces the number of courses in the study plan.

EDUCATION STATISTICS TERM 1957-58, 1958-59

	Teaching Centers		Teaching Personnel		ENROLLMENT					
					Male		Female		Total	
I.—PRIMARY	90.190	92.984	91.080	93.924	1,848,589	1,900,969	1,766,143	1,825,523	3,614,732	3,726,492
II.—SECONDARY.										
1. General High School	1,063	1,152	31,765	4,342 (1)	251,505	257,606	153,495	163,740	406,000	421,346
2. Laboral High School... ..	102	135	1,406	1,437 (1)	12,872	15,051	—	479	12,872	15,530
3. Professional Formation... ..	144	203	2,674	2,620	50,758	—	5,600	—	56,358	58,531
4. Commerce School... ..	39	39	1,339	1,362	41,702	23,982	11,230	5,889	52,932	29,871
5. Teachers' School	181	106	2,046	2,438	16,976	15,514	26,323	21,067	43,299	36,581
GENERAL TOTAL II	1,528	1,634	39,280	12,199	373,813	312,153	196,648	191,175	570,461	501,859
III.—SECONDARY TECHNICAL.										
1. Agricultural Experts... ..	5	5	152	152	1,179	1,970	31	76	1,210	2,040
2. Master bullders	3	3	121	121	1,327	2,599	—	11	1,327	2,610
3. Industrial Experts	23	23	993	993	3,292	17,057	62	00	12,354	17,117
4. Mine Experts	9	9	94	94	1,559	1,784	—	—	1,559	1,784
5. Forrestry Experts	1	1	8	8	25	87	—	—	25	87
6. Public Works Assistants	1	1	17	17	201	224	—	—	201	224
7. Telecommunication... ..	—	1	—	21	—	189	—	1	—	190
8. Topographers... ..	—	1	—	25	—	164	—	—	—	164
9. Sanitary Technique	20	10	137	137	427	654	1,666	1,488	2,093	2,142
GENERAL TOTAL III	62	54	1,522	1,568	18,010	24,728	1,759	1,636	19,709	20,364
IV.—ARTISTICAL TEACHINGS.										
1. Arts and Trades... ..	45	45	1,029	983	14,569	12,004	7,144	7,142	21,713	19,140
2. Conservatories	—	33	—	604	—	7,532	—	29,732	—	37,204
3. Schools of Fine Arts	—	5	—	110	—	496	—	365	—	863
GENERAL TOTAL IV	45	83	1,029	1,097	14,569	20,034	7,144	37,239	21,713	57,273
V.—HIGHER TEACHING (Including Higher Technique										
1. Sciences	12	12	855	857	13,265	11,027	2,946	3,430	10,211	15,003
2. Political and Economical Sciences.	3	3	218	220	3,824	4,687	318	417	4,142	5,104
3. Law	12	12	842	847	17,725	16,016	927	920	18,652	10,930
4. Pharmacy	4	4	193	194	1,794	2,679	3,108	2,997	4,902	5,070
5. Philosophy and Letters	12	12	802	801	2,840	2,556	4,100	4,303	6,940	6,859
6. Medicine	10	10	1,059	1,072	13,203	13,107	815	727	14,018	13,832
7. Veterinary	4	4	208	208	2,055	1,209	11	12	2,065	1,221
8. Aeronautical	1	1	36	40	187	392	—	—	187	392
9. Agricultural	1	1	52	49	371	698	—	6	371	604
10. Civil	1	1	45	44	421	828	—	—	421	828
11. Industrial	3	3	172	318	1,944	3,501	—	6	1,944	3,507
12. Mining	1	1	59	57	385	495	—	—	385	495
13. Forrestry	1	1	38	40	252	301	—	—	252	301
14. Naval	1	1	45	57	221	328	—	—	221	328
15. Telecommunication... ..	1	1	52	42	247	431	—	—	247	431
16. Textiles	1	1	45	45	307	275	—	—	307	275
17. Architecture	2	2	97	103	514	744	5	3	519	747
GENERAL TOTAL V	70	70	4,820	4,924	59,555	59,773	12,230	12,826	71,784	72,599

(1) Official teaching only.

III

SCHOOL ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF TEACHING

1. VARIATIONS IN THE GRATUITY OF TEACHING

In the Medium teaching, the regulations of August 1, 1959 extends the gratuity of the teachings to new categories of students, increasing the cases fixed by the regulations in force, the gratuity can be exceptionally granted to good students with small incomes, to whom the strick application of the regulations had left without sufficient protection.

