



ARCHIVO

SPAIN

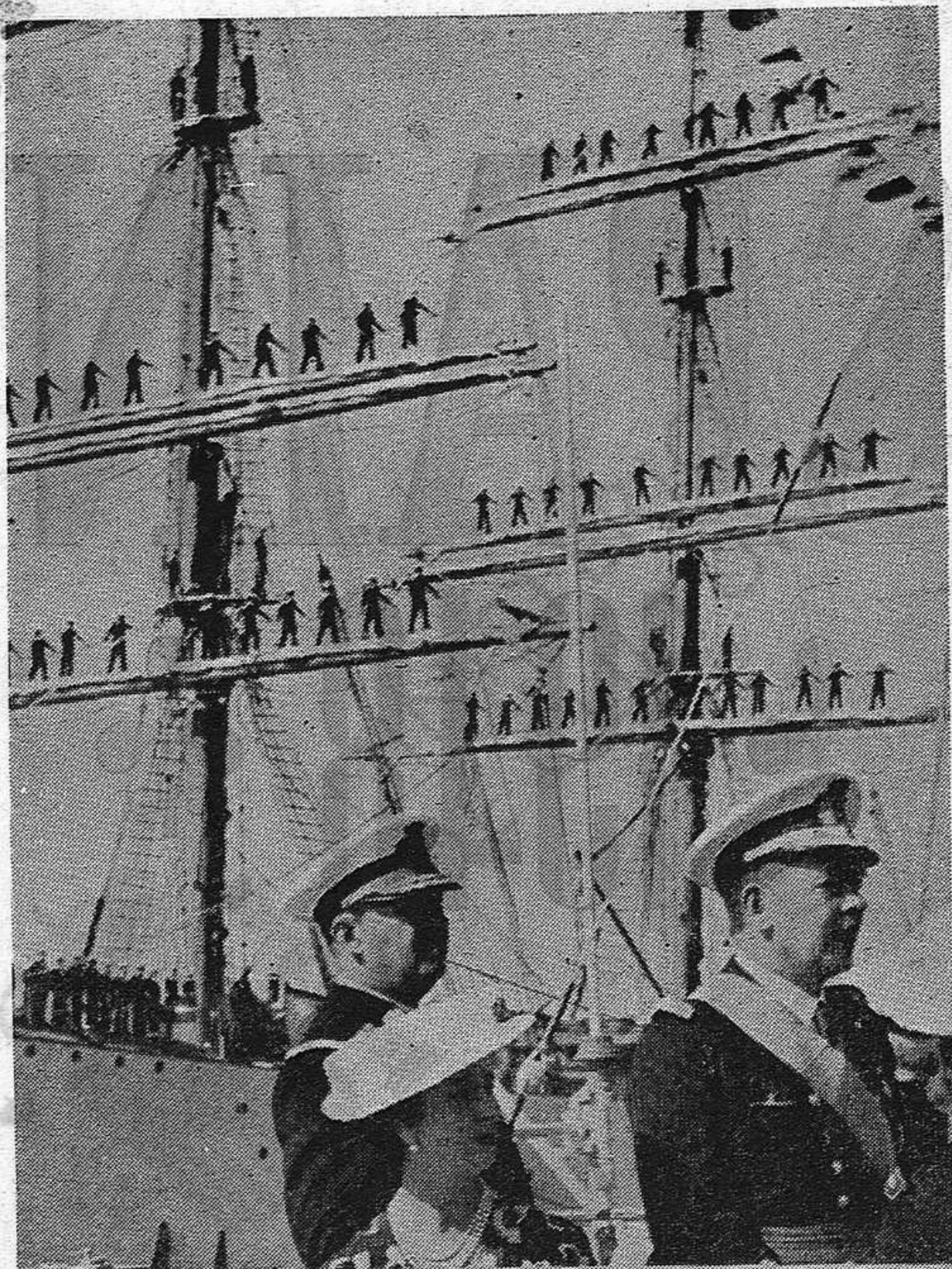


1948



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1949
MADRID



The Head of the Spanish State, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, at Seville watching the review of the Spanish and Hispano-American naval units mustered there on the occasion of the 7th centenary of the Spanish Navy. With him are señora de Franco and the Minister of Marine, Almiral Regalado.

1948

Another Year of World-Wide Attention to Spain

DURING 1948—and with the exception of Russia—it might be asserted that there are very few countries which, like Spain, provoked a greater number of conflicting opinions and impassioned controversies. Defended by some and attacked by others, the so-called case of Spain in the last twelve months became a motive of constant and universal attention, and not because the Spaniards wanted this or ceased to desire it, but because, sooner or later, the phenomenon of Spain's vindication was bound to occur. Both to the satisfaction of some and to the grief and despair of others; just the same in the eyes of the indifferent and the curious, who—it is as well to observe the fact—, if they did not go beyond the category of mere spectators, the reason was undoubtedly want of information about the true facts concerning Spain, since Spain's enemy did not satisfy them either.

Nevertheless, we should be easily pleased if we stated that Spain had been vindicated in the past year. It is true that decisive steps were taken on the road to this vindication; but the culmination of the process has not yet arrived. Spain deserves a higher place, one more outstanding in the world of international relationships, where, by her history, capacity, moral values which give her an unchallengeable personality, and her strategic position and economic future, she is destined to play an important part in the reconstructive tasks of world peace. Such is view held by Spaniards of their role abroad, and such has been recognized by the thousands of illustrious travellers—politicians, soldiers, research workers, financiers and journalists—who visited us, with the desire to find out personally the truth about Spain and to study this country's possibilities in the new concert of the peoples of good will. With all these opinions,

clear, explicit, and above all sincere, it would be possible to put together an interminable apologia of reparations made in order to destroy, by unimpeachable evidence, the anti-Spanish conspiracy of international Communism directed from Moscow and fed by intrigues and lies.

REPARATIONS MADE

Some of these personalities revealed to foreign opinion the secret of this conspiracy and the causes of the stubborn anti-Spanishness which tries to speculate on the case of Spain. "A certain press and wireless has

"The Spaniards—he added—have not killed Britons or Americans. The indirect help we received from Spain during the war was of immense use. Spain refused to facilitate the Germans' movement to take Gibraltar and enter Africa. Spain cannot be said to have harmed us or the United States in the late war. Why then say that the Spanish people must be treated as a pariah merely because it is ruled by its present regime? We ought to send back our diplomatic representatives to Spain as soon as we can get authorization from the United Nations.

I tell you—went on the British ex-premier—that there is far more freedom in Spain under the present political circumstances than in any of the countries that lie beyond the iron curtain. I certainly do not see why Spain should be excluded from the United Nations any longer or why we should vote for her exclusion."

(WINSTON CHURCHILL in the House of Commons, 10-12-1948.)

been to blame for the hostile campaign against Spain", Mr. Farley stated in October when he was in Madrid. "Spain is attacked", declared Dr. Arce "because (as Senator Haedo also said) Spanish information in the world is scanty and nearly always mutilated". At the end of the years, and after suffering vilification and censure by all the evil-intentioned or simple-minded people who believed in the slanders fabricated by the international Communist propaganda machine, these smashing affirmations, launched to the four winds, formed the best instrument to contrast the real facts of the so-called Spanish Question; they proclaimed to the world the injustice done to Spain, whose internal peace and whose progress within a system of order and hard work, combined with her strong traditional anti-Communist position, had situated the Spanish people in the category of a main defensive bulwark of Europe and western civilization against the peril from the east.

It had nevertheless been necessary for European debilitation, the continent's want of unity, and the more and more brazen attitude of Russia, to show up in contrast to the secure strength of Spain, in order that such words as the following might be heard: "The position is serious and we must do all we can for a united Europe. The American armed forces will now understand the need to cooperate with those of Spain in case of war with Russia, since Great Britain and Spain would then be the vanguards of Europe and the Pyrenees the great defence of the western world" (Farley). "Spain should therefore be incorporated into the European alliance against Communism, and it is reasonable that she should receive Marshall-Plan aid, while relations improve between the two peoples situated on the same side of the battle against Communism" (Gurney). Or these: "There are abundant motives of strategic character for including Spain in the Marshall Plan" (Hinchbrooke), because "in times such as these it is a duty to come to the aid of anyone who is against Communism" (J. Frank Wilson), up to the point that "it is absurd that Spain has not yet been admitted into the U. N. O." (Short), when precisely "the aid the allies received from this country during the war was of

such use" (Mr. Churchill), that without it "the allied landing would not have been possible" (Farley and Gen. Eisenhower in their book "Crusade of Europe"). To the extreme that the "Daily Express" wrote on October 12: "Western Union means alliance with Franco or it has no meaning" and that the "Catholic Herald" uttered this lamentation on judging the British Government's policy towards Spain: "Our policy towards Spain is sheer madness."

FRANCO SPEAKS TO THE WORLD

The echo of Franco's words, barely heard in other times, now sounded with prophetic value on the lips of others. All this was neither more nor less than what Spain had been announcing for years. Hence, another great Spanish victory in 1948 was the success obtained by the Caudillo's statements to the foreign press, in which he asserted the constant of Spain's domestic and foreign policy and her concern for the peace of the world, that peace which does not arrive because the world today lives under pressure from a bellicose atmosphere provoked by imperialisms, while want of confidence between nations steadily grows and injustice is rampant in international relations, without the U. N. O. proving capable of solving such a situation owing to its spurious origin and because a large number of political communities do not appear ready to adopt an open attitude towards communism, alongside of which no peace guaranteed by material disarmament is possible unless spiritual disarmament is previously obtained, based on the papal doctrine of the Catholic Church (Franco to the International News Service).

The words of the Head of the Spanish State were broadcast all over the world by wireless stations of many countries, news-agencies and newspapers, as the opinion of a well-earned authority, which wisely judges the problems that concern peoples and tries to vindicate Spain's rights once more. The rights of a Spain grieved at so much injustice, "because she was denied what was abundantly and lavishly granted to former enemies and to those who, like



H. E. President Perón and the Spanish Foreign Minister, D. Alberto Martín Artajo, leaving Buenos Aires Cathedral after attending the Te Deum held on the occasion of the Day of Hispanity. They are walking through the Plaza de Mayo towards the Pink House.

Russia and her satellites, were then on the side of Germany and still are" (the Caudillo to the "New York Times" and the "Manila Chronicle"), despite the fact that "the Spanish community feels linked to the destiny of Europe and that of all peoples of western civilization called on to organize the defence of the latter, in order to make the U. S. S. R. understand that in case of war Moscow imperialism would not be able to emerge victorious" (to the "New York Times"), because "what would become the lot of this civilization if, when the attack from the east came, Europe were abandoned to the Soviet advance—as occurred in the last war on the fall of Germany—, and the barriers of the Alps and the Rhine did not avail to stem the impetuous invasion of organized Communism?" (the Generalissimo to "Newsweek"). It should not be forgotten that if this case should arise, it would be of no avail to allege neutrality (Franco to "Newsweek" and in one of his speeches at the beginning of October in Andalusia).

Without overrating the Communist danger, but recognizing its tremendous reality, Spain placed herself in a far more logical and practical position than that of European Governmental Socialism, whose present weakness lies in its own constructive and ideological powerlessness to impose itself on the masses, and whose fruit is the tactics of "appeasement". Hence Franco was able to demonstrate in public Spain's indifference towards her inclusion in or exclusion from the Marshall Plan and her preference for direct understanding with the United States and the peoples of Hispano-America, to which she is linked by bonds that stand above all accidental political or governmental forms (Statements to the "New York Times", the Buenos Aires "Clarín" and "La Prensa" of Lima). It was logical that, after being unjustly passed over, she should refuse to beg for an assistance from which she would emerge worse rather than better off, and to the advantage of those who had previously been making political boasts of their hatred and enmity towards anything that meant contact with the Madrid Government.

SPAIN AT INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

But if in the theoretical and ideological domain Spain won decisive battles throughout the year, no less important were those she won in the political and practical order. It was of no avail, for example, that Russia won an initial victory at the U. N. O. Social Economic Council when in March it approved the separation, as consultory bodies, of all those organizations which should not exclude Spain from among them within twelve months. Spain was represented by official delegates, who were made the recipients of singular demonstrations of friendship and played a brilliant part in the Congresses, Assemblies, and international meetings given below: International Congress of Animal Physiopathology (Milán), of Child Protection (Stockholm), of Philosophy (Amsterdam, Milan, Mendoza and Vich), of Law (Amsterdam), of Poultry Farming (Copenhagen), of Landscape Gardening (London), of Psychology (Edinburgh), of Agricultural Industrial Producers (Paris), of Digestive Pathology and Surgery (London), of Silk Growing (Paris-Lyons), of Geology (London), of Geodesy and Geophysics (Oslo), of Anthropology (Brussels), of Town-Planning (Paris), of Health (Paris), of Pediatrics (Milan), of Authors (Buenos Aires), of Ophthalmology (Buenos Aires), of Chemical Pathology (Paris), of Leprosy (Habana), of Classical Studies at the Guillaume-Brude Association (Grenoble), of Pharmacy, Hispano-Portuguese (Madrid), of Hispano-American Ophthalmology (Seville), at the International Lighting Commission (Paris), the International Union of Transport Underwriters (Nardwick), the Hispano-American Competition (Madrid), and the Mar de Plata Cinematographic Festival, Panamerican Cartography Meetings (Buenos Aires), Hispano-American Gastro-enterology Meetings (Buenos Aires), International Automobile Federation (Paris), Hispano-Portuguese Dental Congress (Madrid), Hemisphere Insurance Conference, Hispano-American Pharmacy Congress (Habana), International Milk Federation, Hispano-Portuguese Hydrology Congress (Lisbon), International Catering Trades and Travel Agencies' Congresses

(Madrid), International Automobolism Tests (Paris), O. A. C. I. Conference, Aero Club Section (Paris), International Weights and Measures Conference, Latin Notaries Congress (Buenos Aires), International Tinning Industries Committee (Tangier), General Assembly of the Union of International Samples Fairs (Milan), Agricultural Exhibition (Coventry), International Sea Exploitation Congress (Biarritz), Hispano-Portuguese Obstetrics Congress (Lisbon), Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, Inter-American Week of Catholic Social Studies (Rio de Janeiro), Milan Social Week, Italian Catholic Action Youth Congress (Rome), Assembly of the Apostleship of Prayer (Rome), International Catholic Action Men's Congress (Lourdes), International Congress of Crystallography, International Congress of Radiology, International Salon of Photography (San Sebastian and Saragossa), Olympic Games (London), apart from the Barcelona and Valencia International Fairs. Two Spaniards were elected to directive posts as vicepresidents at the Basle International Medical Association and the International Committee of the Technical Press in Paris. Now, for the beginning of 1949, Spain is invited to take part in the International Congress of Comparative Pathology, Istambul, and the North-West Atlantic Fishing Conference.

SPAIN AT THE U. N. O.

The same intrigues prepared to exclude the Spanish representation from the Red Cross International Committee and the International Statistics Commission, to which she had a right to belong as a member country of the dissolved League of Nations, provoked a just protest from friendly voices which, like those of the majority of the peoples of Hispano-America and the Arab world, showed that Spain was not alone in the universal concert. Concretely, in the last of these cases, ventilated at the Legal Commission and later at the U. N. O. General Assembly, the Spanish triumph showed up the attitude of the different countries in so debated and so ill-

judged an affair as the "Spanish question" throughout previous stages.

The United Nations Organization, which through its Security Council found itself obliged to hold a "mechanical" discussion of the resolution of autumn 1947 on Spain at the General Assembly, and as a preliminary regulation piece of formality before the Paris meeting, provoked the appearance of the Case of Spain through a motion of the Economic and Social Council, where Russia had managed to enforce her Hispanophobia before. According to this motion, Spain was to be excluded from every class of organization, technical or specialized, which were dependent on the U. N. O.

The motion being challenged by the Argentine delegate, Dr. Arce, in connexion with the discussion at the Legal Committee (when it dealt with Spain's participation in the Statistics Commission), the voting put on the carpet the state in which the "Case of Spain" stood at the end of 1948. Twenty-one countries voted for the elimination of a paragraph offensive to Spain and fourteen against. The first stage was won. In the second trial, when the decision was put up for ratification at the General Assembly, a few days later, the result was destined to be confirmed. A total of twenty-nine delegates insisted in their favourable attitude, eleven were against and twelve abstained. Voted in favour: Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Santo Domingo, Egypt, El Salvador, United States, Great Britain, Greece, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Holland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and the Yemen. Against: Russia, her satellites, Venezuela and Guatemala. Nevertheless, it is well to point out that both Belgium and Great Britain thought themselves obliged to explain their votes in order to avoid suspicions and disappointments. According to the representatives of those countries, their votes did not imply political support of Spain, but a technical measure of general interest.

However, the strongest thing in the Case of Spain was still in the portfolio and did not arise. Russia, through the Polish delegate, had put it on the Assembly agenda,

in spite of the fact that the atmosphere did not appear favourable for Soviet intrigues. On this point the Hispano-American and Arab representatives had spoken very clearly. Bramuglia, the Argentine Foreign Minister, declared that his country would back the entry of Spain and Portugal into the U. N. O.; the representatives of Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, in repeating that their Governments would not support foreign intervention in any country's internal affairs, and later, the Colombian delegate, Urdaneta, when he said, after the Assembly had closed, that "it was unjustified for the U. N. O. to discuss the so-called Spanish question, as this was an internal one, at the same time as he announced that Mexico and Colombia, principally, would show strong opposition to Poland, if the latter insisted in making the 1946 proposal prosper during the session next April in New York. Statements as unconditional as those of the Arab delegates, who promised to vote, and voted for the Spanish cause without exception.

CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

All this demarcated hitherto confused fields, in which there now appeared three clearly defined blocs: the Russian, the Anglo-Saxon, and the Arabic-Hispano-American. Through Spain, the Arab peoples drew closer their bonds with the peoples of Hispano-America, in a community with a great future against Soviet imperialism and the weakness of the European continent to oppose Communist ambitions. This new international political structure must have exerted no little influence on the North American attitude, and despite the deaf resistance of the socialist Governments of Europe, which, as was afterwards said by the Brazilian U. N. O. delegate Raúl Fernández, became the worst enemies of the incorporation of Spain into the community of the United Nations. Certainly Spain owes a debt of gratitude to the North American people, and opportunely showed as much on the occasion of an anniversary which opened the year of the first stage of the Spanish reclamations. Or, when at the

proposal of O'Konski, the U. S. A. House of Representatives and Senate approved the inclusion of Spain in the Marshall Plan, afterwards rejected by one single vote at the Inter-Chamber Commission.

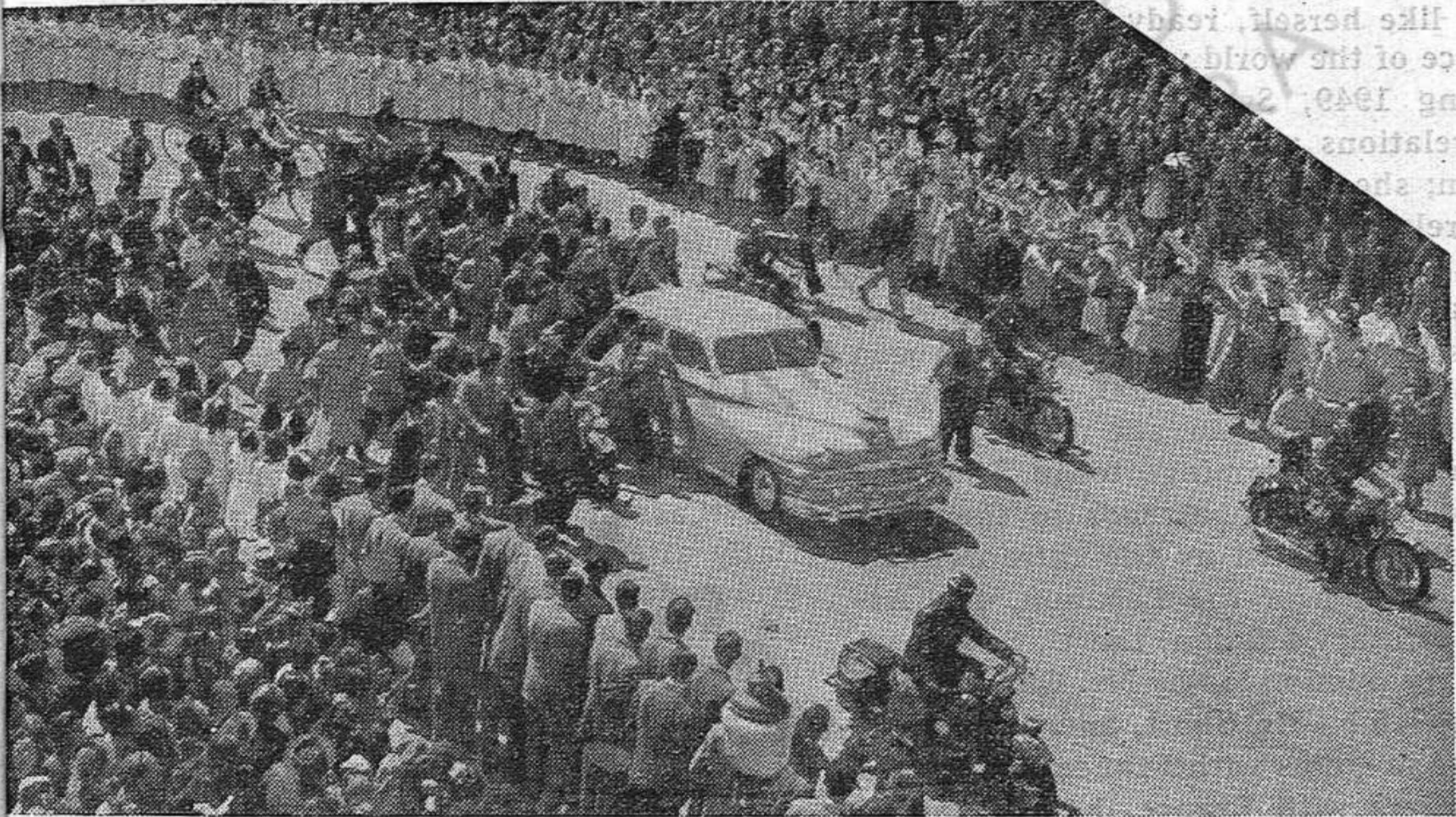
The effects of this progressive rise of the Spanish role in the world, the greater and greater discredit of Spain's adversaries, and the manifold disillusiones suffered by the most democratic peoples in face of the bold and repeated abuses of Russia, had to be translated logically into facts. For the moment, and as some Governments (Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru and the Philippines) began to do at the end of 1947, the diplomatic representatives of several countries presented credentials at Madrid, while there was a progressive increase in trade relations, translated into important conventions and trade and payments agreements. Thus, during last year trade agreements were signed with Denmark, Sweden, Cuba, France, Great Britain (two), Holland, Bolivia, the Luxembourg Union or Benelux; air agreements with Holland, France and Cuba; two meteorological ones with the Lebanon and Chile; one on civil rights and consular attributions with the Philippines; one of professional interchange with Switzerland, and four with the Argentine (on military conscription, emigration, convalidation of academic titles and interchange of books and publications), apart from the famous Franco-Perón Protocol, of extraordinary economic importance for the future of both countries. Shortly afterwards negotiations, diplomatic and commercial, were begun with the zones of allied occupation in Germany, all kinds of communications with these parts of Germany were restored, as a result of the agreement of May 8 between the U. S. A., France, Great Britain and Spain about German property, and direct trade was resumed with Japan, authorized by the allied services of intervention in Japanese economic affairs. The importance of the May 8 agreement can be appreciated not only quantitatively—sixty million Spanish dollars were unfrozen in the U. S. A. by virtue of this convention—, but qualitatively, for it implied a clear recognition of Spain's international personality in the liquidation of the German problem.

Signing of the Hispano-Argentine Treaties in Buenos Aires.



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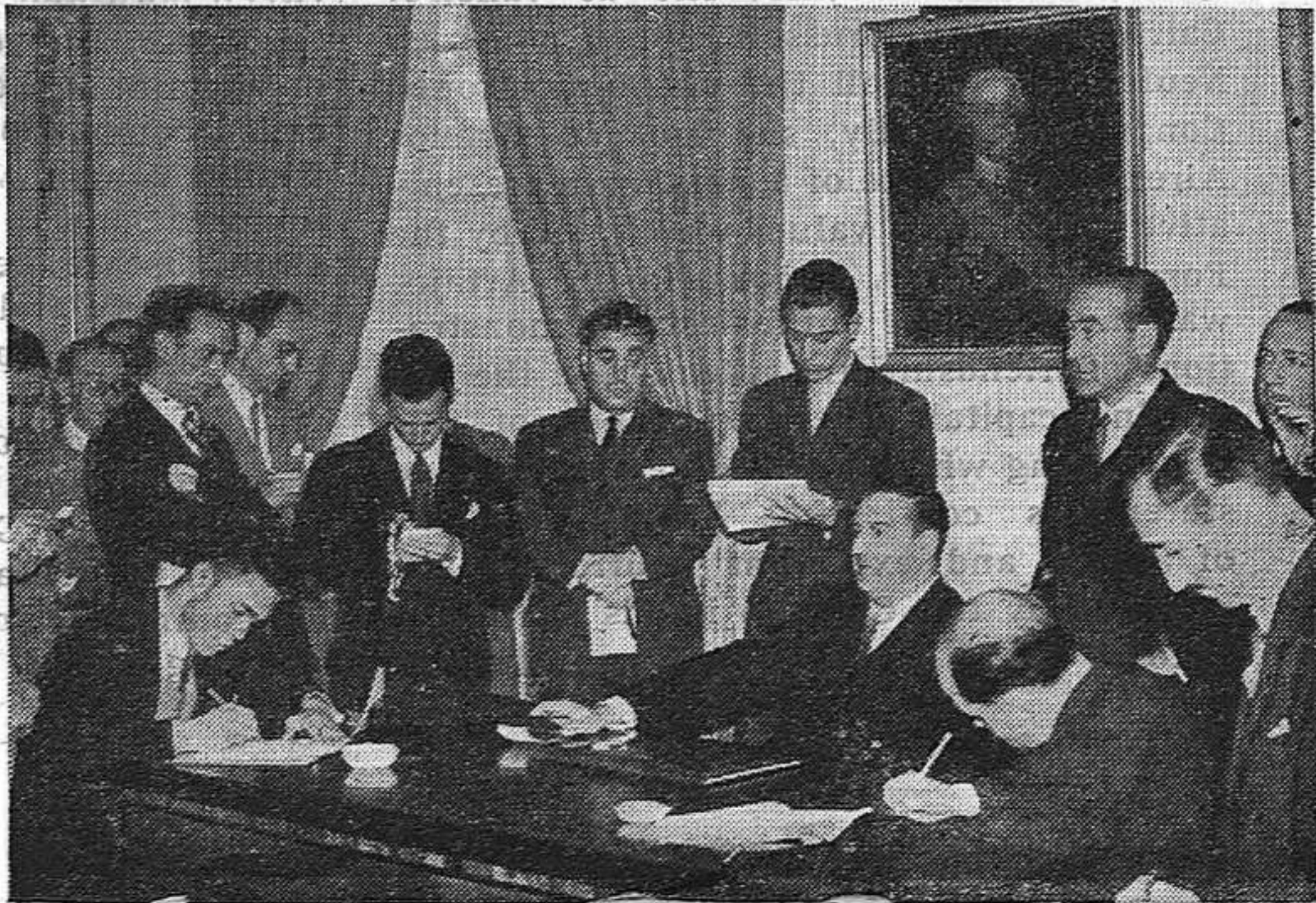
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Arrival of Señor Martin Artajo and his suite at the Plate.

their behaviour towards their ts in the Siberian concen- where so far more than a children have died of starv- enry and the persecution the Moscow Government "El Socia-

Señor Martin Artajo receives Argentine newspapermen and foreign correspondents during his stay in Buenos Aires.



of these detested groups The last news of their own

By means of these trade agreements, the Spanish Government solved the immediate needs of Spain, as the products or raw materials imported under favourable conditions of compensation would serve to attend especially to the reconstructive tasks of the country and, above all, to its growth in standard of living, more and more noticeable. In particular, the scope of the agreements with the Argentine and the renewal of the Iberian Pact and annexed Protocol in the middle of October, earned the description of diplomatic relations that were a model of sincerity and interpenetration, which put on evidence the wise and peaceful foreign policy of Spain on finding peoples like herself, ready to cooperate in the peace of the world with the best will.

During 1949, Spain established diplomatic relations with Syria, Haiti and the Lebanon; she renewed consular and diplomatic relations with Australia and Germany; she saw the Heads of the Nicaraguan, Paraguayan, Salvadorean and Dominican Missions come back, who had been withdrawn after the U. N. O. Assembly recommendation in 1946; she raised her Legation in Santo Domingo to an Embassy; she sent a new ambassador to the Holy See; she was visited by the extraordinary Foreign Mission of the Lebanon, the Argentine Military Mission, the U. S. A. parliamentary mission led by Mr. Gurney, and the other led by Mr. Short, and through an exchange of Notes with France she opened the frontiers with France, besides taking part in the cultural exhibitions of La Paz, Quito, Ciudad Trujillo, Rio de Janeiro, Cairo, Lisbon, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Neufchatel, and all the above-mentioned Congresses. Finally, she took to Buenos Aires the presence of a mission representative of spiritual values which, led by the Foreign Minister, señor Martín Artajo, was the object of enthusiastic demonstrations of friendship and affection in the Argentine capital. The importance of this trip, during which Sr. Martín Artajo made statements confirming Spain's attitude of armed and expectant neutrality—announced by the Caudillo in his speech of October 12 at Huelva—and the evolution-

ary process of the Spanish regime in its domestic policy, gave it universal transcendence.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE EXILES

Parallel to this growing prestige of Spain in the world, the discredit of the Spanish exiles increased. Obligated to leave France by the recommendation of Herriot and Bidault, and accepted by Venezuela on condition of abstaining from political activities, their internal dissidences, their daily greater atomization, multiplied the desertions and the pessimism of the most enthusiastic. Thousands of these victims of deceit formed queues at the beginning of the year before the Spanish consulate at Perpignan to apply for permits to return home; the famous circle at the café Dupont, of Radio Paris, was forced to dissolve; the attempts at unity, and above all, the intrigues of Prieto in order to surprise the good faith of the world with a supposed agreement between socialists and monarchists, just after the interview between Franco and Don Juan, and on the eve of the appearance of the "Case of Spain" at the U. N. O., failed flatly after having got the Foreign Office grotesquely involved in a diplomatic blunder. And, lastly, the bad economic position is forcing the Red leaders to reduce their expenses and to abolish all the posts in their "cabinet" except the Chief of Foreign Relations. All this collapse, accompanied by a violent wrangling for press and wireless between republicans and socialists, and between both and the communists, in which the latter are accused of being criminals on account of their behaviour towards their exiled compatriots in the Siberian concentration camps, where so far more than a hundred Spanish children have died of starvation, disease, penury and the persecution of the party and the Moscow Government ("L'Espagne Republicaine" and "El Socialista", Paris).

The tragedy of these defeated groups, wandering about the world, sold as mercenary militia in Greece, given over to banditry in France and many of them wanted for common crimes in other countries, is reaching its end. The last news of their own

"Iber Press", their news agency, stated at the end of the year that Venezuela—which had given them hospitality—had broken off diplomatic relations with the Spanish Red "government".

MORAL VALUE

It is not necessary to meditate long in order to understand the role that is reserved for Spain in 1949 on the international plane. Perhaps the stubbornest in recognizing the urgency and the inevitable culmin-

ation of the vindictory process of Spain, may be those who are most annoyed by it. It is what is logical, after all, but it cannot be avoided. Because, as Mr. Gurney said with his keen critical judgement, "the Spaniards have the moral value which both the Generalissimo and I would like to see reestablished throughout Europe". And Europe will only be able to save herself when that moral value, which Spain so much desires, is a firm and crushing fact to check the coercion and menace of Russia, set on avoiding the peaceful reconstruction of the continent and the tranquility of the whole world.



SPAIN WAS RIGHT

Because we cannot believe in the good faith of Communist Russia and we know the insidious power of Bolshevism, we are bound to consider that the destruction or weakening of her neighbours will greatly increase her ambition and power, making intelligence and comprehension by the Western European countries more necessary than ever.

Once Germany is destroyed and Russia has consolidated her preponderant position in Europe and Asia, and once the United States has consolidated her position in the Atlantic and Pacific, thus becoming the most powerful nation in the universe, European interests will suffer their most serious and dangerous crisis in a shattered Europe.

(Letter from General Franco to the Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador in London, to be handed to Premier Churchill, dated October, 8, 1944.)



As in former years, on St Joseph's day, March 19 General Franco personally handed the National Birth Brizes to the winning couples, and received, at a private ceremony at El Pardo Palace, señor and señora Gutiérrez Cañas, who have 20 children, 11 of whom are now alive, and señor and señora Cobián Otero, all of whose 17 children are still living at home. These couples received from the Caudillo's hands a diploma, a medal in honour of large families, and a wallet containing a cash prize of 15,000 pesetas. Each couple also received a signed photograph of General Franco.

SPANISH LIFE

Political events in Spain in 1948

Many and various—some even transcendental—were the political events in Spain in 1948. Quietly and serenely, but with a zeal well demonstrated by what has already been achieved in every direction, General Franco, Head of the State, and his ministers pursued the task undertaken at the end of the civil war. Little by little, because the importance of the problems themselves made this indispensable, one stage after another was covered by those who have the responsibility of governing Spain. If at the beginning of the year General Franco was able to declare, in a wireless address to all Spaniards, that "to be Spanish amounts once again to a seal of nobility in the world", this seems to have been actually realized by some people, more than ever throughout recent months. During this period there was a cessation, in great part if not completely, of the slander campaign that had been aimed at this country; not a few nations corrected past errors, and many voices, some of them very important ones, were raised in their respective countries to demand a complete change in the mistaken policy hitherto adopted towards Spain and her governments.

No other is the meaning, for example, of the amendment submitted by Mr. O'Konski to the United States Congress, for Spain to be included in the European Reconstruction programme. The 394 votes cast in favour of this amendment are an eloquent

testimony, although in the end, and for reasons which are not here to the point, the amendment did not go through. Another evidence of what we have said is the fact that Syria and the Lebanon established diplomatic relations with Spain; that Peru, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Panama sent back to Madrid their heads of diplomatic missions, who had been withdrawn; Santo Domingo raised the category of her Legation; and the Spanish Government resumed relations with Australia and with Germany, in which country she sent a consul to Hamburg.

This tangible evolution has been due not only to some conditions in the outside world which people in certain circles have deliberately sought to present as decisive, but thanks to a straight line followed at all times in Spanish policy. At the beginning of 1948, in some statements to the Logos Agency which were widely diffused abroad, the Spanish Foreign Minister expressed his confidence that in 1948 the world would end by doing justice to Spain. He rightly observed: "The regime is following its course in a more and more juridical direction, for the very reason that discretionality ceases to be necessary in proportion as social normality gathers fulness. In this sense, the fundamental liberties of the human person, those which really spring from natural and primary rights, enjoy in Spain today quite as effective protection as they

can possibly have in the officially 'democratic' countries."

Constitution of the Council of the Realm.

In this sense, special mention is due to two events: the constitution of the Council of the Realm and the municipal elections. At the end of February, General Franco presided at the solemn ceremony of swearing-in the members of the Council of the Realm. The Head of the State himself administered the oath to the Council's President, don Esteban Bilbao, who in turn did the same to the remaining members. As is known, these fall into three categories: *ex-officio*, elected, and nominated. The first belong to the Council by virtue of their official posts; the second were elected by vote from among University Rectors, members of professional associations, City Corporations, and the Syndicates; those nominated at choice, two in number, have performed outstanding services to the country. At the ceremony of taking the oath, don Esteban Bilbao addressed the Caudillo as follows.

"This swearing-in of today, Sir, brings to rebirth the exalted institution which accompanied the Crown during the greatest days in Spanish history. May God grant once more that this Council, at your orders and following your examples, may be the confident of like ventures in the heart of a greater and greater Spain, this Spain which loves you so well and has placed her highest hopes in you."

The constitution of the Council undoubtedly marks the achievement of a vitally important stage. Franco's words of greeting to it, in response to those of señor Bilbao, were: "I pray that the Holy Ghost may enlighten you in your deliberations, and that your acts in Council may ever be guided by the interests and service of our Country."

The Municipal Elections.

Near the end of the year, in November, Spain held her first municipal elections since the civil war. With them, a new aspiration, repeatedly expressed by the country's rulers, was achieved. All City and Town Corporations of the country elected their new administrators in conformity with an Act which laid down the form in which the elections were to be held.

One-third of all the councillors elected to each Corporation were chosen freely by direct and secret vote of heads of families. The other two groups of one-third each were chosen by the syndical bodies and by the first two groups together. In Madrid the candidate returned at the head of the poll was don Luis Calvo Sotelo, the brother of the former Minister José Calvo Sotelo who was murdered in July 1936 by order of the Popular-Front Government; the second was don Ricardo Oreja Elósegui, a Traditionalist.

In some statements to don Pedro Gómez Aparicio, head of the EFE news agency, the Minister for Home Affairs, don Blas Pérez González, stressed, as the general feature of the elections, the absolute cleanliness by which they had been marked throughout the country, and the fact that, naturally, the Government had abstained from playing any part in them at all. "The electorate" he said "voted just as it chose, and the candidates had complete freedom to make whatever propaganda they liked." There were, moreover, no incidents of any importance, the Minister added; a ballot-box got broken at Yepes, Toledo province, and one or two protests were lodged at Barcelona, Orihuela (Murcia) and Mieres (Asturias). He added that at Linares (Jaén), during the election period, there was an assault on the leader of the local Falange Youth Movement; but, he went on, "it would

seem that the affair was quite unconnected with the actual election". He also pointed out that these elections signified a considerable evolution and advance. "The organic ascent to the tasks of the State is being worked by successive steps in *échelon*. Once the Town Councils are formed and grouped by judicial parties, they in turn elect two-thirds of the members of the respective Provincial Council, which, as in the Town Councils, appoint the third section. Finally, the local bodies thus formed are promoted to the national Cortes, where, according to their constitutive law, they have 150 representatives: the 50 presidents of Provincial Councils, the mayors of the 50 provincial capitals, and another 50 elected by the Town Councils."

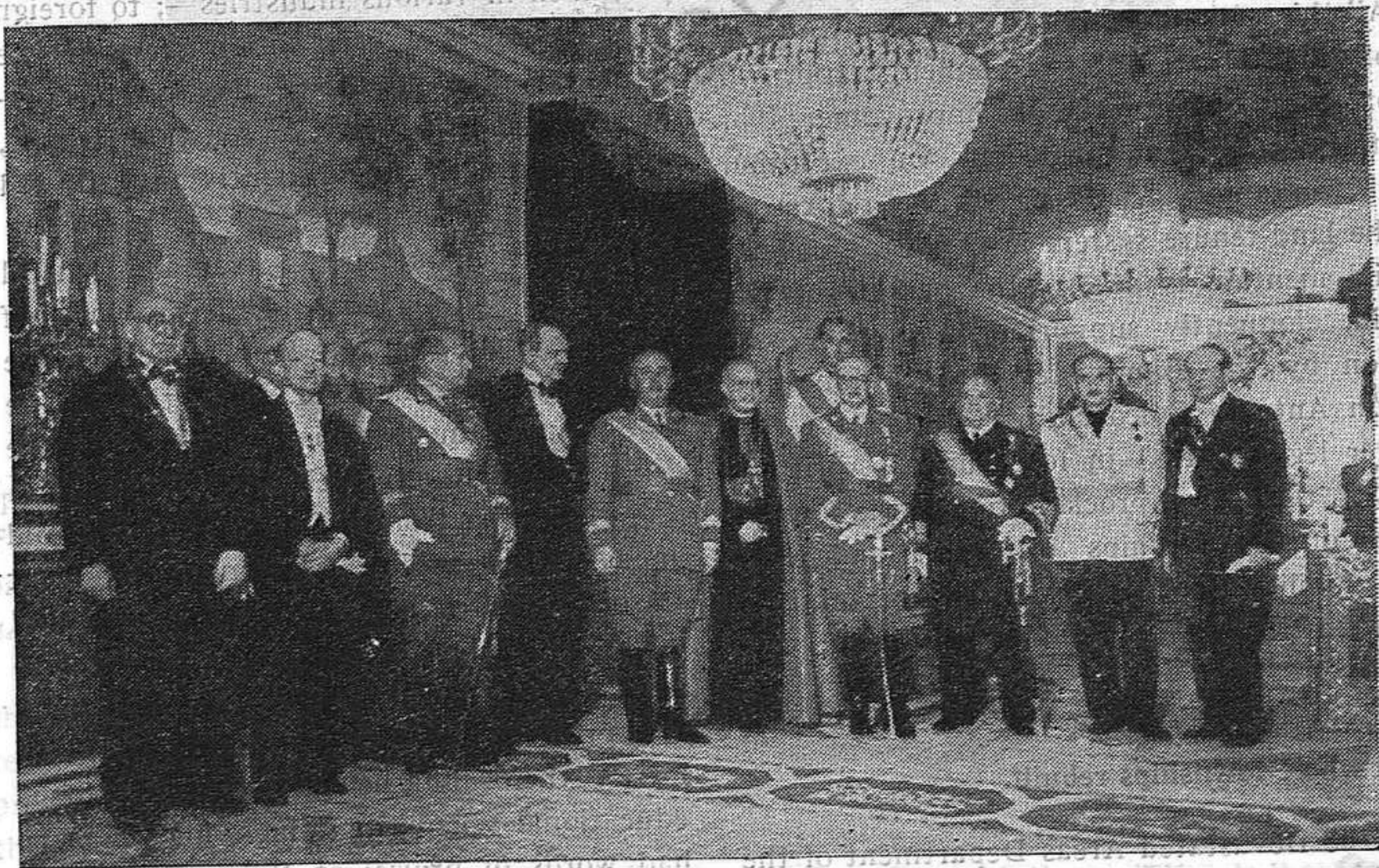
Here is a simple explanation by señor Pérez González of the importance of these

elections, which constitute the start of an organic systematization, since, as we have seen, the Town Councils are left in a position to elect Provincial Councils, and, in due course, Cortes deputies.

Work of the Spanish Cortes.

Now that we have referred to the Cortes, let us take a look, before going on to other headings, at the work they did last year. During 1948, 168 Acts were passed, some of real importance, which were the object of careful study in the corresponding parliamentary commissions. The figure is moreover significant, bearing in mind the Acts passed in previous years: 160 in 1946 and 159 in 1947.

At the plenary session of July 14, the Cortes passed the Franco-Perón Protocol,



The Caudillo of Spain, Generalissimo Francisco Franco Bahamonde, received the oaths of the members of the Council of the Realm at El Pardo Palace. He is here seen with the Councillors.

after a memorable speech by the Foreign Minister, señor Martín Artajo. The Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Pedro Radío, who attended the session, at which cheers were given for Spain and the Argentine and their respective leaders, afterwards stated:

"I have been a member of parliament and I can say that I have never been present at so solemn a session as this, in magnitude and significance."

Other measures passed that same afternoon included the issue of Treasury bonds to the value of one hundred million dollars, and an act for the regulation of jurisdictional conflicts.

At another session, the last of the year, at which the State Budget for 1949 was passed, the Cortes ratified the agreements concluded with the Argentine on emigration, with additional protocol, military service, convalidation of titles and studies, and interchange of books and publications. All this without prejudice to the ratification of other Treaties and Agreements, approval of countless projects on improvements of staffs, credits and pensions, on execution of works in various provinces, reform of the land-tenure system in Guinea, etc. Special mention is due to the passing of the bill, eloquently supported in plenary session by the ex-minister of the Monarchy don Antonio Goicoechea, restoring the former legal status—in force up to April 14, 1931, the date of proclamation of the Republic—of Grandeeships of Spain and titles of nobility. In this discussion the Minister of Justice, señor Fernández Cuesta, also spoke.

Six whole townships rebuilt.

The Devastated Areas Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs pursued its vast task. Among other jobs, the following were concluded: six townships totally rebuilt,

16 groups of dwellings to house a total of 1,500 families, 22 blocks of school buildings, 15 new churches in places that had none, 14 Town Halls, seven official buildings and five markets, without prejudice to the termination of other minor works.

Tours of the Caudillo and his Ministers.

General Franco and his ministers showed their accustomed interest in all national problems. The Head of the State made a number of journeys to all parts of the country: the North and Galicia, Andalusia on the occasion of the festivities in commemoration of the seventh centenary of the Castilian Navy, which brought to Spanish waters a number of warships from different American countries, official openings, speeches to his people, audiences to numerous groups of producers—railwaymen, farmers, miners, workmen in various industries—; to foreign personalities, generals and officers of the Armed Forces; boards of directors of commercial concerns, etc. A constant labour, and accordingly one frequently not reflected or reported in the news.

During the summer, for example, General Franco was in Galicia and the provinces of northern Spain. In July he personally made the national offering to St. James the Apostle at Santiago, thus especially solemnizing the Holy Year at Compostela, and conferred on the glorious patron of Spain the city's gold medal. After holding a cabinet meeting at Pazo de Meirás, he visited the arsenal and docks at El Ferrol, and heard the explanations given him by the experts concerning the projects for the amplification of the latter. At Corunna he went over the Atocha educational scheme buildings, for which he had words of praise; at Burgos, where he visited the Foreign Missions Seminary, he closed the Youth Movement national Sports meeting, and at San Sebastián he officially



At the Palacio de Oriente, Madrid, Generalissimo Franco, together with the Foreign Minister, D. Alberto Martín Artajo, received the letters of credence of the new Peruvian Minister to Spain, D. Raúl Porras.

opened the "Monte Albertia" Home of the Feminine Section; he visited the Loyola barracks, and watched the traditional *traineras* (sea rowing races).

Some months later, at the other end of the Peninsula, on the occasion of the 7th centenary of the Castilian Navy, Franco was present in Seville at the official opening of the Residential College of Our Lady of Buen Aire, of the premises of the new School of Industrial Experts, and of the new Tobacco Growing Institute. With His Emi-

nence Cardinal Segura, he presided at the solemn unveiling of the monument to the Sacred Hearts at San Juan de Aznalfarache, and at Huelva he closed the centenary celebrations referred to. On almost all occasions when he visited towns in Andalusia popular enthusiasm obliged him to address the crowds. He also wanted to visit Cádiz, which suffered so terribly from the great explosion. He said there: "We shall make it possible for Cádiz to get good out of the evils of that catastrophe, and recover all



Dr. Arce.

her greatness." He went over the damaged quarter of San Severiano, the docks and shipyards, and the future Free Zone. He was also at San Fernando and Tarifa.

To quote but a few other examples, we shall refer to the Caudillo's visit to Toledo on the occasion of the opening of the new water supply. A proper water supply was a hope of very long standing, which it had not been possible to achieve until the present regime gave orders for the thing to be done. Previously all Toledo had got was repeated promises.

Besides these tours to keep in touch with the people, there were those carried out by ministers for the purpose of examining on the spot the problems pending in every region. Impossible as it is to quote all, we would mention that of the Ministers of Air, Industry & Commerce, and Agriculture to the territories of Spanish Guinea. This

served, if possible, to emphasize even more strongly the interest General Franco has always had in colonial questions, and it was a constant demonstration of jubilee on the part of the inhabitants visited, many of whom had never previously received a direct representative of the central authority. What the ministers saw, and the reports they gathered on the spot, have resulted in the issue of some very important measures.

By reason of their special significance, we would also refer to the journeys abroad made by two ministers during the past year: that of señor Martín Artajo to Buenos Aires, and that of the Minister for Education, señor Ibáñez Martín, to Lisbon and Coimbra. If the first served to emphasize once again



Rt. Hon. Juan Antonio Suanzes, Spanish Minister of Industry and Commerce.

the deep friendship that unites Spain to the Argentine—and the tokens of affection señor Martín Artajo received were an eloquent proof—, that of the Minister of Education to Portugal on the occasion of the Suárez centenary was another sincere token of the affection that has always united the two peninsular nations.

A historic interview.

In Cantabrian waters during August, His Excellency the Head of the State had an interview aboard his yacht *Azor* with H. R. H. the Count of Barcelona. The interview has been described as "historic" by several foreign commentators. One North American newspaperman, who has lived many years in Spain and knows the country's problems well, Mr. Ralph E. Forte, head of the United Press in Madrid, included it among the ten chief international events of the year. On this occasion it was agreed, in conformity with the Count of Barcelona's repeatedly expressed desire, that his son, Prince Juan Carlos should come to Madrid to study for entrance into an Institute of Secondary Education, where he will read for the Matriculation. He arrived on November 9, and is doing his studies now in accordance with the conditions agreed on in the interview.

In February, as in former years, General Franco presided at the Monastery of El Escorial on the occasion of the solemn Requiem for H. M. King Alfonso XIII and other past Spanish Monarchs.

Reopening of the Franco-Spanish frontier.

As is well known, it was on the initiative of the French Government that the French frontier with Spain was closed. In 1948, at the proposal of those who had adopted so mistaken a measure, passenger and goods traffic was resumed, to the great satisfaction

of the inhabitants of border districts in France, who received the news with real rejoicing.

In this class of international problems, we would quote the solemn signing of the Franco-Perón Protocol, the proposal of the Bolivian U. N. O. delegate for the admission of Spain—and of Italy—into that body; the voting at the U. N. O. Legal Committee—21 votes to 14 with 12 abstentions—on an Argentine proposal that Spain should participate in the Statistics Commission; a treaty concluded with the Philippines and the ratification of the Iberian Pact, apart from the eloquent tokens of affection for Spain given by several countries, which we alluded to at the beginning of this article.

Creation of titles of nobility.

It would be enough to go over the notes of Cabinet Meetings held weekly throughout the year, in order to make an extensive report on affairs settled by, or confronting, the Government. To reward extraordinary services to the country, the following titles were created on July 18, anniversary of the initiation of the National Movement: the Dukedoms of Primo de Rivera, Mola, and Calvo Sotelo, and the Countship of the Toledo Alcázar, the first three being posthumous and the last conferred on the chief defender of the citadel, Lieut-Gen. José Moscardó. The Government stepped in to aid sufferers on the occasion of floods in Andalusia and the east-coast region; new works were undertaken, and those in progress were completed; the creation of new industries was intensified, and existing ones were extended.

Thanks to statements made by many well-known visitors to Spain, the press of other countries contained accounts of the work already carried out here, and of the aims that inspire our rulers, who spare no effort or sacrifice in the service of their country.

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"VIVA ESPAÑA!" cries the Holy Father as the concluding words of his allocution to the Spanish mission which went to Rome to receive the relics of the great Spaniard St Joseph Calasanctius. **"VIVA PIO XII!"** reply the Spaniards, deeply touched and overjoyed around the Pope.

RELIGION IN 1948

1948 has been fertile in religious events in Spain, and was moreover marked by great popular demonstrations of faith and the stamp of a cultural preoccupation which assures the Catholic Church of prestige and fruits over a long term.

The scene of the main religious demonstrations was Santiago de Compostela, the tomb of the Apostle St. James, evangelist of Spain, as 1948 was a Holy Year there, a religious event celebrated whenever the feast of St. James falls on a Sunday, and in which the faithful can obtain the same graces and privileges, anciently granted to pilgrims who visited the Holy places, whence Santiago was called the Jerusalem of the West.