2. INCREASE OR REDUCTION IN THE DURATION OF THE STUDIES

In Technicals studies, the study period of the normal course has been increased by one month.

In Medicine studies, the Decree of September 23, 1959 has done away with the selective course that the students had to carry out at the Faculty or Sciences before being able to get into the College of Medicine. However, the first course in these Colleges of Medicine has adquired the characteristic of being selective; the average studies are thus reduced to six years, which will allow students to devote more time to specialization purposes.

3. CORRDIINATION BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF TEACHING

a) It is necessary to point out in this field the Ministerial Order of October 18, 1959, that creates a Liaison and Coordination Office between Primary teachings and Laboral Teachings.

In the Spanish system, primary teachings can ve done even by 15 years olds, while the Medium studies (general or professional) can be started at the age of 10. In consequence, there exists a period of time—from 10 to 15 years—during which the child can indistinctly carry out primary or medium studies; this is what gives importance to the coordination of these two levels of teaching.

A Decree of August 23, 1957 forswaw already the coordination of

the primary studies of professional initiation with the period of pre-training in the professional teachings. However, the coordination refers only to the sector of Industrial Professional Formation; it still has to be extended to the agricultural sectors, to the administrative

3. COORDINATION BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF TEACHING and skilled work sectors. This Liaison and Coordination office has the aim of fixing the stages that should be established to coordinate the teaching between the studies that depend from the Direction General of Primary Studies and the studies directed by the Direction General of Laboral Teachings.

b) It is necessary to point out also the prosecution of the efforts to articulate the Technical studies and other several branches of teaching, as foreseen by the Law of Ordenation of Technical Studies of 1957. In this connection there has been established a very flexible system of convalidations, that permits those students that have carried out and acquired a solid scientific basis in the Colleges of Sciencies to complete their technical formation at the Higher Grade Technical Schools (Architecture and Engineers). With the same intention, the access to the Colleges of Sciencies and the Higher Technical Schools is open indistinctly to the students coming from the Medium General Teachings (classical), to these of the Medium Grade Technical Schools and to those from Laboral schools.

4. CREATION OF NEW TYPES OF SCHOOL CENTERS OR OF NEW TEACHINGS, WHICH ARE PREPARATORY OF ACTIVITIES OR DEGREES THAT DID NOT EXIST BEFORE

a) *Primary Teachings.*—We should point out the development attained by a particular type of Schools, called the Schools of Foundation or Schools of Patronage. These Schools, founded by public or private institutions and organizations, are subject to the general status of the National Schools and are served by teachers paid for by the Government, but named at the proposal of the Patronage, as a way of compensation for the contribution of the building, the furniture and the material which the Foundation or the Patronage furnish the Government. There is an important number of Primary Schools working under this system, that depend from the Direction General of Welfare. Such special school centers—borders or half-borders—are ruled by regulations issued in common by the Ministries of National Education and of the Interior.

b) *Laboral Teachings*.—During this present school year numerous Centers of Agricultural and Cattle Raising have initiated their work, which devoted to promote amongst the young farmers the methods of modern agriculture There already exist 56 of these.

c) *Technical Teachings*.—Six new centers of Technical Teachings (Higher and Medium Grades) will be opened during the forthcoming school year and will be specialized in techniques that are in close relationship with the particular productions of the geographical regions in which they are located. These centers are: of higher studies, one School for Mining Engineers at Oviedo (capital of the most important mining regions in Spain), the School of Agricultural Engineers at Valencia (center of the large agricultural regions of the Mediterranean shores) and a School of Architecture at Seville; in the Medium Grade, one school of Industrial Experts at Vitoria, one school of Agricultural Experts at Valencia and one school of master builders at Seville.

d) *Artistical Teachings*.—Two new Conservatories (elementary grades) have been innaugurated during this school term.

e) *Universitary Teachings*.—A Ministerial Order of October 27, 1959 created the Sub-Section of Italian Philology in the Section of Modern Philology at the College of Philosophy and Letters of Madrid.

5. WOMENS' ACCESS TO EDUCATION

The problem of professional teaching for women receives, at the present time, a special attention.

There is under study a general plan to insure the professional initiation of women, both in the professions to which she has traditionally had access (agriculture, administration), as well as others (textile, chemistry, drawing, electricity), which are susceptible of having interesting perspectives for specialized work of women.

The two feminine Centers of Professional Formation of Madrid are at present under a process of reorganization, in order answer to this new conception or idea of the Professional Formatio nof Wamen.

Feminine Sections have been established at the Laboral Teaching Centers of Algemesi (Valencia), Jumilla (Agricultural) and Vélez-Rubio (Agriculture).

The Higher Laboral High School will have in the near future a branch section for Horticulture and Flower cultivation, specially devoted to female studies.

IV

STUDY PLANS, PROGRAMS AND METHODS

1. REGROUPING OF STUDY PLANS

* The Technical Schools have continued during the 1958-59 schools term with the introduction of the new study plans, instituted by the Law of 1957, under the following guiding ideas: acquiring the scientific fundamentals of technique; a greater especialization in the study of each subject (and for this purpose, the creation of a limited number of specialities); practical work at shops or laboratories; and, lastly, the study of productivity problems.

* A Ministerial Order of May 7, 1960 staffs with Song Professors to all the official Secondary Centers, in order to encourage the diffusion of musical culture.

2. REFORM OF PROGRAMS

Without any change worth mentioning.

3. REFORMS IN TEACHING

a) *New methods of teaching.*—The Commissary of Cultural Extension has continued, during the 1958-1959 term with its efforts to promote in Spanish private and official education, the utilization of audiovisual methods:

— The film library has distributed 51,819 copies of films to 2,553 teaching centers;

— The music record library has distributed 5,427 tapes to 846 centers and 2,521 records to 791; on the other hand, it has started with the realization of a series of English and French records for the teaching of live languages.

The Commissary of Cultural Extension has inaugurated this year its Section of Transparencies that in a few months has distributed 3,322 series of diapositives. Another change this year is the radio program known as «Radio Reválida», whose purpose is to help the students of Secondary Education in the preparation of the

elementary High School; this program is transmitted by 42 radio stations.

The same Commissary has organized, at the beginning of this year, a course of Audiovisual Teaching Technique that during two months has been followed by 30 Spanish professors and 6 Latin American professors.

b) *Teaching activities.*—The Direction General of Primary Instruction has prepared a national meeting to give prizes projects for the distribution of time and of work in the unitary Primary Schools, which is the type of schols that are more abundant in the rural Spanish areas. Sixteen prizes have been granted, 8 of them for boys' schools and another 8 for girls' schools.

Using the experience in this field of the unitary School, Spain has organized, within the spirit of the Principal Project of the UNESCO (Extension of Primary Teachings in Latin America), an International course devoted to the study of problems in those Schools having a single teacher. During a period of 4 months—from January of April of 1960—, a group of 10 Latin American teachers has been in Spain to study the questions presented by these Schools, that also represent in Latin America an important percentage of the total of Primary Schools.

* The Secondary Instruction, includes the instructions given in 1957 to the Official Centers upon an experimental basis which instructions deal principally with the pedagogical mission of the Board of Professors, of the Asociations of Fathers of Students and of the Asociations of Alumni, but that also attend to general education (religious, social, sport, cultural, and artistic), have acquired a definite character.

V

TEACHING PERSONNEL

1. FORMATION AND PERFECTIONING OF TEACHING PERSONNEL

In Primary Teaching, the Teachers' Schools have started with the application, at the begining of the 1959-1960 school term, the new instructions for the teaching of Physics and Chemistry, of Natural History, Agriculture and Phylosophy.



A Ministerial Order of January 8, 1960 regulates the realization of the experiences that will be required to the Teaching Professionals that may wish to take part in the tests for the entry into the Primary Primary Teaching Inspectors' Corps. These tests must be carried out in the National Graduate schools, under the direction of the Center's Director.

* In the Secondary teachings, the Center of Teaching Orientation has organized in Madrid certain courses for perfecting of teaching methods for professors, grouped by subjects.

This same Center has placed into execution a plan of study trips that last two weeks for the professors of Geography, Natural Sciences, Physics and Chemistry. Each group includes some 40 professors.

* In order to facilitate the interchange of points of view and promote the coordination between the different types of Higher Teachings, Technicals and Scientific, the Ministry of National Education has organized during the first week of Easter, a Seminar of Higher Technical and Scientific teachings. In this international Seminar, Professors of Higher Technical Schools of the Colleges of Sciences and collaborators of the Higher Council of Scientific Investigations, together with a number of important specialists from several European countries have examined the problems regarding the teaching of the basic sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry, etc.), to the organization and to the administration of companies, to practical classes, to the Doctorates of Architecture and Engineering and to the methods of prevision of the requirements of scientific and technical personnel.

2. STATUTE AND SITUATION OF TEACHING PERSONNEL

a) *Primary Teaching.*—Throughout the 1958-59 course a series of measures have granted the Spanish teacher all the improvements that the economy can afford.