In one brief summary it is not possible to quote all the pilgrimages to Compostela in 1948; still, we would recall some of a national character, such as that organized by "Adoración Nocturna Española", which sang Eucharistic hymns at the dawn of the Holy Year and unfurled its white banners before the ashes of the "Patron of Spain and friend of the Lord", as the Jacobean hymn runs.

The National Organization for the Blind also took blind people from all over Spain on a pilgrimage, who blessed God and praised the impatient Apostle for lighting in Spain the light of the Gospel which mitigates the darkness of the eyes and makes the fire of hope of a happy and luminous eternity to burn in the hearts of believers.

The Cavalry went on a national pilgrimage to put the lustre of their swords and

sabres at the feet of the celestial patron and captain who in the struggle against heretics and communists always rode on a white steed to bring victory to the banners marked with the sign of God.

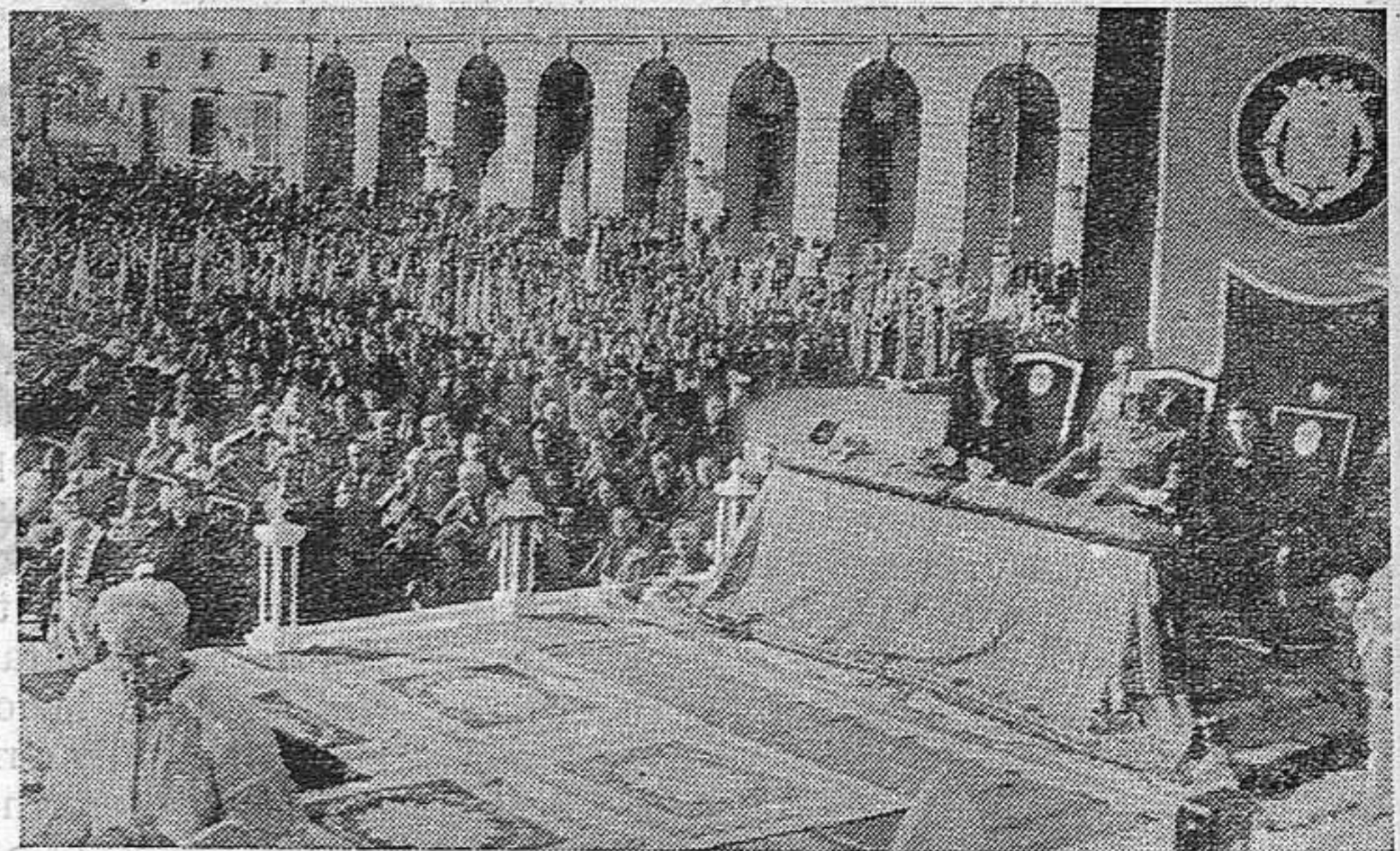
There was a very numerous pilgrimage of workmen, organized by the National Delegation of Syndicates, which also read its declaration of faith, in the name of all Spanish workers, and gained the jubilee indulgences.

Pious associations organized national pilgrimages, and there were many of diocesan character. But the outstanding one was the world pilgrimage of Catholic Action Youth, notable for its size, preparation, external splendour, and what it represents in the history of Spanish young Catholic resurgence. To rally at Santiago was an old dream of the young men of Spanish Catholic Action before the war of Liberation. But this Youth, which had repeated a thousand and one times that it, like St. James the Apostle, was prepared to drink the cup, was chosen for martyrdom and persecution and before seeing its dreams realized left 7,000 martyrs on the road and offered 5,000 priests to the altars of the Lord. And with this glorious legion of 12,000 elect at its head, it finally arrived, this Holy Year, at the tomb of its heavenly captain, in a sublime spectacle of penitence and faith. There it took the oath anew before Cardinal Pla y Deniel, Primate of Spain and Pontifical Legate, and the Minister of National Education, representing General Franco, Head of the Spanish State, to be loyal to the Church and loyal to Spain's mission: *To teach the world that it can be saved if it wishes.*



The Madrid people feel thrilled with emotion at the passing of Our Lady of Fatima through the city streets.

The visit of the image of Our Lady of Fatima to the capital of Spain was the most impressive religious event of 1948. All Madrid spoke of Our Lady and venerated her with faith, and she repaid the Spanish people's affection with nine miraculous cures. The poor and ailing, the rich and powerful, all approached the feet of the white Virgin with her escort of doves. Our illustrations show some of the unforgettable scenes of faith.



The Caudillo of Spain, with his wife and daughter and accompanied by the Government, attends the solemn ceremony of the coronation of Our Lady of the Almudena, hold in the Plaza de Oriente, Madrid.

The first shows the image of Our Lady closely surrounded by faithful seeking to



draw closer to her. Next we give a view of the pontifical Mass attended by the Head of the State with Sra. and Srta. de Franco and three more of the Mass of the Sick. At this event, the most stirring, the miraculous cures were wrought at the moment when the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon was giving Benediction to the sick with the Blessed Sacrament after the Mass.

In the Plaza de la Armería, facing the Almudena Cathedral (under construction), the sick of Madrid pray before the image of Our Lady of Fatima.



Moving scenes occurred before the image of Our Lady of Fatima during its visit to Madrid.

Our Lady of Fatima in Spain.

Without any doubt, the most unforgettable days of last year were, for Spanish Catholics, those of happy memory when the actual image of Our Lady that is venerated at the Sanctuary of Fatima came on an embassy of love to the capital of Spain to traverse its streets in triumph, to receive the most ardent homage of the Madrid suburbs, and to leave, as a memorial of her love for Spain and a reward for such a triumphal reception, seven prodigious cures which the people described as miracles, while His Eminence Cardinal Cerejeira, Patriarch of Lisbon, was giving the blessing with the Blessed Sacrament to 10,000 sick assembled in the Plaza de la Armería, the most sumptuous in Madrid, to pray to Our Lady for the restoration of their health.

Those million faithful who waved handkerchiefs, sang and wept with emotion, presided over by the Government and dignitaries of the Church, will never forget that visit of the image of the Blessed Virgin of Fatima, which had so much of a lofty embassy of heaven. Other images of Our Lady of Fatima have constantly travelled through various Spanish dioceses, even in the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Africa, raising the clamour of multitudes and causing faith to revive with frequent prodigious cures on which the Church has not yet issued judgement but which popular intuition describes as miraculous.

Centenary commemorations.

Spain held various ceremonies in commemoration of the 7th Centenary of the Castilian Navy, of which the outstanding events in the religious order were the triumphal procession of the relics of King St. Ferdinand through several provinces and those at Seville in which His Eminence Cardinal Segura took part and which were attended by the Head of the State and the Spanish Government.

The heart and tongue of St. Joseph Calasanz were translated in a Spanish warship from Rome, where they have been preserved incorrupt for over 300 years, to Spain, the native land of the great saint who is patron of Christian popular schools,

to receive the homage of his compatriots on the 3rd centenary of his death and the 2nd of his beatification. The religious and civil authorities and 10,000 children led by the Minister of National Education chanted the Calasanctian hymns at Barcelona harbour when the sacred relics of the saint, who founded the first free school for poor children, descended from the ship. At present, and until next spring, while the precious relics remain in Spain, towns and cities are disputing for the honour of receiving them, and frequent acts of Divine worship are organized as a tribute to God's good and faithful servant St. Joseph Calasanz.

Suárez and Balmes.

Spain has commemorated the 4th Centenary of Fr. Francisco Suárez, the "Exalted and pious Doctor" and an outstanding figure at the Council of Trent, and the first centenary of Jaime Balmes, the eminent philosopher and politician of prophetic insight. Book exhibitions, lectures, editions of their works, and diffusion of their doctrines, were the main commemorative acts, chiefly arranged at Granada, Suárez's native town, Vich, birthplace of Balmes, Madrid, Barcelona, and Coimbra in Portugal, at whose famous university Suárez expounded his doctrine.

Among the ecclesiastical documents the most notable was the collective letter of the Metropolitan Archbishops' Conference denouncing Protestant activities in Spain, refuting Protestantism doctrinally, and asking for its proselytizing activities to be brought into line with both the letter and spirit of the Spaniards' Charter, which, while guaranteeing that no-one shall be molested for his religious beliefs or the private exercise of his worship, admits no external demonstrations of religious character other than of the Catholic religion, which is that of the State and the overwhelming majority of Spaniards, since 98 per cent of the scanty number of Protestants who live in Spain are foreigners who have no right to break the religious unity of the Spanish people, which has received them hospitably and treats them kindly, or to invoke a minority right that has no existence in view of their scanty numbers and foreign status.

Cultural preoccupation.

The year 1948 will remain marked in the History of the Church in Spain with the memory of the foundation of the Church's Schools of Mastership, which, under the protection of the Catholic legislation in force, and with official recognition, may confer degrees on male and female pupils—whether Religious or lay—trained in its own schools by competent teachers chosen and nominated by the Church herself without State intervention of any kind.

During the year eight Church Schools of Mastership were founded in as many dioceses; they are governed by licentiates and doctors in one or more disciplines, of various Universities, accredited as expert teachers, for the Church wishes to give a great impulse to culture and to endow the degrees conferred by her schools with the highest prestige.

The same criterion had led the Bishops to found the Priestly Social School, which is working in half-a-dozen dioceses and whose object is to give appropriate training to a good number of priests for the specialized social apostolate, for the great impulse given to social subjects of recent years and the great improvements achieved, in conformity with the papal orientations, demand a greater preparation in accordance with the needs and norms of the day to guide workmen and employers in their rights and duties.

During the year Spain held an International Congress of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, attended by notabilities from various European countries; three Weeks of higher ecclesiastical studies under the auspices of the Higher Council for Scientific Research, whose subjects were theological affairs, scripture, and Marianist theology; and the traditional international Conversations at San Sebastián, attended by Catholic thinkers from almost all countries of Europe and some of America. During these days important conclusions were reached concerning the rights of the human person.

Spanish Catholics sent representatives to the Inter-American Week of Social Studies at Río de Janeiro, the Week of Social Studies at Milán, the Charity Week at Lourdes, and other international meetings.

Missionary propaganda.

Almost every month of the year different men's and women's missionary expeditions left Spain for all parts of the heathen world, and Spaniards surpassed the collections of former years in aid of this great work.

As weapons in the modern apostolate, the films *The Captain of Loyola* and *The Harvest is great* have been made. The latter has a missionary setting and message.

Beatification processes included that of 22 martyrs of the late revolution in Lérida diocese.

His Holiness singled out Spain by the proclamation of St. Joseph Calasanctius as universal patron of all popular Christian schools in the world, and by the conformation of the Apostolic Constitution "Provida Mater Ecclesia", which incorporates secular institutes into the Church's life of perfection, and whose first foundation is of Spanish origin.

Spanish Catholics had to lament the deaths of His Eminence Cardinal Arce Ochotorena, Archbishop of Tarragona, and of Dr. Tomás Muñiz y Pablos, Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela, during the year.

As a symbol of the flourishing state of the contemplative life, which is a good index of a people's religious progress, we note the restoration of the Carthusian Monastery of La Defensa, at Jerez de la Frontera, carried out by the Carthusian monks of Miraflores, and that of the Monastery of La Oliva by the Cistercian monks.

We close this short summary of religious activities with the following piece of news: During the year spiritual exercises, staying at the place of the retreat, were practised by 48,551 Spanish workmen, the social sector most estranged from the Church.

HOLY YEAR AT SANTIAGO



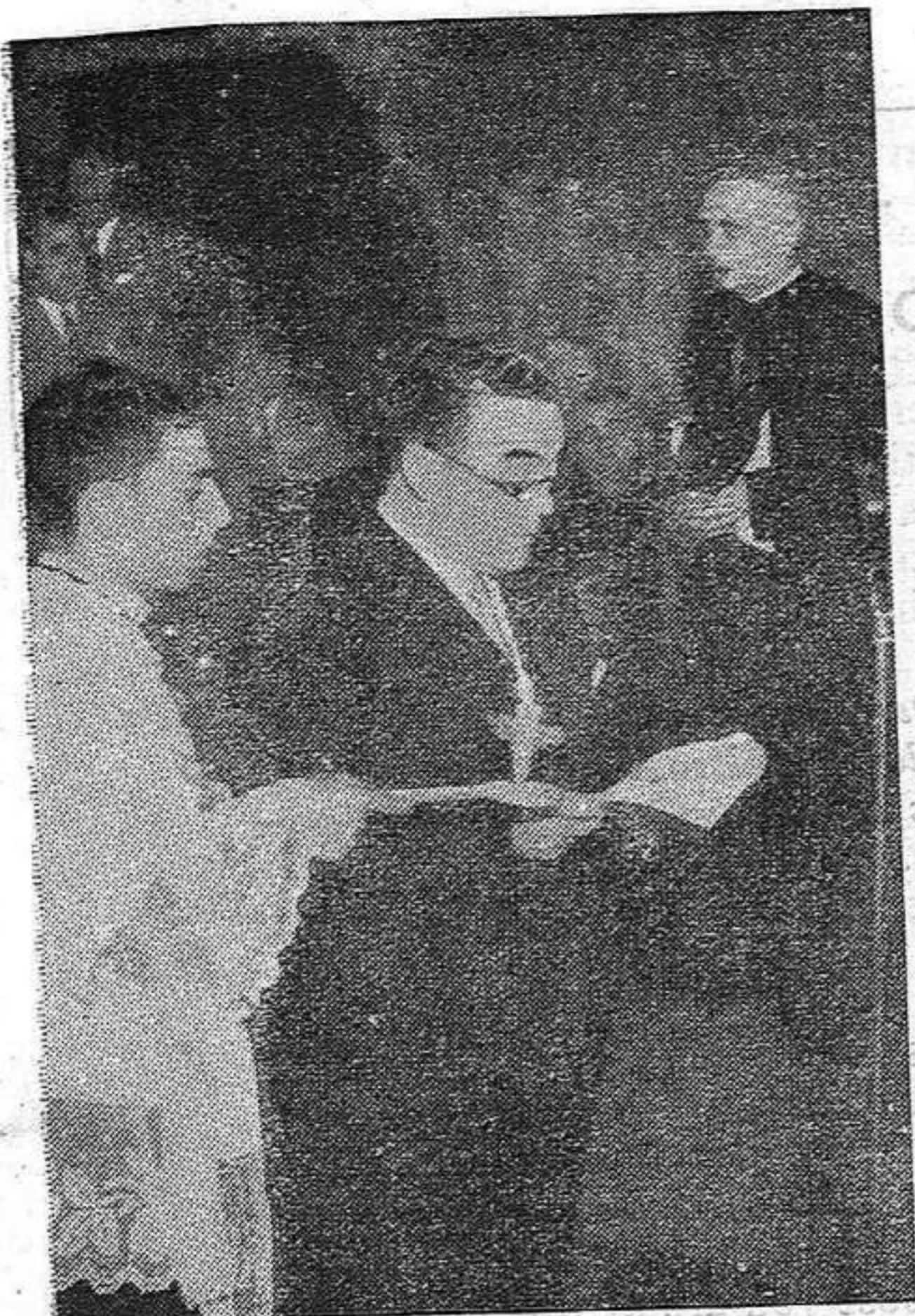
The Spanish Trade-Union pilgrimage at the moment of entry into Santiago de Compostela Cathedral.

Persecuted students from eastern-European countries, resident at the University College of St. James the Apostle, Madrid, at the Cathedral door after arriving in pilgrimage of kneel before St. James.



Pilgrims of the Falange approach Santiago Cathedral to kneel before the Apostle. A halt before the crucifix at the hermitage of Santa Cruz de Mandaos, Corunna.





The Chairman of the National Federation of Press Associations, D. Víctor de la Serna, reads the Spanish journalists' offering before the high Altar, Santiago Cathedral.



Spanish diocesan and foreign pilgrimages were constantly reaching Santiago during 1948. The above is the Portuguese pilgrimage.



The National Delegate of Syndicates, D. Fermín Sanz Orrio, led the great Santiago pilgrimage of the Spanish workers. He is seen here reading the offering at the tomb of the Apostle.

MAY RELIGION DEEPEN IN THE SPANISH PEOPLE'S SOUL, IN ITS PRINCIPLES AND IN ITS CONSEQUENCES

(DISCOURSE OF PIUS XII TO THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR)

On Sunday December 12, His Holiness replied with the following discourse, at the Spanish Ambassador's presenting his letters of credence to the Holy See:

Mr. Ambassador:

Had it not been a matter of a most appropriate personal reference, the modest presentation your excellency has just made of yourself would not have been necessary, for Our memory has not lost the recollection of your intelligent activity at the head of the international organization of Catholic intellectuality, an activity of which your promotion to the high post you are at this moment beginning to fill may be regarded as the reward and crown.

Accordingly, on receiving you as successor to an able and prudent diplomatist, who has left Us so pleasant a memory, and on accepting the letters that accredit you as representative of the Head of the Spanish State, We congratulate Ourselves especially, since We already know the very high ideals which have guided and ruled the manifold organizing, directive, and teaching activity which has filled the life—not yet an overlong one—of your excellency.

Of these lofty ideals, Mr. Ambassador, We think there is one which sums up all: that of bringing to the intellectual world the benefits of Catholic truth, in order that that world, making that truth the nucleus of its inspiration, the principle of its fertility, and the centre of its unity, may then communicate those benefits—from the heights of the professorate or the platform, from the pages of books, reviews or newspapers—to thirsty mankind, so that it may find in that saving doctrine the inexhaustible fountain of truth, the principle of all true progress, and the basis of all stable and lasting harmony.

Your excellency, expertly acquainted with the atmosphere you live in, is aware that today also there are not wanting upright spirits, who sincerely seek the light for themselves, fraternity for those who live within national frontiers, and agreement and peace for relations between peoples. But perhaps you may also have lamented on more than one occasion that these efforts should be wasted behind the mirage of apparent truths, beneath the *a priori* dogmatisms of false conceptions, or amid the tangled undergrowth of the concupiscences or exigencies of the moment, which seem to take nothing into account but personal advantage or an early emergence from the undertaking of the day. One might say that

for such persons the great rules, the eternal principles, do not exist, and that for that very reason their efforts are doomed to sterility.

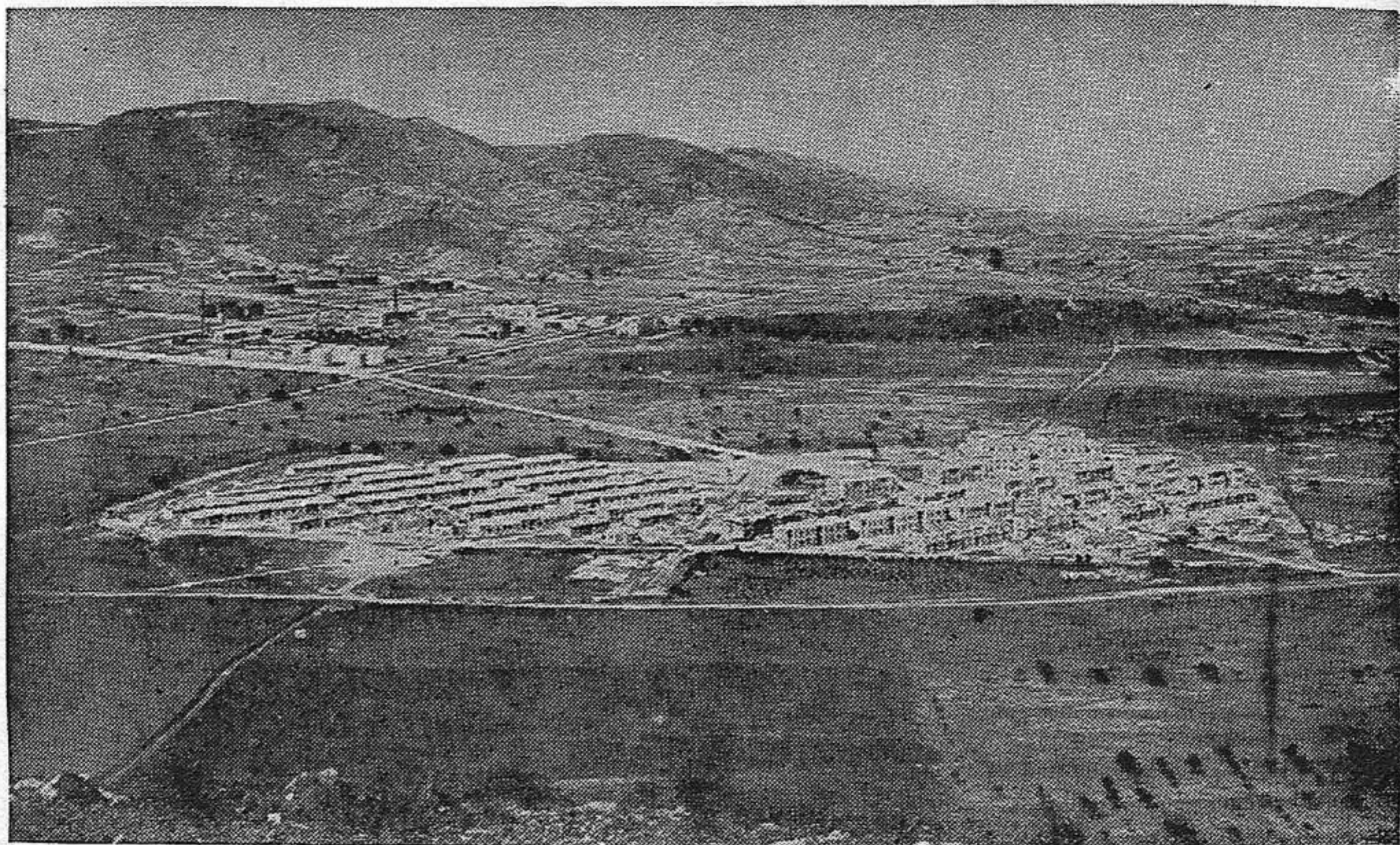
You will thus the better understand, Mr. Ambassador, with what satisfaction We heard you allude to a Spanish youth and a Spanish people who wish to have ever before their eyes the Catholic truth, pervading the public and social life of each and all, informing the decisions of their highest Councils, and animating every manifestation of a nation which prides herself on being, and on appearing, a loyal daughter of the Church and of this Apostolic See. But We, with your excellency's assent, would add that this was bound to be so, for it is to this truth, as has been rightly observed, that that nation owes the very union of her early-achieved nationhood, the inspiration of her great artists, the speculations of her profound thinkers, the lofty flights of her incomparable mystics, and even a great part of that impulse which drove her to burst the bounds of the known in order to carry that doctrine and that salvation to a new world, which your excellency has lately travelled, and where you must have discovered that the most precious heritage the Mother Country has left to her daughters is unconditional fidelity to Christ and His Church.

Would to God, Mr. Ambassador, that the great truths of our holy religion may abound more and more in the Spanish people's soul, contributing towards the constant moral and material raising of their humbler classes, as is Our continual concern, by maintaining in family life the precious heritage of the old traditions; shutting out the greed for wealth—an easy temptation in difficult times—; extinguishing hatreds, and carrying the thrust of their spiritual springtime to full ripeness in all things! So the Church, availing herself also of the generous aid that her works receive amongst you, and free from preoccupations and fetters, will once again show forth the effectiveness of her doctrine in the service of happiness in this world and the next, of prosperity and peace.

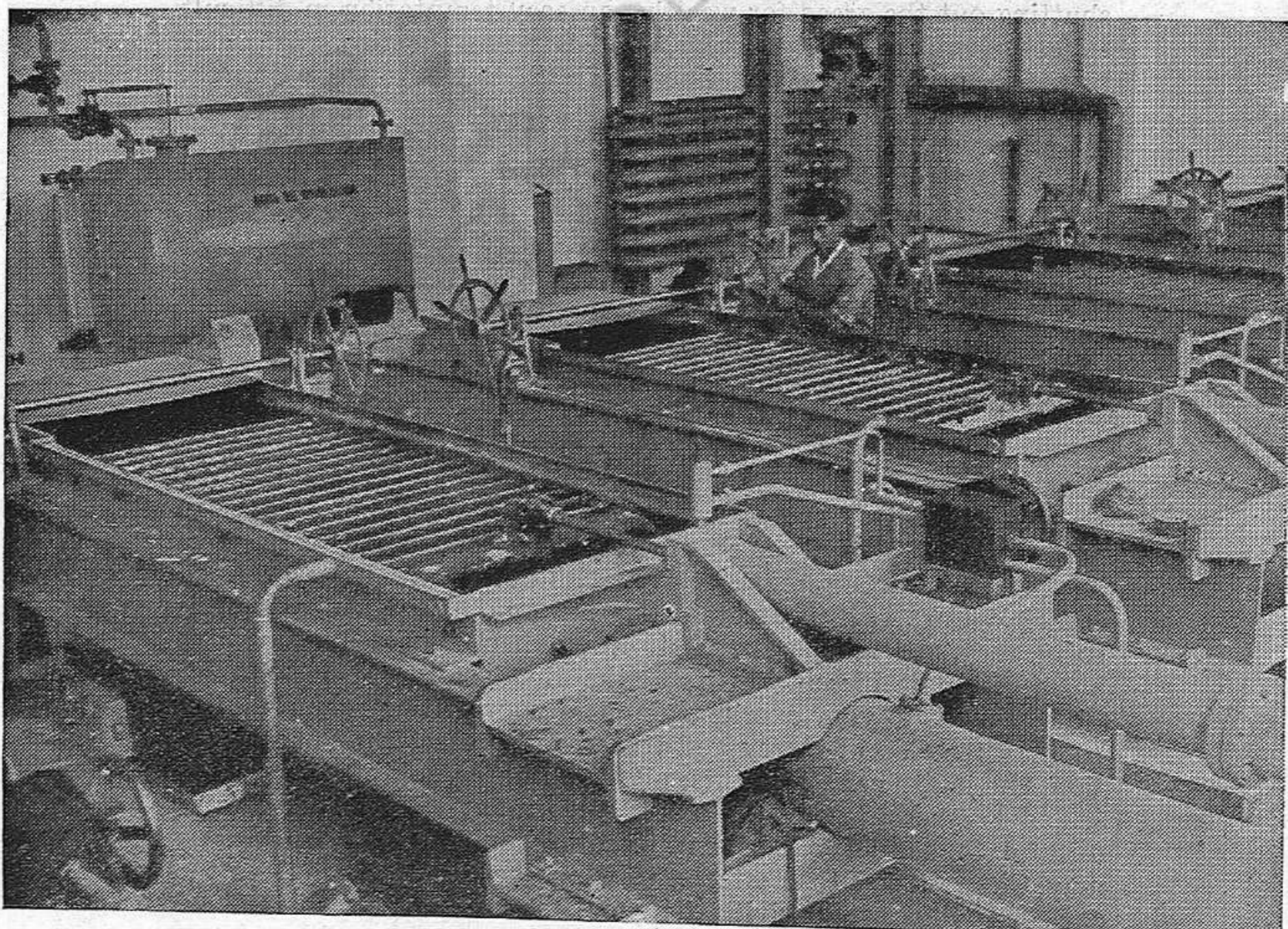
Welcome therefore, most excellent sir, and rest assured that your desires to intensify the relations between your Country and this Apostolic See will encounter the most fervent response from Us. And for this work, just as for the common effort on behalf of the pacification of the world and for everything connected with the better discharge of your mission, you may be certain of constantly finding the most benevolent reception from Ourselves.

Mr. Ambassador: amid the many bitternesses that continually seek to assail Our spirit, it is one of Our chief consolations to know that at all times We are surrounded and aided by the love and prayers of Our most beloved children in all the world. Of these, We are well aware that the most noble Spanish people is to be reckoned among the first. How, then, should We not give an affectionate blessing to it, to the Head of the State with his Government, to your excellency and to your distinguished family?

May the God of mercy and truth ever protect the Spanish nation, the land fertile in saints; above all perils, and availing Himself of the heroic zeal of her best sons, may He keep her always faithful to her lofty Christian vocation, and in this world also may He grant her that esteem, to which her many services to the cause of religion and civilization make her entitled.



Above: Panorama of a refinery township, belonging to the "Calvo Sotelo" National Enterprise, Cartagena.—Below: View of the Alkalinization baths, in the new artificial-fibre factory of the F. E. F. A. S. A., at Miranda de Ebro.



SPANISH ECONOMY

in 1948

THE whole economic life of Spain this year has continued to revolve around three basic industrial problems, for whose final solution an intense struggle is being waged. They are the problems of electricity, coal and steel.

Since 1939 the Government has paid the closest attention to the development of the electrical industry, which was of scanty volume before the civil war, and on which depended the general process of industrialization which it was desired to effect. A cursory examination of official statements, private reports, and planning studies that have been published, is enough to show that nearly the whole industrial activity of the country centres on the electrical problem.

The development of electrical power output clearly reflects the efforts made:

OUTPUT IN MILLIONS OF KWH.

Year	Water power	Coal fired	Total
1934.....	—	—	3,401
1940.....	3,348	264	3,612
1941.....	3,660	228	3,888
1942.....	4,056	372	4,428
1943.....	4,332	432	4,764
1944.....	4,020	696	4,716
1945.....	3,240	996	4,236
1946.....	4,644	816	5,460
1947.....	4,812	756	5,568

Thus the only retrocessions were in 1944 and 1945, owing to the drought and to the fact that new plants were in construction then, which only entered into service later.

In 1948, when no restrictions were imposed, a daily output of 16 million kwh. was achieved as against 12,500,000 in 1946 and 13,600,000 in 1947. Thus at the beginning

of September an increase in output of 400 million kwh. was achieved, i. e. 10 % higher than the corresponding increase on the same date in 1947.

However, as from that month output dropped steeply as a result of an exceptional drought, whose effects on various economic sectors have been very serious. Industrially, the consequences have been less grave than might have occurred in other circumstances with worse organization. In effect, this drought made it necessary to impose severe restrictions on the use of current, reaching their maximum at the beginning of December. Hence, instead of spectacularly beating records, output only rose to about 6,250 million kwh.

The hydrological situation, on general lines, may be described as very irregular. On January 17, with an estimated total reservoir capacity of 4,825 million cubic metres of water, there were available 1,776 million, or 33 %. A steady rise then took place, reaching 81 % (4,463 million cubic metres) on June 14, but the figures then went down in a manner seldom known in our economic history, sinking from 79 % on July 5 to 61 % on August 9, 39 % on September 20 (so far this is normal), 23 % on November 1, and 19 % on November 29. At this time, the river levels were far lower than they normally were in previous years. The Ebro, for instance, whose average flow for October-November is about 450 cubic metres per second, had only about 80, so that all the power stations in its zone were working minimally; that of Flix, which is the most

important and can produce a million kwh. daily if the river yields 400 cubic metres per second, was turning out 150,000 kwh. with one plant running. The Esla, a fundamental river on which depend vast plants that regularize the electrical output of all Spain, went down from its normal 170 cubic metres per second, to 14.

Hence, output in the final months was at the rate of 10 million kwh. a day, which, as the Ministry of Industry and Commerce stated in an interesting note, would have sufficed in 1943 and 1944, but are quite insufficient today. Without the drought, annual output would have reached 6,600 million kwh.; the loss, thus, is estimated at 350 million. Consumption, which has grown astonishingly with the creation of new industries, has outstripped the most exaggerated forecasts, so that even full production was no longer capable of meeting the whole demand. The only decisive remedy possible was the plan of works which has been carried out and will be completed in the coming year.

The power stations brought into use during 1948 are of great importance. They are based on the plans which were thought out in draft form by Count Guadalhorce in the times of Primo de Rivera's dictatorship and which have been perfected and budgeted in detail by the Ministry of Public Works since 1939. The following table will show the increase in power plants installed, both water-driven and coal-fired, from 1944 to 1947.

Year	IN HORSE POWER		
	Coal-fired	Water power	Total
1944.....	—	8,700	8,700
1945.....	—	56,500	56,500
1946.....	39,500	60,000	99,500
1947.....	6,800	222,000	228,800
Totals....	46,300	347,200	393,500

During 1948, according to official statements, the increase in power plants installed

has been 51,700 H. P. at new coal-fired stations, and 71,600 at new water-power stations; total, 129,300 H. P. Of the hydro-electric power stations completed in this period, the outstanding ones are: Flix, equipped with a 45,000 H. P. plant and producing 200 million kwh.; Rebasalbes, on the River Mijares, with an 8,800 H. P. plant and producing 35 million kwh.; Villafranca, on the Guadalquivir, producing 17 million kwh.; Cereceda, on the Ebro, producing 88 million kwh., and made possible through the splendid achievement of the Reinosa dam; Argoná, with a first plant of 9,000 H. P., and a production of 10 million kwh.; and Las Conchas, with a plant of 14,500 H. P., and producing 67 million kwh. The main coal-fired stations were Burceña, of 120,000 H. P., and producing 70 million kwh., and Ujo, of 16,000 H. P., and producing 60 million kwh. At the last general meeting of the big Fenosa concern, it was revealed that the company had been pushing ahead with its vast plan to obtain 2,500 million kwh. from the Galician rivers, a quantity of current which will transform the present deficit situation into a splendid position by itself.

Despite the fact that the 1948 increase in installation of plants has been the greatest Spain has known except for 1947, the most important thing of all has undoubtedly been the progress in the building of further stations. This has been so intense that in 1949 the following plants will come into operation:

Coal-fired: Lada (34,000 H. P.), Puentes (43,000 H. P.), Ponferrada (68,000 H. P.), Guadaira (31,000 H. P.), and Aliaga (13,500 H. P.). Total, 189,500 H. P.

Water-power: Villacampo (100,000 H. P.), Herrería (11,000 H. P.), Barasona (30,500 H. P.), F. Azufre (7,000 H. P.), and Almadenes (8,000 H. P.). Total, 156,000 H. P. This list does not include other stations such as that of Las Conchas, already mentioned,

which in 1949 will go to 120 million kwh.

Another fundamental economic sector is that of steel; but in this the characteristics of its 1948 development have not been the irregularity and progress of the electrical industry. Practically, in the steel industry there has not been that struggle; but, on the other hand, it has been submitted to a regime of reorganization (assurance of coal supplies, studies of new techniques to be adopted, etc.) which was indispensable before reaching the final solutions.

If we examine production statistics, we can prove that since 1940 we have been merely marking time. Thus, taking the monthly figures from the Bulletin of the National Institute of Statistics, we get:

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF PIG-IRON IN TONS

1940.....	48,800
1941.....	45,200
1942.....	44,700
1943.....	45,400
1944.....	46,500
1945.....	39,800
1946.....	40,900
1947.....	41,900

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF STEEL IN TONS

Year	Bessemer	Siemens	Electric	Total
1940..	18,900	44,100	4,000	67,000
1941..	15,200	38,200	4,000	57,400
1942..	13,300	37,300	3,100	53,700
1943..	15,000	36,800	3,700	55,300
1944..	14,400	36,400	3,600	54,400
1945..	12,700	31,900	2,900	47,500
1946..	13,000	34,400	4,400	52,700
1947..	13,700	32,800	3,400	49,900

During 1948, the proposed objective has been to attain the 1940 figures and improvement or expansion in the number of furnaces.

With respect to the first point, we must bear in mind that in 1940 the total pig-iron output in tons was: Blast Furnaces, 410,979; Duro-Felguera, 68,115; Nueva Montaña, 30,454; Moreda, 25,298; Echevarría, 12,793; Ajuria, 2,684; Vera, 2,536.

The two greatest obstacles have been

shortage of scrap iron and coal for coke. Scrap iron continued to be cornered by several countries which needed it for their own foundries; as for coal, in spite of the vast development of the industry, it must be considered that most Spanish coal is of gasifiable type and not suitable for making good coke. The only remedy to hand was the import of large amounts, for which purpose two important agreements have been signed with Great Britain and France, whose repercussions will be felt next year.

Naturally, we are in a position to achieve a greater output. Sagunto has reached 100,000 tons. Felguera is on the way at the rate of 80,000 and is expected to reach 120,000 in 1949. Nueva Montaña is at 35,000 and Echevarría at 20,000. Consequently, without counting the new plants in project, everything is foreseen to reach 700,000 tons of pig-iron in 1949.

In steel, according to the recent estimates of the National Association of Industrial Engineers, the total capacity of our Siemens and Bessemer furnaces is:

Region	No. of Bessemer	No. of Siemens	Annual capacity
Asturias.....	—	15	151,600
Catalonia.....	—	4	45,000
Guipúzcoa.....	—	7	65,800
Santander.....	—	3	48,000
Valencia.....	—	5	135,000
Biscay.....	3	17	596,400
Totals.....	3	51	1,041,800

The list does not show electric furnaces, which although of smaller total capacity are actually the most numerous. The most important include the four at Echevarría, on of them of 15 Tm.; the two (one of 8 Tm.) of the Union Naval de Levante; the three of 7 Tm. of the Catalonia Blast Furnaces; the two of 2 and 6 Tm., respectively, of La Maquinista Terrestre y Marítima, of Barcelona; that of 5 Tm. of the Deusto Workshops, etc.

According to statistics of the same Association, the number of electric furnaces

is 5 at Alava, 7 in Asturias, 16 in Barcelona, 2 at Cádiz, 1 at Corunna, 14 in Guipúzcoa, 3 in Madrid, 8 at Santander, 1 at Valencia and 6 in Biscay. Total, 63.

Biscay Blast Furnaces, owning the foundries of Baracaldo, Sestao and Sagunto, maintaining unchallenged leadership in the Spanish iron and steel industry, raised its capital of 250 million pesetas to 500, to keep up with the aims of the steel magnates. The increase has been made to improve their plant and acquire the Orconera mines, long British owned, which have yielded and still yield one of the best iron ores in the world.

Among the works carried through in the year we may stress those of the José María Quijano concern, which built a new plant for treating low-grade iron ore and pyrites by the Bosset process, with an output reckoned at 30,000 tons a year of cast iron; the opening of a new Herolt-type electric furnace at Saragossa, for the production of special steels; the building at Bóo factory, Santander of a series of 5 electric furnaces, one of them three-phase which is the first of its kind in Spain, with which this factory possesses 11 mono-phase and 1 3-phase, which produce 28 tons a day of calcium carbide, 22 of ferromanganese and 8 of ferro-silicon; the prosecution of the construction of the Siderúrgica Asturiana centre at Villaviciosa, for obtaining nodules by the Renn-Krupp process.

Coal output has regained the rhythm it adopted in 1940 which was temporarily interrupted in 1947. In previous years, monthly averages were:

Year	Anthracite	Soft coal	Lignite	Total
1940....	91,000	647,000	47,000	785,000
1941....	97,000	633,000	68,000	798,000
1942....	106,000	669,000	95,000	870,000
1943....	104,000	701,000	96,000	901,000
1944....	129,000	741,000	100,000	970,000
1945....	133,000	752,000	111,000	996,000
1946....	135,000	765,000	110,000	1,000,000
1947....	116,000	762,000	105,000	983,000

That is, a total annual production of 9,420,000 Tm. in 1940, 9,576,000 in 1941, 10,440,000 in 1942, 10,812,000 in 1943, 11,640,000 in 1944, 11,952,000 in 1945, 12,000,000 in 1946 and 11,796,000 in 1947. Compare 1935, which was 7,268,000 Tm.

During 1948, the monthly output has almost always exceeded a million metric tons, thus beating the 1946 record. This has had repercussions on numerous industries, including that of coke, which reached a production of 76,900 Tm. a month, also a record, and that of gas, which reached 212,400,000 cubic metres, never attained before.

The chief works of opening new pits, or improvements to pits, have been done by the Duro-Felguera, the Hullera Española and the Minero-Siderúrgica de Ponferrada, which bought part of the shares in the company exploiting the La Camocha, the most spectacular in the peninsula. In proof borings, the most notable have been those of the Guardo (Palencia), where there are high hopes of establishing a fine coal industry. At Ponferrada, the National Industrial Institute is solving the big problem of the Leon coal industry, the superabundance of anthracite smalls, with the installation of coal-fired power-stations. Similarly at Puertollano works are well advanced on factories for the distillation of 1 million tons of shale, giving an extraordinary impulse to mining in that district. From this million tons we shall obtain some 120,000 Tm. of crude oil, hydrogenation of which will yield 30,000 Tm. of motor spirit, 25,000 Tm. of aviation spirit, 2,000 of light lubricants, 24,000 Tm. of heavy engine oil, 6,000 tons of motor oils, 9,000 tons of paraffin waxes, 4,500 of soft paraffins, and 8,000 Tm. of ammonium sulphate.

As compared with other mining, copper, lead and tin showed a notable depression, while zinc beat all records since 1939.

As regards discovery of ore bodies, in the

silver section we have to note the importance of a very rich vein at Hiendelaencina. The old ore bodies, world famous, were discovered in 1844; Great Britain and France were those who got most profit out of them, until in 1914 the lode appeared to be worked out. The great geologist Siñeriz carried out a series of electrical drillings, by a special system, and this year final proof was obtained of the existence of a lode yielding 200 Kg. of pure silver per square metre and 40 Kg. per ton of ore. The new company floated to exploit this, Minas de Plata de Hiendelaencina, S. A., has all Spanish capital and has brought to the little La Mancha town a feverish life not unlike the seething activity of some parts of Galicia during the last war in tungsten mining.

The cement industry is on the upgrade and this will be assured by the new plant uilt. Average monthly output was: in 1941, 131,000 Tm.; in 1942, 122,000; in 1943, 141,000; in 1944, 137,000; in 1945, 129,000; in 1946, 155,000, and in 1947, 152,000. In 1948 this increased, starting in January, which registered a minimum of 128,000, reaching 172,000 in July, which has been roughly maintained. The new factories built include that of Villafranca del Río, whose plant was acquired in Belgium, and that of Pont de Suert, Lérida, whose purpose is to supply the forthcoming hydraulic works in the eastern Pyrenees. Its machinery, also Belgian, weighs 1,000 Tm.

The chemical industry is advancing more and more rapidly. This year over 450 concerns have been floated or amplified. Plants have been set up for making phenol-type plastics, manufactured with raw materials (phenol and formol) of national extraction, and others have been built to obtain vinilic and metacrilic resins, urea-formol, etc., self-sufficiency having been reached in this field.

In the first half year the production of

sodium carbonate fell somewhat, a tendency which radically changed later, even achieving a tonnage higher than the record half of 1947, fixed at 6,468.

The site of nitrate factories has shifted from Sabiñánigo which thus loses its leadership. In any case output is small, reaching 5 per cent of consumption (estimated at 900,000 tons for 1949), and being of the order of 15,000 Tm. a year. The Sociedad Ibérica del Nitrógeno is well advanced with a new factory at La Felguera and has duplicated its former plant at the same place. La Sefanitro is carrying out plans to reach 125,000 Tm. of ammonium sulphate by setting up a factory, which is behindhand, beside the Bilbao Blast Furnaces. The Nitratos de Castilla Company plans an output of 50,000 Tm. when its Valladolid works are finished; and the Energía e Industrias Aragonesas an output of 20,000 Tm.

Calcium carbide output was approximately 23,800 tons average from 1931-1935, and as consumption did not exceed 20,000, over 3,000 were exported. The civil war caused a fall in the industry, which reached bottom in 1945 with 16,200. During 1948 it has attained about 30,000, thanks especially to the Guardo (Palencia) factory, which has broken the traditional Catalan leadership in this field. Output will undergo a most important rise with the new factories being built by Irati in Navarre, by the Mataporquera factory, and especially by the Barco de Valdeorras, equipped with the most modern machinery.

The essential oils industry is one of those that have made most advance in 1948. The great supplies of aromatic flora were practically left unused before the war; but now, centring in the east coast, the south and Castile (first province Granada, second Murcia) the following good output has been achieved: eucalyptus, 300 tons, bitter fennel, 20; lavender, 300; juniper, 25; lemon, 10;

tangerine, 3; marjoram, 15; myrtle, 5; orange, 50; pennyroyal, 100; rosemary, 300; thyme, 100. Other essences, of synthetic type, are obtained in the laboratory; they include anetol and amyl acetate.

Something far more notable is happening in the pharmaceutical industry. In 1936 Spain imported pharmaceutical products to a value of 100 million gold pesetas. In recent years we have successfully manufactured over 6,000 specialities, have reached self-sufficiency in many products, and have even captured foreign markets. Thus, ephedrine was exported in 1948 to the tune of over 1,000 Kg. During this year we have completely abolished imports of medicinal extracts and of pectine, so much used in pharmacy. The cistus has allowed us to cut out imports of *labdanum*, much in demand by perfumery factories. Plants have been set up for the treatment of fish glands, especially tunny liver, and these have not only met the demands of the home market but permitted the export of 800 million units.

Rayon manufacture has stayed stationary, although we register a displacement of the domination of Blanes and Prat to Burgos and Torrelavega. It should be emphasized that Spain has definitely become an exporter of this product, with 18 customer nations at the present time. Cut cellulose fibre manufacture, in turn, has continued the advance begun in 1944. From the 60 tons a month produced in that year, we have gone to 169 in 1945, 561 in 1946, 690 in 1947, and approximately 740 in 1948, i. e. in round numbers 9,000 tons a year.

Shipbuilding continues to tend in two directions: one, depending on the working plans of private concerns, and the other on official subsidies and the operation of new shipyards owned by the state. Since 1941, according to the *Anuario Marítimo*, the following ships of over 1,000 tons have been launched:

Year	No.	Tons.
1941	3	11,276
1942	4	5,668
1943	5	14,357
1945	4	14,000
1946	8	37,542
1947	1	6,100

As will be seen, a sharp crisis has been experienced. However, by the beginning of 1948 the industry was set on its feet again. Month after month ships were launched, whose immediate financial return is of the greatest value, not only for home economy, but for their private owners. Among these we must mention the *Villaviciosa*, the *Monte Urbasa*, the *Campiz* and the *Explorador Irradier*. The first is a fruiter equipped with the most up-to-date advances in technique, and contributes towards solving the problem of exporting, in Spanish bottoms, the great output of the Mediterranean coast. The *Monte Urbasa* is a motor vessel, mixed cargo and passenger, for the South American run. Like the other, she was built at the Bilbao yards of the Sociedad Española de Construcción Naval, the most powerful in Spain in this line. On her maiden voyage to the Argentine, she beat the world speed record for ships of her class and category on this run, through the remarkable results given by her keel and screw, made entirely in Spain. The *Campiz*, a tanker launched in July for the CAMPSA (national petroleum monopoly company) fleet, increases Spain's tanker power. Lastly, the *Explorador Irradier*, intended for the Canary traffic, has beaten all speed and economy records of the Spanish mercantile marine. We may add the building of the *Monte Udala*, mixed, the *Monasterio de la Rábida*, and the tanker *Campamento*. As regards the auxiliary industry of engines, a complete refutation has been given to the view that Spain was incapable of supplying her own fleet. Our marine engine factories can meet all demands

arising from increased work, and the same can be said of Diesel motors. La Maquinista Terrestre y Marítima, of Barcelona, has borne the brunt of these activities; another soon to be completed is the Manises factory, Valencia.

Leaving other industrial branches, among which we may point to the rise of cinematography, centred with absolute prevalence at Madrid, we are bound to devote some lines to the steady progress of manufacture and export of wireless sets. The capital invested, which was 200,000 pesetas twenty years ago, has risen to 100 million today, and the workmen employed are over 18,000. At present the industry has a solid financial basis and a technique which can compare with any abroad. This fact is proved by the growing infiltration into the home market, which will end by eliminating all possibility of foreign competition on the day when a regular supply is achieved of some materials needed to perfect manufacture. On the other hand, the commercial organization directed by the private concern called "Asociación Nacional de Aparatos de Radio y Anexos" has no fissure. In 1936 imports amounted to 100,000 sets, in 1937 to 3,000, and in 1948 apparently to 4,000; these data are revealing and need no further comment. As for production, it was 15,000 units in 1936, 40,000 in 1941, 50,000 in 1944, 60,000 in 1945, 70,000 in 1946, 80,000 in 1947, and approximately 100,000 last year.

Agriculture has been much affected by the irregularities in rainfall, on which this country unfortunately depends, although less and less, through the vast dam-construction plan. New important works in 1948 included the Entrepeñas and Alarcón dams.

At all events, the fact is that climatic conditions have not given one year that the farmer would call good. Fruit and grain harvests showed deficits. The yield per acre,

as well as the grain weight of wheat, have been moderate in the La Mancha, Andalusia and Extremadura provinces. As regards fruit, this was much harmed by the April and May rains, which robbed the fruit of taste and ruined part of it. The same rains originated pests which mainly attacked melons and vines.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture's end-of-October report, the rice harvest was slightly lower than in 1947. Nevertheless, rice growing has spread beyond the traditional Valencia, Tortosa and Calasparra districts to the basin of the Fluviá (Ampurdán), Guadalquivir marshes, Upper Aragón and Lérida. Dry potatoes gave a low yield and the length of high temperatures and want of rain made the olive crop unpromising except in Catalonia, and quite out of comparison with the fine 1947 crop. Maize and carob crops were good, almond and filbert fair. Vines, in general, short, though with unequal yield.

The orange season closed in May with a total of 208,000 Tm. exported, 48 % to England, 14 % to Holland, 12 % to Sweden, and the rest to France and other countries. The new season, starting this year, is forecast to reach 650,000 tons, with exports of 140,000 already fixed by treaty to France, 200,000 to England, 50,000 to Holland, 25,000 to Sweden, and the rest to other markets up to two-thirds of the total crop. Hence it is estimated that some 250,000 Tm. will remain for home consumption and industrial use.

Tomato production, almost entirely in the Canaries, was so good that it doubled that of 1947.