The most important of these is the Act of the 23rd December which, on one hand raises the salaries of the new grades in Primary Teaching, and on the other it modifies the register of teachers in such a way that 26.112 Primary teachers (33% of the total) are upgraded. Altogether this Act represents a 27% increase in salaries for 90% of the Primary teachers.

The same Act establishes a quinquennium arrangement calculated

from the 18th July 1945, taking cashable effect from the 1st January 1960; at present, 49.275 (more than 60% of the total registered) so obtain one or two five year periods of effective service and these increases become part of the basic salary.

Finally, the Act of December 1959 provided special bonuses, which could amount to 27% of the annual salary, for those teachers who teach in Schools in outlying areas and therefore difficult to reach.

A decree of December 17th 1959 has approved the Statutes of the Primary Teachers Welfare Society, providing all the benefits and loans of a Social nature to teachers and their families.

A Ministerial order of the 29th May 1959 grants 50 Scholarships a year of 12.000 pesetas each and 350 seasonal licences with salaries (250 with full salary and a hundred with a reduced salary) for those teachers who desire to advance their education, especially in the pedagogical level to Degree level, with a view to gaining qualifications which will later permit them to enter for competitions for the provision of teachers or inspectors for Primary Schools.

b) *Secondary Education.*—In Spain, Secondary School Teachers have traditionally been able to exercise, apart from teaching their specialized branch of Learning which now assures the University of the cooperation of eminent specialists of Education. It would, therefore, be impossible to end such a happy state of affairs. In spite of all this and in view of the present professional necessities of the University, a decree dated July 16 of 1959 offers professors the opportunity of lecturing in the University as a full time occupation giving them at the same time adequate compensation. The decree is equally applicable to professors of higher Technology.

As a consequence of this decree many professors have decided to go full-time.

3. PROVISION OF POST

a) *Primary Teaching.*—In April of 1960, the General Directorate of Primary Education has organised a competition to fill 12.000 vacancies, the majority of which are Schools of recent construction.

b) *Technical Education.*—New lectureships have been created (principally in the case of Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics) in the Middle and upper courses to cater for the demand from the new plan of studies and the division of the over-crowded classes.

The General Directorate of Technical Education is studying the appointment of a considerable number of assistant lecturers for practical classes for the next Academic course.

c) *University Lecturerships*.—The Act of May 11th 1959 has created 50 new lecturerships which raises the registered number of existing posts to 934.

VI

AUXILIARY SERVICES FOR THE SCHOLAR

1. SPONSORSHIP OF THE SCHOLAR

The scale show below gives the number of scholarships granted in the year 58-59 to pupils of various levels in education. Included is the relevant amount granted in pesetas.

<i>Type of Scholarships</i>	<i>Number of Scholarships</i>	<i>Grant</i>
University courses	2.273	17.764.000 ptas.
Secondary Schools	3.772	18.914.500 »
Technical Schools	928	7.662.000 »
Occupational B. A.	1.120	4.830.000 »
Professional Industrial preparation ...	4.300	18.441.000 »
Bellas Artes (Fine Arts)	272	1.789.000 »
Teaching Profession Schools	557	3.408.000 »
TOTAL	13.222	72.808.500 ptas.

On the other hand, the Schools' Sponsorship Commission has granted 1,089 Travel allowances and scholarships to graduates which amount to 8,978,670 pesetas.

2. POPULAR EDUCATION

The Commission for Cultural Studies has carried out Instructional Visits in Valle de Burón, Málaga, Alcalá de Henares, Atienza and Campo de Gibraltar; another five such visits are prepared for this year.

The Commission has seven mobile units for service in rural areas by means of sound-projection apparatus.

Through the initiative of said Commission prizes have been put up for the beautifying of villages, and with this end in view eight provinces have arranged special competitions.

The Educational Co-operation Agency has distributed 112 articles of a cultural nature among national newspapers, 50% of which have been published.

Finally, the Cultural Initiation Library (a dependant of the same Commission) has now on its shelves 227,500 volumes which are in constant circulation. This effort is added to the National Reading Service run by the Directorate of Libraries and Archives.

3. EDUCATION OF INVALID CHILDREN

The General Directorate of Occupational Education inaugurated in October of 1959 the Institute for the re-education of Invalids which is an intern arrangement and caters for 100 invalid children, the majority of whom were polio cases. For these children, besides their medical attention, there is a course of re-habilitation which will enable them to earn their living.



MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION NACIONAL
SECRETARIA GENERAL TECNICA