As regards sugar, factories started receiving the current crop in mid-November, after delay through postponement of sowing. An output of approximately 250,000 Tm. has been achieved, or some 110,000 Tm. more than in 1947. Bearing in mind that we

have also to add in the existing reserve from last year, it will be seen that abundance has motivated the construction of new installations, among which figures a factory opened on November 21 at Gamonal (Burgos) with a staff of 500. Since 1939, sugar production has been as follows:

Season 1939-40.....	88,500 tons.
— 1940-41.....	159,800 —
— 1941-42.....	152,700 —
— 1942-43.....	87,300 —
— 1943-44.....	121,800 —
— 1944-45.....	145,150 —
— 1945-46.....	105,600 —
— 1946-47.....	140,000 —
— 1947-48.....	250,000 —

This quantity approaches the best years in our sugar agriculture.

Stockfarming, decimated by the civil war, has ended its process of recuperation to the number of head existing in 1935, reaching 43 million in 1948, of which more than half are sheep, followed in importance by goats, pigs, cattle, horses, mules, and asses, in that order. The three first are above the 1935 figures, and the rest have recovered except for the last, which show a great decline. However, as the population has gone up by over two million, the production is still insufficient.

In regard to stockfarming industries, it is worth noting the flourishing of the pork and sausage industry, which have tended to establish themselves in the towns, chiefly Madrid.

Monetarily, we register a considerable improvement in the position of the peseta; contributing factors to this are the increases in gold holdings, which according to the Bank of Spain balance-sheet, amounted on October 31 to 465.4 in the Bank, 575.3 in the Foreign Currency Institute, 147.1 in the Treasury and 1,217.1 million pesetas in other accounts. The value of silver stored was 499.5 million. The fiduciary circulation was then 25,817 million, i. e. 197 less than on

December 31 1947. On the other hand, during 1947 there was an increase of 2,225 million. The State's currency policy has thus had a great success.

In foreign trade, 1948 has been marked by the important agreements signed.

On February 25 a trade and payments agreement was signed, by which Bolivia undertakes to export to Spain rubber, coca, quinine and tin, against Spanish exports of wines and liqueurs, dried fruits, oils, tinned fish, textiles, imitation jewellery, and toys.

On March 11 there was an exchange of notes between the Cuban and Spanish Governments, from which both countries secured advantages. Spain got facilities for the acquisition of Cuban tobacco and was authorized to convert part of the profit of her exports into other currencies.

On March 18 an additional arrangement to the trade and payments agreement with Denmark was signed, extending this agreement till March 31, 1949 and inserting two lists of goods. The first, of Danish exports, included dried cod, seeds, horses, cryolite, pharmaceutical products, refrigerators, machinery and motors. The other, of Spanish exports, included oranges, lemons, almonds, sherry, pharmaceutical products, resins, potash, rubber, lead, antimony, mercury, pyrites, iron ore and textiles. The total value of the trade amounted to 34,770,000 crowns.

In April an additional clause was signed by the mixed Commission in charge of the existing Hispano-Dutch agreement, modifying certain quotas of Spanish exports to Holland and creating new ones: iron ore, from 160,000 to 260,000 tons, sherry to a value of 50 % more, and adding an item of cotton textiles to the value of 12½ million florins. The same was done on List H (Dutch exports to Spain): sugarbeet-seed from 600 to 1,000 tons, soft oils and vaseline from 500 to 630 tons, and some new items: 4,000

tons of rubber, 50 tons of cut tobacco, 100 tons of newsprint, etc.

On May 8 a trade and payments agreement with France was signed, to apply within the norms of the proceedings signed in Paris on October 23. By this agreement, payments will be effected through the clearing system. The Office des Changes undertook to honour sight drafts from the Spanish Instituto de Moneda Extranjera to a total of 1,472.25 million francs, with reciprocity by the Instituto up to 75 million pesetas. French exports covered were: 210,000 tons of steam or coke coal; 400,000 of phosphates, 25,000 of esparto, public-works material to a value of 200 million francs, mechanical machinery to a value of 400 million, agricultural machinery to a value of 300 million, textile machinery to a value to 100 million, railway material to a value of 1,400 (of immense importance to Spanish transport), 5,000 tons of calcined alumina, chemical products to a value of 600 million, etc. Spanish exports were: early potatoes, 16,000 tons; oranges, 140,000; olive oil, 10,000; ordinary wines, 500,000 hectolitres; pyrites, 250,000 tons; mock lead, 8,000 tons; lead, 3,000 tons; red lead, 1,000 tons; cork, 505 tons; rayon textiles, to a value of 5 million pesetas, etc.

On May 10 an agreement was signed with the United States, Great Britain and France to eliminate the foreign economic potential situated in Spain which might be deemed capable of threatening peace; in a speech before the Cortes the Foreign Minister made known the incidences of and reasons for the agreement.

On May 13 a trade and payments agreement was signed with Great Britain and the sterling zone, maintaining in force the currency agreement approved on March 28, 1947 until March 31, 1949 and providing for the British export to Spain of 750 tons of coal and large quantities of cotton, petro-

leum products, rubber, jute, sisal, transport material, heavy machine tools, chemical products, electrical machinery, etc.; and the Spanish export to England of potash, iron ore, pyrites, cork, resins, oranges, tomatoes, bananas, pulp, and sherry. The total value of the exchange was estimated at 1,700 million pesetas on each side. In accordance with the provisions of the agreement, payment in gold was made unnecessary, the peseta-pound exchange was fixed invariably, and the supplementary currency agreement of June 26, 1947, permitting the free conversion of sterling into dollars, was abrogated.

On July 1 Spain and Sweden signed a trade and payments agreement, with protocols annexed, valid until June 30, 1949. The Payments Protocol permits transfers by sight draft up to 5 million crowns. The additional protocol consists of the export lists and quotas up to the aforesaid date in 1949. Chief Swedish exports to Spain are industrial chemical products, timber, electrical resistance material, ball and roller bearings, and sundry machinery. Spanish exports include salt, iron oxide, cork, lead, antimony, mercury, resins, oranges, lemons, almonds, pneumatic tires, etc.

The now traditional exchange with the United States continues, and in the first quarter achieved a favourable balance of 4,910,000 dollars. The monthly average shows the following values:

	Dollars
1936/38. U. S. A. exports to Spain..	3,318,000
Spanish exports to U. S. A.	3,459,000
1947 ... U. S. A. exports to Spain..	3,081,000
Spanish exports to U. S. A.	2,888,700
1948 ... U. S. A. exports to Spain..	1,555,700
(1st quarter). Spanish exports to U. S. A.	3,192,000

It will be seen that foreign trade has followed the well-known rule as regards the kind of goods exported and imported, with some exceptions due to the industrialization in progress. Unfortunately, the total balance is still adverse. In the period from January to August, imports were valued at 970 million gold pesetas, while exports were only 730 million; the difference was thus 240 million, notably higher than that of 1947, which was 36 million in the same period. The cause of this increase was Spain's need for various goods, fundamentally industrial; these however, it must be borne in mind, are mostly genuine capital goods, and are bound to produce a future fall in imports by increase of home production.

Outstanding among all the agreements signed with Hispano-America was the so-called Franco-Perón Protocol, the most important commercial document signed by Spain in 1948, for which reason we have kept it to the last to comment on, although it was actually signed before the others we have mentioned. Spanish agriculture shows a shortage in certain products, hence it was indispensable to assure a sufficient supply of these to meet home consumption needs. This is achieved by the Protocol, signed on April 9, as a large proportion of the credit that the Argentine thereby granted (1,750 million pesos) will be invested in the purchase of cereals.

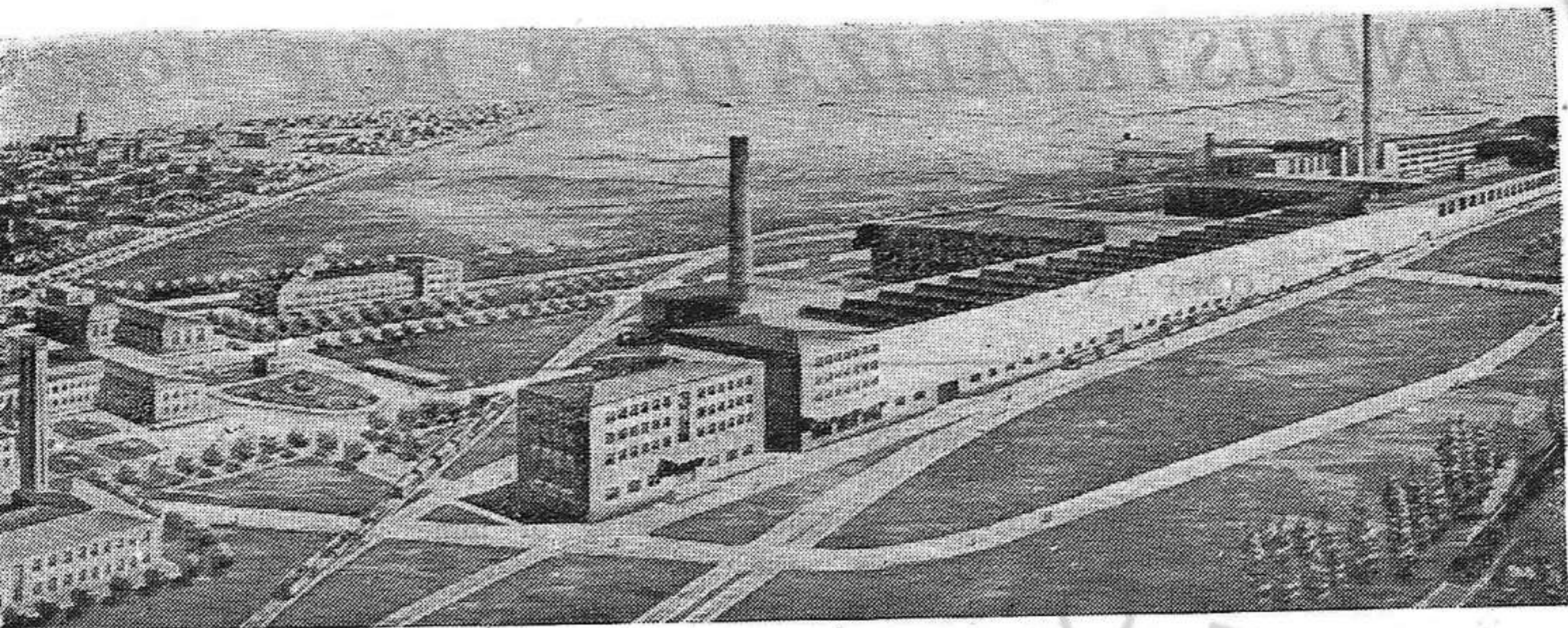
On the other hand, Spanish industry's main difficulties in the way of expanding as it might, are two: the small consuming market and the lack of certain materials. This is just what the Protocol also seeks to remedy, to the benefit of both parties.

The export of iron and steel and manufactured products, and of ships and railway material, which Spain undertakes to send the Argentine, will help the expansion of our industry, facilitating its plans and lowering costs by mass production. This

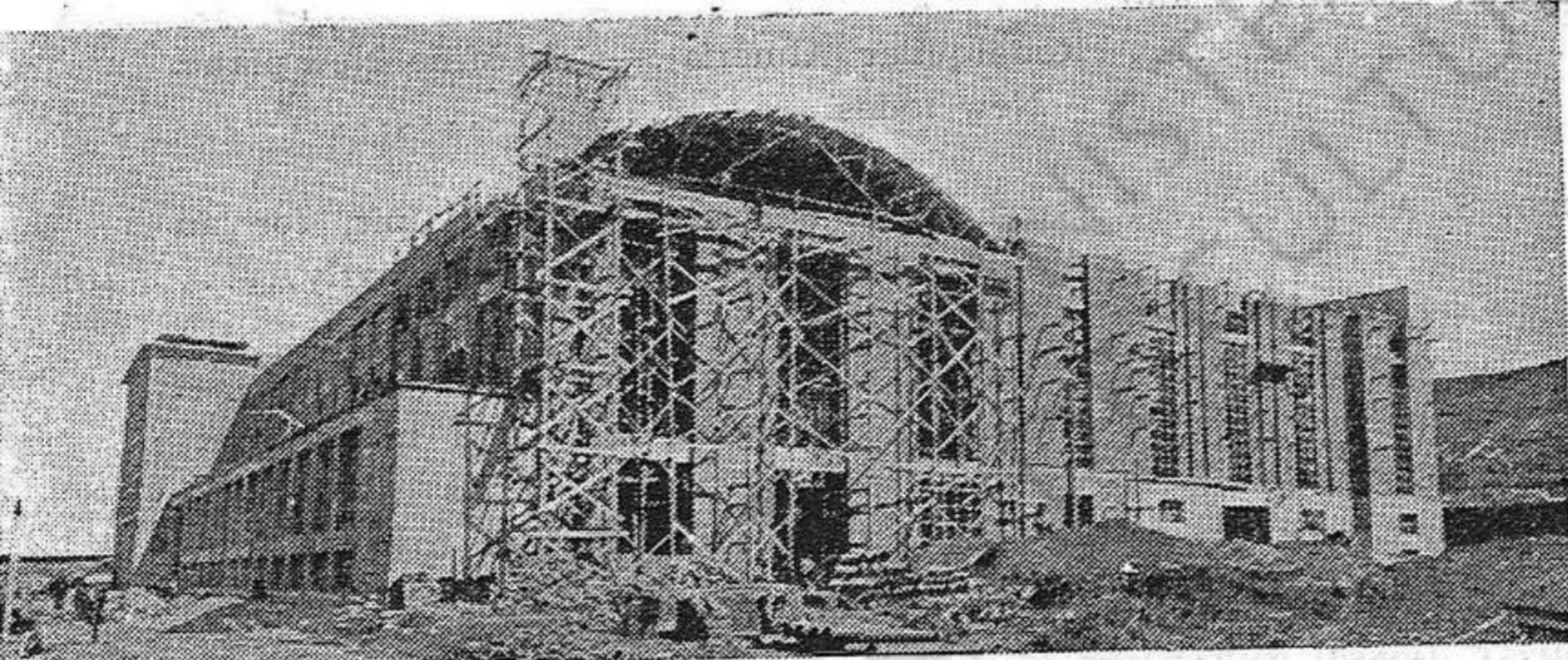
expansion will draw large masses of men away from the land; those who continue in agriculture, if their wages are readjusted to the greater importance of their work, will increase their income and consequently their purchasing power, and the whole of this machinery (more money, more demand) will give rise to successive increases in supply of goods and in the national and individual income.

On the Argentine side, there was the serious fact that before the war the control of distribution of the country's vast agricultural and stockfarming output was in the hands of powerful organizations, who used the ports of London, Hamburg, Marseilles and Antwerp, to warehouse the tonnages acquired and redistribute them thence to the markets. Argentina needed to possess a free port in Europe to put an end to this position. This has been achieved by the Protocol, which stipulates the leasing of a free port at Cádiz for a period of fifty years, from whence cereals, meat and wool will be redistributed in Europe.

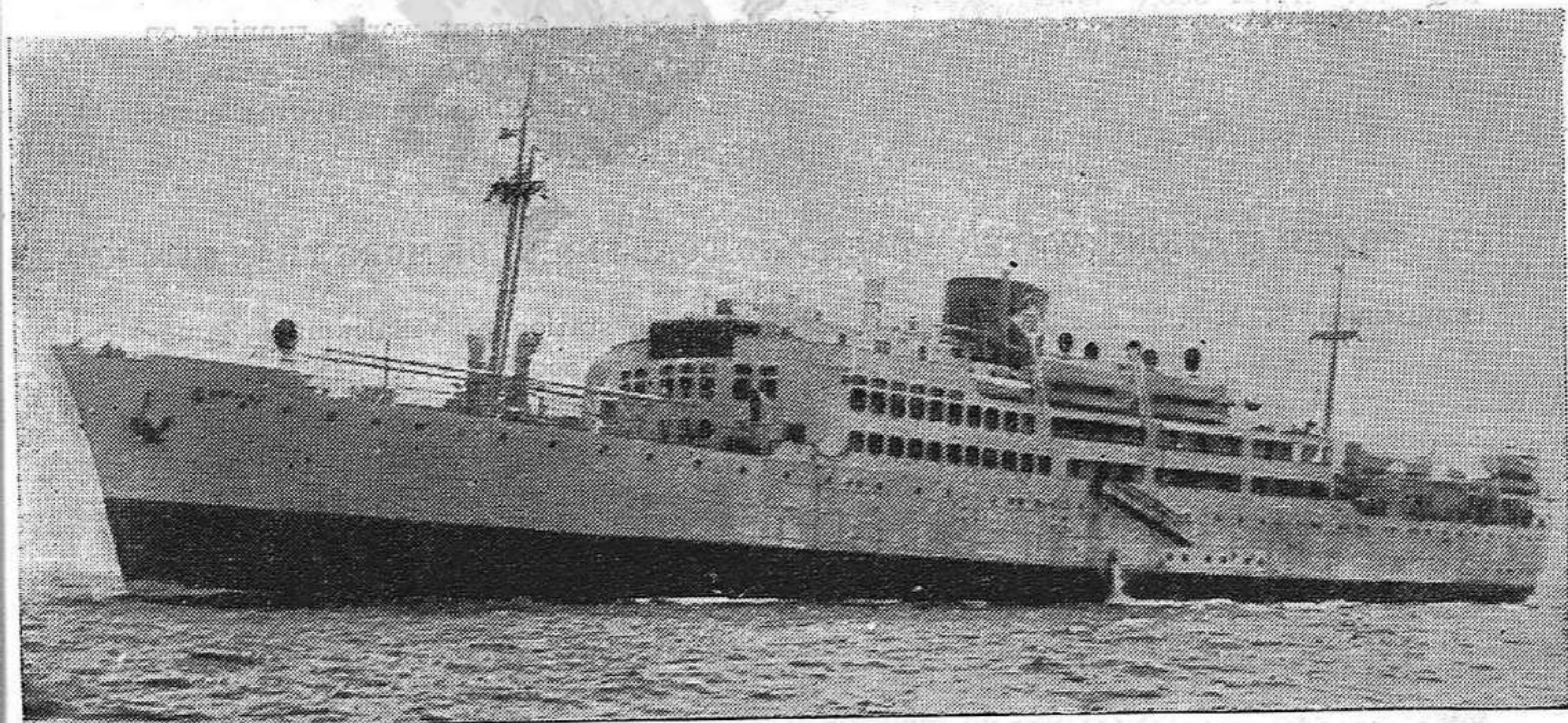
The credit granted by Argentina to Spain in the Protocol amounts, as we said, to 1,750 million pesos, which Spain will invest in the purchase of foodstuffs and raw materials, until 1951. It has the original feature that its counterbalancing items are not reckoned in pesos but pesetas. The debt will be paid off by Spanish exports of goods, and the resulting differences will be placed at the disposal of the Argentine Government in a peseta account. These funds will be used to build the free zone of the port of Cádiz and to set up mixed Companies for the building of merchant shipping in Spanish yards and for the construction of railway material, together with other activities, all aimed at creating an effective heavy industry of the greatest importance to both Governments.



28,000 KVA
 MINAS DE RODRIGUEZ, S. A. M. I.
 — National Industrial Institute —



(Above: View of the new F. E. F. A. S. A. artificial-fibre works at Miranda de Ebro, Burgos. Centre: Under construction power station to run on lignite from the Ponferrada, León, Mines. Below: The ship "Explorador Iradier" built by the E. N. "Elcano" for the Merchant Navy.



in production power 20,000 KVA

INDUSTRIALIZATION FOR 1949

COMPANY

LOCATION AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF INSTALLATION

Quarter of yr. when working will start...

(A) MINES AND CEMENT WORKS

S. A. FELGUEROSO (New basin).....	Gijón.—Opening of mine washery and of the La Camocha-Veriña Rly., built by I. N. I. New basin.....	2nd
MINAS DE RODALQUILAR, S. A. (I. N. I. — National Industrial Institute — and private capital).....	Rodalquilar (Almería).—Gold Mine. New plant. New lodes.....	3rd
MINAS DE BARRUELO, S. A.	Barruelo (Palencia).—Peragido pit, for an output of 45,000 tons of coal yearly.....	4th
EMPRESA NACIONAL CALVO SOTELO.....	Puentes de García Rodríguez (Corunna).—Opening of lignite basin and mining rly., annual output 150,000 tons (to supply power station) as first stage towards total working, which will reach 500,000 tons yearly.....	4th
EMPRESA NACIONAL HIDROELÉCTRICA DEL RIBAGORZANA.....	Xerallo (Lérida).—Cement works, running on local coal, capacity 75,000 tons a year, for use in works on Ribagorzana hydro-electric power station.....	2nd

(B) POWER STATIONS (WATER POWER AND COAL-FIRED) OF MORE THAN 5,000 KVA.

IBERDUERO, S. A.	Hydro-electric station of Villalcampo (Zamora). Power: 96,000 KVA.....	1st
EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD..	Coal power station of Ponferrada (León). (First stage of a plant running on local anthracite smalls, later to be at least doubled). Power: 62,500 KVA.	2nd
EMPRESA NACIONAL CALVO SOTELO.....	Puentes de García Rodríguez (Corunna). Coal-fired station, running on local lignite newly in production. Power: 40,000 KVA.....	2nd

COMPAÑIA ELÉCTRICA DE LANGREO.....	Lada (Oviedo). Coal-fired station. First of three plants. Power: 31,250 KVA.....	2nd
F. E. N. O. S. A.	Las Conchas (Orense). Hydro-electric. With other plant of same power started last summer, station will be complete. Power: 14,500 KVA.....	1st
HIDRONITO ESPAÑOLA, S. A.	Barasona (Huesca). Hydro-electric. Power: 28,000 KVA.....	2nd
COMPAÑIA SEVILLANA DE ELECTRICIDAD.	Guadaira (Seville). Coal. Power: 25,600 KVA.	2nd
ELÉCTRICAS REUNIDAS DE ZARAGOZA.....	Aliaga (Teruel). Coal. First of two plants. Power: 20,000 KVA.....	4th
SALTOS DEL NANSA, S. A.	Herrerías (Santander). Hydro-electric. Power: 10,000 KVA.....	4th
COMPAÑIA RIEGOS DE LEVANTE.....	Almadenes (Murcia). Hydro-electric. (Stepping-up of existing plant). Power: 7,000 KVA,	4th
EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD..	Fuente del Azufre (León). Hydro-electric, to run in conjunction with the Ponferrada coal-fired station. Power: 7,000 KVA. ...	2nd

SUMMARY

Increase of power installed: COAL-FIRED.....	179,350 KVA.	} Year 1949
" " " " HYDRO-ELECTRIC.	163,000 "	
" " " " TOTAL.....	342,350 KVA.	

Main Electric Lines.

IBERDUERO, S. A.	Villalcampo to Bilbao Line, at 220 KV.....	2nd
EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD..	Ponferrada to La Mudara Line, and extension to Valladolid, at 220 KV.....	2nd

(C) LARGE CHEMICAL FACTORIES

Fertilizer Factories.

NITRATOS DE CASTILLA, S. A.	Valladolid. Starting up of this factory, at production rate of 32,000 tons of calcium nitrate per year (50 % of its total capacity, to be attained in near future since total programme is in development).....	3rd
SOCIEDAD IBÉRICA DEL NITRÓGENO (with minority shareholding of the I. N. I.)	La Felguera (Oviedo). Duplication of existing factory's capacity from 12,000 to 24,000 tons of ammonium sulphate per year. The latter represents approx 30 % of total capacity when extensions now in progress are complete.....	1st
SEFANITRO, S. A. (with minority shareholding of I. N. I.)	Bilbao. This large fertilizer factory starts up at output of 24,000 tons of ammonium sulphate due to reach 125,000 tons yearly...	4th
UNIÓN QUÍMICA DEL NORTE DE ESPAÑA	Mataporquera (Santander). Starts at full output, 6,000 tons yearly of calcium cyanamide.	4th

Other manufactures.

EMPRESA NACIONAL CALVO SOTELO	Cartagena. Refinery. Starts at quarter-capacity with 5,000 barrels of crude a day treated, rising to 1,000,000 tons annually at completion of plant.....	4th
C. E. P. S. A.	Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Refinery. Stepping-up of daily capacity from 9,000 to 14,000 barrels daily, making roughly 250,000 tons yearly. New plant includes manufacture of 20,000-25,000 tons of lubricants yearly....	4th
SOLVAY Y COMPAÑÍA	Barreda (Santander). Step-up of 25 % (40,000 tons a year) of existing alkali output.....	2nd

COMPANY LOCATION AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF INSTALLATION

Quarter of yr. when working will start...

UNIÓN QUÍMICA DEL NORTE DE ESPAÑA	Bilbao. Doubling existing factory capacity, to produce 10,000 tons of oleum a year...	3rd
PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS SINTÉTICOS, S. A.	La Felguera (Oviedo). Factory of synthetic chemical products (acetic acid, acetyl-salicylic and other acids).....	3rd
LA ELECTROLÍTICA ESPAÑOLA.....	Zamudio (Biscay). Electrolytic sodium and chlorine, with annual output 1,800 tons sodium, which is total planned capacity..	1st
SINTÉTICA, S. A.	Bilbao. Plastic products in form of coatings for mouldings, laminated and other products..	3rd
CELOPHANE ESPAÑOLA.....	Burgos. Cellophane paper, capacity 900 tons yearly, to be increased later by stages.....	2nd
EMPRESA NACIONAL CALVO SOTELO.....	Madrid. Opening of experimental laboratories and pilot plants of this big concern for research into liquid fuels and lubricants from coal, agricultural refuse, etc.	4th
COMPAÑÍA ESPAÑOLA DE INDUSTRIAS ELECTROQUÍMICAS (C. E. D., private capital).....	Barco de Valdeorras (Orense). Calcium carbide and by-products thereof. Capacity 6,000 tons yearly. Will turn out 20 tons daily as soon as opened.....	2nd

(D) ELECTRO-METALLURGICAL AND TRANSFORMATION WORKS

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ALUMINIO, S. A. (partly private capital)	Valladolid. Opening of this factory with annual output of 1,250 tons of aluminium, later amplifiable to 2,500 and successively to 5,000 and 10,000.....	2nd
EMPRESA NACIONAL ELCANO.....	Manises (Valencia). Opening of iron and steel foundries as first stage in general plan for making Diesel engines and ship's auxiliary machinery, in active assembly.....	2nd

EMPRESA NACIONAL RODAMIENTOS, S. A. (partly private capital).....	Madrid. Ball and roller bearings. Will reach daily output of 4,000 bearings.....	4th
EMPRESA NACIONAL DE AUTOCAMIONES (partly private capital).....	Barcelona. Step-up and alterations in shops for making Diesel and petrol lorries.....	2nd
TRACTOR AGRÍCOLA MECÁNICO, S. A.....	Las Arenas (Biscay). Opening of new shops and commencement of mass production of wireless sets, to reach 100,000 yearly....	2nd

(E) TEXTILE MILLS

S. N. I. A. C. E.	Torrelavega (Santander). Manufacture of 15,000 tons per year of cellulose textile, which is plant's capacity.—Step-up of rayon manufacture from 700 to 3,500 tons yearly...	2nd
CONSORCIO AGRÍCOLA INDUSTRIAL TEXTIL ARAGONÉS (C. A. I. T. A. S. A.).....	Saragossa. Step-up of flax combing and spinning. Installation of 225 flax looms.....	3rd
ALGODONERA DE LEVANTE, S. A. (A. L. E. S. A.).....	Cullera (Valencia). Cotton spinning, 50,000 spindles. Partial operation started.....	4th

(F) MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

HISPANO RADIO MARÍTIMA (I. N. I. and private capital).....	Madrid. Opening of nationalized service. With this, and former Transradio Española, S. A., amalgamated, outside radio communications are nationalized.....	2nd
EMPRESA TORRES QUEVEDO (I. N. I.).....	Spanish Protectorate of Morocco. Opening of Tetuán telephone exchange and automatic service in Protectorate.....	2nd

(G) MERCHANT SHIP BUILDING

COMPANY VESSEL'S NAME, TYPE, CHARACTERISTICS AND SHIPYARD MONTH

(a) New vessels (over 2,000 tons) to be put into service in 1949.

EMPRESA NACIONAL ELCANO.....	"VILLAVICIOSA", "A" (Fruiter, 2,700 tons deadweight. One of 10 sister ships).—Sestao.....	March
" " "	"VILLANUEVA", "A" (Fruiter, 2,700 tons d-w. One of 10 sister ships).—Echevarrieta.....	April
" " "	"ARGELEJOS", "D" (Passenger, 4,500 tons d-w. One of 6 sister ships).—Valencia..	June
" " "	"VILLAGARCÍA", "A" (Fruiter, sister ship to "Villaviciosa").—Sestao.....	August
" " "	"TORREMOLINOS", "D" (Cargo, 5,750 tons d-w. One of two sister ships).—Echevarrieta.....	Nov.
C. A. M. P. S. A. (National Petroleum Monopoly Co.).....	"CAMPIZ", "J" (Tanker, 11,000 tons d-w. One of 8 sister ships).—Matagorda.....	Nov.
NAVIERA AZNAR (private capital).....	"MONTE URQUIOLA" (late "Monasterio de Guadalupe"), "C" (Mixed, 9,000 tons d-w. One of 8 sister ships).—Sestao.....	Dec.

(b) Launching programme 1949 (over 2,000 tons).

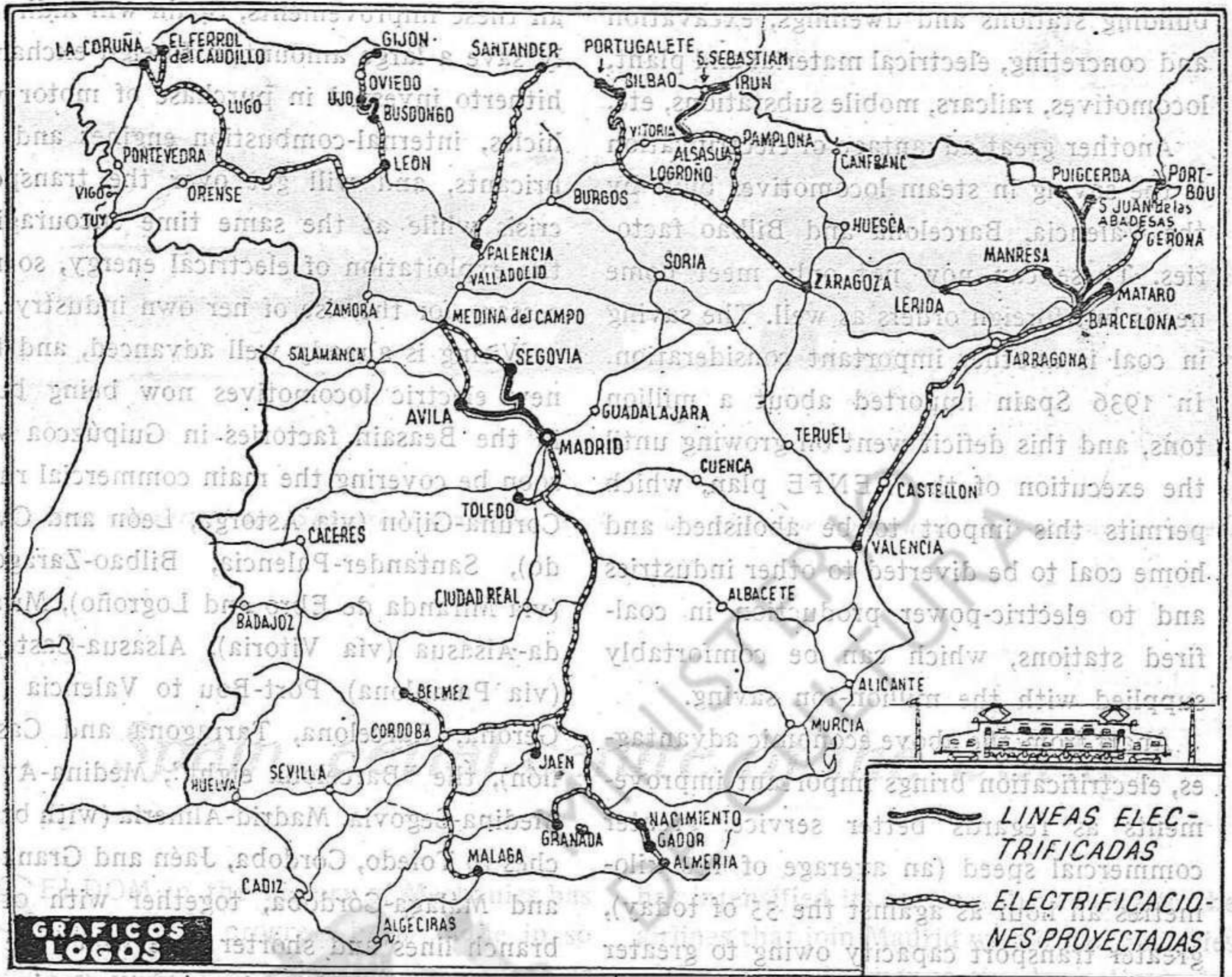
EMPRESA NACIONAL ELCANO.....	"ARUBA", "J" (Tanker, 11,000 tons d-w. One of 8).—Valencia.....	June
" " "	"TORRELAGUNA", "B" (Cargo, 5,750 tons d-w. One of 2).—Echevarrieta.....	Nov.
" " "	"MONASTERIO DE SILOS", "C" (Mixed, 9,000 tons d-w. One of 8).—Sestao.....	Nov.
" " "	"VILLAMANRIQUE", "A" (Fruiter, 2,700 tons d-w. One of 10).—Matagorda.....	Dec.
" " "	"VILLACASTÍN", "A" (Fruiter, 2,700 tons d-w. One of 10).—Matagorda.....	Dec.

In the course of the year, several fishing vessels of the fleet of Industrias Pesqueras Africanas S. A. (National Industrial Institute and private capital) will be put into service. In November the Cádiz dry-dock, of the Empresa Nacional Elcano, will come into service.

THE ELECTRIFICATION OF THE SPANISH RAILWAYS

1948 saw the centenary of the first railway built in Spain, the line from Barcelona to Mataró. Some brilliant festivities were arranged to celebrate this, the most interesting and symbolical of which was a reproduction of the first trip to Mataró. The train, an exact replica of the original one, consisted of ten carriages, holding 400 people, dressed in the fashion of the period. The 30-kilometre journey was done in 50 minutes. Behind the symbolic train of 7-ton coaches travelled the modern electric train which was opening the new electrified line.

We mention this event as being the most striking example of the great development of Spanish railways from 1848 to 1948. At the beginning of the present century, Spain was induced by economic considerations to start electrification, and steam was replaced by electricity on difficult stretches with frequent tunnels and heavy gradients. By 1920 the electrification of 1200 kilometres was proposed to the Government, these being the stretches where the steepest mountain-ranges in the Península were crossed: Irún-Alsasua, Reinosa-Santander, Segovia-Madrid and Avila-Segovia. By 1928 much of this programme had become a reality, and types of rolling-stock were determined on, with a view to the general electrification of the system as a whole. The need for modernization was only too evident, for intense road traffic was quicker and cheaper than steam. At the outset of the War of Liberation in 1936 the problem was still pending, and those who truly knew themselves to be the victors tackled it with all urgency. However, in order to carry the job through, it was necessary to set up a big electrical industry, hitherto non-existent, for up to 1936 the electrical manufacturing firms in Spain were mere representatives of factories abroad. After our war was over, this industry began to prosper, thanks largely to want of competition from abroad, and by 1943 we were building transformers of 275,000 kVA and motors of all sizes, from the smallest up to those of underground, trolleybus and railcar type, while at present we are turning out generators and even some 3,500 kVA alternators. In parallel fashion, similar advances have been achieved in auxiliary industries which today supply the home market with magnetic sheeting, enamelled wire, insulating material, etc. Several projects were submitted to the Government, but it was necessary to mark time, until in 1941, when our industry was now well advanced, the State Railways' (RENFE) plan for electrification of 4,211



kilometres of single line, normal gauge, over 12 years, was accepted.

As we said, the railway system faced ruin if it were not electrified, for very shortly road transport would take all its traffic away, thus increasing the RENFE deficit and aggravating Spain's economic problem by increased fuel imports. If, however, the new plan were carried out, the savings effected would soon allow of profitably exploiting all the country's railways, for apart from a large income from increased traffic and the possibility of raising rates on the electrified stretches, it would release a number of steam engines equal to 12 years' normal output. Again, in face of the growing

consumption of material, Spanish factories would increase their output, much needed not only by the railways but also by industry, which is today powered almost exclusively by electricity.

The total estimates for the apparently ambitious scheme were 2,536 million pesetas, of which 25 per cent is for acquisition of electrical material, hitherto imported from abroad but now home built. Splitting this up over 12 years, we get instalments of 210 millions, which the State can comfortably afford. From the total of 2,536 million, subtract 565 million for interest, and we are left with 1,971, the yearly instalments of which have already begun to be used for

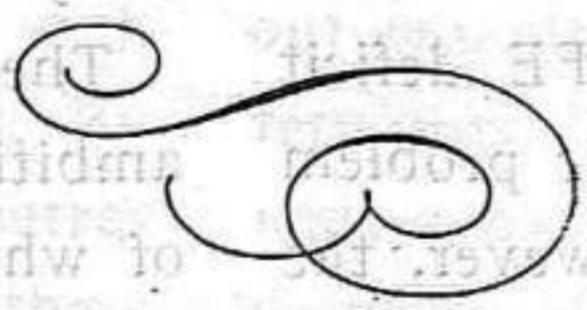
building stations and dwellings, excavation and concreting, electrical material and plant, locomotives, railcars, mobile substations, etc.

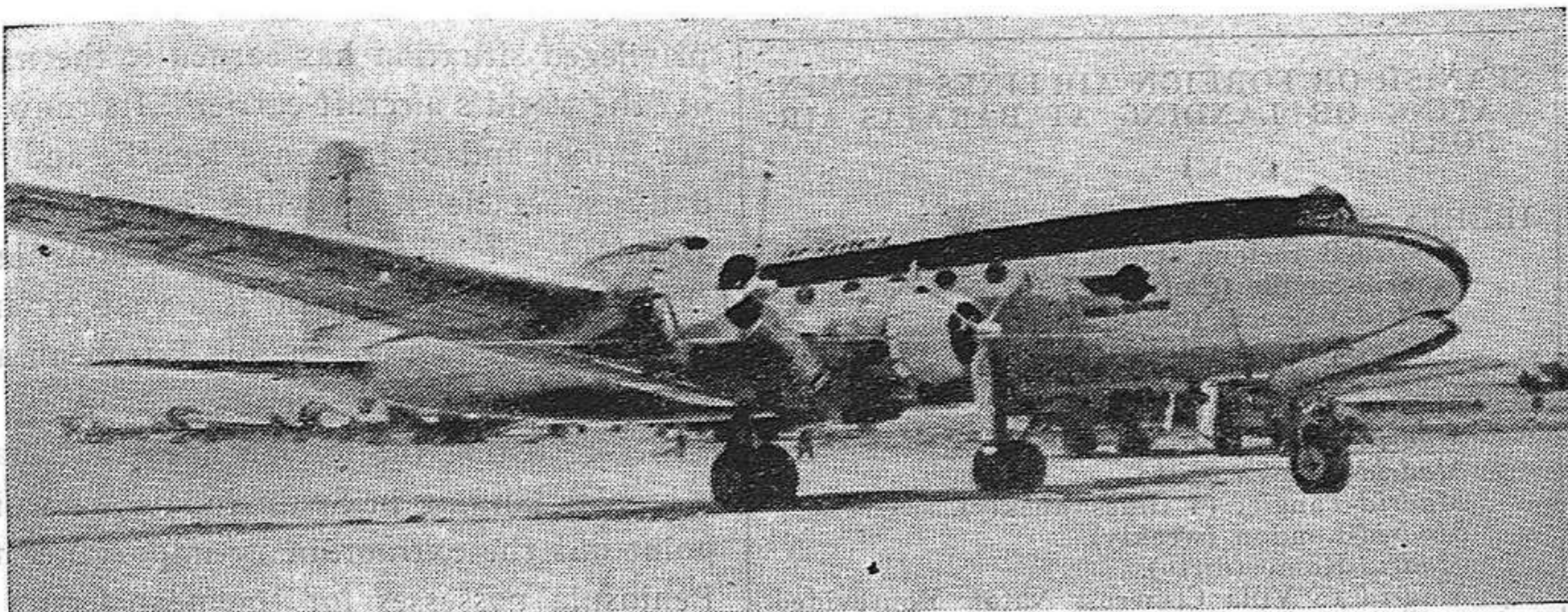
Another great advantage of electrification is the saving in steam locomotives built by the Valencia, Barcelona and Bilbao factories. These can now not only meet home needs but foreign orders as well. The saving in coal is another important consideration. In 1936 Spain imported about a million tons, and this deficit went on growing until the execution of the RENFE plan, which permits this import to be abolished and home coal to be diverted to other industries and to electric-power production in coal-fired stations, which can be comfortably supplied with the million-ton saving.

Apart from the above economic advantages, electrification brings important improvements as regards better service: greater commercial speed (an average of 100 kilometres an hour as against the 55 of today), greater transport capacity owing to greater frequency, cleaner stations and travel and more comfort for passengers. As a result of

all these improvements, Spain will indirectly save a large amount in foreign exchange hitherto invested in purchase of motor vehicles, internal-combustion engines and lubricants, and will get over the transport crisis while at the same time encouraging the exploitation of electrical energy, so necessary for the rise of her own industry.

Wiring is already well advanced, and the new electric locomotives now being built in the Beasain factories in Guipúzcoa will soon be covering the main commercial runs Coruña-Gijón (via Astorga, León and Oviedo), Santander-Palencia, Bilbao-Zaragoza (via Miranda de Ebro and Logroño), Miranda-Asasua (via Vitoria), Asasua-Castejón (via Pamplona), Port-Bou to Valencia (via Gerona, Barcelona, Tarragona and Castellón), the "Barcelona eight", Medina-Avila-Medina-Segovia, Madrid-Almería (with branches to Toledo, Córdoba, Jaén and Granada) and Málaga-Córdoba, together with other branch lines and shorter runs which we do not mention but which can be seen in the map we give.





Modern aircraft of the Spanish Iberia Co., such as are used for home and trans-oceanic services.

Spain, aerial centre of the world

SELDOM in the history of Mechanics has such great progress been made in so short a time. The train and the motor car needed a century to attain perfection; the aeroplane barely required seven lustra. Today, beneath a sky throbbing with engines of planes coming and going to the five continents, we live in the aviation age.

Spain, at all times in solidarity with, and in the vanguard of, great universal enterprises, has contributed very effectively to this progress which might be called industrial-economic-social, and beyond giving human cooperation in its perfecting, has carried out the most daring Atlantic flights. Loving the far distance ever since she was Spain at all, she has found in aviation the speediest way of drawing nearer to the America she once discovered.

Spain today possesses a powerful air fleet, known to the world by the name of the *Iberia* company, which in the last five years

has intensified its services, by adding to the airlines that join Madrid with other countries of Europe and America the domestic routes Madrid-Barcelona, Valencia-Palma, and Seville-Tetuán-Tangier. The prodigious growth of the *Iberia* between 1943 and 1948 is shown by the figures for mileage, flying hours and passengers transported. In 1944 these figures were 407,500, 3,439, and 13,430 respectively; by 1947 they had risen to 2,187,500 miles, 16,071 hours and 139,888 passengers. The comparison shows an unparalleled rise.

Spain has not merely been raising her goods and mail traffic steadily. She now turns out mass-produced aircraft at the Getafe factory, and has just put on the market a new 16-seater twin-engined job, which came through its tests triumphantly.

There are spacious airports in every region and at every main city, the most notable being Barajas, 7½ miles from Madrid, whose

SPANISH OR FOREIGN AIR LINES TERMINATING OR LANDING AT BARAJAS AIRPORT.

IBERIA (Spanish):

- Madrid-Barcelona* (twice daily).
- Madrid-Seville* (daily).
- Madrid-Valencia* (daily).
- Madrid-Palma* (Majorca), direct (4 times weekly).
- Madrid-Canaries* (thrice weekly).
- Madrid-Lisbon* (alternate days).
- Madrid-Geneva* (ditto).
- Madrid-Tangier* (4 times weekly).
- Madrid-London* (weekly).
- Madrid-Rome* (ditto).
- Madrid* to Villa Cisneros, Natal, Montevideo and Buenos Aires (weekly).

B. E. A. (British): *Madrid-Bordeaux-London* (alternate days). *Madrid-Gibraltar* (bi-weekly).

S. A. B. E. N. A. (Belgian): *Brussels-Madrid-Lisbon* (weekly).

K. L. M. (Dutch): *Amsterdam-Geneva-Madrid-Lisbon* (bi-weekly).

AEROVIAS GUEST (Mexican): *Madrid-Lisbon-Azores - Bermudas - Miami - Mexico City* (bi-weekly).

SWISSAIR (Swiss): *Zürich - Geneva - Barcelona - Madrid - Lisbon - Tangier* (bi-weekly).

F. A. M. A. (Argentine): *London - Paris - Rome - Madrid - Dakar - Natal - Rio de Janeiro - Buenos Aires* (bi-weekly).

T. A. P. (Portuguese): *Madrid - Lisbon* (alternate days).

AIR FRANCE (French): *Madrid-Paris* (bi-weekly). *Madrid-Dakar-Recife-Rio de Janeiro-Montevideo-Buenos Aires* (weekly).

PANAIR DO BRASIL (Brazilian): *Rio de Janeiro-Recife-Dakar-Lisbon-Madrid - Rome - Cairo-Istanbul* (weekly).

COMPANIA CUBANA DE AVIACION (Cuban): *Madrid-Azores-Bermudas-Miami-Havana* (every 10 days).

P. A. L. (Philippine): *Manila - Bangkok - Calcutta - Bombay - Karachi - Cairo - Rome - Madrid - London* (bi-monthly).

T. W. A. (United States): *New York-Boston-Newfoundland-Azores-Lisbon-Madrid-Rome-Athens-Cairo-Jerusalem-Basra-Dharan-Bombay* (daily). *Madrid-Tripoli-Benghazi-Cairo* (weekly).

Besides these companies there are many others working irregularly, such as the C. A. N. A. and Aviación y Comercio, S. A., both Spanish, which maintain communication between Madrid and various parts of Spain (Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, Tetuán, Saragossa, etc.), and foreign-owned ones, mainly British, which have transported fruit to their respective countries. About 500 aircraft of this class left Spanish soil last year. The number of regular passenger aircraft that used Barajas airport in 1948 was about 3,000, and it must be borne in mind that many of the above-mentioned lines only started working at the end of the year, so that their movement is only an indication of a complete year's working.

privileged situation has earned it the name of "the world's aircraft-carrier". Its runways are broad and of immense length, and the daily spectacle it provides is impressive. Hundreds of aircraft of all nations land there, and the whole field is a vast expanse of shining fuselages of the big European and transatlantic 4-engined craft.

Before listing the foreign lines that make a regular landing in Spain today, we would point out the extraordinary importance the Peninsula possesses for the near future of aviation.

Almost detached from old Europe and looking out as if affectionately seaward towards the distant continent, Spain is the best strategic air centre in the world. Westwards, America; southwards, Africa; and eastwards, Europe. All the axes of human intelligence are bound to cross Spanish soil. Her meridian is the straightest and shortest and many nations that know nothing else about Spain have admitted, perhaps out of necessity, her privileged geographical position, and this last year the air agreements concluded have been very numerous and eloquent.

When the world war was barely over, on May 4, 1946, the *TWA* (*Trans World Airlines*) of the United States opened their New York-Azores-Lisbon-Madrid line, afterward extended to Rome and Cairo, with a branch to Algiers. This year, *TWA* have intensified their services, and two planes of this company pass through Barajas daily, one each way. Some weeks earlier, on February 12, 1946, the Dutch *KLM* opened their Amsterdam-Madrid-Lisbon service, and some months afterwards, successively, communications with the Peninsula were established by the Swedish *AB Aerotransport*, from Stockholm; the *British European Airways* from London; the *Swissair*, from Geneva; the *TAP* (*Transportes Aéreos Portugueses*) from Lisbon; the *PAL* (*Philippine Airlines*)

Lines) from Manila; and the *FAMA* (*Flota Aérea Mercante Argentina*) which on July 11, 1947, carried out the first aerial union between Buenos Aires and Madrid, in response to the *Iberia*, which had started, and maintained from September 22, 1946, a periodic service to and from the River Plate capital.

In this year of 1948 the existing lines have been strengthened, especially those with the Hispanic countries. Several planes of the *Iberia* and the *FAMA*, arrive at and leave Barajas weekly with passengers and mail for or from Buenos Aires, to meet the brisk demand between the two cities. During the last twelve months contact with Spain has been established by the following companies: January 10, *Aerovías Guest*, of Mexico, which does the Mexico-Madrid flight twice a week, by the so-called "Route of the Sun", via Miami-Bermudas-Azores-Lisbon, with Constellation planes which cover the distance in 24 hours; February 2, the *SABENA*, between Brussels and Madrid; April 29, the *Compañía Cubana de Aviación*, from Habana; May 24, the *Panair do Brasil*, which on the maiden flight sent us a pilot of Royal blood, Don Juan of Orleans and Braganza, in the cockpit of the Constellation;

towards the end of the year, October 26, *Air France* broke down a crowd of political obstacles to fly across the Pyrenees and renew the old Paris-Madrid line, interrupted since 1936; and finally, a *Pan American Airways* plane landed at Barcelona, to inaugurate a new route above the ocean to the United States.

* * *

Nothing could be more eloquent than the above facts to show what Spain means to aviation at the present day. Some countries that have excluded her from their conferences have sent representatives to Madrid to negotiate air agreements. The modern airport of Barajas, superlatively equipped in the matter of runways, repair shops, and fuelling tanks, has an extremely privileged geographical position.

Spain has realized her transcendent importance in this respect in 1948. She knows herself to be the world's axis of love and goodwill and without any egoism she desires to have the aircraft of Europe and America crossing her soil, bearing peace from east to west.

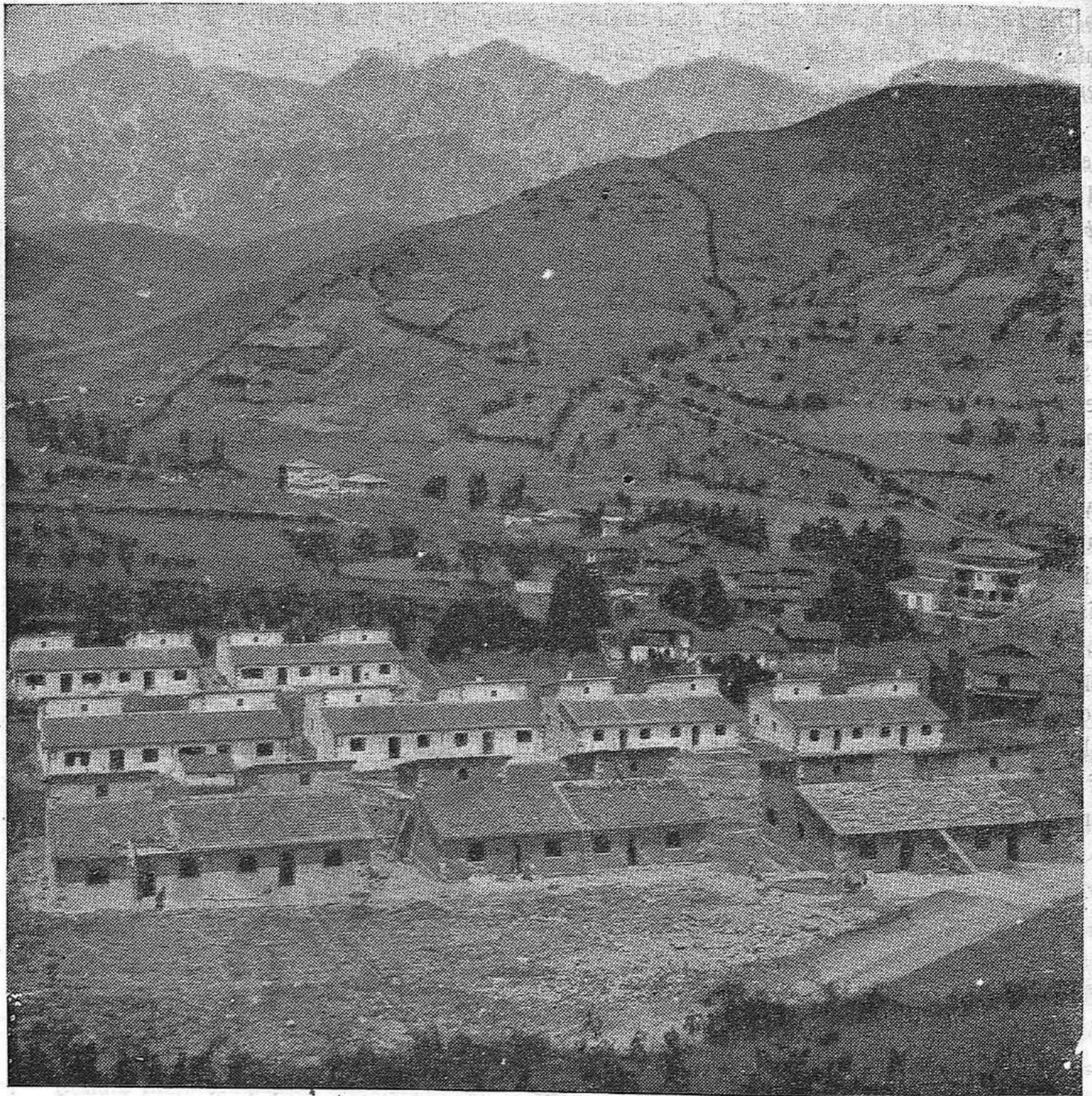


stages: one of plans and another of achieve-
ment. The value of damage done by the end of
the war amounted to 1,500 million pesetas,
not including the material loss involved by
the stagnation of natural production of
wealth. By December 1947 works were re-
gistered as having been entirely completed

Ditto, Jérica (Castellón).
Block of houses, Jérica (Castellón).
Provincial Law-courts, ditto.
Ebro Observatory, Tortosa (Castellón).
Hygiene Centre, Tortosa (Castellón).
14 Town Halls.
2 Municipal Cemeteries.
3 Markets.
3 Slaughterhouses.

towards the end of the year. October 26.
His France broke down a crowd of political
obstacles to fly across the Pyrenees and
renew the old Paris-Madrid line, interrupted

(lines) from Manila and the A.M.A. (Paris
Newman Argentina) which on July 11.
The carried out the first aerial union be-
ween Buenos Aires and Madrid in response



working irregularly, such as the C. A. N. A. and

Block of modest dwellings built at Potes, Santander, by the Devastated Areas Department.

various parts of Spain (Barcelona, Seville, Valladolid,
León, Saragossa, etc.) and transported them
to their respective countries. About 350 aircraft
of this class left Spain and now land in
of regular passenger aircraft that used to
part in 1943 was about 3,000, and it was
is that many of the short-run routes
only started working at the end of the year.
their movements in only a few days of
year's working.

SPANISH RECONSTRUCTION AND THE HOUSING PROBLEM DOWN TO 1948

THE Spanish War of Liberation created the problem, not only of reconstruction of what had been destroyed during the fighting, but also of rebuilding from the foundations all that war activities had paralysed and dealing with the housing constantly demanded by the population increase, which has risen from 25½ millions in 1940 to 27½ in 1948.

The solution of these problems was entrusted fundamentally to four bodies:

- The Devastated Areas Department.
- The National Housing Institute.
- The Syndical Housing Scheme.
- The Inter-Ministerial Unemployment Board.

DEVASTATED AREAS DEPARTMENT

The work carried out by this body has been vast.

It is an undoubted fact that all reconstruction always contains two inevitable stages: one of plans and another of achievements. The first of these is now over and is a matter of history.

The value of damage done by the end of the war amounted to 1,400 million pesetas, not including the material loss involved by the stagnation of natural production of wealth. By December 1947 works were registered as having been entirely completed

to a total value of 1,270 million pesetas, i. e. 91 % of the estimated total. By December 1948, the total exceeded 1,370 million. These figures alone give an idea of the effort that has been made, and much more when one bears in mind the international isolation in which Spain has been kept during recent years by those bent on her destruction.

For a clearer account of the Devastated Areas Department's work last year, we will split it up under four main headings:

- (a) Official buildings and works.
- (b) Church buildings.
- (c) Housing (mainly rural).
- (d) Blocks of city dwellings.

(a) Official buildings and works.

Completely finished:

- Boundary Commission, at Irún (Guipúzcoa).
- Corn Exchange, Elgueta (Guipúzcoa).
- Fire Station, ditto.
- Post and Telegraph Office, Híjar (Teruel).
- Ditto, Jérica (Castellón).
- Archaeological Museum, Cádiz.
- Provincial Law-courts, ditto.
- Ebro Observatory, Tortosa (Castellón).
- Hygiene Centre, Tortosa (Castellón).
- 14 Town Halls.
- 2 Municipal Cemeteries.
- 3 Markets.
- 3 Slaughterhouses.



Parish church recently opened in new housing suburb of Almería, of rent-controlled dwellings, built by the Devastated Areas Department.

- (b) **Church buildings.**
- 7 Civil Guard barracks, in small towns.
 - 19 Blocks of school buildings.
 - 2 Hospitals.
 - "La Milagrosa" Provincial Home, Cádiz.
 - Provincial Infants' Home, Cádiz.
 - "José María Pemán" Creche, ditto.
 - "Gota de Leche" House, ditto.
 - "San Luis" Asylum, Andújar (Jaén).
 - Provincial Law-courts, ditto.
 - Episcopal Observatory, Tortosa (Castellón).
 - Hygiene Centre, Tortosa (Castellón).
 - 14 Town Halls.
 - 15 Parish churches.
 - 2 Municipal Cemeteries.
 - 4 Convents.
 - 3 Markets.
 - 2 Slaughterhouses.
 - 11 Presbyteries.

(c) **Housing (mainly rural).**

- One-family dwelling blocks at:
- Paraleda de Zaujejo (Badajoz).
 - Lower Vega, Toledo.
 - Zarza Capilla (Badajoz).
 - Castuera (Badajoz).
 - Tortosa (Castellón).
 - Valencia.

(d) **Blocks of city dwellings at:**

- Eibar (Guipúzcoa).
- Martos (Jaén).
- Asentín (Lérida).

Pitres (Granada).

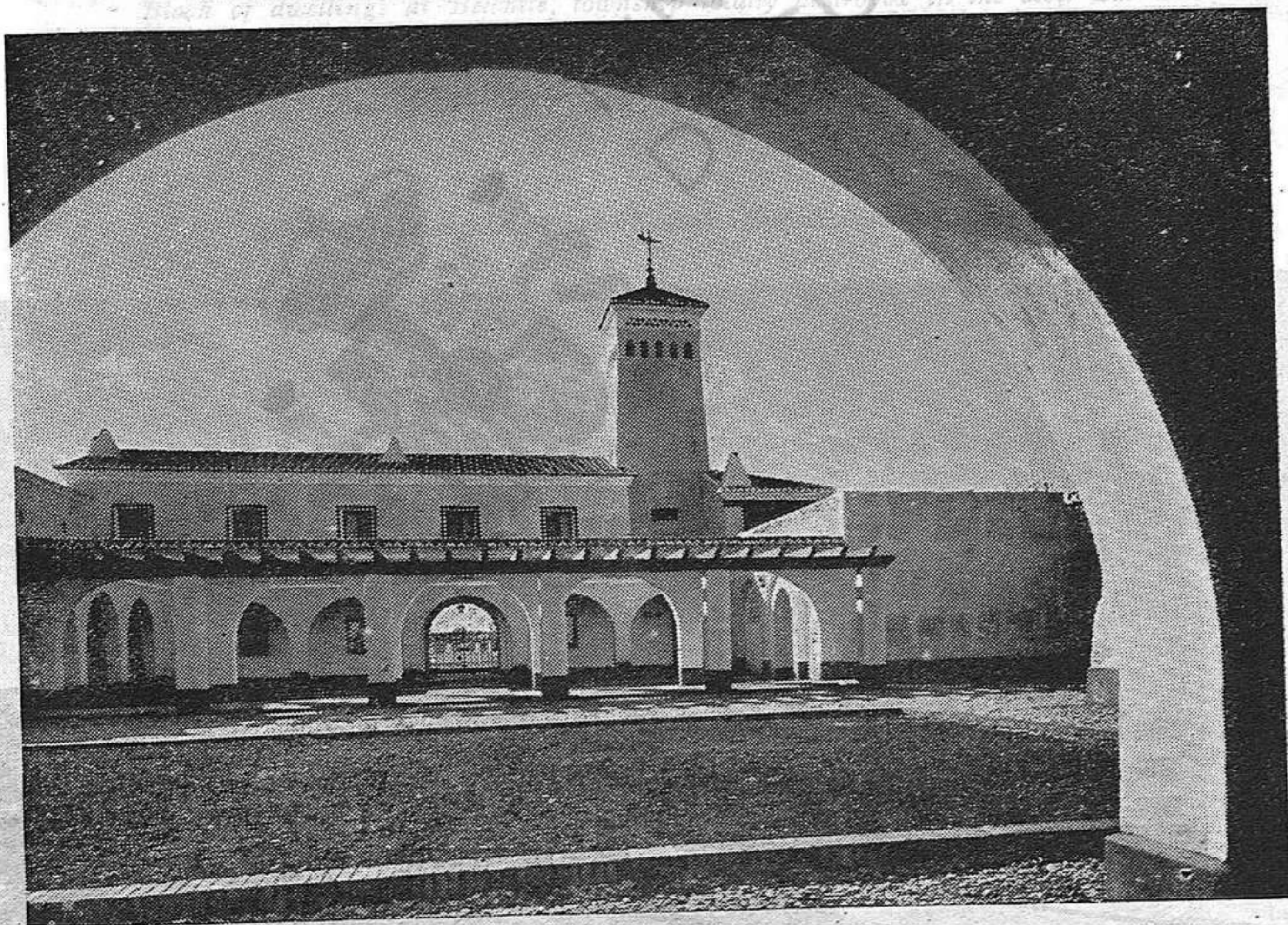
Hinojosa del Duque (Badajoz).

La Granjuela (Badajoz).

NATIONAL HOUSING INSTITUTE AND SYNDICAL HOUSING SCHEME

In conformity with the provisions of the Act of April 19, 1939, maximum protection in this field was to reach a maximum of 25 per cent, the rest being reserved for private enterprise, which may or may not avail itself of the benefits which the present legislation on state-aided housing assigns it, by Act of February 25, 1944, in the purchase of materials and obtaining of loans through the Institute of Credit for National Reconstruction.

The new State's social policy is very especially derived from, or based on, a strict conception of unity between all the elements that work for the objects of each industrial undertaking. This unity carries with it the resultant obligation of mutual loyalty and assistance, so that the "Capital" element can in no wise ignore the private life of its workers, whatever category they may fall under. The Act of December 30, 1943, abolishing the business excess-profits tax, laid down expressly in Article 3 the obligation on business managements to form a special capital reserve by the quota they would have otherwise had to pay, and fixed, as the purpose of this reserve, the application of 20 per cent of it, to be invested in works tending towards the improvement of



Modern School of Farming built by Devastated Areas Department in 1948 at Nules, Castellón.



*Parish church built by Devastated Areas Department at Valdelugueros,
León.*

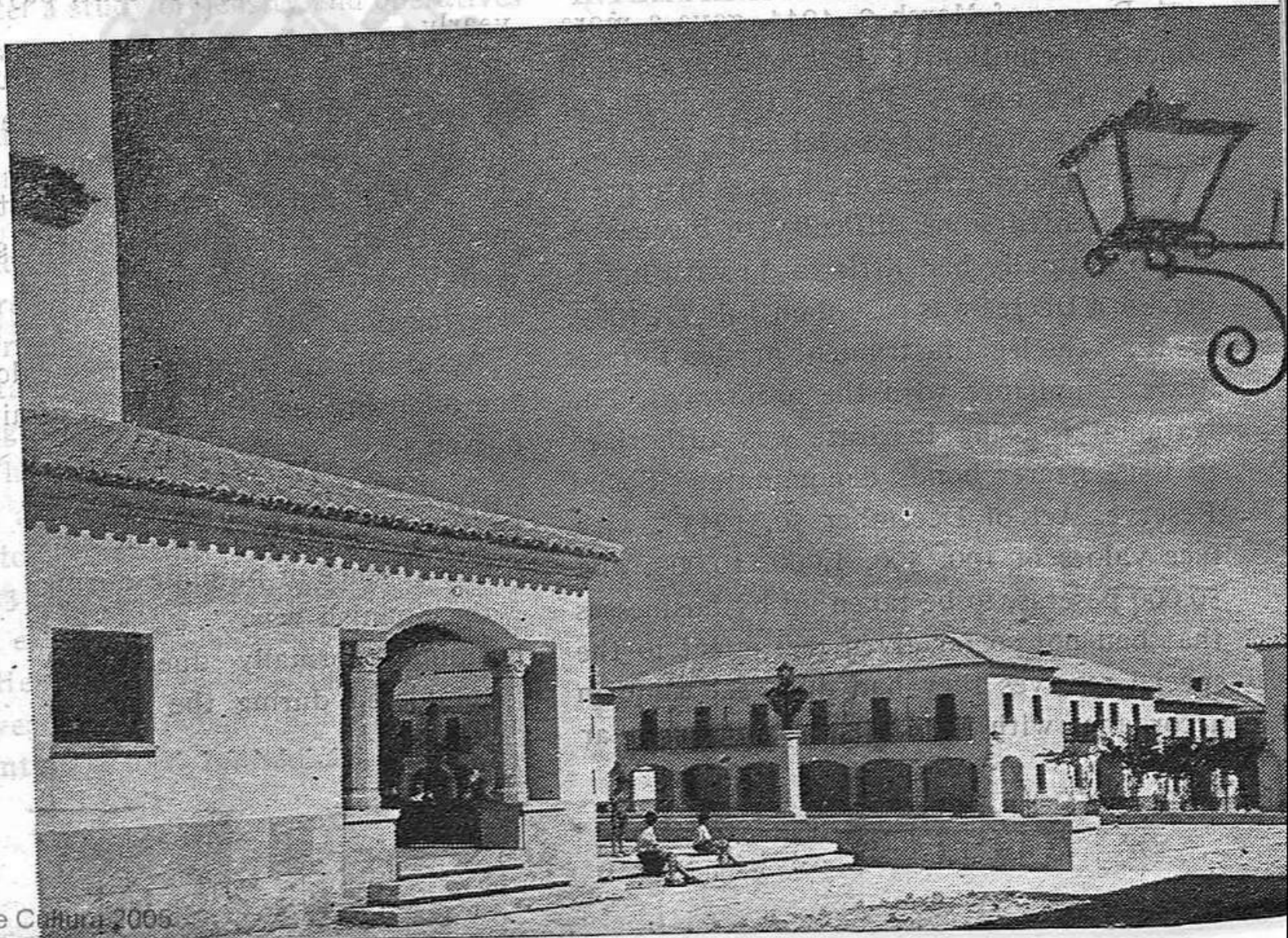
Fine large Provincial Hospital built by the Department at Huesca.





Block of dwellings at Belchite, township totally destroyed in the civil war and rebuilt by the Devastated Areas Department.

Block of dwellings built at Seseña, Toledo, by the Department.





Block of dwellings built by the Department at Huesca.

working conditions and the life of workers.

A Decree of March 2, 1944, gave a more concrete definition of the broad idea stated in this Act, and established the building of dwellings as a priority social end.

The putting of these ordinances into practice presented some difficulty to businesses which normally had little to do with building. So, a Decree was passed on July 17, 1947, creating the legal instrument needed to facilitate compliance with the ordinances. The National Housing Institute was authorized to issue bearer bonds denominated "Social Reserve, Act of December 30, 1943", with face values of 100, 500, 1,000, 10,000, and 50,000 pesetas, to be taken up by businesses that had not so far given real effect to the special reserves they had duly set aside in accordance with the law. These bonds bear

annual interest at 3 per cent, payable half-yearly.

With this, added to the Institute's own budgetary funds, this body, very effectively aided by the Syndical Housing Scheme, whose trade-union nature brings it into immediate contact with the working classes, is fully developing the 1944-54 ten-year housing plan.

According to the Institute's calculations, the following was the state of affairs at the outset:

Deficit caused by destructions and absence of building during the Spanish war.	360,000
Buildings normally due to be completed during the 10-year period	392,667

Buildings needed to meet foreseeable population increase over the period . . . 640,390

Total dwellings to be built. . . . 1,396,257

In the work done during 1948, a feature that deserves to be stressed, not merely for its social but for its economic importance, is the building of 4,000 new dwellings for miners in the Asturian zone. Spain needed to increase the output of this important coal area, but the first obstacle was lodging for the extra miners needed. The first difficulty was sites, for new nuclei had to be created, always within about a mile from the place of work, and one hindrance often met with was the narrowness of the valleys or the steep slopes, which rendered levelling almost impossible. To this we must add the peculiar type of soil, in many places liable to landslides, as in the Moreda, Caborana and Tuilla valleys.

Within these limitations, up to 21 groups have been situated, calculated on the basis of working-class centres for the various concerns, after a study of density and operatives which gave a family index of 452 individuals. On a percentage basis, wisely increased somewhat, the types of dwellings built were designed to sleep from 3 to 10 persons.

The advantages of this plan of construction as regards output increase—apart altogether from the improvement to the workmen's standard of living—are shown by the following data:

1. The average miner (including both surface and underground staff) wins 150 metric tons of coal a year.
2. 33 per cent of the population is active, so that each miner represents 3 individuals.
3. Hence, to increase output by 1,000,000 tons a year, an extra 6,667 miners are needed, representing 20,000 individuals.

4. The family index being 4.52, 20,000 individuals represent 4,425 homes.

5. Therefore every extra million tons a year produced requires the building of another 4,425 dwellings.

1948 has seen the completion of the first 4,000 planned.

This is not the only job done by the Institute, which has also made delivery of blocks of dwellings in Badajoz, Córdoba, Jaén, and other places.

We have referred to the Syndical Housing Scheme as a body that collaborates closely with the Institute. With its own resources and technical staff it has carried out during the year the building of 16,571 houses, at a total cost of 705,406,610 pesetas; of these, 9,365 have already been handed over to their new owners and the rest are awaiting formal delivery.

Apart from this, 13,168 dwellings have been planned, budgeted at 515 millions, and works to the value of 80 million have been put out to tender.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

**INTER-MINISTERIAL
UNEMPLOYMENT BOARD**

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES

This fourth body has three main functions, all aimed alike at the relief of involuntary unemployment. It gives subsidies for various public works in provinces suffering for any reason from unemployment. These three main functions are:

- (a) Relief of unemployment in main labour activities.
- (b) Solution of the serious housing problem of the middle class, which does not fall at all under the "state-aided" heading, of which the Institute is in charge.
- (c) Miscellaneous works throughout the country having the effect of relieving unemployment and improving the sanitary condition and decency of Spanish towns.

Building of houses is effected by the Board in direct collaboration with the private capitalist, by the granting of loans, up to 50 per cent of the cost of the works, with the right to fiscal benefits provided for in current legislation. Loans or advances are repaid to the Board in instalments over a maximum of 50 years. As an offset, the builder must put up dwellings of a fixed minimum number of rooms, and the rent is fixed pro rata to the square footage of each dwelling, so that in practice the result is a moderate rent for a spacious, modern dwelling for the benefit of the middle class.

To show the importance of this work it is enough to say that up to December 1948 the number of apartment-buildings taking advantage of this scheme was 5,000, with

approximately 70,000 dwellings, and not counting another 5,000 one-family houses. Loans for the erection of these buildings amounted to 700 million pesetas.

Apart from this, there have been all sorts of works carried out by the Board all over the country: schools, dispensaries, churches, asylums, works of drainage and urbanization, local roads, bridges, irrigation, reforestation, markets, town halls, public washhouses, water supply, foundries, metallurgical workshops, etc. Every kind of need is met by this body, which has succeeded in getting the Spanish unemployment figures down to virtually nil, while at the same time developing new sources of wealth.

JOAQUIN MORENO DAVILA



The following data on the National Housing Institute were published in 1948:

Dwellings handed over to new occupants, 8,903; in first two months of 1949, 2,591.

The most important groups delivered include those at Valladolid, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Pamplona, Bilbao, Ruidoms, Burgos, Tárrega, Almería and Ciudad Real, and in Madrid those at Villaverde and Ventas. The latest groups of major importance delivered were the mining ones of Mieres, Figaredo, La Vega, La Camocha and Pardo, and several blocks of the project at Ferrol del Caudillo. Those of Ceuta, Montilla, Pilas and Palencia, all over 100 dwellings, have also been delivered.

The advance item for 1949, without interest or bonus, amounts to 259,991,000 pesetas.

HEALTH AND CHARITY WORKS, A MAJOR CONCERN OF 1948

STEADY attention has turned important plans, which would have seemed idle dreams a few years ago, into living reality in 1948. For a better appreciation of the task accomplished, we list the following data:

PROVINCIAL HEALTH INSTITUTES

One at Tarragona, consisting of a Tuberculosis Dispensary, Child Welfare, Social Hygiene, Specialities, Mothercraft and General Services. Approximate cost, 3 million pesetas.

TUBERCULOSIS SANITORIUMS

One at Porta Cœli (Valencia), capacity.....	464	beds.
The "Martínez Anido" at Salamanca, capacity.....	695	—
The Mirca, at Santa Cruz (Las Palmas), capacity.....	75	—
The "Tomillar" at Seville, capacity.....	280	—
The Oza (Corunna), capacity.	516	—

HEALTH TEACHING CENTRES

National School of Phthisiology.

SECONDARY CHARITABLE CENTRES

One at Alcañiz (Teruel), approximate cost.....	300,000	ptas.
One at Los Llanos de Aridane (Tenerife), approximate cost.....	250,000	—
One at Mérida (Badajoz), cost.....	300,000	—

One at Langreo (Oviedo), cost.....	500,000	ptas.
One at Azuaga (Badajoz), cost.....	250,000	—

MATERNITY HOMES

One at Orotava (Tenerife); one at Villanueva de Castellón (Valencia); five in townships of Seville Province; two in townships of Córdoba Province; one at Ronda (Málaga).

HOSPITALS

One at Llanos de Aridane (Tenerife), approximate cost 300,000 pesetas.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

One at Tenerife.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES

One in Madrid (Chamberí district), plus those installed in Institutes and secondary Charitable Centres.

NUMBER OF BEDS INCREASED, OR NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED, AT THE FOLLOWING SANITORIUMS

"El Rebullón" (Pontevedra).....	30	extra	beds.
"El Tomillar" (Seville).	30	—	—
"La Sabinosa" (Tarragona).....	250	—	—
Sierra Espuña (Murcia).	46	—	—

HEALTH STATIONS

One at the harbour of La Palma (Canaries), approximate cost 250,000 pesetas.

Besides the above actual achievements in 1948, mention should be made of those due to be completed in the near future, which have made great progress in building during the year. They are being built under the supervision of the Architectural Department, and depend on the Health Department as regards their use.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

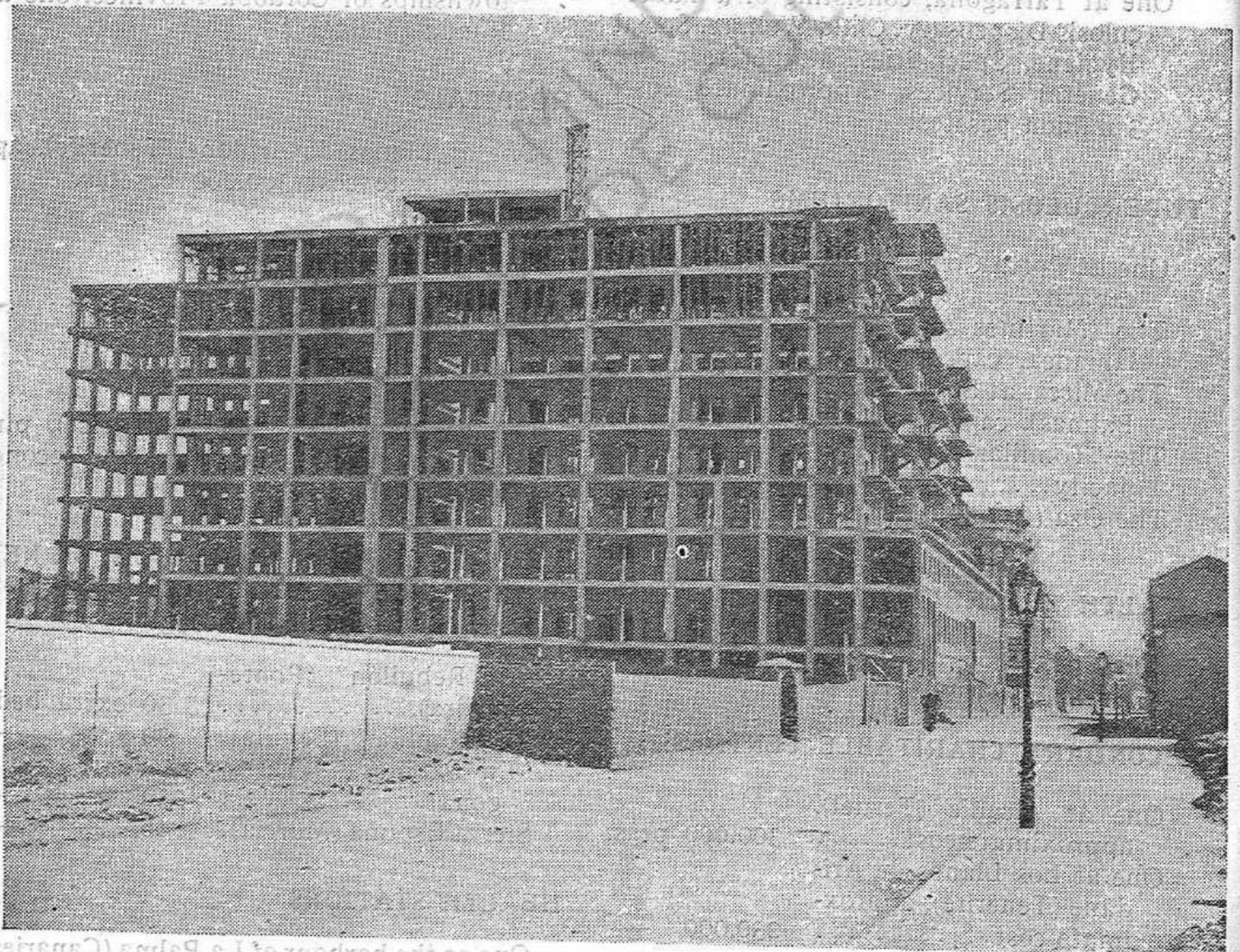
PROVINCIAL HEALTH INSTITUTES

One each at: Cordova, Castellón de la Plana, Logroño, Lugo, Cuenca, Granada, Almería, Pontevedra, Segovia, Bilbao and Albacete.

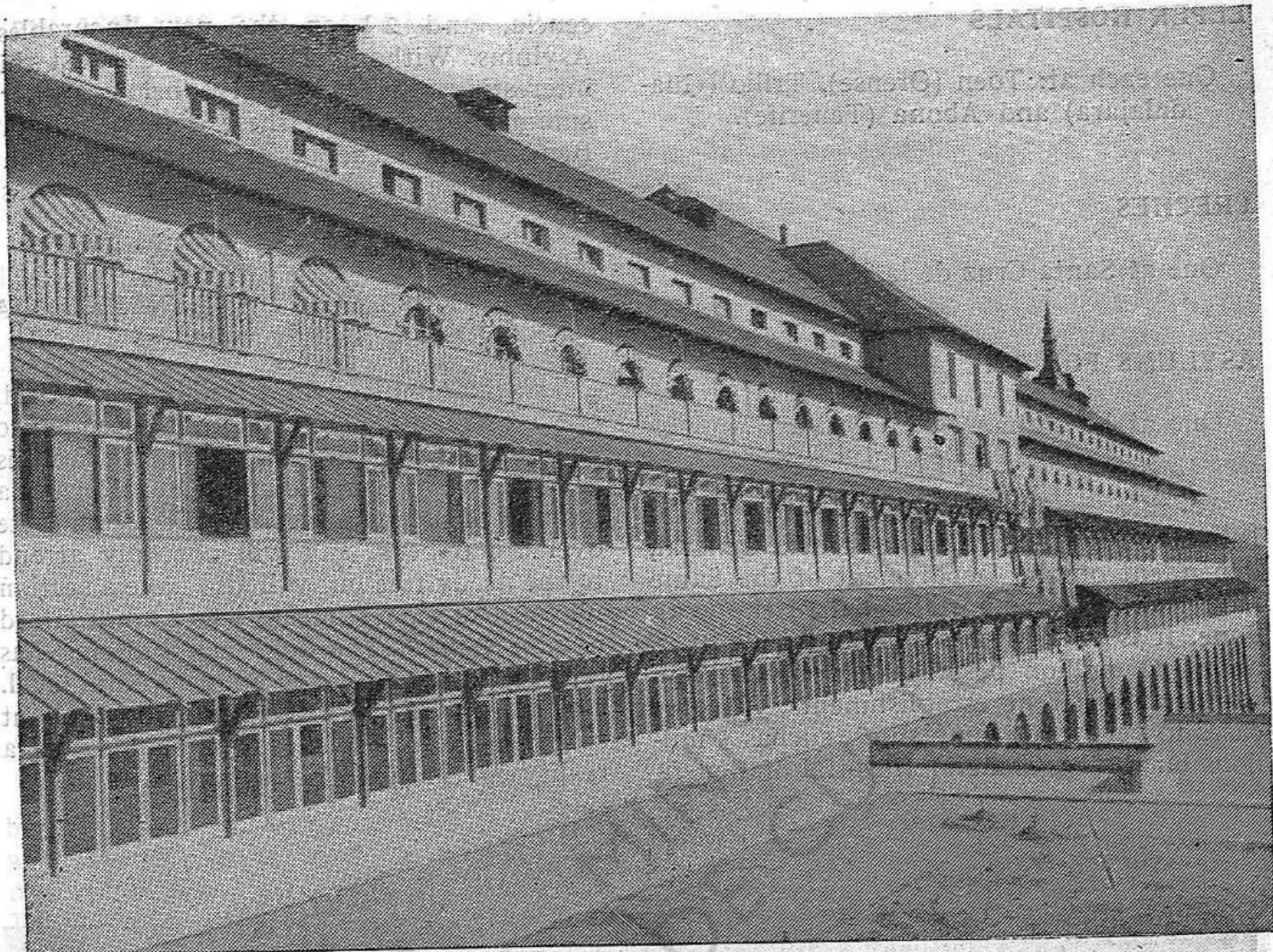
TUBERCULOSIS SANITORIUMS

One at Ferrol del Caudillo (Corunna), capacity..... 225 beds.

One at Lugo, capacity.....	300	beds
One at León, capacity.....	300	—
One at Béjar (Salamanca), capacity.....	220	—
One at Santander, capacity.....	343	—
One at Burgos, capacity....	200	—
One at Burgos (for soldiers), capacity.....	250	—
One at Logroño, capacity..	431	—
One at Soria, capacity.....	431	—
One at Valladolid, capacity.	347	—
One at San Sebastián, capacity.....	100	—
One at Huesca, capacity...	100	—
One at Saragossa, capacity.	400	—
One at Tarrasa (Barcelona), capacity.....	1,300	—
One at Castellón de la Plana, capacity.....	400	—



The big Beneficencia Hospital in Madrid, under construction.



Sanatorium of the Generalissimo opened in the Sierra de Guadarrama, Madrid.

Extra building at the "Victoria Eugenia" in Madrid, representing an extra capacity of.....	67 beds.
That of the Chair of the Phthiology School in Madrid.	
One at Ciudad Real, capacity.....	225 —
One at Almería, capacity...	258 —
One at Jaén, "El Neveral", capacity.....	327 —
One at Linares (Jaén), capacity.....	222 —
One at Jaén for silicosis patients, capacity.....	54 —
One at Granada, capacity..	379 —
One at Córdoba, capacity...	395 —
One at Cádiz, capacity.....	349 —
One at Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Preventive), capacity	200 —

Air Force Sanitorium, capacity.....	160 beds.
One at Orense, capacity....	275 —
One at San Amaro, Ceuta, capacity.....	24 —

SECONDARY HEALTH CENTRES

Eighteen, being built at the following places: Tudela, Tolosa, Guernica, Vigo, Villacarrillo, Orcera, Cartagena, La Laguna, Alcázar de San Juan, Hellín, Cistierna, Agreda, Villarrobledo, Marín, Valencia de Don Juan, Villalón de Campos, Ponferrada and Jumilla.

MATERNITY HOMES

One each at: León, Tenerife, Málaga and Palencia.

LEPER HOSPITALS

One each at: Toen (Orense), Trillo (Gualajara) and Abona (Tenerife).

CRECHES

One at Santa Cruz de la Palma.

ASYLUMS FOR THE AGED

One at La Palma.

Another interesting aspect is the establishments of the State Beneficencia General, dependent on the Department of the Same name. For a just appraisal of the work done, it is enough to say that during 1948 about 11 million pesetas were invested in works at different establishments; in some cases in very large lump sums, such as 5 millions on the big General Hospital of Benefi-

cencia, and 2½ on the new Incurables Asylums. Without claiming to exhaust this interesting subject, we give below a short summary of some of these buildings of the Beneficencia General, at which important works have been done during the last year.

GREAT HOSPITAL OF BENEFICENCIA GENERAL

This is a completely new building in Madrid, of vast size, a model of its kind, intended to embrace all the old establishments in this branch, at present dispersed amongst a number of old buildings. It will accommodate over 1,000 beds, and will not only attend to the needy free but will also have a section for those of modest means who cannot afford nursing homes. The huge new building has nine stories, seven being above ground level. The main framework structure is now about complete, and the hospital should be a reality in the not distant future.



Scene in the chapel of the Holy Family College, Madrid, for crippled children.

NEW ASYLUMS FOR INCURABLES

These will be erected in the grounds of the Health (or Charity) City now under construction at Vista Alegre (Carabanchel), a village recently annexed to Madrid. Several of the buildings are already complete and need only painting and final touches. The buildings are fine and accommodate nearly a thousand inmates. With the new building, composed of sunny naves and endowed with the most modern equipment, there will be an end of the ancient houses in the streets of Atocha and Amaniell. It is hoped that the new Asylums will be put into service during 1949. They have been six years in building and have cost 25 million pesetas.

This Health City will also include the following:

ASYLUMS OF SAN JUAN AND SANTA MARIA, OF EL PARDO (NATIONAL ORPHANAGE)

These will accommodate 400 children, of both sexes, either being orphans or having widowed mothers or relations who are too poor to afford their keep and education. The buildings will include all installations required for the health and modern education of the children, such as workshops, music rooms, playing fields and large recreation grounds.

LA UNION COLLEGE FOR ORPHAN GIRLS

This is reserved for orphan daughters of soldiers who have lost their lives while on service. It will accommodate 200, and will be equipped with all necessary installations like the last-mentioned.

FRAY BERNARDINO ALVAREZ INSTITUTE, FOR ABNORMAL (FEEBLE-MINDED) CHILDREN

The Ministry of Home Affairs last year spent 300,000 pesetas on works of repair and amplification to the kitchen, refrigerator, laundry, etc., and this concludes the works done at this centre.

CONVALESCENT HOME

Foundations began to be excavated for this large building in December 1948. It will be used, when built, to lodge patients discharged from the big General Hospital of Beneficencia or similar establishments who are not in a financial position to provide for their complete recuperation after an operation or a long illness. The building will be situated in a sunny part of the Health City and will be surrounded by a well-timbered park.



OVER 900 MILLION COMMUNICATIONS DELIVERED BY SPANISH POST OFFICE IN 1948

OVER 23,500,000 TELEGRAMS WERE DELIVERED

These statistics, while monotonous to read, are certainly most instructive. As it is of interest to show the enormous amount of postal traffic in Spain last year, we give figures below which show the gradual increase in communications, especially mails.

Ordinary correspondence.

(Delivered.)

Letters	479,031,787
Postcards	26,000,000
Business papers	20,000,000
Samples and medicaments	6,500,000
Newspapers	104,500,000
Printed matter	168,000,000
Official communications	40,000,000
Urgent	5,000,000
Total	849,031,787

Registered mail.

(Delivered.)

Letters and cards	17,500,000
Others	14,963,000
Total	32,463,000

Insured correspondence and declared values. (Delivered.)

Total	1,055,522
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Parcels and sample packets.

(Delivered.)

Parcels	1,809,642
Samples	3,684,992
Total	4,494,634

Air mail.

Ordinary, received	13,000,000
» sent	9,000,000
Registered, received	758,000
» sent	1,024,000
Total	23,782,000

Postal orders.

11,934,936 orders were sent, total value 2,700,288,637 pesetas.

11,677,735 orders were cashed, total value 2,685,000 pesetas.

Another curious aspect of Spain's present postal service is the

Post Office Savings Bank.

During 1948 there were 608,283 lodgments totalling 314,271,489 pesetas, and 227,649 withdrawals, totalling 218,429,573. That is total operations for the year were 835,932 totalling 532,701,573 pesetas.

The Post Office Savings Bank capital on December 31, 1948, was 823,769,878.27 pe

setas, or 95,841,915.86 more than on December 31, 1947.

It is also worth stressing what the State got out of

Sales of stamps. Other income.

Sales of postage stamps	238,500,000
By "agreed franking"	1,500,000
By franking machines	7,412,192
By Postal orders	14,097,200
By Post Office Bank	14,000,000
By Post Boxes	350,300
By other items	1,493,000

As staff and other expenses were 230,575,225, the Treasury profited to the extent of 46,777,467 during the year.

* * *

In the telegraphic department the year's business was also very great:

Inland telegrams sent.

Private, ordinary	14,025,476
» urgent	622,552
Official	4,031,324
<i>Total telegrams</i>	<u>18,679,352</u>
<i>Total words</i>	<u>331,321,860</u>

Telegrams abroad.

Sent	720,266
Received	792,528
<i>Total telegrams</i>	<u>1,562,794</u>
<i>Total words</i>	<u>15,627,949</u>

Telegraphic money orders.

Sent	3,112,618.00
Amount in pesetas	1,261,647,794.97

We give some figures for receipts by the Telegraph Service:

	Pesetas
By telegrams, private ordinary	64,067,087
» » » urgent	6,996,828
» » international	15,507,425
» charges for telegraphic money orders	19,206,098

There are also sundry general items, which when added to the foregoing produce a total of 159,308,148 pesetas. This year, as usual, ended with a substantial surplus.

* * *

Demand for postal and telegraphic services in the country is steadily rising, and the State pays special attention not only to the preservation of material, but also premises, as in shown by the following list of

Buildings Completed in 1948.

- Corunna, post-office building.
- Reus, ditto.
- Barcelona, post-office annexe.
- Cistierna, post and telegraph office.
- Torrelavega, ditto.
- Puebla de Híjar, railway-station post office.
- Valdepeñas, enlargement of post office.
- Betanzos, railway-station post office.
- Guadalajara, ditto.
- Muruzábal (Navarra), shelter for postmen.
- Canfranc (Huesca), security works in telegraph office.
- Milagro (Navarre) railway-station post office.

Baza (Granada), ditto.

The cost of all these works, now complete, was 8,635,417 pesetas.

Again, during the year 18,766,175 pesetas were spent on:

Buildings adjudicated and to be commenced forthwith.

- Barcelona, addition to existing post office.
- Ceuta, post office.
- Cuenca, ditto.
- Gerona, enlargement of existing post office.
- Granada, post office.
- Manresa, ditto.
- Puerto de la Cruz, ditto.
- Sabadell, ditto.
- Santa Cruz de Tenerife, ditto.

Also the following:

Buildings under construction.

- Algeciras and Cartagena, post offices.
- Madrid, School of Telecommunication; Calatayud, Melilla, Orense, Santa Cruz de la Palma, and Valdepeñas, new post offices.
- Madrid, rapid enlargement of G. P. O.;
- Málaga, enlargement of post office; Ariza, ditto.
- Palma, Majorca (Harbour), Murcia, Pon-

ferrada (León), and San Bernardo (Seville), new post offices.

Spent on the above works in 1948: pesetas 26,226,489.

The balance of these works is as follows:

	Pesetas
13 buildings completed	8,635,417.48
9 » adjudicated	18,766,175.33
16 » under construction	26,226,489.42
38 » totalling	<u>53,628,082.23</u>

In telecommunication the balance is as follows in

Installations completed.

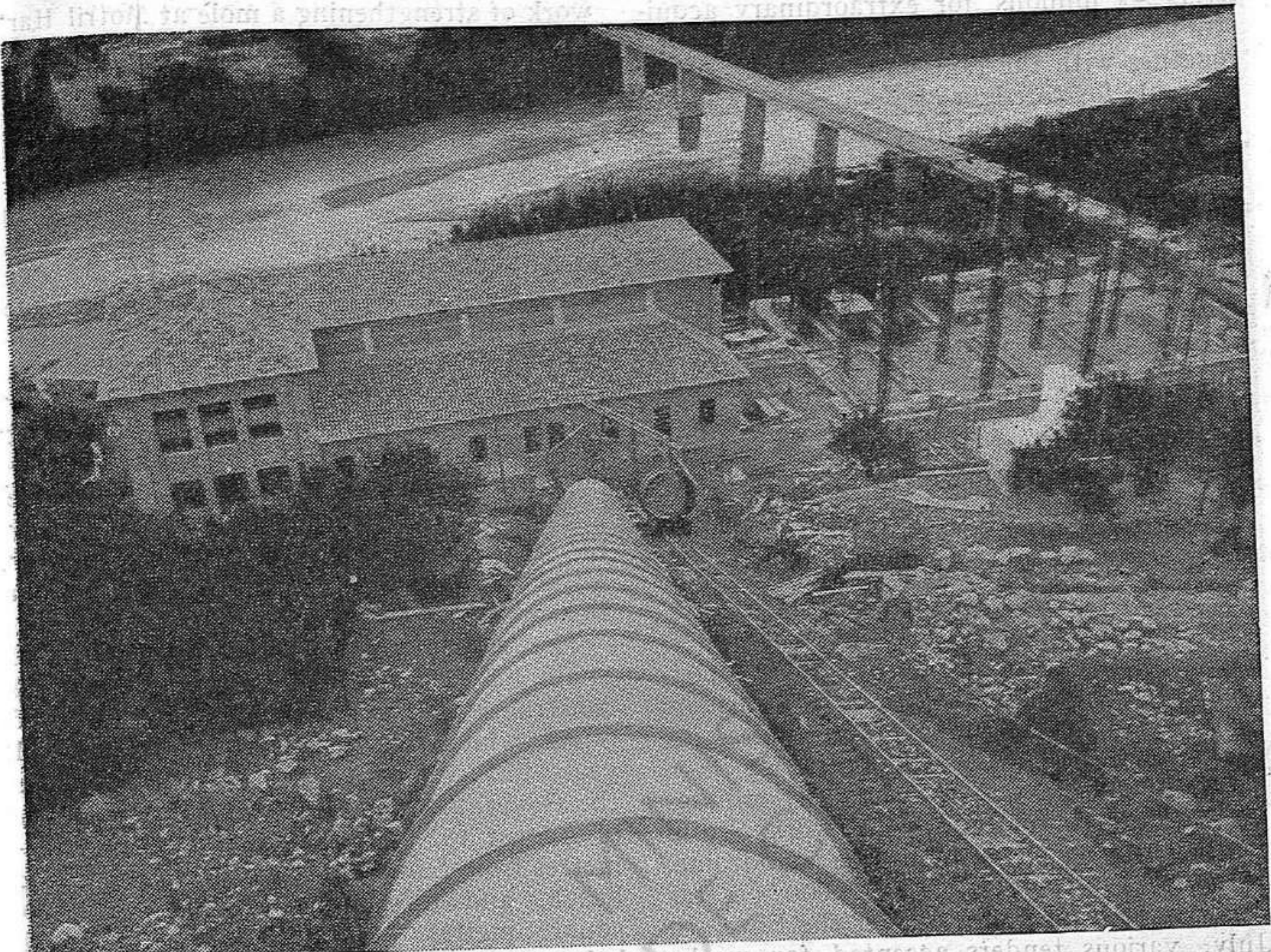
Coast wireless stations: Santander, Huelva, Barcelona, Alicante, Tenerife and Algeciras.

Repair teams for Ceuta-Algeciras communication and underground canalization of Santander.

In installations under construction, the list is quite ample; suffice it to say that during the year 11,804,512.78 pesetas were invested.

Finally, the Telecommunications Maintenance Services used during the year 32 miles of submarine cable in repairs, and constantly checked over all telecommunications stations and centres, totalling over a thousand.





PUBLIC WORKS IN 1948

THE achievements of the Ministry of Public Works in Spain last year take a leading place in the whole work of the nation. Proof of this is afforded by the simplest examination of the indexes of proportion in the public expenditures corresponding to this branch of public activity. While the General State Budget for 1930 gave an index of 12.1 per cent for Public Works, and that of the Republican period gave 14.8 per cent, later indexes show a proportional increase of 7.6 per cent compared with those for 1943.

The increasing rhythm is steadily maintained, and the progressive aspirations, step by step and year by year, will permit an ever greater development of this work, so vital for the wellbeing of the community. This steady increase is shown by the estim-

ates for the last eight years, in which the grants for public works have been as follows:

Y E A R	Pesetas
1942.....	647,992,358
1943.....	675,173,441
1944.....	818,645,042
1946.....	1,033,801,185
1947.....	1,143,972,350
1948.....	1,292,445,141
1949.....	1,475,316,967

These figures speak for themselves. In 1948 the Ministry of Public Works allotted 1,175,298,314 pesetas for acquisitions, constructions and maintenance, and

over 24½ millions for extraordinary acquisitions and constructions. Both amounts, together with the remaining amounts indispensable for the development of the service, were translated in the course of the year into a splendid piece of national work.

The building and upkeep of roads is a matter of vital importance in wartime and peacetime alike for all States. The Argentine nation, after allotting a sum equal to 425 million pesetas to a single job—a four-way road with a tunnel under the river to unite the capital with the province, to ease traffic congestion and speed up commerce—, had a 1948 budget of 5,000 million pesetas for public works, mainly communications. In the same year the United States started a vast plan of public works of the same type, estimated at 85,000 million pesetas. Comparing these, and bearing in mind each country's resources, one clearly sees the preferential attention of States for this department of roads. Spain likewise considers roads as of special importance in drafting the annual budget, as the data for 1948 show. In February a tender of 5.47 millions was accepted for approach works from Santa Cruz de Tenerife to the aerodrome. In March, a tender of 2,898,000 pesetas was accepted for a bridge over the Ebro. In July, various tenders accepted for works throughout the country amounted to pesetas 32,449,771; in December, over 20,500,000.

Over and above these, a 25-million supplementary credit was granted to the Ministry of Public Works to subsidize Provincial Councils and insular local authorities for repair and maintenance work on local roads. The Ministry also took steps to see that the amplified loan by the Spanish Bank of Local Credit to the Mancomunidad de Diputaciones de Régimen was exclusively devoted to the completion of local roads where work was at a standstill, an effective measure against unemployment.

* * *

Equally important is the work done on harbours, as will be seen from the following list of more important items. In January a tender was accepted for the completion of the West Mole in the harbour of Palma, Majorca, for 186,615,370 pesetas, and the

work of strengthening a mole at Motril Harbour, for 6,975,359. In March, the broadening of a quay at Puerto de la Luz, for 43,975,000. In May, a fishing harbour at Lastres (Oviedo), for over 17,000,000. In July, dredging of the channel between Cartuja and San Juan de Aznalfarache, in Seville Harbour, for 18,500,000. In August, the building of a mole at Santa Cruz de Tenerife, for 56,500,000; dredging of the bay of Pasajes, for 7,500,000; and a sheltering mole in Corunna Harbour for 108,900,000, together with works totalling 91 millions for other moles, construction and replacement of quays, and other harbour works, including the installation of new quays in the Pasajes zone, for 61,716,500. In November the tenders accepted for various harbour works came to just under 6,000,000; and in December, 41,461,925.

The agreement between Argentina and Spain has given a definite impulse to the construction of a free zone at the port of Cádiz, which had been in hand for several years but received especial attention from the Government after the terrible explosion of August 18, 1947. The zone is three kilometres from San Fernando, facing the Cádiz beach, and its extent will be 1,800,000 square metres, one million of which will belong to the Argentine. An installation of 15,000 T. m. of granaries and 8,000 T. m. of cold storage are an important part of the services of the port zone, whose total cost is estimated at 600 million pesetas.

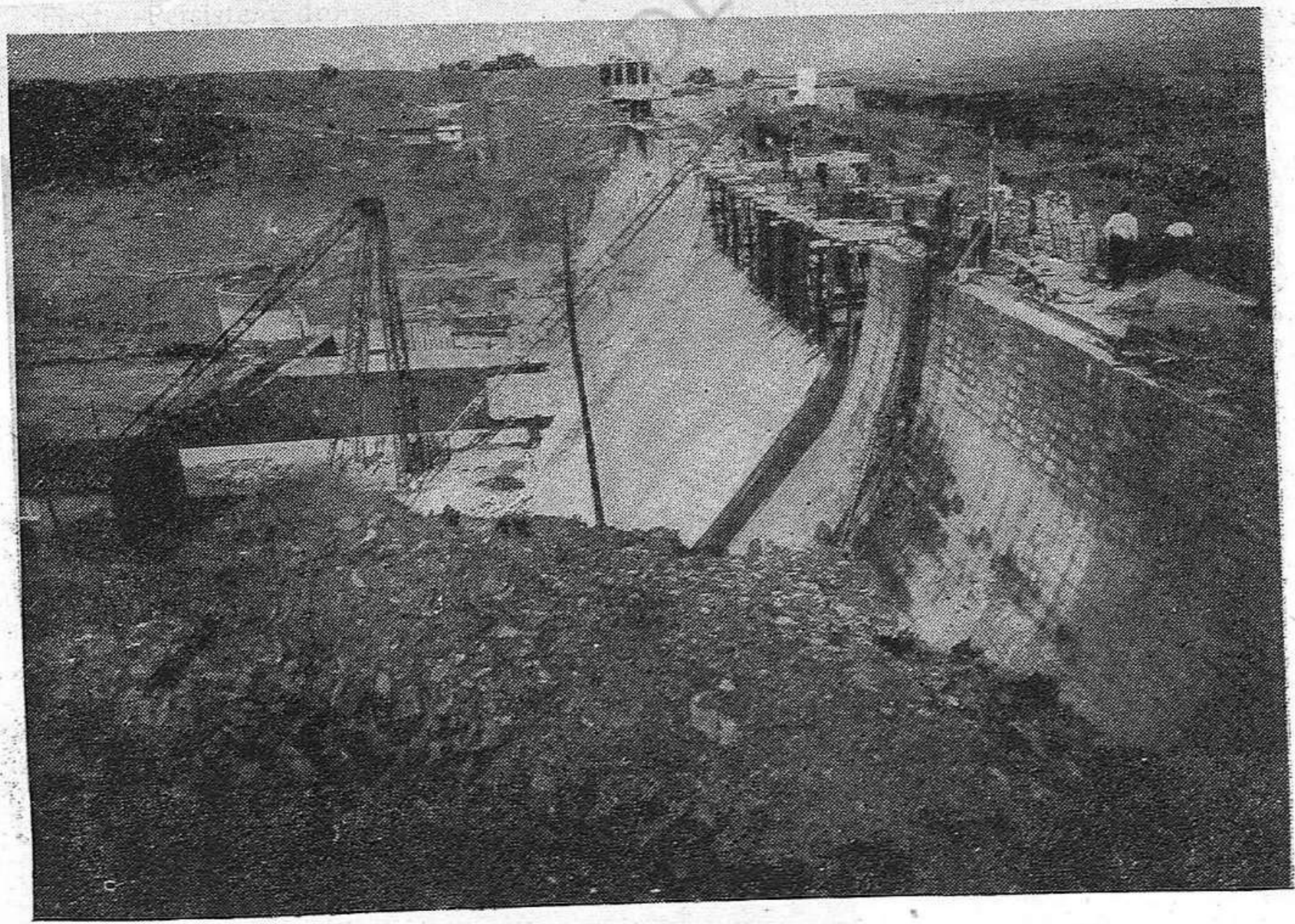
During the spring of 1948, on the initiative of the Ministry of Public Works, several engineers of the Maritime Signals Department visited some ports in southern England to inspect the radar installations applied to merchant shipping.

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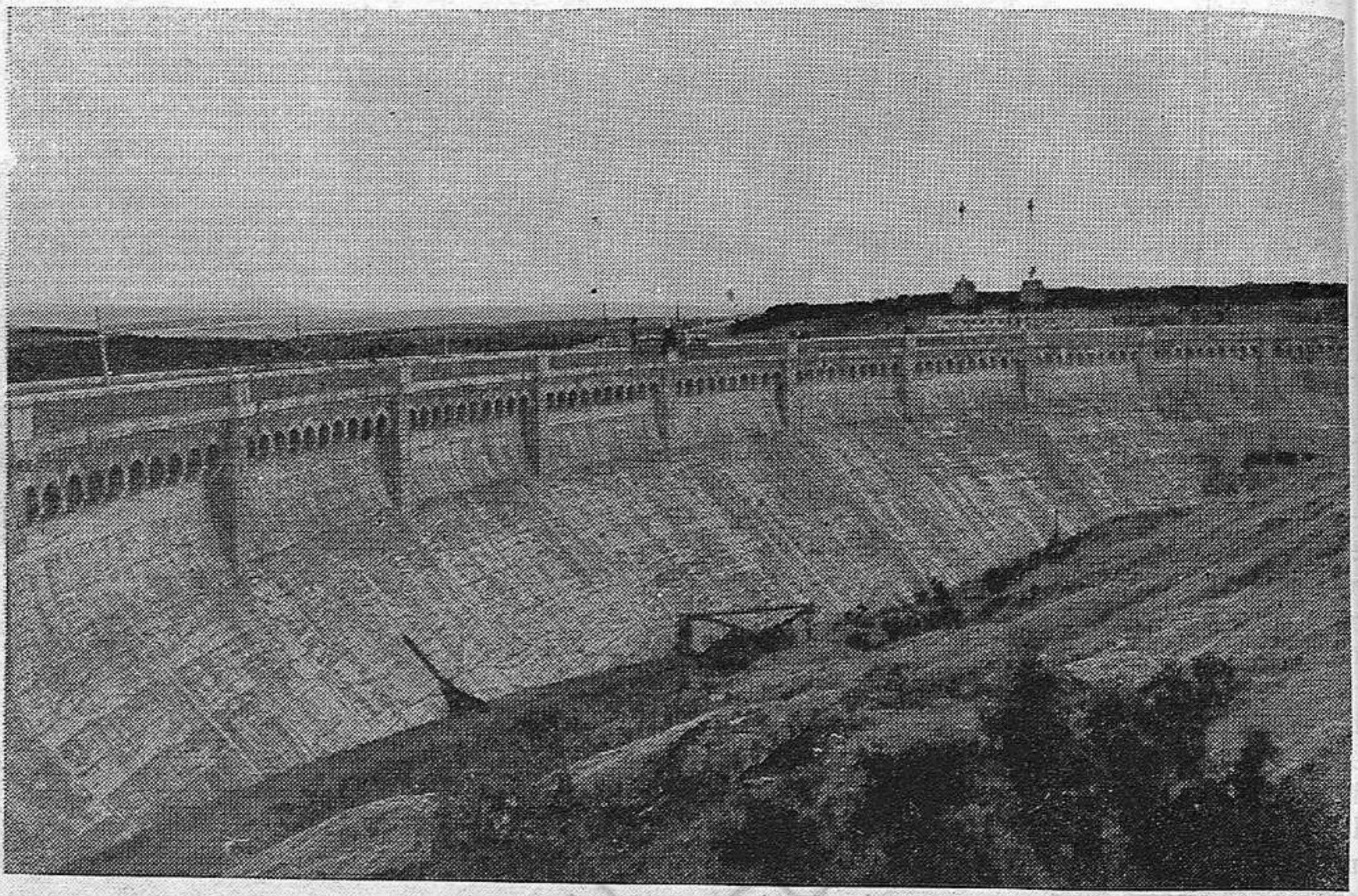
As regards railways, Spain proceeded in 1948 with the modernization of her installations, and in particular the repair and upkeep of locomotives. Throughout the year numerous concessions were granted for the integration of the national network with a view to improved traffic conditions. In the matter of new construction, we note during February the tender accepted for the amplification of the Castejón-Bilbao line and new



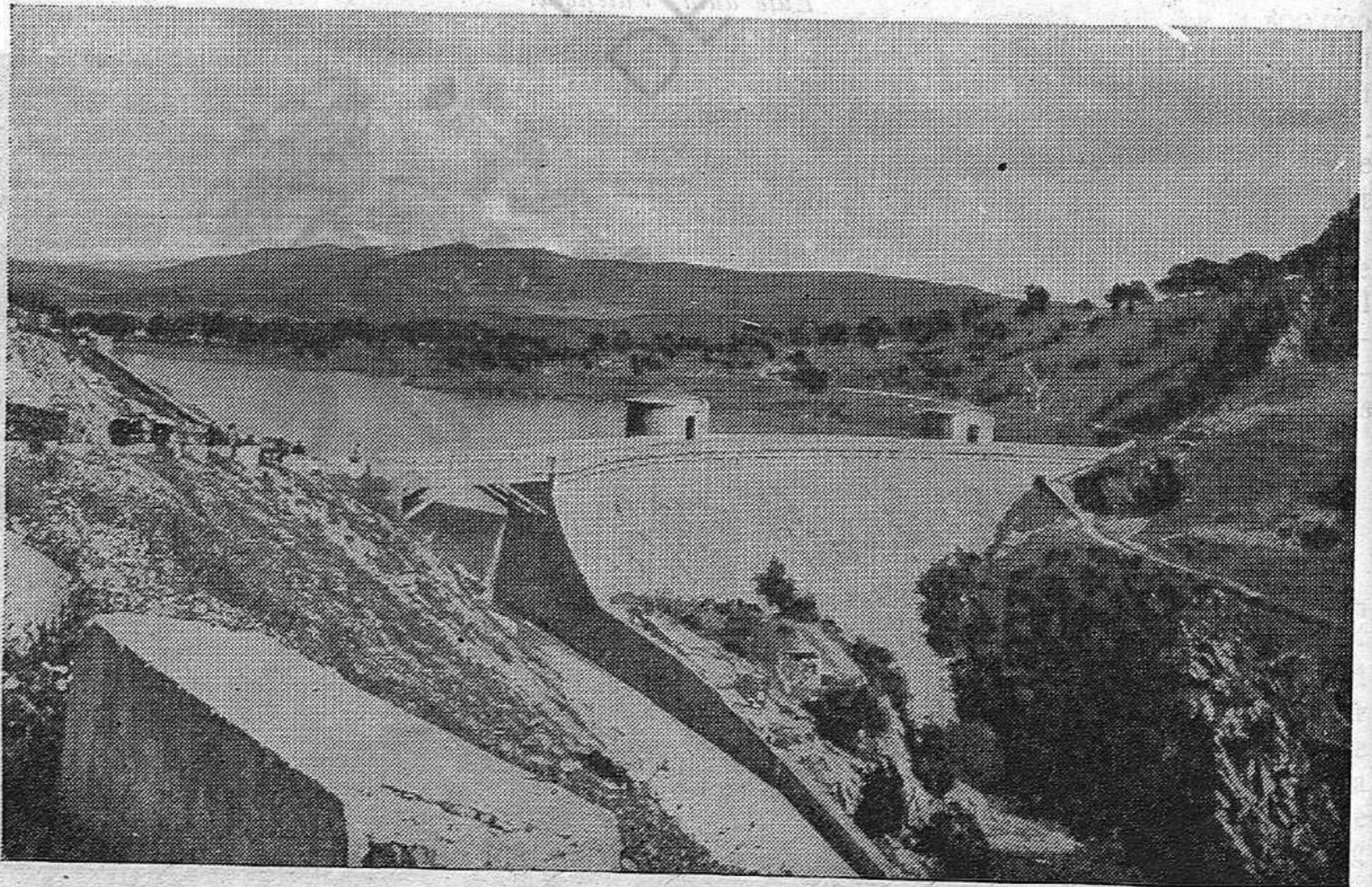
Lute dam, Valencia.



Dam in construction at Minaya, Seville.



La Muedra dam, Soria.



Guadacacil dam, Cádiz.

Logroño station, for 8,149,657 pesetas, while in November further tenders throughout the country amounted to 56,000,000.

* * *

Notable as was the work in the foregoing departments, the magnitude of Spanish hydraulic works in 1948 may well be described as extraordinary, not merely in river canalization, embankment, and drainage, but capital achievement in the matter of dams. In January tenders were accepted for works on the Alberche and for the San Juan and Las Picadas dams, totalling 106,000,000 pesetas. In March, the San dam, for 41,000,000. In April, the Cádiz water-supply line from San Cristóbal, for 35,000,000, and the completion of the Cubillas dam at Granada, for 41,700,000. Figures for the August-December period rose to the considerable sum of 78,000,000.

A main feature in this department is the Government's constant effort to make good the existing deficit in electrical output, the fundamental causes of which may be grouped under three headings:

First.—Persistent droughts.

Second.—Increased consumption by factories and railways.

Third.—Difficulties in acquiring material for power-stations, connected with the foreign-exchange problem.

Evidence of the above-mentioned deficit is provided by the figures published monthly by the Hydraulic Works Department, from analysis of which we deduce:

1. Progressive increase in dam capacity, oscillating at the growing rhythm permitted

by the foregoing circumstances and likely to solve the capacity problem in the near future.

2. Constant decrease in the volume of water dammed, which in January 1948 amounted to 3,408 million cubic metres, and descended uninterruptedly till in December it had fallen to 1,277 million. The corresponding indexes show an oscillation, which in January was 62 per cent of dam capacity and in December 23 per cent. The percentage of total capacity of electrical energy accumulable was reduced by December 30 to 13.

The new dam construction programme continues at all speed, with efforts to overcome technical difficulties in regard to materials, up to the point where it can be foreseen that the normalization of climatic conditions, a strategic factor, will bring with it the total solution of this problem.

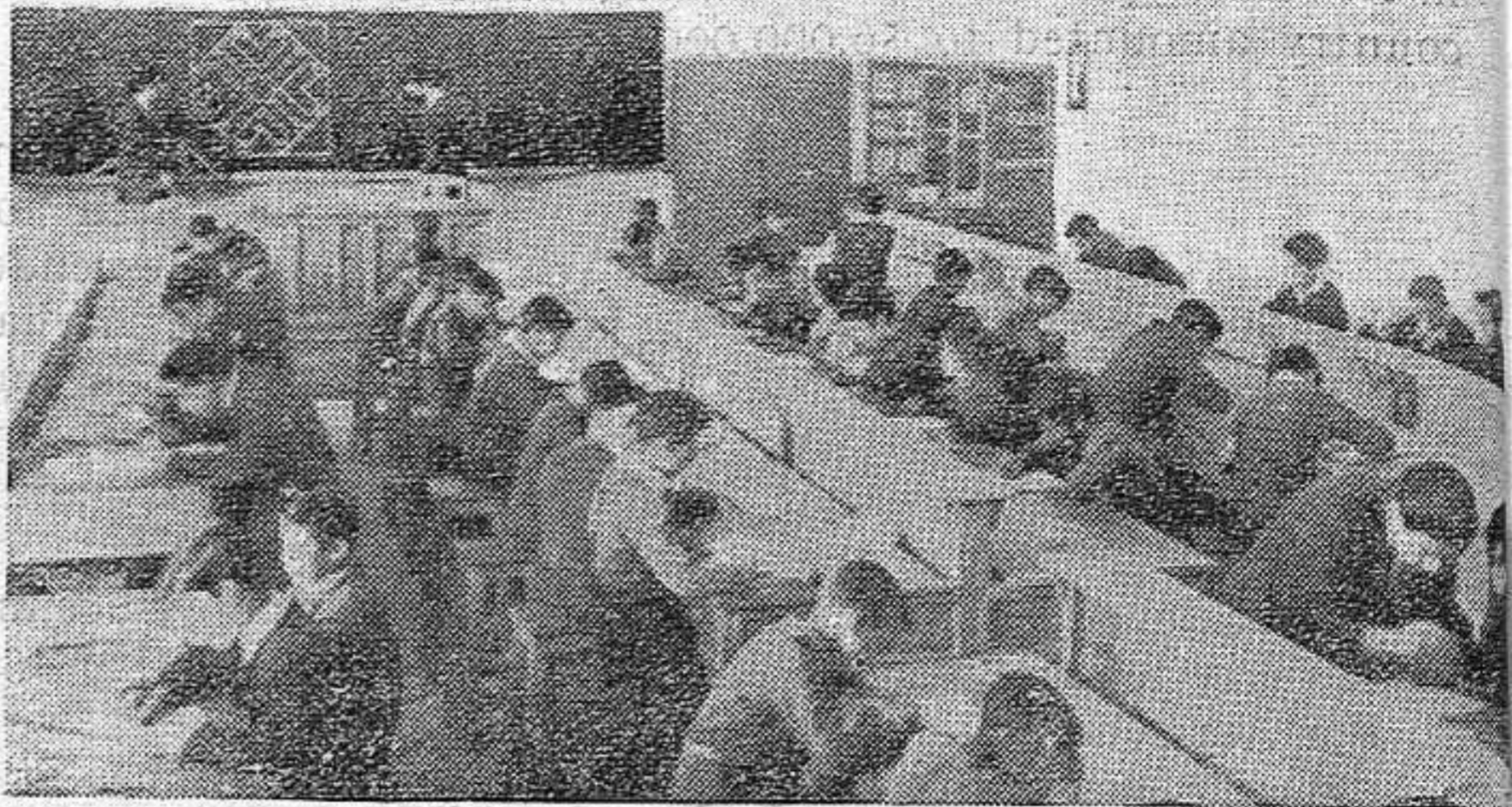
* * *

The possibilities for 1949 maintain the same characteristics as noted and the rhythm of marked preference for the great problems of the Spanish community, in search of suitable solutions. The General Budget for 1949 allots the following amounts, in round figures, to the Ministry of Public Works:

Roads.....	6,550,000
NEW ROADS.....	110,500,000
Hydraulic Services.....	5,800,000
HYDRAULIC WORKS.....	420,987,000
Harbours.....	64,250,000
Lighthouses and buoys.....	5,515,000
Railways.....	22,408,600



THE SCHOOL OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING



The "Virgen de la Paloma," Institution of Vocational Training, Madrid, is one of the Spanish State's great achievements for the obtaining of skilled craftsmen for technical jobs.



TASKS IN LAND SETTLEMENT

DURING 1948 the National Land Settlement Institute maintained its constant concern for all rural problems of Spain. Past achievements were improved on, and all such questions were approached in a technical yet understanding spirit, far removed from the frigid mentality of bureaucratic administration, which makes the Institute something typically human and Spanish. To the various existing sections (Training of Settlers, Soil Preparation, Agricultural Engineering in Land Development, and Embellishment of Rural Life), a further section was added, precisely the one that is likely to emphasize this successful tonic of the human and the social elements.

The financial means at the disposal of the Institute, which started with no more than a State grant of 100 million pesetas, were later increased in June 1947 by a Governmental authorization to issue specially guaranteed bonds for the acquisition of rural estates, and this permits the relatively comfortable development of the great work it is doing. The amount of the bonds in circulation may in no case exceed 70 per cent of the value at which the estates have been bought up by the Institute. Amortization takes place by annual drawing of lots, at par. The first bonds fall due for repayment on January 1, 1951. They enjoy all the guarantees and privileges of State National Debt Bonds, and are moreover backed by the security of the value of estates acquired and the Institute's real and personal property and by the State itself. The bonds carry interest at 4 per cent per annum and are tax free in all respects, both now and in future. An agreement with the Bank of Spain permits these bonds to be pledged at

the rate of 80 per cent. Such perfect investment conditions as these have naturally assured the issue of complete success.

The foregoing financial background is equalled by the careful manner in which the Institute goes about its business, its object being the double one of the settler's material and spiritual improvement.

This is not a matter of a paper programme, but a living reality in the fields and townships of Spain. Each settler is provided with a plot of ground, a house, and means of cultivation, consisting fundamentally of stock and implements. In this matter of settlement and stock, the Institute is at pains not merely to issue the animals required for draught purposes and stockfarming, but to keep up the animal weight-per-acre ratio that the land can economically take, zone for zone. Economically, each animal species has a job to perform. Draught and milch cattle alike set problems, which the Institute successfully solves, especially in the matter of milch cattle, in which fine results have been achieved by steady breed refinements in various technical stages. With animals imported from Holland, and a more and more marked preference for the national breed, the Institute's stockbreeding work, in only three years of effective operation, is getting flattering results.

Relations between the Institute and the settler fall into two broad periods: first, protection, and second, transition to ownership. During the first phase, the direction of the farm belongs to the Institute, which issues annual plans laying down the distribution of the most suitable crops and the lines to be adhered to in stockfarming. In this period, we exclude from the above

control the part devoted to the kitchen garden, about half an acre, in which the settler is at liberty to grow what he likes. The Institute gives out annual issues of sugarbeet seed, early potato seed, and chemical fertilizers, and pays all taxes and water dues. The Machinery Service section lends machines for heavy agricultural jobs required. The settler contributes the labour of himself and his family and all other running expenses.

An individual account for each settler allows the state of his farming to be accurately registered, and as soon as this account shows a favourable balance, the protection period is brought to an end, and the cash balance in his favour goes to write off the first instalment of payment for the land and improvement made to it. He thus passes into the second phase, that of ownership. Here the system varies, for the Institute, while continuing supervision, reduces this to a mere control for the purpose of preventing land deterioration through misuse or neglect, while the settler's own initiative and preferences are allowed full scope. In order to ensure the peaceful and proper development of the settlement, there exists a suitable system of sanctions to meet definite faults, varying in gravity and all clearly specified: for instance, neglect in tillage, non-fulfilment or deceit in fulfilment of rules of right farming, ill-treatment of animals or the use of them on other lands without express leave, refusal to carry out improvement works, etc. These offences are punished by corresponding sanctions, ranging from simple fines up to the final one of expulsion from the land, the latter being inevitable in cases of stealing from a fellow-settler or flagrant immorality.

In the matter of land improvement, the Institute's aid goes so far as even to include electrification by means of advances, and not only as regards domestic lighting, but in such matters as the lifting of water for irrigation, the tilling of land, sowing, reaping and threshing.

As an eloquent proof of the above-mentioned progressive evolution in settlers' access to property, we summarize data on the delivery of titles to settlers on May 15, 1948, the Feast of St. Isidro the Farm-Worker, Patron of the Institute:

Delegations	Titles of possession	Titles of ownership
Regional Deleg. of the Tagus .	112	47
» » » Seville.....	187	123
» » » Jerez.....	191	2
» » » Granada...	328	—
» » » Alicante...	179	—
» » » the Douro..	30	168
» » » East Coast.	381	3
» » » the Guadiana....	291	37
» » » Lérida.....	22	—
» » » Jaén.....	110	16
» » » Talavera...	101	—
Totals.....	1,932	396

In addition, 62 former plot-holders, today owners, and 184 settlers of old-time agricultural colonies, installed in accordance with ordinances made at the beginning of the century, but incorporated into the new-style settlements, likewise received on this date their title-deeds of ownership, bringing the number of new landowners up to 2,574.

All this work is made possible by the large number of estates purchased by the Institute. On June 30, 1948, these numbered 229, with a total acreage of 402,637 acres, of which 31,900 were irrigated. The purchase prices, according to the July issue of the review *Colonización*, amounted in all to 328,484,354 pesetas, and the number of settlers installed on these estates was 22,129.

How intensely this work is being pursued is clearly shown by the figure for acquisitions from January 1 to June 30, 1948. The acreage purchased was 15,487 (just over 500 being irrigated), the prices paid totalled 18,707,196 pesetas and the settlers installed were 1,085.

In the suggestive aspect of settlements of local interest, whose essence is known to all, the graphs of requests for assistance towards improvements show an axial progressive increase of 100 to 460 between 1941 and 1948. This task includes such decisive works as irrigation, water supply, middens, rural industries, family kitchen-gardens, rural building, plantations, drainage and conservation, and works and improvements of social character. The general summary up to June 1, 1948, indicates a total budget of 184,789,724 pesetas.



Technical training of agricultural workers is one of the Spanish State's most keenly pursued objectives. Special short courses are frequently held and attended by selected peasants. A practical lesson at the Moncloa School.

Together with this material improvement, the Institute deals with the mental side as well: A fourth section of it is starting this work in three essential directions: intellectual, religious, and health. On May 20, 1948, the Feminine Section's "Francisco Franco" touring school of instruction began a course at Mediana de Voltoya, a village in Avila Province; with a success exceeding any that had been hoped for. On June 18 the head of the Institute paid a personal visit to judge for himself. In order to work in close collaboration for the future, the Feminine Section and the Institute will draw up in advance a joint educational syl-

labus of the instruction to be given, so as to concentrate especially on subjects of particular importance to the rural environment.

The work of intellectual technical improvement is carried out by the Schools of Agricultural Guidance, by means of the so-called Short Courses in Capacitation. The religious side is in the hands of priests from the towns nearest to the Institute's estates, or of those resident at new nuclei created by the Institute. The health side is mainly concentrated on pathological endemic aspects such as malaria in marshy zones, apart from general clinical and therapeutic services.

Labour Regulation.

To the 22 Labour Codes controlling the relations between the different elements in production that were in force at the of 1947, we have to add 22 issued in 1948, notably those for Commerce, Dressmaking, Clothing and Toilet Goods, Offices, Contractors, Pharmacies, official Banks, the Al-

NEW SOCIAL ADVANCES IN 1948

"We have set up the milestones of social advance at an ever-increasing speed, and we have done so even at the hardest moments in our history. Nothing shall stay us in this task, for we know that in it lies one of the fundamental keys to the revival and happiness of our people. Year after year we have been putting the finishing touches to ambitious achievements manifestly ahead of any foreign legislation whatever, and we proclaim this with pride, because it is one of the plainest truths and realities of our Movement." These are a few sentences from the message broadcast to all Spaniards on New Year's Eve by His Excellency the Head of the State, Generalissimo Franco. They sum up a programme of realities already achieved, and now serving as basis for another more ambitious still. What has been done is not looked on as a task completed, but as a stage in the attainment of the final objective: the establishment of a system of social justice that shall carry integrally into practice the teaching of the Church.

1948 has not fallen behind former years in advances in social legislation. It has continued, without haste but without rest, following Goethe's advice in the noble but arduous task of establishing relations between men on a juster basis.

We shall give a short summary of achievements in the social field, grouped by subjects.

Labour Regulation.

To the 93 Labour Codes controlling the relations between the different elements in production that were in force at the end of 1947, we have to add 33 issued in 1948, notably those for Commerce, Dressmaking, Clothing and Toilet goods, Offices, Confectionary, Pharmacies, official Banks, the Al-

madén Mercury Mines, Phosphate, Sulphur, Potash and Talc Mines, Photographers, Musicians, Official Chambers of Urban Property, and Tax-collection. In addition, modifications have been introduced into previously passed Codes, in order to extend benefits to those who lacked them, such as cost-of-living bonuses, seniority increases, profit-sharing, pensions, etc., already noted in general in the activities more recently regulated, such as Catering Trades, Graphic Arts, Metal-engraving industry, Metal mines, Water, Gas and Electricity, and Flour Industry, to quote but a few, and many pieces of clarification in different Codes to meet difficulties that have arisen in their application, for example in private Banking, Insurance, Building, Coal Mines and Chemical Industries.

It may be asserted that at the end of 1948 there are were now very few activities still unregulated. These will be provided for in 1949, thus crowning the vast work of endowing every industrial, commercial and service activity with a labour code of its own.

Social Insurance.

Two important decrees were published at the beginning of 1948. The first extends the field of application of social insurance to all manual and non-manual workers who earn less than 12,000 pesetas a year. The second extends the benefits of widows' and orphans' pensions to those who did not apply for them in time. On March 12 a third, on the conception of salary, for the purposes of assessment for such insurances. The year concluded with some very important ordinances on the subject passed at the last cabinet meeting, which modify affiliation and assessment procedure in these insurances, with great simplification; deter-

mine basic salary for assessment for health insurance; extend all social insurances to those earning under 18,000 pesetas a year; increase old-age and disablement insurance to 125 pesetas a month; lay down a rising scale in benefit, which may reach 200 pesetas a month, according to workers' assessment period, whose improvement applies from January



The Caudillo hands over birth prizes for 1948 at El Pardo Palace, Madrid.

1949 to the 350,000 pensioners who received 90 a month; reduce income compatibility causes established for the receiving of old-age pensions, thus allowing them to be received by many old persons who did not get them before; modify marriage loans, unifying their amount, formerly different for men and women, extending them also to agricultural workers, formerly excluded, abolishing their character as loans, granting them in future as a donation or prize to those who set up a new home and satisfy certain conditions, and increasing their number; raise the amount of birth prizes from 1,000 to 5,000 pesetas (provincial) and from 5,000 to 15,000 (national); reduce the burdens laid by the National Pensions Institute on quota collections or insurance premiums, thus reducing their working and administration expenses, and laying down that excess collected in this way and Institute working expenses shall be integrated in the respective insurance funds, to be applied to increasing loans.

During the year Maternity Insurance was incorporated in Health Insurance, and we must stress the considerable increase experienced by the health installations of this Insurance on the opening of numerous sanatoriums, consulting rooms, clinics and out-patients clinics in a growing number throughout Spain.

cutting down wages to working men by spreading the sacrifice longer period of time.

Labour Friendly Societies.

The supplementary cover given by compulsory social insurances and effected through labour friendly and mutual societies has made giant strides in 1948, as it can be said that in the course of that year such bodies have been established and set in operation for almost all activities that were without them, providing workers and their families with multiple benefits for various contingencies of life, before which the financially weak found themselves entirely unprovided for. Eloquent evidence of this is provided by the figures, the millions of pesetas distributed by way of unemployment pay, retirement gratuity, widows', orphans' and chronic illness pension, birth and marriage subsidies, funeral expenses, etc., which have providentially covered the needs of a multitude of homes.

All were granted identical facilities, they served whatever they were interested in.

Other ordinances.

As housing constitutes one of the most urgent problems in the world today, not excluding Spain, a recast text of has been promulgated, regulating the building of working- and middle-class dwellings, which will go far to increase building in view of the benefits made available to all who build.

The electricity restrictions having been tightened as a result of the extraordinary drought which has been experienced in 1948, a Decree of December 3 extended the benefits of the subsidy for unemployment caused by shortage of current to those industries which had not duly registered for it before, which has got over the considerable loss to businesses and workers in the least burdensome way possible. The importance of these measure is to be gathered from the Caudillo's message referred to above, in which he said that "thanks to the spirit of solidarity created by a State such as the Spanish State, which has in social concern one of its best features, we have been able to surmount the great crisis caused to our industries by electricity shortage, without cutting down wages to working men, by laying the burden upon the nation as a whole and by spreading the sacrifice over a longer period of time".

Employers who have workers that have not attended elementary schools or adults' night classes are obliged to provide out of their own pockets—by a recent Government decree—what is necessary to redeem members of their staff, both minors and adults, from illiteracy.

The Spanish-Argentine emigration agreement, signed in Argentina by the Spanish Foreign Minister señor Martín Artajo, has once again brought out the brotherhood of the two countries, previously shown in the same year by the decree placing Argentine and Spanish workers on the same basis for

all benefits of labour legislation and social insurances.

Great importance attaches to an Order laying down minimum output figures of work, per worker per day, in the building trade and in public works. Production is stimulated by bonus payments for work done in excess of the minimum, while insufficient output provides justifying cause for dismissal.

The remarkable concern of Spanish legislation for the worker in ill health is shown by the creation of the San Lázaro Trust for Social and Labour Protection of the Sick, giving lepers the benefit of social insurance and opening of schools where their children are cared for and educated.

Occupational training continues to be an object of constant concern. December saw the conclusion of the 2nd National Competition of Workmen's Occupational Training, in which, after a close contest, the best apprentices in various lines were selected. The winners received their prizes personally from the Head of the State, who spoke to them on the high role played by labour in Spain today.

By the local-government elections held throughout the country, Municipal Corporations will now contain a 33 per cent Syndical membership, as from February 1949.

Lastly, we would mention that in 1948 the Syndical Organization allotted 15 million pesetas as subsidy to the Youth Movement Camps for working men's children, of whom over 6,000 attended the movement's seaside and mountain health stations.

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OVER 166,120 FOREIGNERS VISITED SPAIN IN 1948

THE figure of foreigners who come to Spain has been steadily increasing in recent years. This "open door" policy, recently referred to in some statements by the Foreign Minister, Sr. Martín Artajo, has yielded excellent fruits. Excluding December, figures for which are not available as we go to press, the number of foreigners from all parts of the world who came to Spain was 166,120. They came on official visits, on business, or simply as private tourists. As an eloquent figure, we would state that in 1947 they were 127,682, and in 1946 under 75,000. As far as last year is concerned, out of the total stated, 140,128 came from European countries; 22,999 from América; 2,527 from Africa and Oceania, and 466 from Asia. Of European countries, France comes first with 53,308. This fact is particularly interesting if we bear in mind that the Franco-Spanish frontier was reopened to traffic at the beginning of last year. Our other neighbour, Portugal, comes second with 41,782 visitors; followed by Great Britain with 18,466, Italy with 6,463, Belgium with 6,170, and Switzerland with 4,870. There were also representatives of more distant countries which have no official relations with Spain as they are subjected to the Soviet yoke. Among these many countries we have unfortunately to include Finland, from which came 51 travellers; Hungary, with 334; Poland, with 235; Rumania, with 212; and Bulgaria, with 88.

As regards the American continent, there has been a very significant increase in the number of visitors from the United States, from which last year 7,380 came to Spain. The figures for the most important other American countries are: Argentina, 4,269; Cuba, 3,740; México, 2,787; Brazil, 1,486;

Chile, 718; Uruguay, 614; Colombia, 358; Perú, 270; Venezuela, 373; Costa Rica, 119, Ecuador, 111.

Of the other continents, including the great powers' possessions there, we quote, as an item of interest only, the figures for some countries. For example, Chinese visiting Spain last year numbered 57, and Japanese 3.3 more came from Abyssinia, 25 from Liberia, and 145 from Egypt.

With so large a number of persons from abroad, naturally there were members of the most varied professions and of widely differing political views. It would be impossible even to mention those of outstanding importance, without the risk of turning this summary into an interminable list of names. We are therefore bound to confine ourselves to informing the reader, very briefly, of one or two of the distinguished personalities who came to our country in these months. Many were doing so for the first time, while others had already toured the country on previous occasions. Some were old friends of Spain; others might be classed as "neutrals" in the matter of this much-slandered nation's situation; and there were not wanting those who on more than one occasion have sought, perhaps out of ignorance, to present to their countrymen a fictitious Spain in no way borne out by the facts. All were granted identical facilities; all freely observed whatever they were interested in; no-one was ever asked his intentions or his plans. We are happy to record that with a very few exceptions these travellers later stated, on returning home, the truth about all they had seen with their own eyes. There were even one or two who spontaneously turned defenders of justice against slander, and of truth against fiction.

We might quote numberless examples.

That of the Rev. Vincent J. Cloos is very striking. He came to Spain for the first time, at the head of a group of U. S. A. Catholic pilgrims to the tomb of St. James the Apostle. He had occasion to meet people of every social class, to travel freely through the country, and to talk to anyone he liked. On returning to the United States, not content with setting forth what he had seen here, and what he failed to see anywhere despite keeping the sharpest lookout, he has written several letters to famous "columnists", and to the papers that have published his writings, refuting errors and fables.

Another group of North Americans who were here last year, was one of university students and teachers who came to take a special Summer Course. These too travelled freely, exchanged views with all sorts of people, and tested for themselves the conditions of living, peace, and work prevailing in Spain. These were not guests but paid their way; there was only one of them who had been here before: Miss Georgia Long, who has frequently shown her affection for Spain. These students found it an easy task to inform themselves about events here, because many of them spoke Spanish, and the group included a number of teachers of Spanish at United States educational centres, for instance Misses Cavallo, Sweet, Smith and Curtright.

Besides these travellers, and many others unknown to us, plain straightforward tourists who just came here to have a good holiday, we could quote eminent men in political life, such as the Argentine Air Minister Gen. La Colina; the Philippine Minister of Education don Manuel Viola Gallego; the Paraguayan Foreign Minister don Domingo Montanaro; the Peruvian Minister of Marine, who attended the celebrations of the seventh centenary of the Castilian Navy; the Belgian Minister of Communications, M. van Acker; the Brazilian Foreign Minister who passed through on his way home from Paris; the Portuguese Minister of Education; the Mexican Undersecretary for Air; the Dominican Undersecretary for Marine; the Argentine Undersecretary for Education, together with the Director General of that Department Señor Marechal, both of whom unfortunately met

with a serious motor accident here; the Italian Director of Civil Aviation... So numerous were the politicians and diplomats, apart from those already mentioned, that the mere mention of all their names is impossible. Here are a few: Mr. Myron Taylor, Mr. Truman's special envoy to the Vatican; Mr. Barkly, the U. S. A. Vice-president; Mr. Gurney, President of the U. S. A. Senate National Defence Commission; Mr. Dewey Short, leading another group of U. S. A. Congressmen; Mr. James A. Farley, the well-known Democratic politician, who was later to repeat again and again the excellent impression Spain had made on him, and the need that in his view existed for other powers to establish relations of every kind with this country; Mr. Eric Johnston; Señor Haedo of the Uruguayan Senate; Ambassador Arce, so popular and so beloved in Spain; the Chilean Members of Parliament don Enrique Cañas Flores and don Eduardo Alessandri, the latter being chairman of the Parliamentary Finance Commission in his country; don Héctor David Castro, the Salvadorean Ambassador at Washington and representative at the United Nations General Assembly; many other countries' U. N. O. representatives; Lord Selbourne and Major Guy Lloyd, M. P., the latter of whom gave a noteworthy lecture at the Madrid Athenaeum, entitled *Can Europe be saved?*

In 1948 Spain received scientists of the international standing of Sir A. Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, and of Francesco Guarnieri, famous for his studies and researches on cancer; world-famous writers such as Larreta and Somerset Maugham; political figures not actually in power, such as don Laureano Gómez of Colombia and Drs. Prado and Enrique E. Jiménez, ex-Presidents of Peru and Panama; high-ranking military men such as Gen. Douglas of Sweden, the head of the Cuban General Staff Gen. Genovevo Pérez Dámera, Gen. Alfredo Andrés Avalos, who visited a number of cities in Spain at the head of an Argentine military mission, the able Australian diplomat Gen. Hodgson, Admirals Sherman and Koetler and Generals Tunner and Robertson, of the U. S. A.

We had visits from Royalty and from persons related to reigning houses or Heads

of State: the King of Uganda; ex-King Umberto of Savoy and his spouse María José; Princess Josephine Charlotte of Belgium; Prince Gustav Karl Bernadotte; señora de Carmona, wife of the Portuguese President; the daughters of the Philippine Presidents, señoritas de Quezón and Roxas; and those of the President of El Salvador, señoritas de Castañeda.

Journalists, many of whom obtained statements from the Head of the Spanish State, were also largely and brilliantly represented. Besides many colleagues from all countries in Hispano-America, which we could not list without being liable to make involuntary omissions, we would mention the famous Walter Lippmann; Mr. Weintal, of the *Newsweek*; Mr. Szulberg, of the *New York Times*; and the Scotsmen Mr. Fraser, editor of an Aberdeen paper, and Mr. J. J. McCall, who directs the celebrated *Sunday Mail*, of Glasgow, to quote but a few.

In the stage and screen world, Spain was visited by several figures, famous not merely in their own countries but all over the world, Tyrone Power, Rita Hayworth, *Mistinguette*, Jorge Negrete, *Pablitos*, Josephine Baker, María Félix, Luis Sandrini, the veteran Mary Pickford... Several concerts were conducted with extraordinary success by the child musician Pierino Gamba, and the Welsh Miners' choir were much applauded on several occasions. Pepita Serrador's Argentine company appeared at the Teatro Español in Madrid, and the Mexican company of Virginia Fábregas toured several towns before making a debut in the capital. Many other companies, mainly American,

made their repertoires known in Spain during the last twelve months.

We have purposely refrained from naming dignitaries of the Catholic Church, and the very numerous groups of representatives of Catholic Action Youth who came from far countries to prostrate themselves at the feet of St. James the Apostle during the Holy Jubilee Year at Santiago. In the mighty international rally organized by Spanish Catholic Action Youth, all countries in America and many in Europe were represented. His Holiness Pius XII deigned to send a delegation to accompany his Legate, H. E. the Cardinal Primate of Spain, Dr. Pla y Deniel. Cardinal Cerejeira, Primate of Portugal, the Archbishop of Yucatan Mgr. Ruiz de Solórzano, bishops from Peru, Cuba, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Portugal and Brazil, and many more, came to Spain on the occasion of the Holy Year at Santiago de Compostela, and the ceremonies there were attended by two prelates from very distant lands: one from Lithuania, at present a refugee in Belgium, and another who exercises his sacred ministry as a missionary in China.

The truth about Spain is making triumphal headway. The year behind us was marked, in the opinion of eminent personalities, by a greater understanding on the part of the world towards the problems and achievements of this corner of Europe, which is and always has been a bulwark of western civilization. No doubt many causes were at work to produce this result; but assuredly they included this stream of travellers, fortunately ever greater and greater, to which we have just made brief reference.



Foreign Educational Centres.

FIGURES about SPAIN

A reference to one important aspect of Spanish life—culture—will fill this short article at the close of 1948. Our figures are taken from the interesting publications of the National Statistics Institute.

First, we note the basic fact that the population of Spain in 1948 reached the figure—reckoned at mid-year—of 27,761,528 inhabitants, and a population density of 55 per square kilometre.

There are 9,255 local-government areas, of which only 382 are of over 10,000 inhabitants. The classification of the total of 87,889 population units that make up the municipalities is as follows:

- 350 cities
- 4,671 towns
- 44,744 villages
- 48,124 hamlets and other units.

The Spanish population is housed in 6,434,677 buildings, of which 4,691,823 are dwellings properly so-called, and 1,742,854

figures are:

- 2,800,977 are of one storey
- 2,714,280 » two »
- 741,267 » three »
- 120,733 » four »

The average inhabitants per dwelling is 5.52.

A telling index of a country's civilization and progress is its educational organization. Spain is maintaining a growing rhythm in the expansion of teaching and diffusion of the possible cultural manifestations.

A rough idea is given by the following figures, grouped by joint aspects and total figures:

Spain possesses a total of 45,414 official elementary schools between the two sexes, of which 53,170 teachers are in charge, according to figures for the 1945-46 school year.

The school-age population is 4,266,878 boys and girls, of whom only 2,600,447 or

61 per cent, are enrolled in these schools. The rest go to private establishments.

Elementary education has also been taken, in the adult section, by 495,808 pupils.

Elementary school teachers do their academic studies at 55 Normal Schools, which in 1945-46 had 23,941 pupils of both sexes (men 28.4 % and women 71.6 %), giving an average of 435 pupils (including official and free) per school.

The branch of Commerce has 27 Centres or schools, with 57,143 pupils (76.3 % men, 23.7 % women) and an average of 2,116 between official and free, per School. There are 478 teachers.

Secondary education possesses 118 Institutes and 194,741 official pupils and those proceeding from collegiate preparation, private and free, giving an average of 1,650 pupils per Institute. The total proportion between the sexes is 66 % men to 34 % women.

The State Examination, under University auspices, for the Matriculation, was taken by 33,033 students, of which only 10,936, or 33.1 %, passed. The secondary-education teachers number 2,992.

Spain has 12 Universities, attended by 40,426 pupils, of whom 27,312 are official and 13,114 free. Of those matriculated, 87.26 % are men and 12.74 % women.

The sites of the universities are Barcelona, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago de Compostela, Seville, Valencia, Va-

ladolid, Saragossa and La Laguna (Canaries), and the figures for students by Faculties for the year 1945-46 are as follows:

Mathematics, physics and chemistry.....	7,469
Political and economic science.....	1,024
Law.....	12,168
Pharmacy.....	3,219
Philosophy.....	3,172
Medicine.....	10,873
Veterinary science.....	2,501

The University Professorate numbers 2,920.

Attached to Madrid Faculty of Medicine is the School of Dentistry, with 277 pupils (256 men and 21 women).

The teaching of *practicantes* (practitioners without medical degree) in the various Faculties gives a total of 2,815 pupils, 73.9 % men and 26.1 % women; that of matrons has 731 matriculations, and of nurses, 1,794.

Under Technical Education we include the various Engineering and more generalized special Schools given below (figures for the year 1945-46):

Foreign Educational Centres.

INSTITUTES	PUPILS		TOTAL
	Men	Women	
French Lycée.....	960	892	1,852
British Institute.....	753	918	1,771
Institute of Italian Culture.....	28	25	53

TYPE OF TEACHING	Professorate (1)	NUMBER OF PUPILS		
		Men	Women	Total
Architects.....	53	1,017	2	1,019
Civil Engineers.....	26	228	—	228
Agricultural ».....	24	113	—	113
Forestry ».....	19	94	—	94
Mining ».....	27	116	—	116
Industrial ».....	123	695	—	695
Marine ».....	22	78	—	78
Telecommunication Engineers.....	—	85	—	85
Textile Industry ».....	10	132	—	132
Clerks of Works.....	54	2,565	2	2,567
Public Works Assistants.....	17	143	—	143
Agricultural Experts.....	82	407	10	417
Forestry Assistants.....	—	22	—	22
Mining Foremen.....	62	1,078	—	1,078
Mercantile Marine.....	58	2,886	—	2,886
Radio Telegraphists and Technicians.....	20	454	—	454
Industrial Experts.....	—	7,680	—	7,680
Elementary Labour Schools.....	—	16,492	1,968	18,910
Schools of Arts & Crafts.....	—	16,581	7,009	23,590
» » Fine Arts.....	99	444	178	622
State Conservatoires of Music.....	174	1,245	4,020	5,265
Provincial, Municipal & Subsidized Conservatoires.....	123	1,153	3,485	4,638
Schools of Languages.....	58	679	785	1,464
» » Ceramics.....	18	88	55	143
» » Arabic Studies.....	8	41	7	48
Schools, Women's Home & Vocational.....	37	—	391	391
Official Academy of Customs.....	9	34	—	34
Police School.....	—	221	—	221
Religious teaching, with 53 seminaries.....	—	13,185	—	13,185
"Virgen de la Paloma" Syndical Institute of Vocational Training.....	83	1,185	—	1,185
Social Schools.....	114	656	59	715
"Amigos del País" Friendly Societies.....	76	818	1,420	2,238
La Laguna Polytechnic.....	26	17	9	26
National School of Graphic Arts.....	29	407	—	407
School of Vocational Guidance & pre-Apprenticeship.....	60	738	—	738
Centre of working-class Guidance & Capacitation.....	20	1,185	—	1,185
School of Child Welfare.....	—	75	129	204

1) Where professorate figures are not given above, it is because they are not contained in the statistics supplied.





Social School of Vocational Training for workmen.



Institute of St. Isidore for orphans of journalists.



Dr. FLEMING

In July 1948 the eminent British scientist Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, visited Spain, and was welcomed enthusiastically in every town he appeared in. At Barcelona he was declared City Guest of Honour, and the Universities of Madrid and Seville conferred honorary degrees on him.

He gave brilliant lectures on his bacteriological researches, illustrating the amazing range of his discovery. He opened research departments, and the Grand Cross of Alfonso the Wise was conferred on him by the Spanish Minister of Education.

We are sure Spain has left a deep mark on Prof. Fleming's mind, wrought by the most varied and interesting contrasts: on the one hand, Montserrat Monastery with its striking austerity and grave Benedictine liturgy; on the other, the exuberant sensuousness of Andalusia, shown in its atmosphere, dancing and



IN SPAIN

images, its peerless Giralda, and lastly, the splendid and supreme manifestation of art represented by the Prado Gallery, unique in the world. And besides all this, the sunshine, gaiety, affection and esteem of a whole nation, more understanding than most and more sensitive than any other.

Nothing better reflects the intensity of emotion received than Prof. Fleming's own words of comment on the beauties of our country: "I am grieved to think that it will not be possible for me to preserve all the fulness of all these happy impressions I am receiving, as I am feeling it at this moment."

As witness of Sir Alexander's love for Spain, we need but quote from a quite recent letter he sent us: "I hope my visit was useful in Spain. I will try to impress on my countrymen your friends' feelings."

SPANISH CULTURE

IN 1948

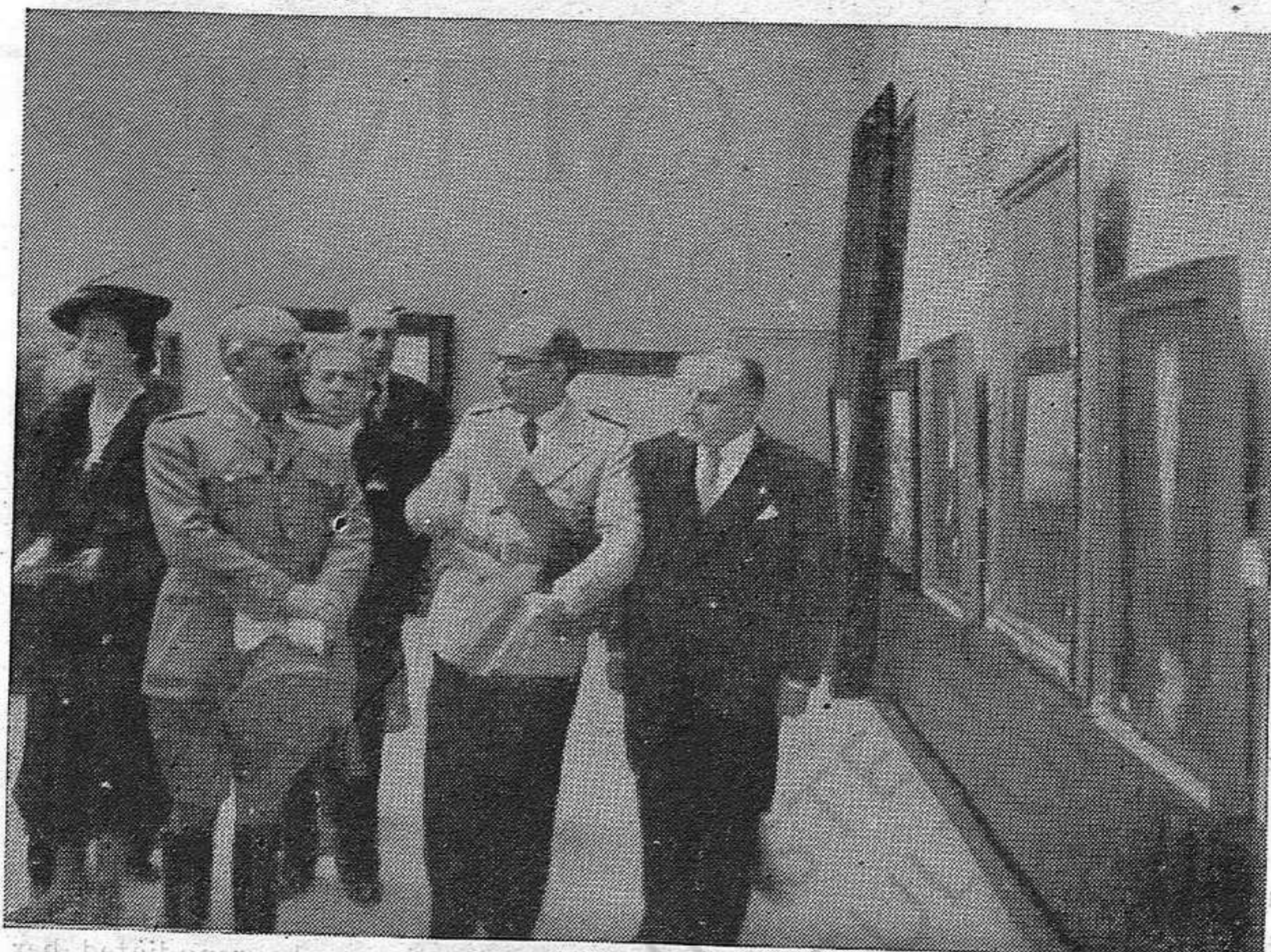
Cultural Mission of 1948.

The constructive will behind the cultural events of Spain in 1947 formed the basis for the work carried out in 1948, multiplying realities and putting into movement the complicated mechanism of a positive culture which yields fruit in all Spanish intellectual fields. We are no longer in the days when blind incomprehension towards Spain's silent work constituted the world's criterion. All negative political propaganda has proved impotent to conceal the progress achieved by Spanish culture in an atmosphere of peace which that very propaganda unsuccessfully denied. Apart from the cordial exception represented by countries like the Argentine, Portugal and a few other sister-nations, the world was against Spain. And Spain, naturally, withdrew into her own shell, and the fruit of this voluntary isolation was the operative and fertile peace of the Spanish 1947, which could do nothing else but stay proudly behind the Hispanic frontiers.

1948 has pointed a very different political trend. Justice has begun to be done to Spain; not indeed absolute justice or impartial either, with a partiality limited by obstinate action of an enemy who does not shrink in his task of trying to prove to the nations what is unprovable; to the nations and to so many peoples of this agonized world of today, who are no longer bamboozled by Soviet cunning. This has been proved, throughout the far-sighted three hundred

and sixty-six days of 1948, not only by the many and diverse visitors to Spain, both friends and enemies, but equally by those who, far from the Peninsula, have seen better through the lies of anti-Spanish propaganda than to judge by the silence of Spain. It is these peoples who today more than ever are demanding real information about Spain, instead of the spate of tendentious news with which they have been overloaded.

For the first time since 1939, Spain has been visited by those who repudiated her, and the presence of her intellectuals and artists is solicited at congresses, conferences and assemblies of a cultural world which is now starting to get itself out of the postwar quagmire. Little by little America and Europe are receiving the message of Spain. One day it is the visit of the English economist Beverage, or Sir Alexander Fleming the discoverer of penicillin, or the Frenchman Gustave Thibon. From Hispano-America come José Vasconcelos, Enrique Larreta, Laureano Gómez, Leopoldo Marechal... Or it is the embassy of Spaniards all over the world: Spanish drama at Bombay, Spanish folk-song and dance teams in Wales, singers triumphing over all others in Holland and Switzerland, Spanish books at Copenhagen and a large part of America, cinema at Venice and Stockholm, lecturers raising their Hispanic voices at overseas universities, while Spanish folk culture is enthusiastically acclaimed in England, Argentina, Brazil... Hispano-American students take courses at Madrid University; Spain receives European



H. E. the
Head of
the
Spanish
State
opens
the
National
Fine
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students, fleeing from Communism in their countries, at the Senior College of Santiago the Apostle; International Congresses at Barcelona and Madrid; International Summer Universities at Santander and Segovia; special courses for touring students from United States universities.

The 1948 balance-sheet is full of similar items to the above. And while the world is getting to know Spain, Spain is devoting herself profoundly to her great destiny of Hispanity. Hispano-America returns lovingly to the mother country. As a simple example of this return, the words of a distinguished Argentine novelist, Enrique Larreta, will suffice: "My work is the best reward and there is no merit in me, who have merely confined myself to listening to the voice of my own blood."

Centenary Commemorations.

Spain's spiritual legacy is so ample that a historical glance each year is enough to

commemorate numerous centenaries of figures who achieved world renown in the most varied fields of human creation. Thus, in 1948 we recorded the first centenary of the death of Jaime Balmes, the fourth of the birth of Francisco Suárez, the seventh of the foundation of the Castilian Navy, that of the death of Tirso de Molina, the brilliant dramatist who wrote *Don Gil de las calzas verdes*; that of Saavedra Fajardo, and the first of the Barcelona-Mataró railway, to say nothing of the holding of the second period of the Cervantes Congress of the Language.

To commemorate the centenary of the illustrious Scholastic Francisco Suárez, the First International Philosophy Congress was organized at Barcelona, coinciding with that of Jaime Balmes, in a commemoration directed by the Luis Vives Philosophy Institute of the Higher Council for Scientific Research. The Congress was attended by a large number of philosophers from Europe

and America. Its sessions were held from October 3 to 10 in the capital of Catalonia, and the closing session at Vich, the birthplace of the author of *El Criterio*.

The Suárez centenary had an echo outside the Spanish frontiers when it was commemorated with great solemnity at Coimbra, at whose university Suárez taught for the last twenty-five years of his life, and these years fructified into the most finished achievements of his universal work.

The events in commemoration of the foundation of the Castilian Navy by St. Ferdinand for the conquest of Seville in November 1248 gave rise to numerous cultural manifestations in the city on the Guadalquivir and in the Monastery of Santa María de la Rábida, where the Nicaraguan poet José Coronel Urtecho read an important speech later reprinted in the Spanish newspapers.

The memory of the first railway in Spain in 1848 from Barcelona to Mataró motivated the making of a film entitled *The Marquess of Salamanca*, the main promoter of the enterprise, to whom is due also the plan for enlarging the city of Madrid in the part which has become known as the Salamanca Quarter.

Apart from the literary sessions in the spring which embraced the second period of the Cervantes Congress of the Language, whose first part was held in October 1947, the repercussion of the Cervantes event in Europe and especially in America is of

significant interest. Several concerts were given at Marseilles and over the French National Radio in Paris, at which compositions referring to *Don Quixote*, both by Spanish composers (Falla, Luis de Narváez, Písador) and foreign (Purcell, Ravel), were played. At Los Angeles the Foreign Section of the Public Library organized a series of lectures on *The great lesson of "Don Quixote"*, and at Havana Cardinal Arteaga spoke on *Christian irradiations of the light of the Cervantine genius in "Don Quixote"*. To all this we may add the continued attention devoted by Hispano-American reviews to the most varied literary, religious, linguistic and philosophical subjects connected with Cervantes and his work.

The University.

Twelve Universities are open to Spanish students. Of these, the most modern is that of La Laguna in the Canary Islands, and the oldest is Salamanca, the scene of Fray Luis de León's famous "We were saying yester-



The well-known Spanish painter Daniel Vázquez Díaz receives the "indalo" of gold at a ceremony at which the Minister of Education presided.

day..." Nevertheless, before Salamanca there was the university of Alcalá de Henares, founded by Cardinal Ximénez de Cisneros, and transferred at the beginning of the nineteenth century to Madrid, the present "Universitas Complutensis".

These twelve universities receive with each new year a larger and more select number of students, a phenomenon regarded as one of the first results of the educational work that has been carried out from Primary Education to the *Reválida*, a competitive examination for entry of students to the university. The two most important, Barcelona and Madrid, possess six Faculties (Law, Medicine, Philosophy and Letters, Physical, Chemical and Natural sciences, Pharmacy and Veterinary Science). Madrid University also possesses a Faculty of Political and Economic Science, created in 1942, and five Special Schools (Dentistry, Architecture, Agricultural Engineers, Forestry Engineers, and Civil Engineers). The new buildings of the Naval School at Madrid University City, and the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters at Granada, were recently opened.

The 1947-48 academic year, ending in



The Spanish writer Dámaso Alonso, who is shown on the left of the Minister of Education, is received at the Royal Academy of the Language.

July, has not involved the student's loss of contact with the University. For this purpose there exist, on the one hand, the University Militia Camps, and the Summer Courses on the other. The first are distributed in mountain and seaside places, while the Courses are given at places with a university tradition. Some of these Courses are also attended by students from various European and Hispano-American countries; for instance, those at Segovia in 1948 were intended for French students, and the Menéndez Pelayo International University of Santander was attended by bursary-holders and other students from thirty countries.

The Segovia Courses opened on July 15 at the former Popular University founded by Antonio Machado, with professors of the stature of Menéndez Pidal (Director of the Royal Spanish Academy), Aurelio Viñas (Director of the Hispanic Institute of the Sorbonne) and Antonio Rey Pastor (Fellow of King's College). The next to open were those of Puigcerdá, with two series of lectures on Philosophy and Mediaeval History; those specially arranged for North Americans in Madrid; the International University of Santander; the Courses at Oviedo and Santiago; and those in September at Santa María de la Rábida, on Hispano-American studies. There are winter courses at Málaga.

In Spain it has been taken as self-evident that any genuine culture must have its roots not in information, but formation. The university, with its system of classes and seminars, is merely instructive, and

the claim is that it ought to be educational. Instruction at best leads to mere erudition, wanting the human spark, the friendly transmission, which are only available in an atmosphere adapted to formative needs. This formative function is today discharged in Spain by thirty-three university residential colleges in the twelve university cities. Seven of these are in Madrid: the César Carlos College for post-graduates; the Colleges of Ximénez de Cisneros and Santa María, for students of the Spanish University Syndicate; the Higher Research Council Residence, for examination candidates and research workers; the Santa Teresa, for women students; the Santiago Apóstol, run by the Catholic University Assistance Committee for European Students from Communist-occupied countries; and the Hispano-American College of Our Lady of Guadalupe, for graduated and undergraduates from overseas.

The University not only attends to the student's formation as a professional man, but seeks to give him a higher culture that may allow of his development in fields other than that of the discipline he is studying. Concerts, poetry recitals, dramatic evenings, cultural outings, and tourist excursions are given. Granada and Madrid Faculties of Philosophy and Letters have dramatic societies called *Teatro Nuevo* and *Cuadernos de Teatro*, which are regarded, in conception, acting and production, as being at the head of modern national dramatic tendencies.

There is also at Madrid a "Hall of Music" under the composer Joaquín Rodrigo, which holds weekly concerts by the best groups and soloists of Madrid and lecture-concerts in several educational cycles. During the last quarter of the 1947-48 course the subject treated was *The Symphony from Scarlatti to Debussy*.

Cultural Spain in the world.

We said at the beginning that 1948 has been marked out for Spain by her cultural contributions beyond her geographical frontiers. Men and works have penetrated into the most varied circles of culture and of the peoples of the world, at the same time as this world was warning its men for the "discovery" of Spain on her own Iberian soil. There have been many visitors to Spain and many Spaniards have visited foreign countries. We give some data below about the cultural interchange between Spain and the world, leaving Hispano-America to be treated separately.

During the summer the now customary international Catholic Conversations were held at San Sebastian, following the Inter-



New member of the Royal Academy of the Language; D. José María Cossío.



Prof. Carlos Morales Macedo during his brilliant speech at the Ramiro de Maeztu Chair.

national Catholic Meetings at Loyola (Guipúzcoa), home of the founder of the Jesuit Order, and preceding the 8th Theological Week at Madrid.

Three hundred university students came on purpose from the United States to attend a summer course, and were put up at the Ximénez de Cisneros Residential College. A greater number of Europeans attended the language and literary course directed by Prof. Entrambasaguas at the Menéndez Pelayo International University, Santander. Prof. Allison Peers once again organized a summer course of Liverpool University students at San Sebastián.

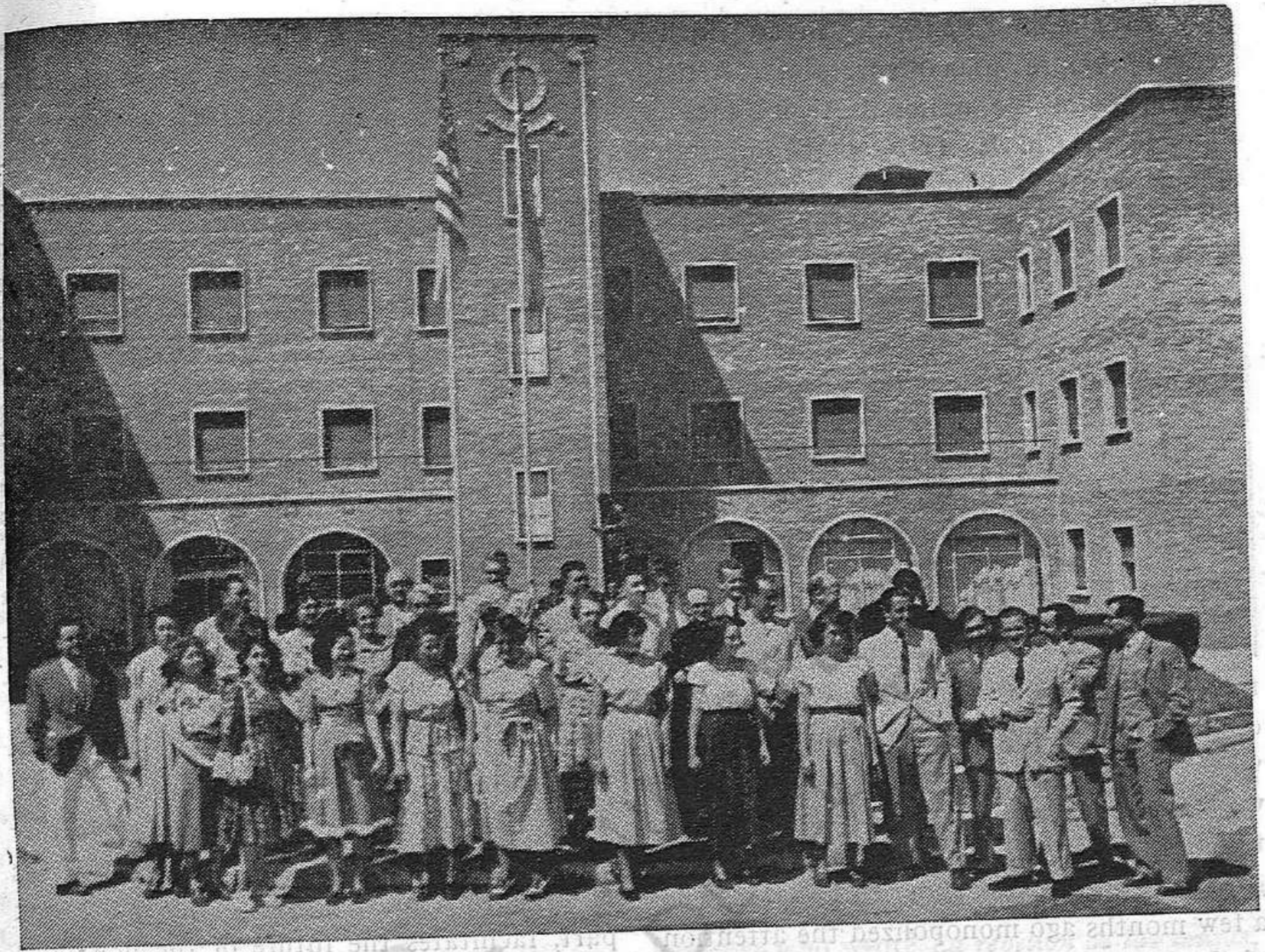
Madrid Athenaeum held several cycles of English contemporary music. A world chess tournament was held at the Guadalupe Residential College, in which students of 40 countries took part. Prof. René Sonberger of Switzerland visited Spain for the third time

and wrote a book called *Verano Español* in which he gave a true portrait of Spain, dedicated to the youth of the country.

A separate paragraph must be allotted to the 1947 Nobel Medical Prize-winner, Sir Alexander Fleming, who received spontaneous tributes from an enthusiastic people when he visited Spain. The degree of Doctor *honoris causa* was conferred on him by Madrid University and he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Spanish Academy.

Below we give some of Spain's excursions into the world of 1948. The Pakistan Government has asked for Spanish teachers of Castilian for University education, as a first step towards establishing Castilian as an official language in that nation, which is riddled with dialects.

Spain attended numerous world congresses and European conferences: the Orientalists' Congress in Paris, that of Pure and Applied Physics at Amsterdam, that of Anthropological Sciences and that of Copyright, both at Brussels, being invited at the last to join the special Cinema Commissions. The Spanish amateur cinema won a first prize at the International Amateur Cinema Competition, Stockholm, while the film *Reina Santa* was applauded at the Venice International Competition. The University College of San Justo, Bombay, produced José María Pemán's



STUDENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN SPAIN

In summer 1948, over 200 U. S. A. University students visited Spain to complete their studies and see the beauties of the country at the same time.

From Santiago de Compostela in Galicia to Jaca in Huesca, passing through Madrid, this group of teachers and undergraduates saw for themselves Spain's present prosperity, the unfading vigour of her culture, and the colourful charm of her scenery.

The pictures show a group of them on a visit to University City, Madrid.



play *El Divino Impaciente*, in an English version, before 40,000 spectators. Artistic pottery from the national Alcora factory, founded by Charles III, caused admiration among technicians in the Wedgwood porcelain factory in England, and an exchange of products and specialists with Spain was requested.

A little music: María de los Angeles Morales won the first singing prize at the International Competition at Scheveningen (Holland), organized by Phillips Radio. A success was also scored in Switzerland by the soprano Victoria de los Angeles. In the International Eisteddfod at Llangollen, North Wales, the massed choir of the Almadén mercury miners won a special prize and the folk-dancing teams from Segovia and Cordova won a second and a third prize. There was a Cervantes concert at Marseilles, as we have said before, and the French National Radio broadcast the opera *Paul Gauguin* by the Spaniard Federico Elizalde, who a few months ago monopolized the attention of the Parisian musical world with his *Sinfonia concertante* for piano and orchestra. To conclude, the pianist José Iturbi and the guitarists Andrés Segovia and Regino Sainz de la Maza continued their concerts in America, registering triumphs for Spanish music.

Spain and Hispanic Culture.

The work of cultural approach and interchange with Hispano-America during 1948 was so extensive that it is difficult even to summarize it in the small space at our disposal. The Institute of Hispanic Culture, the Ibero-American Cultural Association, the newly-created Barcelona Institute of Hispanic Studies, the Seville and Valencia Schools of Hispano-American studies, the Seminary of Hispanic Studies of the Madrid Institute of Political Studies, are only some of the bodies mobilized by Spain in the

service of Hispanity. The Institute of Hispanic Culture is responsible for most of the organization in this great enterprise.

The granting of bursaries for overseas students to reside with Spaniards at the Guadalupe College, the invitations sent to leading Hispano-American intellectuals to visit Spain, and finally, the sending of Spanish lecturers to the sister universities, already show that the desired union is assured.

The Ramiro de Maeztu Chair, founded in 1947 by the Institute of Hispanic Culture, has since then given more than sixty lectures by Hispano-Americans. The recent creation of the Central Library of Hispanic Peoples in Madrid ensures the preservation of all printed literature about Hispanity starting from the emancipation, and the Archives of the Indies exist for the compilation and classification of the output of the colonial period. The Hispano-American Cinematography Congress in Madrid, in which representatives of Argentina, Mexico, Cuba and Spain took part, facilitates the future of the new-born Hispanic cinema, the Miguel de Cervantes Prize having been established for the best film of the year.

Besides the presence in Spain of Enrique Larreta, José Vasconcelos, Laureano Gómez, Arturo Berenguer Carisomo and Alberto María Carreño, many Spaniards went to America on cultural missions: Pedro Lain Entralgo, Dámaso Alonso, Antonio Tovar, Joaquín Ruiz Jiménez, Alfonso García Gallo, Camilo Barcia Trelles, José María Pemán... And 1948 gave Spain a great ambassador at Lima, Fernando María Castiella, as 1947 gave José María de Areilza for Buenos Aires.

Music, the lyrical art, drama, dancing, the Hispanic cinema, have arrived in Spain at a good moment, when the Spanish public is desirous of immediate realities. The Mexican composer Miguel Bernal Jiménez produced his dramatic poem *Tata Vasco* in Madrid; Sergio Franco presented his ballet;

María Félix and Jorge Negrete made films in Spain...

Cultural Spain crossed the Atlantic. Spanish book exhibitions were multiplied, worthily presented for the first time in five Central American republics. Regional dress was exhibited in the Buenos Aires Decorative Art Museum. The film *Reina Santa* was shown in three Havana cinemas simultaneously. The women's song and dance groups scored

great triumphs at Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Córdoba, La Plata and Río de Janeiro. Thousands of copies of *Mundo Hispánico*, the review of the twenty-three countries, circulated through Hispano-America cities, as also *Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos* and *Información Hispánica*.

During 1948 the first set of young students to study at Guadalupe College returned home after a year of life with their Spanish colleagues, and a new batch took their place with the opening of a fresh academic year.

New Cultural Institutions.

A passing mention of newly created cultural institutions is necessary. An Institute of Cinema Research and Experiment assures the supply of technicians. The Institute of Political Studies organizes short courses of a specialized kind incapable of being dealt with at the Faculty of Political and Economic Science. The Madrid Athenaeum organ-



The eminent Spanish physician Dr. Castroviejo, world-famous oculist living in New York, lecturing at the Higher Research Council, Madrid.

ized a series of lectures entitled *Europe 1948* by ten specialists. Ortega y Gasset, the philosopher who wrote *La rebelión de las masas*, founded an Institute of Humanities in Madrid in collaboration with his pupil Julián Marías and the Arabic scholar Emilio García Gómez. Libraries for Sailors were established, to provide technical and recreation books for men in the Navy and Merchant Marine, employees in the fishing industry, and lighthouse keepers. The National Book Institute continued its prizes for the fifty best printed books of the year and held the Annual Book Fair at Seville. Lastly, the Feminine Section organized a National Competition of folk songs and dances for the compilation of a gigantic national song book.

Letters and Art.

The Royal Spanish Academy admitted the already elected academicians Dámaso Alonso (whose speech was on the *Life of D. Fran-*

cisco de Medrano, the 16th-century Sevillian poet), Gerardo Diego (Lope de Vega's *Jerusalén libertada*), José María de Cossío (*Lope, personality of his comedies*) and Salvador González Anaya (*The Málaga writers on manners and modes*). The San Fernando Royal Academy of Fine Arts admitted the art critic Prof. Enrique Lafuente Ferrari, author of a recent book on Cervantine portraits.

Barcelona opened a museum-workshop named after the illustrious Catalan sculptor Federico Marés. The National Library bought two manuscripts, one by Lope de Vega, *La encomienda bien ganada*, for 24,000 pesetas, and another by Hartzzenbusch. The Nadal Novel Prize was awarded to Miguel Delibes's *La sombra del ciprés es alargada* and a second prize to *Hospital General* by Manuel Pombo Angulo, a continuer of the Spanish tradition of medical men of letters: Pío Baroja, Gregorio Marañón and Pedro Laín Entralgo. Three new reviews appeared: *Mundo Hispánico*, *Finisterre*, edited by Leopoldo Eulogio Palacios, and *Cuadernos Hispano-americanos*, published by the Seminary of Hispanic Studies of the Institute of Hispanic Culture. The Biblioteca del Pensamiento Actual published its first book, Romano Guardini's *El Mesianismo en el mito, la revelación y la política*.

The Higher Dramatic Council awarded the 1948 National Prizes to the Lope de Vega Company for the best dramatic season, to the Spanish ballet of Pilar López, to Guridi's operetta *Mirenchu*, and to José María Pemán's *Semana de Pasión*.

Art exhibitions in 1948 have beaten all records. On African themes alone seventeen

exhibitions were held, of which the most notable was that of Carlos Tauler.

The following exhibitions must be mentioned: the National Exhibition of Fine Arts, in Spring, with five hundred works; the anthological exhibition of "The Eleven", held at the Biosca Gallery, Madrid, by the Academia Breve de Crítica de Arte, directed by Eugenio d'Ors, in which the eleven best works of the year are chosen. In 1948 the choice fell on eight Spaniards, two Italians and one Frenchman. The Autumn Salon, at the Museum of Modern Art; the exhibition of the Argentine Ernesto Scotti, at the same; that of the Romanesque paintings from the Hermitage of the Cross, at the Prado; the anthological exhibition of Marceliano Santamaría at Burgos; thirty 1947 lithographs by Picasso; that of Alcora pottery, at the *Revista de Occidente*; the gypsy exhibition, at the Granada Corral del Carbón (where the gay comedies of Lope were recited); the San Sebastián First International Salon of Photography, etc.

Finally, in 1947 a *Calvary* by El Greco was discovered in the Parish Church of the Segovian village of Martín Muñoz de las Posadas. Now, in 1948, an altar-piece by Pedro Berruguete, representing St. Anne, Our Lady, and the Holy Child, painted in 1942, has been found at Piedrahita, Avila. At the end of November news arrived of the discovery, at Tomelloso, of the genuine portrait of the poet Luis de Góngora, painted by Diego de Velázquez, of which three copies were in existence: one at Boston, one in the Prado, and the third in the private collection of L. Galdeano, in Madrid. This portrait was painted in 1622.

A year of activity in **PHILOSOPHY**

A MID the decadence to be observed everywhere in European thought today, the intellectual revival and revitalization that has occurred of recent years in Spain is striking. Spanish philosophy at the present time is too interesting to be passed over. Old trends and tendencies are entering on a phase of radical change in face of pressure from the new times. Spanish intellectualism is seething with a powerful youthful movement. Established masters of Spanish thought are either beginning a critical revision of their work or are yielding the ripe fruits of a well-gained maturity. Some very important books have strengthened the prestige of many strict thinkers in recent months.

The noted thinker Xavier Zubiri has this year made a great advance in his course on the problem of God. In previous years he had been lecturing on the subject of science, philosophical anthropology, and the problem of Plato's Ideas. Fr. Ramírez, O. P., one of the most authoritative Thomist philosophers in the country today, has just issued Vol. III of his vast work on Ethics, with at least six further volumes to come. Dr. Juan Zaragüeta, a thinker of neo-Scholastic training, is concluding a vast interpretation on the theme of life, restating its problems hierarchically. At the end of December Ortega y Gasset had just opened his "Institute of Humanities", at which he read the first paper in his course on an introduction to Toynbee's Philosophy of History. In the August courses at the International University of Santander, Eugenio d'Ors gave the last touches to his theory of the intelligence.

Besides the extraordinary events in the Spanish philosophical world, we must note the important papers read by the young professor of Metaphysic, Dr. González Álvarez,

in the above-mentioned courses. He is about to publish a full course on Theodicy, the first serious attempt in recent times to systematize the repertory of problems connected with the subject of God. The young writer Julián Marías has published two books this year: *Introducción a la Filosofía*, which is an introduction to Ortega's philosophy more than anything else, and four studies on Morente, Zubiri, Ortega and Unamuno, collected in his *Pensamiento contemporáneo español*. Lain Entralgo's latest book, *Vestigios*, is a collection of scattered essays, many of them powerful and novel. Millán Puelles, in *El ente ideal en Huesserl y N. Hartmann* has managed to give an exact view of one of the Gordian knots in phenomenology. A posthumous edition of the unpublished work of Fr. Barbado, O. P., the eminent Spanish psychologist who died in 1943, is in the press. Vol. II of his *Estudios de Psicología experimental* collects some import-



D. José Ortega y Gasset in his opening speech at the Institute of Humanities.

ant essays. Fr. Hellín, S. J., in his book on the problem of analogy, gives a strict and accurate interpretation of the doctrine of Suárez.

This brief outline shows the remarkable fecundity of the year in philosophy, which is completed by some outstanding events. On the occasion of the 4th centenary of the birth of Fr. Francisco Suárez and of the first centenary of the death of Jaime Balmes, the Luis Vives Philosophy Institute of the Higher Council for Scientific Research arranged an International Philosophy Congress at Barcelona from October 4 to 10. At the opening session, after some words of greeting to the Chairman of the Congress, Dr. Zaragüeta, Prof. Tomás Carreras Artáu spoke on *Hispanic contributions to the general historical course of Philosophy*. At the closing session, Dr. Zaragüeta spoke on *Balmes the human doctor*, and the Congress was closed by the President of the Cortes, D. Esteban Bilbao. Foreign philosophers attending the Congress included MM. Van Riet, Stefanini, F. Amerio, M. de Corte, Guzzo, Derisi, Dubarle, Cabranche, E. E. Beth, Castelli, Delpech, Finlayson, Bontadini, Farre, Miranda Barbosa, I. Quiles, O. Robles, Delfín Santos, Von Rintelen, Giacom, Jarlot, Wyllian, Chevalier, Sassen, De Vos and Winowska. Messages of support were sent to the Congress by many, including MM. Maritain and Blondel. On behalf of Spain, important motions were tabled by Marcial Solana and R. Roquer. Much interest was shown in the communications of Fr. José María Alejandro, Cruz Hernández, M. de Iriarte, J. F. Yela, J. Valbuena, José Perdomo, Permartín, Paniker, J. Hellín, Gómez Arboleya, Alcorta, Carreras Artáu, G. Fraile Muñoz Alonso, Planella, J. Roig, Sureda Blanes, Ceñal, Elías de Tejada and Cambra. Besides this Congress, we have to add the opening of the course at Ortega's "Institute of Humanities", in which García Gómez and Julián Marías took part.

Another important novelty is the appearance of the first issue of the review *Finisterre*, which is edited by Leopoldo E. Palacios in its second epoch. Sr. Palacios has in preparation a comprehensive study on the philosophical personality of Maritain. The edition of Ortega y Gasset's complete works



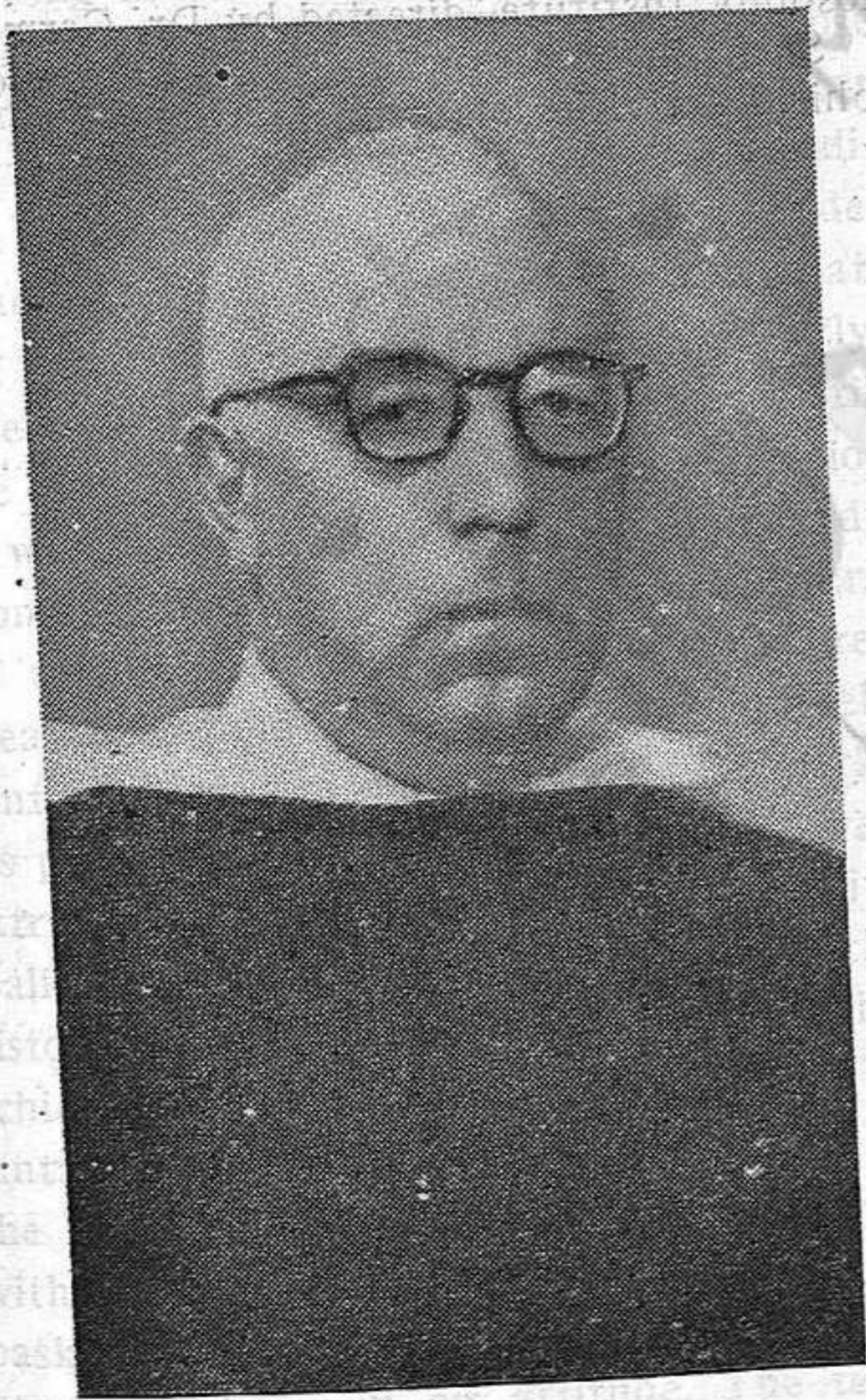
D. Eugenio d'Ors.

is being completed. There is an announcement of the forthcoming appearance of the Handbooks of Monographic Studies, edited by Millán Puelles and José Perdomo, which will publish, among the early issues, interesting studies by Menéndez Pidal and Marañón, together with translations of Jasper, Heidegger, Maritain, P. Wust and Rothaker. Messrs. Aguilar have produced the first Spanish translation of the complete works of Luis Vives, the most important humanist philosopher of the Spanish Renaissance, and in Menéndez Pelayo's opinion one of the chief precursors of modern philosophy. Another most important novelty is the appearance of the first volumes of St. Thomas' *Summa Theologica*, edited by the Pontifical University of Salamanca, prepared by the Dominican Fathers, and published by the Biblioteca de Autores Cristianos, and the first volume of the *Complete Works* of Suá-

rez, edited by a committee of Jesuit Fathers.

In 1948 moreover a series of commemorations of Suárez was held at Granada, Valladolid and Coimbra Universities, at which speeches were made by James L. Brierly, Gómez Arboleya, H. Rommen, A. Truyols, Miranda Barbosa, Barcia Trelles, Fr. Abeillán, López de Almáida, Alejandro Herrero, Alejandro Díez Blanco, Fr. J. M. Alejandro, Eustaquio Galán, P. Iriarte, Bataglia, Brandao and Andrés Marcos. The Pontifical University of Comillas likewise celebrated a Suárez Week. A great part of these activities are recorded in the Suárez special numbers of the reviews *Filosofía* (Luis Vives Philosophy Institute), *Miscelánea Comillas* (Pontifical University), *Pensamiento*, *Cristianidad*, *Razón y Fe* and *Revista Nacional de Educación*. We must include the publication of Fr. P. J. M. Alejandro's book *Gnoseología del Doctor Eximio*.

Of Balmes commemorations, we have to notice the series of events and lectures at Vich and Barcelona, at which Fr. Roig



Rev. Fr. Antonio García Figar, O. P.

spoke on the historical mission of Balmes's philosophy, Font y Puig on its racial factor, González Alvarez on Balmes's metaphysic, Corts Grau on his humanism, Eloy Bullón on his political philosophy, Carlos Ruiz del Castillo on his good philosophical sense, and Fr. García Figar, O. P., on the religious element in Balmes.

As regards philosophical manifestations in Madrid, there were the readings of doctorate theses, of which we notice the essays on *Philosophy of Religion* by Dr. Gustavo Bueno, *Thought of Amor Ruibal* by Fr. Elías Martínez, and *The theory of knowledge in Pascal* by J. Perdomo.

In philosophical output for the year, we must moreover note a new and highly symptomatic characteristic: the critical desire for a probing into the existentialist philosophy of Unamuno. On this point, besides the controversial study of Fr. Quintín Pérez and the aforementioned work of Julián Marías, we must mention the essay of Lachiondo, and above all the important work of Fr. Nemesio González Caminero, who in two lengthy volumes tackles an exhaustive enunciation of Unamunan thought. To the books by Fr. Brömi, J. Marías, and Romero-Flores on the same subject, we must add the above important work from now on.

A further indication of the year's output is afforded by the list of specialized reviews published. The *Revista de Filosofía*, published by the Luis Vives Institute, has an independent orientation within a fundamental Catholic tone. *Pensamiento* is of Jesuit orientation. The review *Ciencia Tomista* is markedly Thomist. *Estudios Franciscanos* is entirely Augustinian in orientation. *Revista de Psicología General y Aplicada* is markedly scientific. *Verdad y Vida* is the journal of the Madrid Franciscans, and *La Ciudad de Dios* is that of the Augustinians of El Escorial. There are also the official journals *Ideas Estéticas*, *Revista Internacional de Sociología*, *Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos* and *Estudios Políticos*. The *Revista de Filosofía*, among other important works, published those of Fr. Ramón Ceñal on "The existentialism of Sartre", Millán Puelles on "Descartes' second argument for the existence of God", Láscaris Comneno on "Maine de Biran and Leibnitz", González Alvarez on "The Possibility of Theodicy",

Juan Roger on "Contemporary Japanese Thought", Dr. Zaragüeta on "The evolution of the school of Louvain", Alcorta on "The theory of modes in Suárez", Perdomo García on "The process of philosophical Relativization in the science of the spirit". *Pensamiento* printed, among other articles, those by Fr. Basilio de Rubi on "Balmes's objective scepticism", P. J. M. Alejandro on "Gnoseology of the singular according to Suárez", Fr. Pérez Argos on "The cognoscitive activity of post-Thomist Scholasticism", Fr. Damboriena on "The Philosophy of Mei Ti", Fr. Roig on "The inner meaning of Balmesian Gnoseology" and Fr. Hellín on "Third degree abstraction". *Finisterre* included studies by Laín Entralgo on "The problem of the relations between Religion and Medicine at the beginning of the 19th century", Antón G. Pegis on "Gilson", D'Ors on "Eternity and Vicissitude", Gilson on "The collapse of modern philosophy", Legaz on "Vitoria and Suárez", Maravall on "Baroque and Rationalism", Julián Marías on "Suárez in the perspective of historical reason". *Estudios Franciscanos* published, among other works, those of Fr. Carrocera on "The Spanish thinker Villalpando", Fr. Basilio

Rubi on "Raymond Lull and Lullianism", Pelayo de Zamayón on "Franciscan philosophy", Luis Antonio de Sevilla on "The theory of knowledge in Balmes". *Ciencia Tomista* published studies by Fr. Suárez on "The thought of Egidio Romano", Fr. Urdanoz on "The Christian sense of democracy", Fr. Fraile on "Socrates as a philosopher and politician". The 1948 volume of *Ciencias* includes R. Paniker on "Jacobi's philosophy of feeling". *Studia Monographica et Recensiones*, of the Lullist School of Mediaeval Studies, Majorca, printed studies by K. Vosleer on "Averroes and Lull", Sureda Blanes on "Qabbalas and Lullism". The Augustinian journal *Ciudad de Dios* printed a full study by Fr. Canals on "The Problem of Justice in St. Augustine". *Revista de Psicología General y Aplicada* included works by Dr. Germain on "The psychology of Fr. Jarnet", Cilleruelo on "The Augustinian theory of sensation". In practical psychological activities, it is important also to note the constitution of the Department of Psychology at the Luis Vives Philosophy Institute, directed by Dr. Germain.

Such, in broad outline, were the philosophical activities of Spain in 1948.

CONTEMPORARY SPANISH PAINTING

THE subject of contemporary Spanish painting would be impossible to tackle without the introduction of three great masters who have just died and in whose works Spanish painting has again acquired world dimensions. The heterogeneous and diverse meaning of their styles is now qualifying the fundamental characteristics of the latest times, manifold and many-faceted, in the inquietude of the search for forms and resolutory styles. In some degree, these three glorious dead live on in the artistic atmosphere of Spain. In Zuloaga it is prodigious drawing that continues to penetrate reality with pure, clean lines. The Catalan José María Sert is still the last great decorator the world has known, who with the grandiose drive of Michael Angelo and the delicacy of Tiépolo has been capable of decorating a cathedral completely and marvellously. The Santanderian Gutiérrez Solana is still the inspirer of the dramatic interpretation of what is Spanish, with a harsh and traditional technique of ochre and deep colours. In this lonely solitude which these three great dead painters have left, a completely contradictory and paradoxical figure marks his presence. The deep and sometimes even extravagant painting of Salvador Dalí. With Dalí starts a very important chapter in the history of surrealism, and in it he ends by achieving more human dimensions. The fantastic chromatism of his decorations to the North American edition of *Don Quixote*, with the simple, profound realism of "The basket of bread", are defining a whole cardinal swingover in his attitude. The teratological and pathological world of surrealism

turned into normality and deep humanity in Dalí continues to renew itself each spring in the innovations of Picasso's geometrical distortions. He constitutes the epigonos of a repertoire of pictorial forms, whose renovation is a presentiment in Dalí.

The register of the pictorial activities of the last years would demand some very important stylistic precisions which circumscribe the moment with a sufficiently defined profile. Spanish painting is passing through a very interesting period of declination of traditional forms and disordered and inorganic rebudding of very differentiated individualities, which show very decisive changes and swings of perspectives. Together with these realistic-type styles, both in their purged and quintessential dimension and in their popular and folkloristic dimension, post-impressionism and the last stages of surrealism, it is necessary to point out glimpses of new formulations, which range from "pictorial tremendism" to symbolism, passing through the stridencies of incidental "postism".

A fairly coherent group in the first sense is formed by a generation of painters who might be classed under a realism of traditional forms. Two very characterized tendencies would have to be distinguished in this current: pure, aristocratic realism, and a popular, local realism, which verges on a clean and comfortable naturalism. The names of Sotomayor, Benedito and Chicharro are outstanding in this group. The Valencian Manuel Benedito has oscillated between the painting of detail in his "Still Life—Figs", "Still-Life—conger eel", "Pheasants, ducks



"Tithes and Firstfruits", by Aurelio Blanco Castro, shown at the National Fine Arts Exhibition.

and apples", to the expressive power of his "Hispanic goat", "In El Parral", "Flower of Seville". Eduardo Chicharro has left us a whole symphony of sadness and human anguish in "Grief", "The alguacil Araujo", "Old woman, girl, and child", "Andresillo of Gilbuena", tend towards a legitimate picturesqueness, starting from reality. Juan Cabanas has on several occasions claimed to spill the soul of Castile in colours and forms. Julia Minguillón brings to her figures the trembling of the "airiños de miña terra". The school of Doloriñas, "Lugo, morning", "Lugo, evening", are manifestations of a still evolving popular realism. Menchu Gil has halted at the register of a landscape vision of the Basque country. Luis García Ochoa, who with José García Guerrero belongs to the group of the young Madrid school, has appeared in the Velazquez landscape of the Madrid Sierra, always following at a distance the teachings of the great master of classical Spanish painting. "Torremoli-

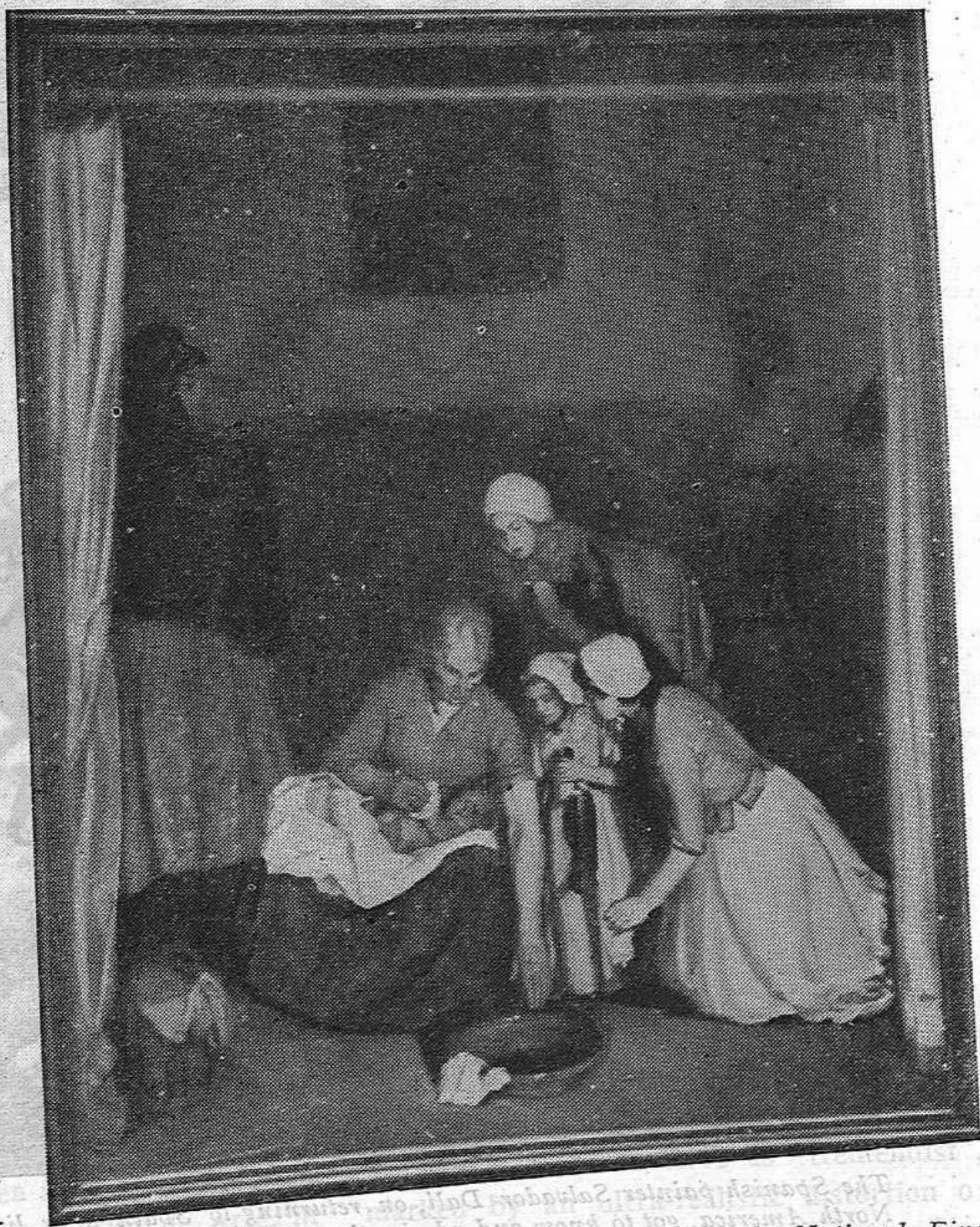
nos", by García Guerrero; "Guadarrama landscape", by García Ochoa, profile a reminiscent realistic vision of the surrounding frame. Prat is still all immature promise within the Catalan landscape style. Valentin de Zubiaurre is a lonely figure within this popular realistic current. His pictures—we quote in passing "Basque family", "Segovians"—constitute a well-achieved attempt at penetration into within the contour of the soul of the man of the Spanish land. Francisco Pompey, Landscape Prizewinner at the Bordeaux International Exhibition in 1927, has reached an unequalled perfection in the liveliness of the murmurous water of the river which runs under the old bridge or the bridge of Toledo. The Castilian landscape has a balanced and serene expression in the painting of Marceliano Santamaría of Burgos. Joaquín Vaquero, First Medallist at the 1942 Barcelona Exhibition, knows how to give picturesque animation to his landscapes with a note of dynamic activation of

the rhythm of the inner life of his pictures.

The repertory of the "-isms" is still an exponent of the discord of painting obsessed by its expeditive and urgent characterization. Within surrealism, Juan Miró is still working out symbolical compositions with starry circles and lines of astronomical inflexions on a red background. Chicharro, jun., has been attempting, within what was once denominated "postism", to open new channels to painting. "La Yoya", "The surgeon Torres", and his "Dead Natures" herald important innovations.

There is likewise a whole current of present-day landscape painting, of post-impressionist technique, of temperate and smooth colours and lights, which, with a delicate sensibility, describes light atmospheres. At this moment the Catalan school is especially outstanding. Juan Vila Puig is the incarnation of a tempered realism, above all in his "Santiga" and his "San Curgat". Juan Serra accentuates the descriptivist note in his pictures "Village on the Costa Brava", "Barcelona suburb". José Amat, a disciple of Mir, cultivates a restrained painting, of luminical violences, whose most faithful expression is

given, to our judgement, in his "Garden of San Gervasio". In this line it is moreover necessary to register the names of Mompóu, Benet and Mallol Suazo. Three Catalan masters go beyond the kaleidoscope of what has been called Catalan painting on the basis of neo-impressionism and familiar subjects, which represent pieces of Catalan country and coastline, squares, roads and streets of Catalonia: Sunyer, Pruna and Togores. Joaquín Sunyer, since his famous "Pastoral"



"The newborn baby", by Luis Masriera, shown at the National Fine Arts Exhibition.



The Spanish painter Salvador Dalí, on returning to Spain after living for years in North America, got to know and admire the grace and colourfulness of the bullfight so much that one of his forthcoming works will be a portrait of the late Manolete. He is seen here with the well-known matador Albaicín.

of 1911, has gone on giving samples of his genius in his "María Dolores" or in the picturesqueness, Murillo style, of his picture "Children with a cat". Pedro Pruna, Nonell Prizewinner in 1936, has been particularly outstanding in his nudes. José de Togores, in his "Fishermen", "Children", "Stable", has always reminded us of Sunyer.

In the year 1948 considerable resonance has attached to the group of Almería painters, presented in Eugenio d'Ors's 6th Salon of the Eleven, beneath the sign of Indalo, the fetish which from prehistoric times has borne in its hands the storm-taming bow of the covenant. The Indalian group of Almería is composed of Perceval, with a now lengthy artistic history, pensioned thirteen and twelve years ago to extend studies abroad: Rueda, Capuleto, Cañadas, Cantón Checa and López Díaz. With this group the Indalian group's accolade has been received by three non-Almería painters: Joaquín Vaquero, Juan Antonio Morales and Francisco Cossío. Of Joaquín Vaquero, an Asturian of Clarín, we have already spoken elsewhere. Juan Antonio Morales, with an apprenticeship ranging from the Habana School of Fine Arts to his discipleship of Vázquez Díaz, has previously taken part in the anthological Exhibitions of "Self-portraits of 1800-1943 Spanish painters" and in that of "Flower-pieces and still-lives". In the latter style he has pictures of great perfection of line. Francisco G. Cossío, a Cuban from Pinar del Río, a disciple of Cecilio Pla, belonged some time ago to the Parisian group of Cahiers d'Art and has been equally prominent in the still-life genre.

A master in the purified technique of this genre, which might be described as a *généro chico*, is Rafael Durancamps. His work "Snobbery" was chosen in 1947 to figure in the Academia Breve de Crítica de Arte, in its anthological exhibition of the eleven best works of the year 1946-1947. In the same

still-life style others outstanding have been: Alvaro Delgado, a representative of the young Madrid school, Alberto Duce, Vicente Viudes, Hidalgo de Caviedes, Sisquella, Santiago Martínez, Luis Masriera, Pablo Sebastián, Rafael Pellicer, Nanda Papiri, Nogales.

The culmination of a long process of progressive technical purging is the painting of Vázquez Díaz, with a strong classical flavour



Julia Minguillón, 1948 prize-winner at the Fine Arts Club for her picture "Youth".

and a special expressionist aftertaste, in which the painter continually recreates himself. Author of the mural decoration of La Rábida Monastery, the "Revista de Oriente" inaugurated its Exhibition Gallery in 1947 with a collection of his pictures. In his output one notes a certain preference for the historical painting and the portrait. The most open contrast with his painting is to be found in a new type of religious painting, which we would describe as "tremendist", marked by an ultra-realistic distortion of things. The two opposite poles of this new tendency are registered in the much-dis-

cussed "Christ" of Prieto in the 1948 Autumn Salon, and the painting of the Canary Islander Jesús Arencibia, chronologically earlier than the first and of far greater force. The "Virgins" of Arencibia are feminine types, taken from the Canary coasts. Wives of fishermen, of the popular "roncotes", are the quarry for his female figures. His painting achieves monumental proportions in the decoration of the churches of San Juan de Telde and Las Escaleritas, at Las Palmas.

In the varied scale of present Spanish painting there are still very important representatives characterized by profound individualism: Benjamín Palencia, selected for the anthological exhibition of the eleven best works of art of 1945-1946 in Madrid, possesses a perfect drawing technique and in his paintings one notes a great chromatic potentiality: "Avila of the knights", "Toledo and the Tagus", and even his "Nudes in the sun" belong to a first period, marked by a great acuity full of transparencies. Latterly he has evolved much, activating the colouring of his pictures. Eduardo Vicente, a disciple of Cristóbal Hall, has managed to give a plastic version of silence in his versions of the Madrid landscape, undrawn and vaporous, almost superficial, of the poplars and surroundings of the Botánico, and at the same time he has represented noise and din in his picturesque sketches of the tavern or motor-coach, and in his tumultuous representations of the great city of New York. Equally Ruiz, using pastel or watercolour indifferently in the makeup of his works, has succeeded in capturing the infinite gamut of shades and the splendour of colouring in his flower pieces. Rafael Zabaleta, selected for the Salon of the Eleven in 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, and 1947, has given us an idyllic interpretation of the Spanish countryside in his pictures "Threshing-floor and mountain ridge", "Country interior", "Autumn". In the classicist line is the painting of the Di-

rector of the Prado Gallery, Fernando Alvarez de Sotomayor, who has also successfully cultivated portraiture. Eugenio Hermoso, Silver and Gold Medallist at various exhibitions, including Buenos Aires and Panama, has works of high expressive power, such as "Woman harvesting grapes". Antonio Gómez Cano has distinguished himself not only in still-lives but in women's portraits. Pedro Bueno has seen his "Portrait of señora M. F." chosen for the Eleven Exhibition of 1946-1947. In portraiture also a high place has been taken by Marisa Roesset y Velasco. A great impression on French critics was caused by Delhy Tejero's "Dreams", shown at the Paris Exhibition. Pedro Valencia's "Seaside alley" has great suggestive and reminiscent power. Equally worthy of mention are Francisco Arias, of the young Madrid school, and Martínez Vázquez. In the school of Spanish watercolourists two important groups must be mentioned: the Canary, represented by Bonin, and the Catalan, in which Ceferino Olivé is outstanding.

There has been an extraordinary development recently in Canary painting, now represented with autochthonous and differentiated characteristics. The pictorial tradition of fantastic and baroque chromatism of the great Néstor de la Torre links up with an activation of the insular pictorial movement in recent years. To established masters such as José Aguiar, National Painting Prizewinner of 1934, we must add new values which have now begun to yield optimal fruits. Of transcendental importance is Carlos Morón's portrait of "Señora de Penché", whose analogies with the Gioconda have been pointed out by critics. Massieu Matos's "In ambush" is of extraordinary expressive power. The young Canary school is represented by Teodoro Ríos, Baudet Oliver, Fernández de Guijou, González Suárez, Mariano Laforet, Monteverde, Santiago Santana and Gómez Boch, principally.

SPANISH BOOK PRODUCTION IN 1948

AS in former years, we give a short summary of Spanish book production in 1948, which overcame postwar difficulties and maintained its increase.

As evidence of this growing output we list the National Book Fair, the Exhibitions held, the luxury editions, art collections, books in Catalan, the best printed books and the year's output.

National Book Fair.

Held yearly, this coincided with the Seville spring festivities and with the sessions of the second period of the Cervantine Congress of the Language.

This year Seville, by the splendour of its festivities and its old typographical tradition, robbed Madrid of the Book Fair, and the stands formerly set up along the Castellana Avenue in Madrid were opened in Seville to show that culture extends to all Spanish towns. There was an abundance of posters and advertisements which created a suitable atmosphere for book sales. The Fair was attended by the main publishers in the country, and many novelties were on view at the five pavilions and the forty-two stands.

The Fair opened on April 14 and lasted twelve days. Sales amounted to half a million pesetas.

Exhibitions.

Many exhibitions were held in Madrid during April and May, and aroused much interest in intellectual circles. The first was at the National Library, on the occasion of the closing of the commemorative events of

the Cervantes Congress of the Language. It was arranged by the Cervantes Fourth Centenary Trust, and showed books and reviews dealing with his work. On the last day a fine two-volume catalogue of the whole Cervantine bibliography was issued.

In the same month there was an exhibition of about five hundred North-American books issued from United-States university presses. The exhibition took place at the Higher Council for Scientific Research, and was afterwards transferred to Barcelona. The material shown is now at the Central Library of the Higher Council.

There were also good attendances at the exhibitions of English, French, Swiss and Argentine books, which showed Spain the present state of postwar publishing.

Between May 17 and 31 there was a great historical exhibition of the Benedictine Order at the National Library, at which valuable manuscripts and interesting codexes were shown. This Exhibition was illustrated by nine lectures given by outstanding Spanish intellectuals.

The military character of the author of *Don Quixote* was stressed in two very fine bibliographical exhibitions, one of ancient war precepts and the other of military authors, held simultaneously in Madrid and Seville to honour the Soldier of Lepanto. These exhibitions were mutually complementary. The Seville one showed the influence of the Army on Spanish History, and the Madrid one made known the thought and exemplary military virtues of Spanish society.

This year the Morocco and Colonial Office held an exhibition of books on geography, travel, and topography of Morocco and Africa, which aroused general interest in colonial topics.

To sum up: 1948 may well be called the year of bibliographical exhibitions, for apart from those noticed above, there were the following: *Fray Diego José de Cádiz*, *Agricultural Books*, *Religious Books*, *Technical Books*, *Children's Books*, *Books of the Sea*, *Books on Architecture*, *Books on Spanish Missions*, *Books on Sport*, *Books on Art*, *Books on the Cinema*, *Books on Horses*, and *Books on Dancing*.

Luxury Editions.

The good reception accorded in Spain to luxury editions has led publishers to issue books of great value, among which we note: *Platero y yo*, by Juan Ramón Jiménez, with drawings and lithographs by Moinpou, published by Gustavo Gili, Barcelona; *El bosque animado*, by Wenceslao Fernández Flórez, illustrated by Carlos Sáez de Tejada and presented by the Editorial Nacional; *Salomé*, by Oscar Wilde, with fine etchings by Andrés Lambert; *Los sueños*, by Quevedo, with illustrations by Teodoro Miciano, printed at Saragossa by Manuel Lahoz; *Rinconete y Cortadillo*, with lithographs by Francisco Domínguez, printed by Seix y Barral, Barcelona; *La familia de Pascual Duarte*, by Camilo José Cela; and *Don Quixote* in four volumes with over four hundred illustrations and etchings.

Art collections.

Although art books come under luxury editions, they deserve special attention this year, which has been prolific in this kind of editions. They are extremely well received on the market, and recent publications have included the work of José María Sert and Zuloaga, which reveal many unknown facets of these two eminent artists. Besides these titles, which deserve the description of extraordinary, the monumental historical editions whose beautiful pages sum up activities of Spanish painters have been maintained.

We now quote some of the most outstanding collections published in 1948: *El arte y los artistas españoles desde 1800*, by Ediciones Cobalto. The first volume is devoted to Eugenio Lucas, and announces the forthcoming publication of the following titles: *Aureliano de Beruete*, by E. Lafuente Ferrari;

Leonardo Alenza, by M. Rodríguez de Rivas; *Valeriano Bécquer*, by R. Santos Torroella; *Eduardo Rosales*, by Gregorio Prieto; and *Ramón Casas*, by Domingo Carles.

The same firm (Cobalto) has initiated the collection *Arte antiguo y moderno*, and has published four sections which complete Vol. I: *El paisaje*, *El retrato*, *Turner* and *Los animales en el arte*. Vol. II has begun with the section entitled *Subrealismo de ayer y de hoy*.

Messrs. Ediciones Aedos, of Barcelona, have started the publication of a series of monographic themes, characterized by their sumptuous presentation. This collection entitled *Biblioteca de Arte Hispánico*, consists of five series.

The first, *La serie parda*, is devoted to the great masters of painting, and already consists of six volumes devoted to Juan de Juanes, Ribera, El Greco, Velázquez, Ribalta and Zurbarán.

The second, *La serie amarilla*, which embraces religious plastic art, consists of two volumes published: *Imágenes españolas de la Virgen* and *Imágenes españolas de Cristo*.

The third, *Serie azul*, includes the Spanish cathedrals and their decoration. In this series the first volume has come out, on Vich Cathedral and Sert's murals.

The fourth, *Serie naranja*, is devoted to the great masters of painting. Its first volume is devoted to Damián Forment.

At present the first volume of the fifth series, *Serie verde*, is in preparation. It is devoted to the study of applied arts.

Messrs. Editorial Juventud, of Barcelona, are continuing their collection of *Obras maestras del arte español*, and have recently brought out *Pedro Berruguete en Paredes de Nevo*, *San Mauricio del Greco* and *Las Inmaculadas de Murillo*.

Messrs. Editorial Iberia have just completed their collection, which bears no title. There are over twenty volumes, the latest of which are: *Solana*, *Romero de Torres*, *Pin-tores españoles del siglo XVIII*, *Vicente López* and *Daniel Vázquez Díaz*.

Messrs. Espasa-Calpe generally publish some works in this class, but have no definite series. They have recently issued *El pintor Salaverria* and *José María Rodríguez Acosta*.

In general, almost every publishing house

in the country brings out a work of this description from time to time. Recent examples have been: *Enrique Pérez Comendador*, *Acuarelistas españoles y portugueses* and *Archie Gittes*.

Books in Catalan.

In these pages we have frequently contradicted tendentious statements alleging the prohibition of Catalan editions in Spain today. Today, to prove once more to the world the non-existence of this supposed ban, we quote some of the year's Catalan editions: *Contes maravillosos* and *La Barcelona dels nostres avis*, by the artist and authoress Lola Anglada; *La Dona i la Cortesia a la societat medieval*, by Enric Bagué; a Catalan version of Shelley's *Epipsychidion*; *L'esment diví*, by Josep Iglesias, with plates by Florit and chapter-headings and vignettes by Juan Dolcafel; *Les flors de Maria*, by Mossen Jacint Verdaguer, with lithographs by Alejandro Coll; *Les millors rondalles de Mallorca*, printed at the press of Mossen Alcover and illustrated by Prat; *Montserrat. Tradicions i Llegendes*, by Joan Amades; *Els Ecalls amics*, by J. M. de Segarra, with woodcuts by J. Narro; *El pas de l'any. Recull en vers i prosa*, by Joan Maragall, and *Poemas i conçons de Nadal*, with etchings by Jaime Pla.

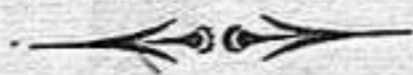
Best-printed books of the year.

Pursuing its selective task, the Spanish National Book Institute has awarded prizes in 1948 to those books regarded as the best printed of the year: *Poesías completas de Amado Nervo* (Biblioteca Nueva, Madrid);

Tirant lo blanc, by Joanot Martorell (Editorial Selecta, Barcelona); *Guía Turística de Marruecos*, by Antonio J. Onieva (Artes Gráficas Arges, Madrid); *Viaje a la isla de Mallorca en el estío de 1845*, by Juan Cortada (Ediciones R. O. D. A., Palma, Mallorca); *Tierra y Canción*, by Joaquín Murube (Editora Nacional, Madrid); *El arte popular en España*, by Juan Subías Gualter (Seix y Barral Hermanos, S. A., Barcelona); *La Celestina*, by Fernando Rojas (Castalia, Valencia); *El bosque animado*, by Wenceslao Fernández Flórez (Editora Nacional, Madrid); *Maquiavelo*, by Orestes Ferrara (Colección "La Nave", Madrid); *Nacimiento e infancia de Cristo*, by F. J. Sánchez Cantón (Biblioteca de Autores Cristianos, Madrid); *La Catedral y el Alcázar de Sevilla*, by Santiago Montoto (Plus Ultra, Madrid); *La Lluni tremolosa*, by Francisco Almela y Vives, Valencia; *Catálogo de la Biblioteca Cervantina*, by José María Asensio; and *Toledo*, by Miguel Santía y Rodríguez, Madrid.

Publishing output in 1948.

Spanish publishers have overcome the present difficulties of shortage of paper, workshops, electric power, etc, and have achieved an output comparable with of 1947. Over 5,000 books have been issued from the presses of the country to meet the growing demands of booksellers both at home and abroad, mainly in Hispano-America; 350 of these books were on general subjects, 170 on philosophy, 290 on theology and religion, 700 on law, 150 on philology, 240 on pure science, 600 on applied science, 400 on fine arts, and over 2,000 were poetry, drama, fiction and biography.



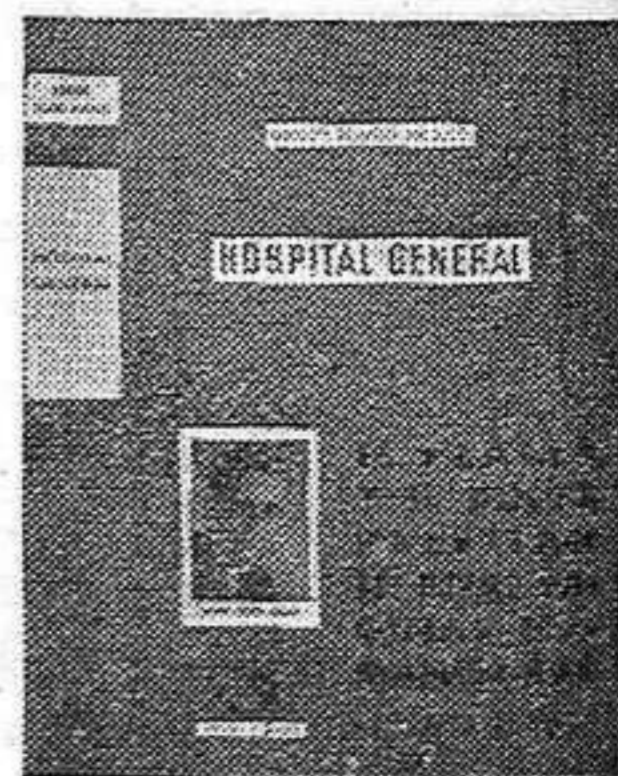
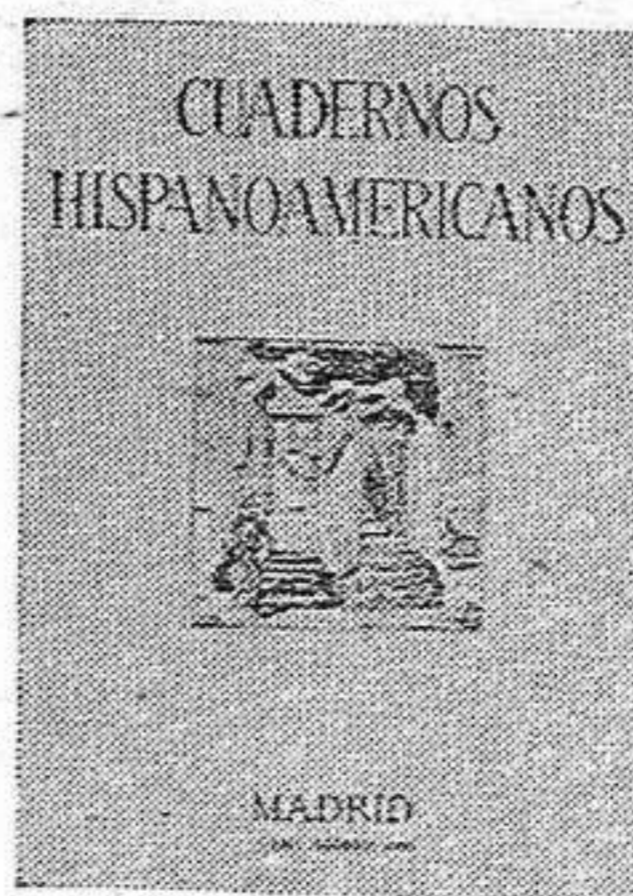
FICTION, JOURNALISM AND POETRY IN THE 1948 NATIONAL PRIZE COMPETITIONS

NO doubt the world pays great attention to the Nobel Prizes, whether for Peace, Literature, or Physical Sciences. It is also true that the prestige of the Nobel contest is far above any other in Europe or America. Prizes like the French "Goncourt", however, make use of a propaganda whose flights prove excessive in the international ambit. Making provision against a similar false step, Spain—which as we shall see has a large number of good literary, journalistic and technical contests—keeps quiet about her big intellectual competitions, preferentially deriving their projection towards sister countries of Castilian speech. But Spain also organizes prizes, like those of the Mundo Hispánico, open to writers of any nationality or language, within the common conditions that apply to all entrants.

The significance of these prizes and contests is as broad as the themes are numerous. Fiction, poetry, journalism, history, economics, philosophy, African studies, mi-

litary and missionary themes and scientific research all find their place. To these, which we might call generically literary, we must add the whole range of prizes for cinematography, painting, comedy, decoration and acting, music, both for composers and soloists, and for the best operetta company. Today, however, we shall deal with the first class, whose volume and quantity show the Spanish preoccupation for the benefits which such competitions bring this country's literature.

It is evident that the restrictive period we are now undergoing does not give much support to the established writer, nor the new one either. There exist certain values, sunk in anonymity through not having met with a favourable publicity opportunity. Scarcity of paper, newspaper combines, the crisis in patronage, today so acute, keep in obscurity names which would otherwise shine in the firmament of the first literary figures. Against this restriction of today, offi-



cial and private battle is given by the organizers of these contests, to whose initiative is due the triumph in Spain of a large number of the names that today live in the memory of the regular reader.

Prizes such as the National Literature and Journalism Prizes, the "Eugenio Nadal" and "José Janés" for novels, the national "Francisco Franco" and "José Antonio Primo de Rivera" prizes, the journalism prizes of the newspaper *Informaciones*, the "Adonais" poetry prizes, and many more, speak for themselves.

They may be classified in five main groups. The first and largest is that of journalism. It includes the "Mariano de Cavia" and "Luca de Tena", created by the Madrid daily *A B C*; the *Informaciones*, for new writers; the *Mundo Hispánico*, organized by the Institute of Hispanic Culture; the national "Francisco Franco" and "José Antonio Primo de Rivera" of the Ministry of National Education; those of the Air Ministry and War Office, and those of the National Congress of Craftsmanship.

This is followed by the group of works already published: the *Mundo Hispánico*, of the aforesaid Institute, of 25,000 pesetas; the "Africa" of the Morocco and Colonial Office, which also gives a journalism prize;

the "Virgen del Carmen" on seafaring themes, of the Ministry of Marine; and the two national literature prizes, the "Francisco Franco" and "José Antonio Primo de Rivera".

The fiction group is almost entirely confined to private enterprise. Certainly, one of the most important is the National Novel Prize, given by the Subsecretariat of National Education. But the most famous is undoubtedly the "Eugenio Nadal", organized by the weekly *Destino*, of Barcelona, which has hitherto saved genuine values in Spanish fiction from oblivion. Of recent creation is the "First Novel" prize given by the Catalan publisher Janés for the best first novel in Castilian. Messrs. Editorial de Bibliógrafos Gallegos gives one of 10,000 pesetas for the best unpublished novel in Galician dialect.

The fourth group is that of journalism prizes, such as the *Mundo Hispánico*, 1947, won by the daily *Arriba* for its daily work of information and divulgation on Hispanic themes. Others are the "Africa", for the same work but on African subjects, and the national "Francisco Franco", awarded in 1948 to the review *Pensamiento* for a series of articles on Suárez, on the occasion of the fourth centenary of his birth.

Lastly, we have the poetry group, not



Sabino Alonso Pueyo.



García Escudero.



Tomás Borrás.



Juan Sebastián Aroó.

Juan Antonio Zunzunegui.

Suárez Caso.

very large as far as concerns its official character. Outstanding is the "Fastenrath" Prize of the Royal Spanish Academy, which is not always given for a book of verse; the "Adonais", organized by the group of the same name, in which the most important books of juvenile Spanish poetry of the last ten years have been published, and, outside of both, the innumerable Floral Games, with very large prizes in cash together with the Natural Flower, which are awarded in villages and large and small towns, on the occasion of their chief traditional feast. By way of example we quote the first prize at the Floral Games of the Millenary of Castile held at Burgos in 1945, at which the poet Lope Mateo won the Natural Flower and 50,000 pesetas.

* * *

We give below some details of the competitions in Spain during 1948, although in some cases the final results are still unknown. Such is the case with the journalism prizes "Mariano de Cavia" and "Torcuato Luca de Tena" (two leading figures in Spanish journalism) organized by *A B C*, a Madrid daily founded by the latter in 1905. The first, of 5,000 pesetas, is awarded to the best series of signed articles published dur-

ing the year. The second is the same, but for unsigned work.

Very interesting, as being devoted entirely to new writers, is the 1948 *Informaciones* Prize, of 7,500 pesetas, for a single unpublished article. With the slogan "7,500 pesetas and fame for new writers", the Madrid paper opened the contest on June 26 under the patronage of D. Alonso de Madrigal: "Native of Madrigal, born in 1415 and died in 1455. He was Bishop of Avila, and became famous for his great capacity, his wisdom, and the multitude of his writings." He was called "El Tostado" by reason of his colour, and his prolificness gave rise to the popular saying "So-and-so writes more than *El Tostado*". And, in fact, the new writers have written more than the Bishop of Avila. *Informaciones* received 13,721 articles, an average of over 35 a day, of which 93 per cent were thrown out for inferior quality or not adhering to the conditions. 147 were published, one per day, and a popular vote chose 30, from which a special panel of judges decided the winner. This was the article entitled *La siembra del General Blucher*, by Joaquín Vega, of Tetuán, writing under the pseudonym of Carlos de Damas.

The "Francisco Franco" national journalism prize was awarded to José María Gar-

cía Escudero, Parliamentary Counsel, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Air Legal Corps and sectional editor of the review *Criterio*. The prize was awarded to a series of articles on the political, philosophical and literary personality of Jaime Balmes. And the "José Antonio Primo de Rivera" National Prize was awarded to J. A. Sabino Alonso Pueyo, assistant editor of the Valencia daily *Levante*, for his journalistic work on Diego Saavedra Fajardo.

Among many other newspaper competitions we note that of *Africa*, won by the well-known journalist and writer Tomás Borrás; that of the Air Ministry, won by the *Arriba* sub-editor José Ramón Alonso, and that of the National Fan Fair, won by José Grullet, for an article entitled *El abanico nació en Valencia*, with a consolation prize to *El abanico nacional* by José Montero.

Still unawarded are the *Mundo Hispánico* prize on the Hispano-American cultural physiognomy (10,000 pesetas), and those offered by the Secretariat of World Mission Sunday.

A pure example of aid to literary creation is the cinema scenario competition held annually by the National Entertainments Syndicate. Its importance can be judged by the prizes of 150,000 pesetas awarded to the first three winners, and the complete assurance that the winning scenarios will be used by Spanish studios. The first prize in 1948 was awarded to the scenario *Europa*, an adaptation by Natividad Zaro and Manuel Suárez-Caso from a similarly-entitled chapter in Tomás Borrás's *La sangre de las almas*. These writers are well known in the Spanish literary world. Suárez-Caso, an example of the generation of journalists born in the postwar period, is at present chief sub-editor of the great illustrated review *Mundo Hispánico*, after occupying the same post on the weekly *El Español* until that paper disappeared in 1947.

Primordial among fiction prizes is the

"Eugenio Nadal" of the review *Destino*, made known on January 6 each year. Initiated in 1944 with the novel *Nada*, by the great writer Carmen Laforet, it has gone on producing each year new and authentic literary values of the stature of José Félix Tapia (1945), José María Gironella (1946) and Miguel Delibes (1947). The 1948 award has favoured the unpublished work of Sebastián Juan Arbó *Sobre las piedras grises*. Arbó is not a new writer. He is forty-six and has published five novels more, some of them, like *Tierras del Ebro*, translated into Dutch, French and Italian.

The National Literature Prize for Novels, of 10,000 pesetas, was awarded on St. Sylvester's day to a humorous work, *La úlcera*, by Juan Antonio Zunzunegui of Bilbao, with several novels published: *Cuentos y patrañas de mi ría*, *El barco de la muerte*, *La quiebra* and *¡Ay, estos hijos!* The last of these won the Fastenrath in 1946, awarded the year before to a poet, Adriano del Valle.

There remains, in the fiction field, the First Novel prize of the Catalan publisher Janés, for a work in Castilian. The first has been won by a Uruguyan, Rodolfo L. Fonseca, with *Turris eburnea*.

Chief in the poetry group is the "Adonais", whose collection is the most complete of the Spanish ones. The first 1948 prize was awarded to José Hierro of Santander, for *Alegria*, a volume of dense, juvenile, and optimistic poetry, framed in a form of singular technical mastery, with bold excursions into rhythmic innovation. Consolation prizes were awarded to a fellow-townsmen, Julio Maruri, for *Los años*, and to Eugenio de Nora of León for *Contemplación del tiempo*.

Although it has no relation to poetry, it is good to record the triumph of the Granada poet Luis Rosales in the contest for the Cervantes Insurance Company's 15,000 pesetas prize for the best unpublished article on "Insurance in *Don Quixote*".



On Christmas Eve 1948, the Feminine Section of Spain held the 7th National Song and Dance Contests in the Retiro Park, Madrid.



Spanish Songs and Dances, in America

ONE of the most fruitful pieces of work carried out by the Feminine Section has been the rescue of Spanish folk-song and dance, half lost in nearly every region of the country. Only on certain feast-days, particularly religious ones, was it still the custom to perform any of the ancient dances, and these had become listless and colourless. With persevering tenacity and a classical sense of song and dance, headed by established masters of music, the Feminine Section has managed to assemble, in a splendid and sumptuous volume, the majority of the popular songs and dances of all the Spanish regions. The work has been slow, but the final finishing touches are being put to it. Very little now remains to collect; but it is the Feminine Section's wish to reach even the smallest and most primitive elements in a matter of such importance for the knowledge of the classical origins of Spanish dances. Once having achieved the first attempt, that is, to get acquainted with regional music, a search was made in each district for the oldest people who either had themselves performed the dances or had seen them done, and they were asked for instruction in this difficult art. A selection of girls was also made among those who had the best style and had picked up something of the tradition, so that they might be the ones to work the miracle of revival. In this way it was possible to organize folk-dancing groups in every province of Spain, each group devoted solely to its own music and dancing.

The performance of the songs and dances brought forth so much beauty that all who had the fortune to see them were amazed. These popular Spanish dances were a real revelation to a host of Spaniards who barely knew of their existence. They were a veritable national treasure, saved from the oblivion and neglect in which they had lain hitherto. Their success was complete; all foreigners who were present at the competitions repeated the same words: "This is marvelous. If you took these all over the world, you would be giving your country the best advertisement you could dream of." Indeed, foreigners who told us this were merely confirming our own belief. We were proud of our popular dances, we knew their immense value, and it was accordingly thought of sending them abroad. Finally the moment of realizing the dream arrived: the Spanish Ambassador in the Argentine, D. José María de Areilza, Count Motrico, asked for a visit from groups of our singers and dancers. The Head of the State immediately lent his patronage, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs D. Alberto Martín Artajo, gave enthusiastic assistance.

There were important reasons why the first excursion should be to the Argentine: not only the Spanish blood which runs in the veins of the great majority there, but also the large numbers of Spaniards who emigrated long ago for business and family reasons; and again—why deny it?—those other Spaniards who emigrated recently. We wanted them also to see, through the grace and beauty of our dances, the genuine living reflection of that which they left behind but cannot have forgotten.

The Aznar Shipping Company ceded the "Monte Albertia", to be occupied entirely by the groups. The selection of those to go was difficult, because every province competed in offering itself. It was decided to send the groups from provinces having the greatest number of emigrants in the Argentine. These were, in the first place, Galicia and Asturias; the rest were made up of groups from Bilbao, Oviedo, Corunna, Vigo, Cáceres, Seville, Málaga, Logroño, Saragossá, Lérida and the Canaries; total, 122 girls accompanied by their typical instruments players to the number of 28: bagpipers, guitarists, chistus, drummers, flageolet players, etc. The "Monte Albertia" sailed from Bilbao on April 12, commanded by Captain Gabriel Libano. They stopped at Vigo and Cádiz to pick up some of the groups; the ship was small and the inconveniences many. The normal passenger complement of the "Monte Albertia" does not exceed 60 to 70, and the space provided for these had to hold 153. Throughout the voyage there was no a single casualty or misfortune. Everything on board was good humour, order and peace.

What the Spanish Singers' and Dancers' reception was like, is thus described by Jacinto Miquelarena: "It is difficult to describe the excitement of the multitude that crowded the quay when the "Monte Albertia" entered Buenos Aires harbour yesterday with its "landscape" of Spain—150 girls equally a-tremble—and with their pipers, flageoletists and *chistularis* playing lustily. The whole mass waved their colours on deck and sent their salutations in a body. It is also difficult to relate the amazement of the crew of a huge vessel of the



The Valencian "jota" by the team from the Spanish east-coast capital.



The Biscay team in a characteristic regional dance.

North American MacCormyck Company, beside which the "Monte Albertia" tied up. The sailors, possibly not forewarned of what was about to occur so near, like a fabulous episode, stopped work and rubbernecked in astonishment 'Have these people gone mad?' Someone must have asked. 'Yes, Sir' may have been the reply. 'This occurs frequently here and there; the people on board and ashore are happy, and that is why they don't hide it.' Then came the rush of the crowd towards the ship's side, the difficulty of getting the girls out in a number of buses through the human mass, some laughing and others crying at the sight of the crowd—one from Bilbao had a proper "seizure"—, and their parade through the streets to the Spanish Embassy with all the motor cars following them along the wide, formal Avenida de Alvear..."

"*La Nación*" gave the following account: "Spain, in youthful femininity, in her youth of mountain and valley, from the high Peaks of Europe to the depths of the Ansó, from the Pyrenees to the southern vegas, appeared on deck of the "Monte Albertia" in a magic spell, with all the splendour and polychromy of regional dresses and with the gay resonance of songs and cheers. The colour and sound of Spanish towns and villages arose there in its proudest and loveliest expression: broad white hats and little mantillas adorned with flowers; tiny caps of different colours; simple dresses and complicated ornaments; shirtwaists and overskirts of varying tones, red and green; the black of bugling and the silver and

gold of embroidery; the simple braids, the grave and the gay, the brilliant and the restrained; the whole beautiful variety of Spanish regional attire then paraded through the city, amid smiles and compliments, in a cortege never seen before." *The emotion of the first day culminated with the visit to D.^a María Eva Duarte de Perón, who received the newly, landed, singers and dancers of Spain at the Secretariat of Labour, where the First Lady of Argentina spoke the following words: "This has been a day of rejoicing for us Argentines: I regard the visit of this charming embassy of flowers that the Mother Country sends the Argentine with the fragrance of her songs and her message of love and peace, not as any tribute to my modest person, but as a homage to the whole people of my Country. In the name of all Argentines, I wish you as much happiness in this land as in your own; do not feel yourselves strangers in the Argentine, which we love so much and offer generously to all people of good will abroad. You will have noticed the joy with which our people received you. I am sure that our people will welcome you with the same affection as they profess to all that comes from the Mother Country."*

The first performance of the Songs and Dances took place at the Municipal Theatre of La Plata, the federal capital of Buenos Aires province, in honour of Governor Mercante. The debut was made at the famous Teatro Colón, Buenos Aires. Some compatriots were afraid of making their presentation on that celebrated stage, and no wonder, when one thinks of that pub-



Cádiz girls in a graceful interpretation of one of their dances.

lic, accustomed as it is to marvellous spectacles which they gladly pay high prices to see. Nevertheless, the triumph was complete. The Buenos Aires papers described it thus: "An absolutely novel spectacle, different from anything ever offered before at the Teatro Colón, was that of the Spanish Songs and Dances. Enchanting in dance, dress and music, the eternal Spain throbbed as a single ballad, a single canticle, a single picture flooding the pupils with light and making them soft with emotion. This mass art, so different in savour from what solo performers have accustomed us to, had the most intimate and attractive accents. At that vivid evocation, brilliant and charming in every detail, the audience that packed the Teatro Colón went wild in applause. Young girl dancers, not one a professional, made up well-drilled and agile teams which restored those Spanish dances to their original naivety, grace and simplicity, inculcating their forgotten rustic charm, which raised the audience—the house packed to the doors—to real enthusiasm. A high-strung, gay air, as of village pilgrimage or fiesta, was abroad when the big assembly of girls came to delight us with their skill in dance and song, bringing to our theatre, decked out in its best, the luminous life of the original Spanish folk culture, in its purest and most crystalline facets."

The next day the second performance was given at the La Plata Stadium, before a crowd of 25,000. The ovations were deafening. On the afternoon of the same day there was another at Luna Park, the vast popular resort of Buenos Aires, and also at popular prices. The dancers



Jerez girls in richly embroidered dresses showed off their beauty and elegance in the National Dance Competition.



Charming group of Valencian girls who competed in the National Competition.

and singers of Spain wanted the Argentine people to enjoy Spain's dance and song, for among that vast and motley throng there were thousands of Spaniards who had been thirty and forty years in the Argentine, and in all that time had never seen the traditional dresses of their own provinces or heard the songs they sang in their childhood. Ovations, cheers, applause, shouts of enthusiasm, and again floods of tears running down the spectators' faces. These tears of our compatriots and of many others who were not, including one negro who presented them with medals of Our Lady, were almost a normal sight, whether in the theatre or in the street. So popular were the girls in Buenos Aires that people went to any lengths to entertain them and do any kind of service they could. The girls had only to get into a taxi for the driver to smile cheerily and set off for the "Monte Albertia" without another word. Every performance had the same success, and the box-offices were besieged by interminable queues to get into the shows.

Not only Buenos Aires theatres had the fortune to receive them. They had to tour the country and greet compatriots scattered through all the main provinces of the country. The Buenos Aires Government, represented by the Municipal Transport Corporation, provided the girls with fine motor coaches, in which they travelled to the cities of Rosario, Córdoba, Mendoza and San Juan. In these smaller cities the effect on the Spanish colony was, if possible, even more intense than at Buenos Aires, with the striking circumstance that those who vied with one another to welcome them and do them honour were not merely the Spanish residents of long standing



The Andalusian group performed brilliantly in the National Dance Competition.

in the Argentine, but those who had emigrated since 1936. How many of those recent émigrés wept bitterly to see them on the boards of the stage! So that all Spaniards and Argentines might enjoy the folkdancing and song, performances were given at hospitals, asylums and sanitoriums, to give the inmates some hours of pleasure. So deeply to heart did the girls take the requests of the ailing, that in one hospital two couples even danced in front of the beds of some invalids who were unable to leave the ward. Beside the patients, the Spanish nuns who were their nurses also smiled—and wept. One of these showed our girls some castanets she had brought over from Spain and kept hidden in her room.

Wherever the girls were on feast days, they went to the first church they found, and there, as if they were in their fine Spanish schools at home, they intoned the dialogue Mass aloud, to the admiration of all the faithful. These dialogue Masses have remained as an unforgettable memory in the Argentine. At Córdoba, the Spanish priest who was officiating wanted to say a few words of heartfelt greeting to the girls; when he turned round, before the Gospel, to face them, he could not utter a word but stood dumb with emotion. At Mendoza, the Lord Bishop of the diocese, Mgr. Bouteler, of Argentine nationality, who celebrated a Mass one day for them, spoke some words of such heartfelt affection, that all present wept. Mgr. Bouteler honoured our girls' performances with his presence, received them at his palace itself, had his picture taken with them, and gave them his blessing, adding for all present to hear, that Spain

had been capable of uniting the perfection of the most delicate virtue with the most varied dancing and ballet.

In Mendoza also, the University proclaimed them guests of honour during their stay. The Provincial Government in full and all the authorities followed the University's lead, and our girls were received at the residence of the Governor, who addressed words of welcome and greeting to them. Emotion is a poor word to express their feelings at all that those delightful Mendoza people did in honour of the singers and dancers. One university professor there offered our girls five roses for them to take and lay on the grave of José Antonio. Another asked them, when they got back to Spain, to kiss the soil of the Fatherland for him. The Rector of the university, D. I. Fernando Cruz, delivered to them a plaque to be conveyed to the Head of the Spanish State, bearing the following inscription: "The University Home and Club of Cuyo University, Mendoza, to Generalissimo Franco, in the month of the Spanish Songs and Dances. May, 1948."

On the eve of their return to Spain they were received by President and señora de Perón at their home. With the simplicity of a great gentleman, the President received them at the door himself, and shook hands with every girl, as also with all the musicians. In the intimacy of the Perón home, the girls did some of their dances, which won great applause. President Perón invited them to remain a further ten days in the country as his guests, so that he might take them to see the lakes in the south. Unfortunately this invitation could not be accepted, as the "Monte Albertia" sailing was already fixed. On June 11, after a thirty days' stay in the Argentine, the ship weighed anchor and slowly drew away from Argentine soil. An even greater crowd than that which had greeted them on arrival crowded the quay to cheer the girls from Spain, to wave handkerchiefs, and to shed the warmest and sincerest of tears. The singers and dancers will never forget, as long as they live, those days of intense emotion and of heartfelt and enthusiastic homage that they received in the Argentine.



THE THEATRICAL YEAR

DURING the past season there have been a number of plays that have topped the hundred-performances mark, and we have seen many queues of people of all classes waiting at the box-offices, while a select group of theatrical companies have been assisted by the support, applause and enthusiasm of the public.

The State, for its part, is carrying out a judicious programme of protection for the stage, with measures ranging from the reduction of taxes and the maintenance of two official theatres, to substantial cash prizes to companies and artistes who are outstanding in their aesthetic efforts and continued work in behalf of the theatrical art.

Works of "verse".

There exists a tradition in Spain by which the description of "verse theatre" is applied to the whole of the legitimate stage, whether the plays are actually in metrical form or plain prose. "Verse" thus includes comedy, drama, *sainete*, and tragedy.

We will start with this class of pieces. Our review will be a bird's-eye one, with the lightness and rapidity required by the kind of work we are about to offer.

The theatrical year began with Enrique Suárez de Deza's play *El anticuario*, at the María Guerrero theatre. It had actually been produced a few days before the end of the old year. At the moment of writing these lines, the year has ended with José María Pemán's *Lo que debe ser*, at the Lara. Between the two, there were produced in Madrid about forty plays of varying type, object, quality and fortune. In a summary

glance at the programmes, we find the inevitable names, now time-honoured on the posters, of the Pasos, the Torrados, the Fernández de Sevillas, the Lucios, the Tejedors, etc., side by side with the promising new ones of Agustín de Foxá, Ruiz Iriarte, Alvaro de Laiglesia, Ruiz de la Fuente and Vicente Escrivá.

Around these names, which might be something like the north and south of the Spanish theatrical hemisphere, arise those of other good writers, with a vocation and conscience for their work, such as Suárez de Deza, Claudio de la Torre, Leandro Navarro, Carlos Llopis and Joaquín Dicenta. And the zenith of the panorama, Benavente and Pemán rounding off the summary.

Apart from the works of don Jacinto—whose personality requires a chapter to itself—praise from the critics and applause from the audience were earned by the above-mentioned *Lo que debe ser*; Ruiz Iriarte's, *La señora, sus ángeles y el diablo*; Leandro Navarro's, *Dos horas en mi despacho*; Luis F. de Sevilla's, *El doctor Faustino*; Hernández Pino's *Duda*; Horacio Ruiz de la Fuente's, *No me esperes mañana* (a lengthened version of a one-act piece); Escrivá y Ocano's, *Dios con nosotros*. These are not in order of merit but in more or less chronological order.

Here are some other titles and authors: In comedy, *Mi marido tiene novia formal*, by Gonzalo Azcárraga, who failed to repeat the success he achieved with his first play; *El celoso Magariños*, by Torrado, and *La boda era a las doce*, by Torrado and Valdés, both of which plays aroused the usual controversies always excited by "Torradism"; *El niño de Atila*, by Vicente L'Hotellerie, worked out with skill and wit; *La corte de*



D. Jacinto Benavente.

—praise from the critics and applause
los embrollos, by Carlos Llopis, very promising; two pieces by Lara de Tono in his own peculiar style, which some like and others do not; the "things" of the Pasos, José de Lucio, Alvaro Portes and Prada e Iquino.

In another zone of theatrical modes, *Víspera de boda*, by Eduardo Manzano; *El mayor pecado*, by Leandro Navarro; *La heroína de Betulia*, by Mercedes Salisachs; *Familia honorable no encuentra piso*, by Luis Maté; *Secuestro*, by Antonio Quintero; *¿Por qué te querré yo tanto?*, by Fernández de Sevilla; *Un moreno y un rubio*, by Sevilla and Tejedor, and *Gusanito de luz*, by Joaquín Dicenta.

Don Jacinto Benavente.

The illustrious Nobel prizewinner, in the plenitude of his genius, has apparently defied the inexorable laws of time as regards intel-

lectual maturity. Not only does he give no signs of exhaustion, but he even comes up more and more fertile every season, the assured master of all the springs that have carried him to the summit of the modern history of the theatre in Castilian.

He produced three works during the year: *Abdicación*, which again revived the classic, overflowing, sensational first-nights; *Divorcio de almas*, full of depth, penetration, agility and transcendence; and lastly *Adoración*, of harsh, unbending, steely lines, with a dialogue to match the hardness of the theme.

Every Benavente first-night means the greatest event on the Spanish stage. And each year that passes, the first dramatist of our time brings to the stalls and the green-room that air of sensation which only the elect can release from their pens.

The two official theatres.

The Teatro Español and the Teatro María Guerrero are two theatres open to every kind of dramatic production. Their programmes alternate between modern productions and classical, and between the leading Spanish and foreign names, which bring to the stage ingenuity, novelty, and the last word in world drama.

Dramatic creations are dressed and produced with an eye to a criterion of high aesthetic achievement. Admirable and costly staging, perfect work in harmony by actors, and a strong, sure and intelligent hand in direction and coupling of all elements, plastic, literary and of all kinds, that go to make up a production.

Works of very different kinds were put on this year, but at all times obedient to a selective plan which often has nothing for it but to go against the adulteration of tastes, assailed unceasingly by the current vulgarity and cheapness of the times.

Work to some extent educative and corrective, not with the austerity of the pedagogue's ferule, but the persuasive and convincing baton of artistic truth.

Among the works produced by these two official theatres, some of them higher in tone than others because it is human to err, we had the following: *El anticuario*, already mentioned, by Enrique Suárez de Deza, worked

up from Dickensian material; *El sí de las niñas*, a beautiful and welcome exhumation of Moratin's famous comedy and a significant novelty to the younger generations; *El beso de la bella durmiente*, by Agustín de Foxá, poetical and daring; *Los sombreros de tres picos*, by Claudio de la Torre and Alvaro de Laiglesia, with good observation and excellent aims; *El vergonzoso en Palacio*, by Tirso de Molina, to which we may apply the same judgement as to Moratin's work; *Luz de gas*, by Patrick Hamilton, disquieting and profound; *El burgués gentilhomme*, by Molière, in a modern version full of grace and good sense; and *El mundo será tuyo*, by Robert Morley, which had less success here than in its original home.

Thus, then, playwrights from the most classical to the youngest, from the national intellects to the authors of most category in the universal meridian, were made known to the great public by the directors of these two theatres.

Foreign titles.

Besides those quoted above, our frontier was crossed by other pieces and companies. Without regarding the Argentine theatre as really foreign, since its basis is our language, it is convenient to list it apart, in order to give a clearer general survey of the season.

The Argentines brought us scanty samples of their activities. Beginning with *Ché, qué tiburón*, not very consistent, to *Amparo*, by Dhartes and Daniel, of better quality. There is an announcement, for January 1949, of the Buenos-Aires company of Pepita Serrador, with the best of the contemporary Plate theatre, which Madrid will be able to enjoy in its long season at the Español.

Another Hispano-American, the Colombian authoress Amira de la Rosa, produced *Piltrafa*, a work that has previously gained the Lara Theatre prize.

Other productions, in various theatres, were *Bárbara*, by Michel Durán; *La casa cerrada*, by Pierre Frondaís; and *Luna llena para todos—Bedtime Story—*, by Walter Ellis.

An acceptable French group, with works of a light air, delighted good enthusiasts with splendid representations in French, and



D. José María Pemán.

the Paris *Grand Guignol* brought to the stage of the capital the luridness, picturesqueness and curiosity for which it is typical.

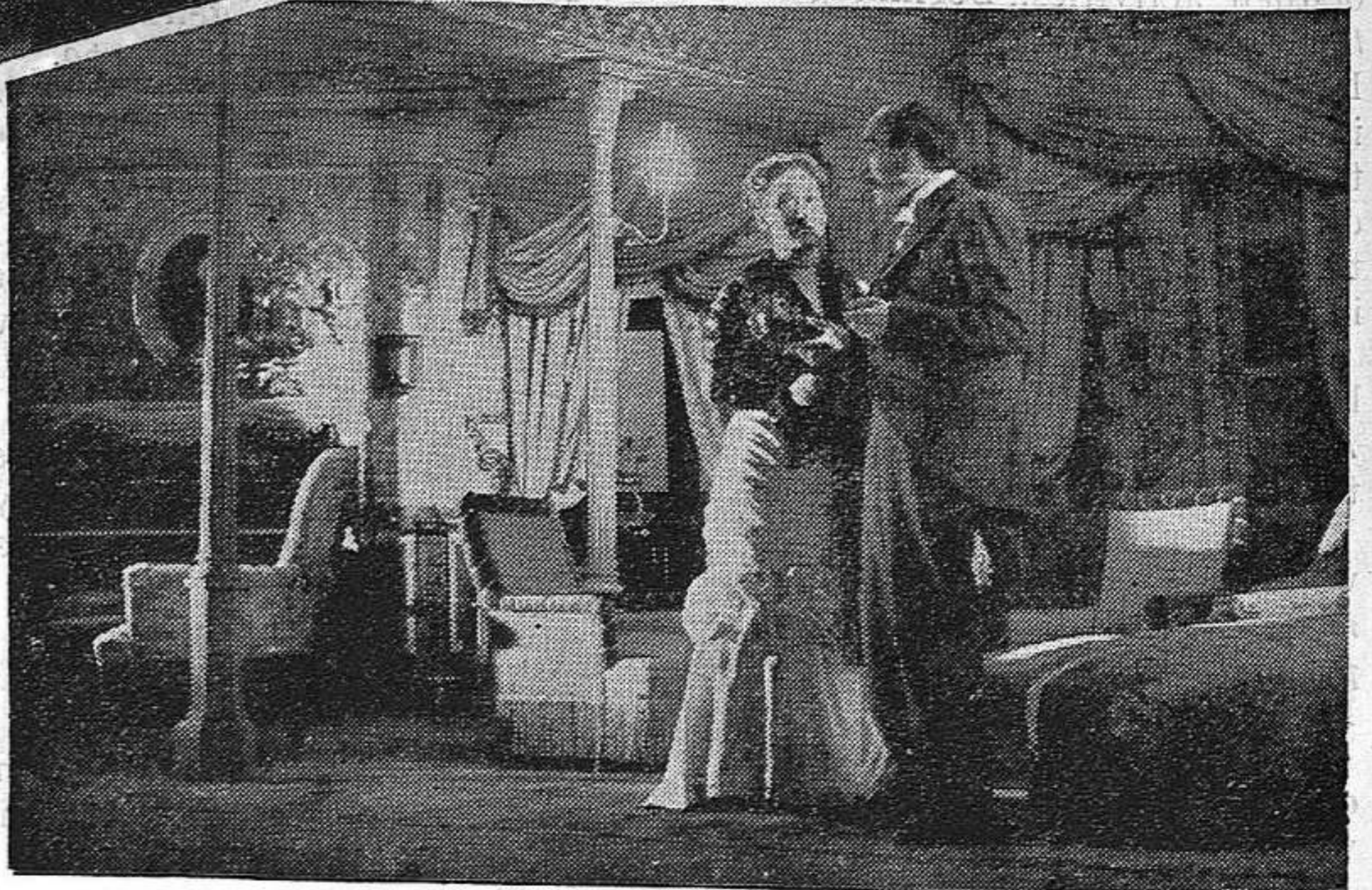
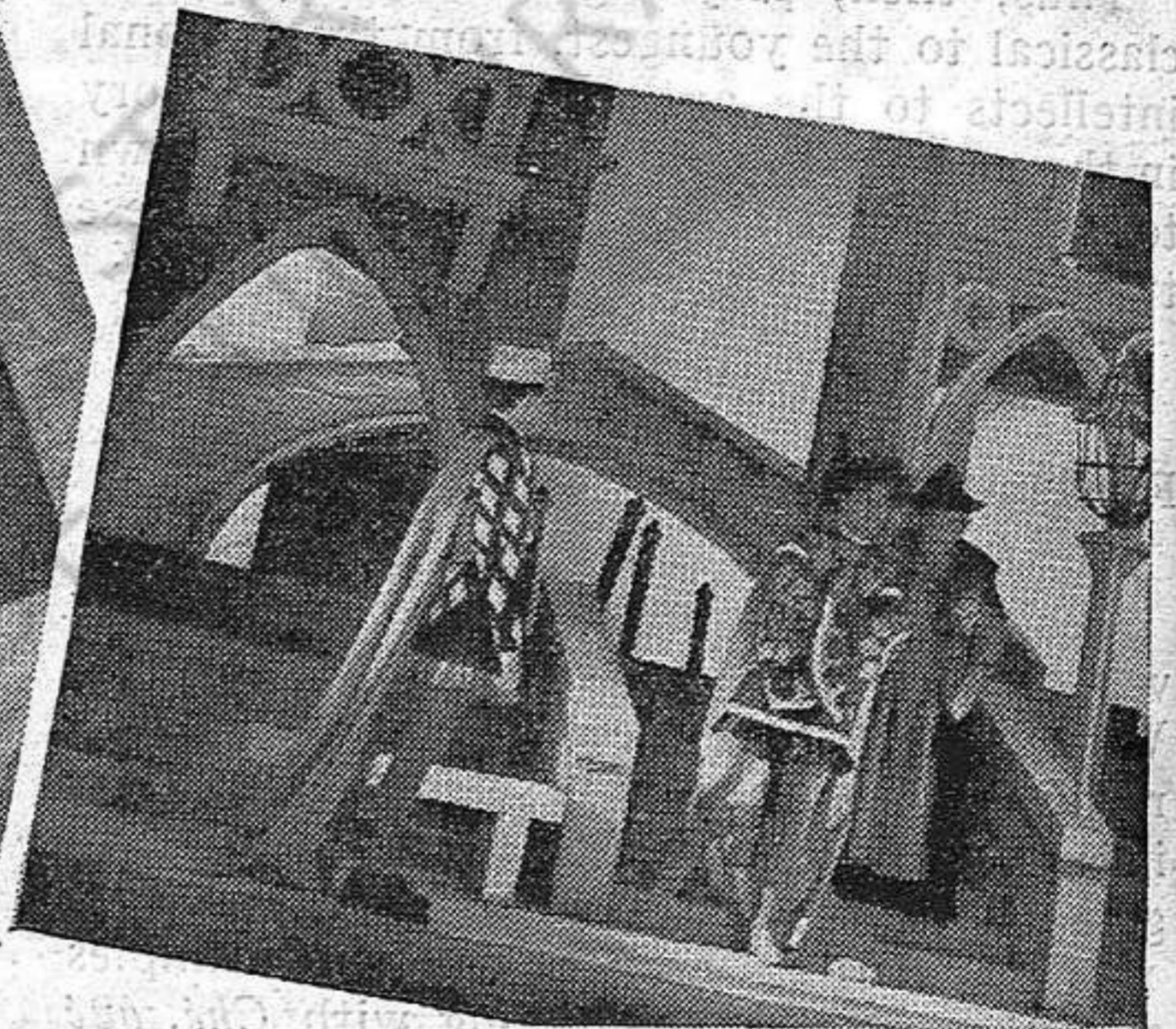
The great Cécile Sorel did not go beyond San Sebastián—in summer a prolongation of the Madrid meridian—, where she offered a lesson in genuine theatrical art with Molière's *El misántropo*.

Chamber Theatre.

Short but full of suggestions and transcendence was the activity of the Chamber Theatre, which this year continued its important and necessary work which started last year. As its name indicates, it is an experimental laboratory for testing all those stage attempts that bear within themselves a desire for aesthetic self-surpassing, but whose special qualities render them adventurous and expensive to produce commercially.

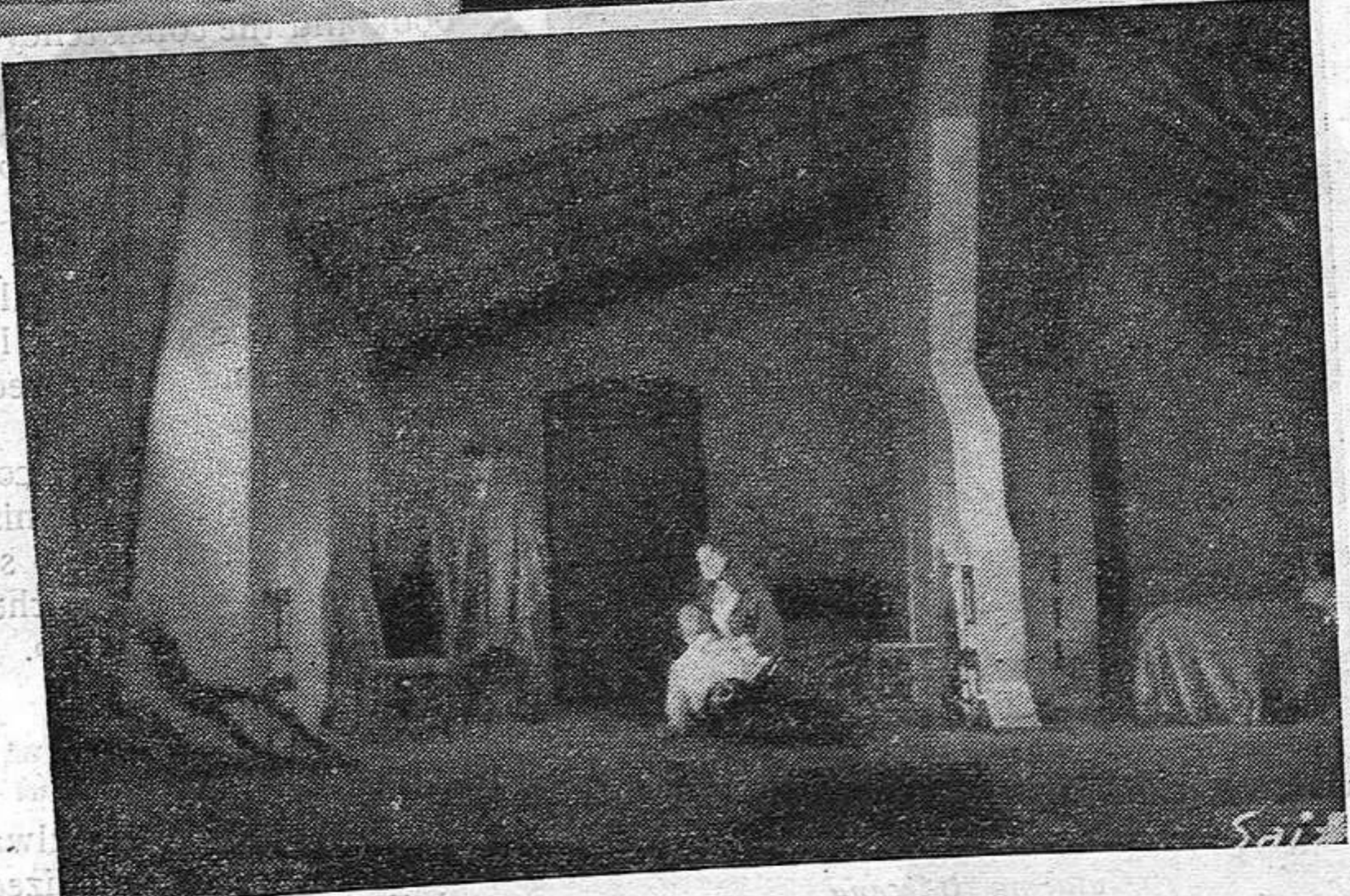
Thus, then, the Chamber Theatre, assisted moreover by the adhesion of many

SPANISH DRAMA



1. "Le bourgeois gentilhomme", by Molière.—2. "El sí de las niñas", by Moratín.—3. "Don Juan Tenorio", by Zorrilla.—4. "The Merchant of Venice", by Shakespeare.—5. "Gaslight", by Hamilton.

CHAMBER THEATRE



Above: Scene from "El águila de dos cabezas", by Jean Cocteau.—Centre: "Marea baja", by P. Blackmose, and "Leocadia", by Jean Bumielle. Below: "Las antiguas semillas", by Julio Vier.

good enthusiasts, has put on plays that otherwise would have found it very hard to get produced. A mission of incalculable spiritual and cultural value, which merits nothing but applause and support.

In its short and interesting season, it produced *Desde los tiempos de Adán*, by J. B. Priestley; *El águila de dos cabezas*, by Cocteau; and *Marea baja—Miranda—*, by Peter Blackmore. The quotation of titles and authors is alone enough to justify the Chamber Theatre's efforts.

Marea baja was later transferred to the Español, where it was still running in December.

Other non-commercial theatres.

It is worth stressing the work put in by some select groups of theatre-lovers who, without financial subsidies or ulterior professional incentives, came to the public



Catalina Bárcena.

stage with the most generous motives and aims: the will to renovation and the cry of rebellion against commonplaceness and artistic old age.

Among these groups, we note especially the Teatro Español Universitario (TEU), which gave a splendid production of *La Anunciación*, by Paul Claudel, and the Compañía de Arte Nuevo, young and adventurous, which is continually fishing up out of anonymity names that one day may come to bring fresh air to what is stale and dusty.

We will conclude this section with one work and one author: *Fuera del mundo*, by José Javier Aleixandre, which showed notable possibilities and routes.

Lyric genre.

There was little of this. Not much appears to have been done in the field of theatrical music. Unjustifiably, we venture to think, for the "Ases Líricos" Company had a long and successful season of revivals, chosen from the best Spanish musical comedies and *sainetes*. If the public rolled up well to these, it is natural to suppose they would do the same if offered new works.

Of new productions, we have only to notice *Volodia, el esquimal*, by Romo; *Romance gitano*, by Monreal, and *Los burladores*, by Pablo Sorozábal, with libretto by the brothers Quintero. The last, by the wit of its book and the consistency and high quality of its score, was the musical success of the year.

Another revival, arranged as an operette, was the famous opera *Dolores*, which had an extraordinary success in its new garb.

In another sphere, Col. de Basil's Russian-Ballet season was a real aesthetic treat, a surprising and masterly lesson in art which enchanted and captivated all who had the good fortune to see it. A notable Italian ballet company also scored a success in Madrid. Lastly, the Spanish stage saw some fine and well-produced spectacular revues such as *Los Vieneses*, the *Scala de Berlin* and *Fantasia sobre hielo*.

"Folklore".

The so-called, and always wrongly so-called, *folklore* monopolized the big entries and the greatest enthusiasm of the strictly

The world-renowned Spanish dancer Pilar López, sister of the lamented "Argentinita", in a number from her "Spanish Ballet".

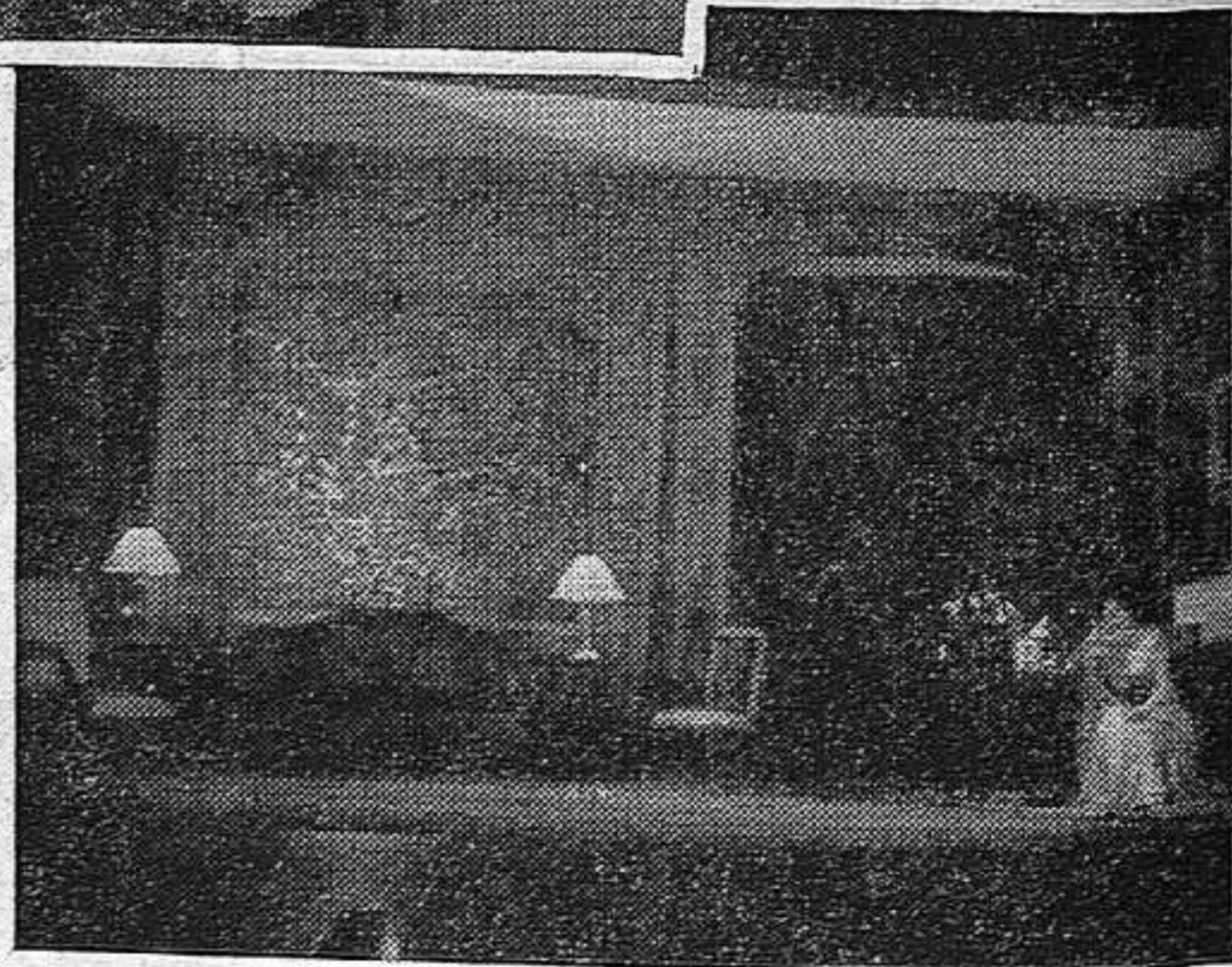
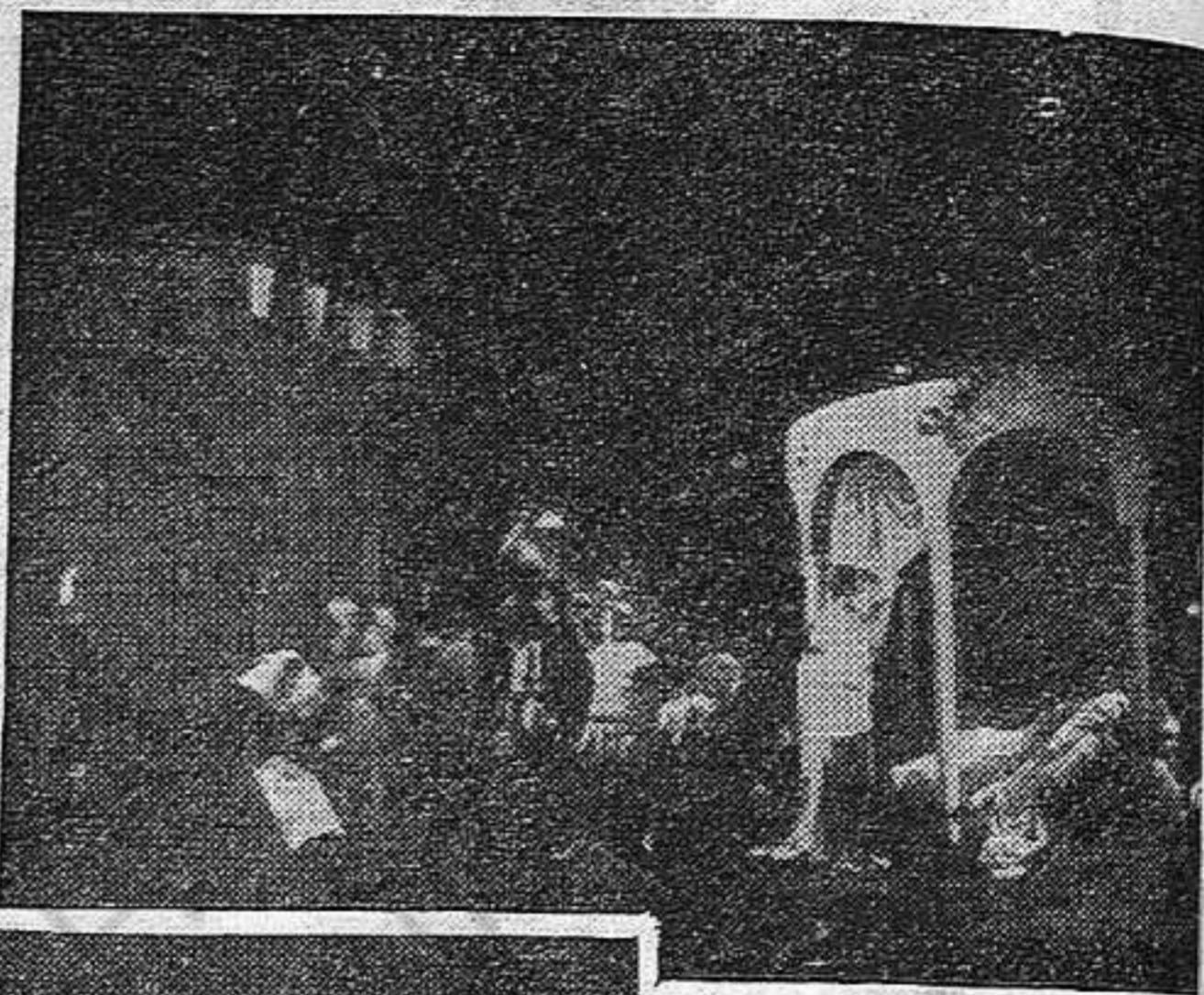


The beautiful Spanish dancer Mariemma, who in 1948 gave a triumphal tour of all America, performs one of her beautiful dance of deep Castilian flavour.



The world-renowned Spanish dancer Prima Llobet, in the role of the intemperate "Alcazar" in a number from the "Spanish Ballet".

MARIA GUERRERO THEATRE



*"Hospital de los locos", an auto by Valdivielso.—"El beso a la bella durmiente", by Suárez de Deza.
"El vergonzoso en Palacio", by Tirso de Molina.—"El mundo será tuyo", by Robert Morley.*

popular public. One of these shows took over 50,000 pesetas in a single day, a box-office record.

Nevertheless, this *genre* had some worthy notes of sincerity and high value. Pilar López, with her Ballet español—fineness, beauty and quality—, and Conchita Piquer—grace, elegance and genuine sentiment—, saved the concept and truth of our music and regional folk dances. Besides these, there were the marvellous performances of the Falange Feminine Section song and dance teams.

Mexican "folklore" was well represented by Irma Vila and Gloria del Río, Jorge Negrete and the Calaveras Trio.

Other data.

A sad note for the theatre: the retirement of Concha Catalá. And a happy event: the return of Catalina Bárcena, so long absent from her native land.

Another reappearance after a long absence was that of Joaquín García León. We had a visit from Josephine Baker, and the once famous *Chelito* felt anew the tickle of applause and of the boards.

The eminent comedy-actor Enrique Borrás had a long season of revivals of plays in which his greatest successes had been scored, such as *El alcalde de Zalamea*, *Tierra baja*, etc. Manuel Dicenta made a most timely exhumation of the *Juan José*, which achieved an unexpectedly long run. Rambal did not want

to miss his accustomed date with the Madrid public, and offered a good list of works of his particular spectacularity.

A group that earns the highest mention was the Lope de Vega Company, which won one of the two big State prizes given to reward and recognize those who do not regard the stage as an easy field for economic advancement.

The Piquer Prize of the Royal Spanish Academy was adjudged equally to *Tren de madrugada*, by Claudio de la Torre, and *Academia de amor*, by Víctor Ruiz Iriarte. Both these were produced in 1947.

A popular-prices summer season in the Retiro Park included Col. de Basil's Russian Ballets and Pilar López *Ballet Español*, etc.

To conclude, we have only to say that in Madrid there are sixteen houses given over entirely to the theatre, five which alternate with cinema according to season, and one circus.

* * *

That concludes our survey of the year in the theatre, without thereby implying that in its course there are no blots, slips and omissions, some calculated and deliberate, but others quite involuntary.

Summaries can never be exhaustive. There is always something that is impossible to include, fringes difficult to group together without making the work interminable, and zones neglected by the imperative demands of space, time and the particular nature of the dimensions that remain clearly demarcated by the word condensation.





Aurora Bautista, who is today considered the highest figure on the Spanish screen for her work in the film "Locura de amor".

1948 ON THE SCREEN

SPANISH film production and cinema life in 1948 maintained the same rhythm as in former years. The cinema has now become indispensable in the life of Spaniards, and "carpetvetonical" passion and fancy have found a splendid escape in cinematographic dreams. We are almost inclined to affirm that in face of any economic contingency of adverse sign, in face of any difficulty in economic life, the cinema, as a business, will be one of the last Estates in Spain to show that crisis. For the moment, only the U. S. A. outstrips Spain in the keenness of the masses on the cinema. This has been often said, and we confirm it at this moment with the publication of the appropriate statistical details.

From figures supplied by the statistics section of the Spanish Entertainments Syndicate for various responsible bodies in each country, the number of moving picture theatres in the chief nations is as follows:

United States.....	10,000
France.....	5,637
Great Britain.....	4,711
Spain.....	3,400
Belgium.....	1,350
Argentina.....	1,729
Mexico.....	1,543
Cuba.....	516
Holland.....	420
Switzerland.....	410
Portugal.....	267



The Hispano-American actors who worked in Spanish studios in 1948 included the Argentine Luis Sandrini and the Mexicans María Félix and Jorge Negrete. Here is Negrete greeting the public from the train.

These are the absolute numbers. The proportionate ones, which are what matter more, are:

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. United States | one cinema for every | 7,360 inhabitants. |
| 2. Spain | » | 8,040 |
| 3. Belgium, | » | 8,080 |
| 4. France, | » | 8,180 |
| 5. Cuba | » | 9,680 |



Pérez Lugín's famous novel "Currito de la Cruz" has been screened three times, once in silent days, once before 1936, and now in 1948. The 1948 cast includes the professional matador Pepín Martín Vázquez.

6.	Great Britain,	one	cinema	for	every	9,980	inhabitants.
7.	Argentina,	»	»	»	»	10,500	»
8.	Switzerland,	»	»	»	»	10,970	»
9.	Mexico,	»	»	»	»	11,350	»
10.	Holland,	»	»	»	»	22,610	»
11.	Portugal,	»	»	»	»	29,800	»

Of the 3,400 cinemas in Spain, 630 are in provincial capitals and the rest in other parts. The total seating capacity is over 1,850,000. Madrid has 101, with accomodation for 102,500; Barcelona holds the record with 118 cinemas.

NEW FILMS SHOWN AND THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Like the rest of the world, the Spanish film market has been almost exclusively served by the U. S. A. Before 1936, Spain was importing over 300 United States films. This figure, however, has been getting considerable lower, to the point that in 1948 only 140 new U. S. A. films were shown in Spain. This reduction is due to two things: customs restrictions and increase of home production.



The protagonists in "Mare Nostrum", the most expensive film made by Spain in 1948. Left to right: Fernando Rey, María Félix and Guillermo Marín. It was produced by Suevia Films from a scenario by Abad Ojuel, under the direction of Rafael Gil. Hollywood made a previous version of Blasco Ibáñez' famous novel in silent days.

The following is a complete list of new films shown in Madrid in the first 9 months of 1948 (the full figures for the last quarter are of course not yet to hand):

MONTHS	German...	Argentine..	Austrian...	Spanish...	French....	British....	Italian....	Mexican...	U. S. A....	Swedish...	Swiss.....	TOTAL
January..	—	I	—	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	17
February.	—	I	—	I	I	—	—	I	15	—	—	19
March....	I	I	—	4	I	2	2	I	15	I	—	28
April.....	—	I	—	4	I	—	—	2	6	—	—	14
May.....	I	2	I	3	3	3	I	I	10	—	I	26
June.....	—	3	—	3	I	2	2	3	11	3	I	29
July.....	—	I	—	I	I	2	3	3	12	—	I	24
August...	—	—	—	2	3	I	2	6	8	—	2	24
September	—	I	—	I	I	I	I	I	13	—	—	19
<i>Total...</i>	2	II	I	25	12	II	II	18	100	4	5	200



"En un rincón de España" is the first colour film made in the Iberian Peninsula, using Spanish process called "cinefotocolor". Deals with adventures of a group of people fleeing from central Europe to America in a small yacht. The ship is wrecked off Catalonia and the action is set in a Costa Brava village. Photograph shows Blanca de Silos and Conrado San Martín.

SYNDICAL CREDITS IN SPANISH PRODUCTION

Production in Spain is controlled by the National Entertainments Syndicate, in collaboration with the Cinematograph and Theatre Department and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Producing firms get aid from the Syndicate in the form of credits. All films being shot receive, first, a cash advance up to 40 per cent of total cost of production. The actual percentage is fixed by the Syndicate, having regard to the quality and reputation of each film's literary, technical, and artistic elements. The normal amount is, as we said, 40 per cent. Until recently any film in preparation could obtain these initial credits, but as from 1947 the rule was altered so that each producing firm has to make its first film on its own without any aid, and can then get credit for the second and later ones. These credits are, naturally, repayable. The Syndicate is repaid by a small levy on sales and distribution of the film, but without itself intervening in these operations.

During 1948 the Syndicate granted producing companies over TWENTYFOUR MILLION PESETAS, excluding December, figures for which are not yet available. Below we give details month by month, with number of pictures:



A film on the life of St. Ignatius has been made in Madrid: "El capitán de Loyola", directed by the Hispano-American Díaz Morales. The title role is played by Rafael Durán, seen in the centre of this photograph.

January.....	1,455,000	pesetas	for	3	pictures
February.....	1,050,000	»	»	1	picture
March.....	2,525,000	»	»	4	pictures
April.....	1,250,000	»	»	3	pictures
May and June.....	6,125,000	»	»	9	pictures
July and August.....	5,060,000	»	»	7	pictures
September.....	2,730,000	»	»	3	pictures
October.....	600,000	»	»	1	picture
November.....	3,650,000	»	»	5	pictures

Total..... 24,445,000 pesetas for 36 pictures

The largest advances were for the following pictures:

<i>Mare Nostrum</i>	1,900,000	pesetas.
<i>El capitán de Loyola</i>	1,350,000	»
<i>La vida encadenada</i>	1,200,000	»
<i>Currito de la Cruz</i>	1,050,000	»
<i>La mies es mucha</i>	1,000,000	»
<i>Si te hubieses casado conmigo</i>	875,000	»
<i>El curioso impertinente</i>	875,000	»



For the first time the film camera and electric fluid met in the world-famous Drach Caves, Majorca, in taking some shots in the film "Tempestad en el alma", directed by Juan de Orduña, with scenario by Natividad Zoro and García Ortega, and dialogue by the Academician Eugenio Montes. Photograph shows José Bódalo.

<i>Filigrana</i>	875,000 pesetas.
<i>Brindis a Manolete</i>	840,000 »
<i>A punta de látigo</i>	825,000 »

As these loans represent in many cases 40 per cent of the total cost, the latter can be calculated by the reader; only approximately, however, for the percentage is on estimated, not actual cost, which is always higher.

In all, the cost of the 48 pictures made in Spain during 1948 may be reckoned at 84,000,000 pesetas.

PICTURES MADE IN SPAIN IN 1948

We give a list below of the films made in this country last year. We should state that the first four were started in the last weeks of 1947, and that the last three, started in December 1948, will be concluded in 1949. Shooting of some others may yet begin in December after we go to press.



"Una mujer cualquiera", story by Miguel Mihura, is the second film in which María Félix, of Mexico, has acted in Spain. With her, the photograph shows Manuel Morán and the Portuguese Antonio Vilar. Filming began last December under the direction of Rafael Gil.

TITLE	DIRECTOR	CHIEF ACTORS
<i>La esfinge maragata</i>	Antonio Obregón.....	Luis Peña and María Paz Molinero.
<i>La casa de las sonrisas</i>	Alejandro Ulloa.....	Alicia Palacios, Guillermina Grin and Luana Alcañiz.
<i>La calle sin sol</i>	Rafael Gil.....	Antonio Vilar, Amparito Rivelles and Manolo Morán.
<i>Acción</i>	Llobet-Gracia.....	F. Fernán Gómez, Isabel de Pomés and M. ^a Dolores Pradera.
<i>Aquellas palabras</i>	Luis Arroyo.....	Ana Mariscal, José M. Seoane and Isabel de Pomés.
<i>La sombra iluminada</i>	Serrano de Osma.....	Luis Prendes and Asunción Sancho.
<i>Currito de la Cruz</i>	Luis Lucia.....	P. Martín Vázquez, Jorge Mistral and Manuel Luna.
<i>La fiesta sigue</i>	Enrique Gómez.....	"Albaicín", Margarita Andrey, J. M. ^a Seoane and Antonio Casal.
<i>Sin uniforme</i>	Ladislao Vajda.....	Rafael Durán, Blanca de Silos, Enrique Guitar and J. M. ^a Lado.
<i>Hoy no pasamos lista</i>	Raúl Alfonso.....	F. Fernán Gómez, Nani Fernández, J. M. ^a Lado and Fernández de Córdoba.
<i>El hombre de mundo</i>	Tamayo.....	Mery Martín, Manuel Morán and Paco Melgares.
<i>Si te hubieras casado conmigo</i> ...	Tourjanski.....	Amparito Rivelles, Adriano Rimoldi and Fernando Rey
<i>El señor Esteve</i>	Edgar Neville.....	Alberto Romea, Manuel Dicenta and Carmen de Lucio.
<i>Mare Nostrum</i>	Rafael Gil.....	María Félix, Fernando Rey and Guillermo Marín.
<i>Alhambra</i>	Juan Vilá.....	Carmen de Lucio and Rosario Sáenz de Miera.
<i>Una noche en blanco</i>	Fernán.....	Luis Prendes, Marta Santaolalla and J. M. ^a Seoane.
<i>Aventuras de Eduardini</i>	Fernando Royo.....	Eduardini, Maruja Díaz and Adela González.
<i>El sótano</i>	Mayora.....	Jesús Tordesillas, Camilo José Cela and Paola Bárbara.
<i>El curioso impertinente</i>	Calzavara.....	J. M. ^a Seoane, Aurora Bautista, Roberto Rey and Rosita Yarza.
<i>La otra sombra</i>	Maroto.....	Valeriano León, Francisco Pierrá and Amparo Martí.
<i>La vida encadenada</i>	Antonio Román.....	Ana Mariscal, Antonio Vilar and Manuel Luna.
<i>Siempre vuelven de madrugada</i> ..	Jerónimo Mihura.....	Julio Peña, Mery Martín and Margarita Andrey.



Another bullfighting film: "La fiesta sigue", directed by Enrique Gómez. Chief actor is the gypsy bullfighter "Albaicín", who is seen here with Margarita Andrey against a background of gypsy-Andalusian dancing.

TITLE	DIRECTOR	CHIEF ACTORS
<i>Campo bravo</i>	Pedro Lezaga.....	Paola Bárbara, Ana M. ^a Méndez and R. L. Calvo.
<i>Brindis a Manolete</i>	Florián Rey.....	Paquita Rico, "El Greco" and Manuel Morán.
<i>Cita con mi viejo corazón</i>	Cerio.....	Luis Prendes, Mirian Day and Carlos L. de Guevara.
<i>Doce horas de vida</i>	Rovira-Beleta.....	Adriano Rimoldi, Ana Mariscal and Oswaldo Genazzini.
<i>Sobresaliente</i>	Luis Ligeró.....	Miguel Ligeró, Alberto Romea and Rosita Yarza.
<i>Sabela de Cambados</i>	Ramón Torrado.....	María Fernanda Ladrón de Guevara, Amparito Rivelles and J. Mistral.
<i>Pototo, Boliche y C.^a</i>	Ramón Barreiro.....	"Pototo", "Boliche", M. Requena and Maribel Alonso.
<i>El capitán de Loyola</i>	Díaz Morales.....	Rafael Durán, Manuel Luna and Maruchi Fresno.
<i>Jalisco canta en Sevilla</i>	Fuentes.....	Jorge Negrete, Carmelita Sevilla and Jesús Tordesillas.
<i>El Marqués de Salamanca</i>	Edgar Neville.....	Alfredo Mayo, Conchita Montes and Guillermo Marín.
<i>La mariposa que voló sobre el mar</i>	Antonio Obregón.....	Niní Montañán, Luis Hurtado and M. ^a Paz Molinero.
<i>José María el Tempranillo</i>	Aznar.....	Roberto Rey, Antoñita Moreno and Paquita Tomás.
<i>Tres ladrones en la casa</i>	R. Cancio.....	Enrique Guitart, Mary Delgado and Alicia Romay.
<i>En un rincón de España</i>	J. Mihura.....	Blanca de Silos, Mery Martín and Adriano Rimoldi.
<i>La mies es mucha</i>	Sáez de Heredia.....	F. Fernán Gómez, Romero Marchent and Sarita Montiel.
<i>Olé torero</i>	Benito Perojo.....	Luis Sandrini, Paquita Rico and Guillermo Marín.
<i>El Santuario no se rinde</i>	Ruiz Castillo.....	Alfredo Mayo, Tomás Blanco and José M. ^a Lado.
<i>Tempestad en el alma</i>	Juan de Orduña.....	José Bódalo, Mirian Day and Eduardo Fajardo.
<i>Fuego</i>	Echegaray.....	Tony Leblanc and Nani Fernández.
<i>Filigrana</i>	Luis Marquina.....	Conchita Piquer, Fernando Granada and Luis Hurtado.
<i>Ha entrado un ladrón</i>	Gascón.....	Roberto Font, Margaret Ganske and Antonio Bofarull.
<i>A punta de látigo</i>	A. Perla.....	Silvia Morgan, Manolo Morán and Gary Land.
<i>Una cualquiera</i>	Rafael Gil.....	María Félix, Antonio Vilar and Guillermo Marín.
<i>La tienda de antigüedades</i>	Elorrieta.....	Rosita Yarza, J. M. ^a Seoane and Guillermina Grin.
<i>Neutralidad</i>	Fernández Ardayín.....	Adriana Benotti, Jorge Mistral and J. Tordesillas.
<i>Entre barracas</i>	Luis Ligeró.....	Miguel Ligeró, Marta Santaolalla and Carlos Agosti.



Mirian Day and Eduardo Fajardo, in "Tempestad en el alma", directed by Orduña. This scene was shot in Chopin's famous cell in the Carthusian monastery of Valldemosa, Majorca. The photograph shows Chopin's piano, which is preserved in the cell.

NOVELS AND PLAYS SCREENED

As in former years, Spanish films continue to be made from stories written expressly for the screen. However, film adaptation of plays and novels, some more famous, some less, is abundant.

Here are the screen adaptations for the year:

"La esfinge maragata", from the famous novel by Concha Espina.

"Currito de la Cruz", from the well-known novel by Pérez Lugín. On bullfighting, it has already been adapted twice—once in silent days.

"El hombre de mundo", from the 19th-century play by Ventura de la Vega.

"El señor Esteve", from the great play by the painter and dramatist Santiago Rusiñol.

"L'auca del senyor Esteve", masterpiece of Catalan literature.

"Mare Nostrum", from the novel by Blasco Ibáñez, with Spanish screen debut of the Mexican actress María Félix. "Mare Nostrum" was filmed in silent days by Rex Ingram in Hollywood, with Alice Terry and Antonio Moreno in the chief roles.

"El curioso impertinente", from Cervantes, immortal author of "Don Quixote", who has given the Spanish screen many different plots.

"La vida encadenada", from the novel by Bartolomé Soler.

"Sabela de Cambados", from the play by Adolfo Torrado. Featuring both the great actress María Fernanda Ladrón de Guevara and her daughter Amparito Rivelles, a leading light of



María Félix and Antonio Vilar, the two leads in "Una mujer cualquiera", a film started at the end of 1948 under the direction of Rafael Gil with story by Miguel Mihura.

the Spanish screen. María Fernanda Ladrón de Guevara thus reappears on the screen after her now distant successes in foreign studios—U. S. A.—and after many years devoted entirely to the stage.

"La mariposa que voló sobre el mar", from the well-known comedy by Jacinto Benavente.

"Filigrana", from the comedy by Antonio Quintero. Featuring Conchita Piquer.

"Ha entrado un ladrón", from the novel by Fernández Flórez, the most screened contemporary Spanish writer.

BIOGRAPHIES AND SOME CURIOSITIES

Of biographical pictures made in 1948 the most important, for the fame of the characters depicted, was "El capitán de Loyola", on the life of St. Ignatius Loyola, from a scenario by José María Pemán and F. Bonmatí de Codecido. Direction was by the Mexican-Spaniard Díaz Morales. Next in biographical interest came "El Marqués de Salamanca", scenario by Tomás Borrás, on the life of the famous aristocrat, a second Duke of Osuna at the end of the last century and the beginning of this, who built railways, not only in Spain but in various European and American countries. "Brindis a Manolete"—also with plot by Pemán—involves the life of the famous Cordovan bullfighter, though Manolete himself is not the chief character in the story. Lastly, "José María el Tempranillo", narrates several adventures of the famous and popular 19th-century Andalusian bandit.

We would also mention that "El Santuario no se rinde" relates the epic of the Shrine of Santa María de la Cabeza during the Spanish War.

The year 1948 offers us several films on bullfighting, a theme that Spanish directors dislike touching. Outstanding were the three: "Currito de la Cruz" and "Brindis a Manolete"—already mentioned—and "La fiesta sigue". The chief actor in the first is the bullfighter Pepín Martín Vázquez; the second includes a number of Manolete's performances in Spanish and Mexican bullrings—taken on special reels over a number of years—and the chief actor in the third is also a professional bullfighter, "Albaicín". A fourth, but burlesque, is "Olé, torero", with the excellent comic actor from the Argentine, Luis Sandrini.

We have also to note that in 1948 Spain made two colour films by an entirely national process. Both are long-footage films that have not yet been shown in Madrid: "En un rincón de España" and "A punta de látigo", which is laid in a horse-racing atmosphere.

The universality attained by the Spanish cinema may be indicated by the presence of countless Hispano-American and foreign directors and artistes at the Madrid and Barcelona studios. Films made in Spanish studios in 1948 included three great Hispano-American artistes: María Félix and Jorge Negrete of Mexico, and Luis Sandrini of the Argentine. At the same time, residence in Spain was taken up by the Italians Adriano Rimoldi, Miriam Day, Paola Bárbara, Adriana Benotti and Oswaldo Genazzini, the Portuguese Antonio Vilar, the Italian-American dancer "El Greco", etc.

Direction work has been done in Spain during the year by the Mexicans Fuentes and Díaz Morales, the Italian Calzavara, the Hungarian Ladislao Vajda—now permanently resident here, though at the moment he is in London, directing—and the Russian Tourjanski, one of the best directors in Europe, from whom we can remember "Volga in flames", "Volga, Volga", etc.

At the time of first showing during the year, the successes achieved by several pictures of different type are to be noticed. Chronologically, the first corresponds to "Botón de ancla", made by Ramón Torrado from a scenario by his brother the comedy-writer Adolfo and señor Azcárraga. The scene is laid in the Military Naval College of Marín and shows the life of three Spanish Marine Cadets. Its popular success was beyond dispute.

The other four great successes fell to the first four directors in Spain today: José Luis Sáenz de Heredia, Rafael Gil, Antonio Román and Juan de Orduña. The first produced "Las aguas bajan negras", an adaptation of "La aldea perdida", the famous novel by Palacio Valdés, whose subject is the struggle between peasants and miners in Asturias at the moment when mining started there last century. To the second, Rafael Gil, we must assign two successes: "La calle sin sol", whose action takes place in a quarter of Barcelona, and "Mare Nostrum", produced and shown in 1948, featuring the Mexican actress María Félix, of "Enamorada" and other films of the much-admired Indian Fernández. Of those directed by Toni Román we must mention "La vida encadenada", from the novel of the same title by Bartolomé Soler, author of "Marcos Villari". The greatest success was that of the last of the four, Juan de Orduña, with "Locura de amor". This picture, adapted from the 19th-century play by Tamayo y Baus, narrates the life of Doña Juana la Loca, the Spanish queen whose husband was Philip the Fair. "Locura de amor", perfect in its production, was abundantly and rightly rewarded at the Second Hispano-American Cinematographic Congress in Madrid last May. It can already be stated that "Locura de amor" has been a record box-office success. It has run for three months in Madrid at its first house of showing.

Of the more or less new directors, successes were achieved by Antonio Nieves Conde, with "Angustia", Antonio del Amo, with "Huésped de las tinieblas", etc. Cinema circles are awaiting the films of the "new men", such as Mayora—whose picture "El sótano" develops its action in one single scene—, Elorrieta, Rovira, Beleta, and some others.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN CONGRESS

The Second Hispano-American Cinematographic Congress was held in Madrid last May. Representatives of many Hispano-American countries attended; but the burden of the Congress

naturally fell on the three chief film-producing countries: Argentina, Mexico and Spain, in alphabetical order.

The subjects dealt with were numerous and important. They included:

- (a) Creation of an association among Hispano-American moving-picture Syndicates.
- (b) Exchange of films and abolition of barriers between Hispano-American countries.
- (c) Damage, both intellectual and economic, caused by the translation of films whose original words were in non-Spanish languages.
- (d) Freedom and engagement of technicians and artistes.
- (e) Creation of film libraries.

As a result of the discussion of these subjects, it was agreed to create the U. C. H. A. (Hispano-American Cinematographic Union), to carry out the resolutions of this Congress and of those to be held in future, and to establish effective coordination as a liaison body between moving-picture producers, artistes and workers in the member countries.

CINEMATOGRAPHY PRIZES

The big national prizes for Spanish cinematography, hitherto awarded in summer at the end of each season, will in future be awarded at the end of the calendar year. No prizes, therefore, were awarded in summer 1948. The present series will close on December 31, 1948, and will apply to films first shown in Madrid or Barcelona before that date. Prizes are given for pictures themselves—there are several, the first being half a million pesetas—and for outstanding pieces of technical work and acting.

However, we can quote the findings of the above-mentioned Congress, which made itself responsible for indicating which were the best films, directors, actors, etc., of each nationality. The prizes for Spanish production were as follows, and we would point out that in this case the awards were made by a panel of Judges consisting entirely of Argentine and Mexican Congress Delegates:

BEST PICTURE: "Locura de amor".

BEST DIRECTOR: Juan de Orduña, for "Locura de amor".

BEST ACTRESS: Aurora Bautista, for "Locura de amor".

BEST ACTOR: Rafael Rivelles, for "Don Quijote de la Mancha".

BEST ACTRESS IN SECONDARY ROLE: Sarita Montiel, for "Mariona Rebull".

BEST ACTOR IN SECONDARY ROLE: Jesús Tordesillas, for "Locura de amor".

BEST CAMERAMAN: Alfredo Fraile, for "Don Quijote de la Mancha".

BEST SETTINGS: Sigfredo Burmann, for "Locura de amor".

BEST MUSICIAN: Juan Quintero, for "Locura de amor".

BEST ORIGINAL PLOT: "La Princesa de los Ursinos", by Carlos Blanco.

BEST SCENARIO: "Don Quijote de la Mancha", by Antonio Abad Ojuel.



Spanish SPORT in 1948

THE sporting balance-sheet, with which we annually reflect the performance of the best teams and individuals in Spanish sport, shows a fine balance in our favour this year and points an advance in every branch.

Football.

Without any doubt at all, this is the most popular sport in the country. It draws big crowds in every town and occupies an outstanding place in the press, which follows throughout the season the fortunes of the 14 first-division, 14 second-division, and 82 third-division clubs, totalling 112 teams. Each of these has thousands of followers, although the richest clubs, which have the best stadiums—those of Madrid and Barcelona—naturally possess the best teams and are accordingly those that furnish most players for the international matches. Still, there are several more modest first- and second-division sides which possess international players.

The Spanish championship for the 1947-48 season fell to the Barcelona F. C., which was followed on the list by Valencia, Madrid Atlético, and Celta of Vigo. At the time of going to press, however, the League table is headed by Real Madrid, followed by Madrid Atlético and Barcelona F. C. It looks as if the first-named had the best chances of winning this year's championship.

Two international matches have been played by the Spanish team at home. The first was on March 22, against Portugal, at the magnificent Real Madrid Stadium, before a crowd of 80,000 spectators: Spain won by two goals to nil. The gate takings for this match amounted to 1,653,000 pesetas. This is what was thought of the game by Mr. Rouss, secretary of the British Football Association: "I am really astounded at the sight I have seen, the surroundings and this marvellous sunshine. As for the match, I must say I was very sorry at the roughness of several Portuguese players, as that prevented me from watching what promised at the start to be a grand game, through the fine play of the Spaniards. The Spaniards' terrific effort impressed me vividly." M. Rimet, chairman of the International Federation of Association Football, said: "A striking setting, an extraordinary match, a marvellous climate. The Spanish victory was deserved and the public was very fair. You have reason to be proud."

On May 31, two months later, the Spanish team met Ireland at the Montjuich Stadium, Barcelona, and won by two goals to nil. In this game the Spanish team outpoured vigour, for we are bound to

admit that Hispanic football trusts little as yet to methodical preparation, and in this game, as in many others, they resorted to "heroisms" which—naturally enough—are not always in time.

The last international match played was against Switzerland, at the Hacdturn Stadium, Zürich, on June 20. The result was a draw at 3 all, but it was nevertheless the best of the international games played by Spain during the season. What was outstanding in this encounter was the extraordinary speed and deep finish of the Spanish players. A good account of this was given by the Swiss paper *La Tribune de Lausanne*, which wrote: "The Switzers were surprised by the Spaniards' disconcerting play, which did not suit the Swiss footballer, accustomed to classical, ordered play. Their play is rapid, lively, full of surprises (whether these consist of brilliancies or mistakes). Their football is disconcerting, but that is just why it raises such enthusiasm."

A number of friendly games were also played between Spanish and foreign sides. Two were with the Stade Français, of Paris; the result although adverse to the Spaniards, served as a contact for the players and their directors with European football and its characteristics, and it also led to the acquisition of such players as Domingo and Ben Barek, both of the Stade Français. The last received 15 million francs (1,200,000 pesetas at the present exchange) for his transfer and appearance in Spain for four seasons. No such sum had ever been paid before for a foreign player. In the early part of December the A. I. K. of Sweden met a Spanish team, and a few days later the B. V. V. of Holland played Madrid Atlético.

With these and other forthcoming international matches, fans get daily keener. Suffice it to say, in order to keep this article within bounds, that the prospects of Spanish football are encouraging and a future of bright hopes awaits it.

CYCLING

Another sport that has recently achieved great popularity is cycling. We need only give a few details which say enough about the recent rise of this sport.

The number of races arranged and controlled by the U. V. E., and grouped under the headings of amateur, social, category, and championship, have totalled 950, with a total of 43,865 kilometres covered and over a million pesetas in prizes awarded.

The region that organized most races was Catalonia, which possesses 93 cycling clubs.

The main contests were: the Round Spain race, won by Bernardo Ruiz; the Round Catalonia, won by Emilio Rodríguez; the East-coast, won by the same; and the Round Majorca, won by the first—the Spanish champion—Bernardo Ruiz.

The new Spanish champions, in their various specialities, are: Bernardo Ruiz, long-distance; Miguel Lizarazu, cyclo-pedestrianism; Miguel Poblet, hillclimbing; Catalonia, in regions; Paco Piulachs, amateur; Otaola, veteran; Julián San Emeterio, beginners; and José Escolano, independent.

To sum up, this year about 100 races more than last year have been held, and 96 licences more than last year have been issued. This shows quite clearly that keenness is rising and that great obstacles of every kind have been surmounted.

SWIMMING

This year Spain showed a really extraordinary balance at swimming, as she has made herself known internationally as a class country in this sport.



International match between Spain and Portugal, March 21, 1948, resulting in Spanish victory by 2-0. Photograph shows the two captains, Epi and Ferreira, exchanging banners before the game.

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RACING AND RIDING

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Spain beat Ireland by 2-1. Players of both sides at Montjuich Stadium just before the start.



The performance of the Spanish representatives at the Olympic Games—the first time we officially competed—was far from fortunate in the matter of spectacular classifications, owing to bad luck in the heats; but the records and results obtained by each of our representatives in the respective tests left a good recollection, as they were, taken together, better than those of other countries, some of them much superior to Spain, until a little while ago, in this sport.

Eagerness to take part in the London Olympiad caused no less than 33 international records to be broken: 21 in free style, 9 in back stroke, 2 in side stroke and one in 3 × 100 relays.

Once again the Madrilenian Martínez Ferri was the greatest national figure of the year, breaking six national records. The best international showing was put up by the Canary Islander Calamita. Manuel Garra beat 60 seconds for the free-style 100 metres, and the Catalan women Enriqueta Soriano and Elena Wust advanced feminine swimming, which is still far from being able to compete with the lowest international records.

Spain was represented at the Congress of the F. I. N. A. in London from July 28 to August 8, and picked up some wise guidance there about the regulation of swimming.

All this, with 33 national records broken, a victorious match against Portugal, and the inter-club and international festivals held in Catalonia, mark the year just concluded as one of unparalleled splendour for Spanish swimming.

RACING AND RIDING

The racing season constituted a real success, as both stakes were larger and races more numerous than the year before, and also a world record was broken.

It is worth stressing the brilliance of the season at the Lasarte, San Sebastián track. Horses from the best foreign and Spanish stables competed in the San Sebastián international races, which were reminiscent of the good old racing days at Lasarte. The biggest races were run in September. The English and the Brussels Jockey Clubs and the Paris Société d'Encouragement sent some magnificent representatives. The total stakes competed for were 750,000 pesetas. The outstanding race was the International Grand Prix of 150,000 pesetas, run over 2,400 metres. Fifty-six Spanish horses and forty from abroad started for this race, which was won by the favourite *Quatrain*, of France, the Spanish horse *Leader* coming in second.

In riding, Spain sent a good representation to the London Olympiad, and an outstanding one to the Lisbon international equitation contest, where Major Gavilán won the Lisbon International Grand Prix on *Forajido*. At the Cascaes Meeting, Lt.-Col. Héctor Vázquez won the Secretariado Nacional de Información event in a field of 79.

We cannot close this short summary without mentioning that Major Nogueras, the winner of a number of international contests, beat the world record this year for long-jump on horseback, on his horse *Balcano*. The old record of 25 ft. 0.3 inches was held by the Argentine. The new world record set up by the Spanish rider is 26 ft., a figure which the experts say will stand for some time. The record has been officially confirmed by the International Riding Federation in Paris.

GOLF

The season has concluded with Spain unbeaten in international contests and with some fine victories.

On May 9 the 7th Spain-Portugal match was played at the Royal Puerta de Hierro Club, Madrid. The Spanish victory was complete: ten wins and one halved, while Portugal scored only one win and one halved. On September 2 the first match with France since the war took place on the fine Pedreña Course. Spain won by 6 to 3. This victory was a brilliant one, as the same French team had just beaten Holland 8-1 and Belgium 9-0, while it lost to the British side by 3-6, the same figures as against Spain. Finally, on November 15, Spain played Italy for the first time at Rome, obtaining an honourable half. This meeting aroused great interest among Italian golfers, for the Spanish team was little known abroad, having only appeared at Estoril and Biarritz, where they had been victorious.

Spanish golf can well compete with the best abroad, for apart from the results obtained against continental teams, this summer at Biarritz the Marquess of Sobroso and Luis Ignacio Arana won for Spain the Royal Blackheath Cup, equivalent to the foursomes championship of France.

MOTOR RACING

For the first time since the civil war, Spain organized an international race on a par with those in Italy, Switzerland, England or France, namely the 9th International Peña Rhin Grand Prix of Barcelona.

Five Italians, five Frenchmen, four Spaniards, two Switzers, one Argentine, one Brazilian, one Thailander, and one Monacan competed in this race, which was witnessed by 300,000 spectators at the magnificent Pedralbes Circuit, Barcelona, specially conditioned for this race.

The winner was the Italian Villoresi, on a Maserati, who also made the fastest lap, the second, achieving an average of 151.6 kilometres per hour. His overall average was 144.0. The runner-up was the Italian Farnelli, and the third was Chiron of Monaco. The Spaniard Apezteguía came in seventh. It was a very tough race and only nine finished.

At the end of the race Villoresi said: "This is one of the most memorable races of my motoring life. The beauty of the circuit and the size of the crowd is unprecedented in motor-racing history." Finally, Chiron declared that it had been the best race of the year in Europe, both for organization and sportsmanship.

OTHER SPORTS (SKIING, TENNIS, REGATTAS, CHESS, BILLIARDS, BOXING, PELOTA, ETC.)

This account would be endless if we devoted even a brief commentary to each one of these sports, but we do not want the attention paid to them to pass ignored.

There were several skiing competitions during the year, not only national but also international, such as that of the Veleta (Granada) descent. In a field of 18, the winner was Juan Arias of Spain, followed by Lezue of Austria. Spain took part in the St. Moritz Olympic Games, and although her classification in a field of 125 was no better than the 86th place (Arias), the 90th (Marawitz) and the 102nd (Villa), even this classification is remarkable if we bear in mind that the Spanish representatives turned up a few hours before the contest and only went over the official course once. In the "Slalon" contest on the 6th day, José Arias was classified 46th and Tomás Marawitz 54th.

We had better fortune in tennis, for although the England International Club scored a victory in the beginning of January on the

Valencia Courts over that capital's team in singles, Albiol beat Hughes of England. Soon afterwards, at the Real Club, Barcelona, the Raquette of Algiers and the Brazilian team were beaten by their Spanish opponents. Spain afterwards lost her round in the Davis Cup, owing to the ill-health of the Spanish champion Pedro Massip, who won such brilliant victories later at the San Remo International Tournament and all the other contests he has taken part in. He also won the French covered-court international championship from Henri Cochet, after first beating the French Basque Borotra, the winner of this tournament the year before.

Keeness on regattas of every kind is traditional in the Cantabrian ports. Not that these races do not exist in the Mediterranean, but there is a certain perpetual rivalry, for instance, between the crews of Fuenterrabía (Guipúzcoa) and Pedreña (Santander). There is heavy betting and every year the races are witnessed by summer holiday-makers from the interior of the Peninsula. This year the victory fell to Pedreña, which also won the National Rowing Championship at Corunna.

Other international contests included that for outboard motor boats at Santander, the Brixham-Santander sea yacht race, and the world championship, Snipe class, at Palma Bay, Majorca, in September. The latter was won by the Argentines, and the Spanish yachtsmen achieved a good place.

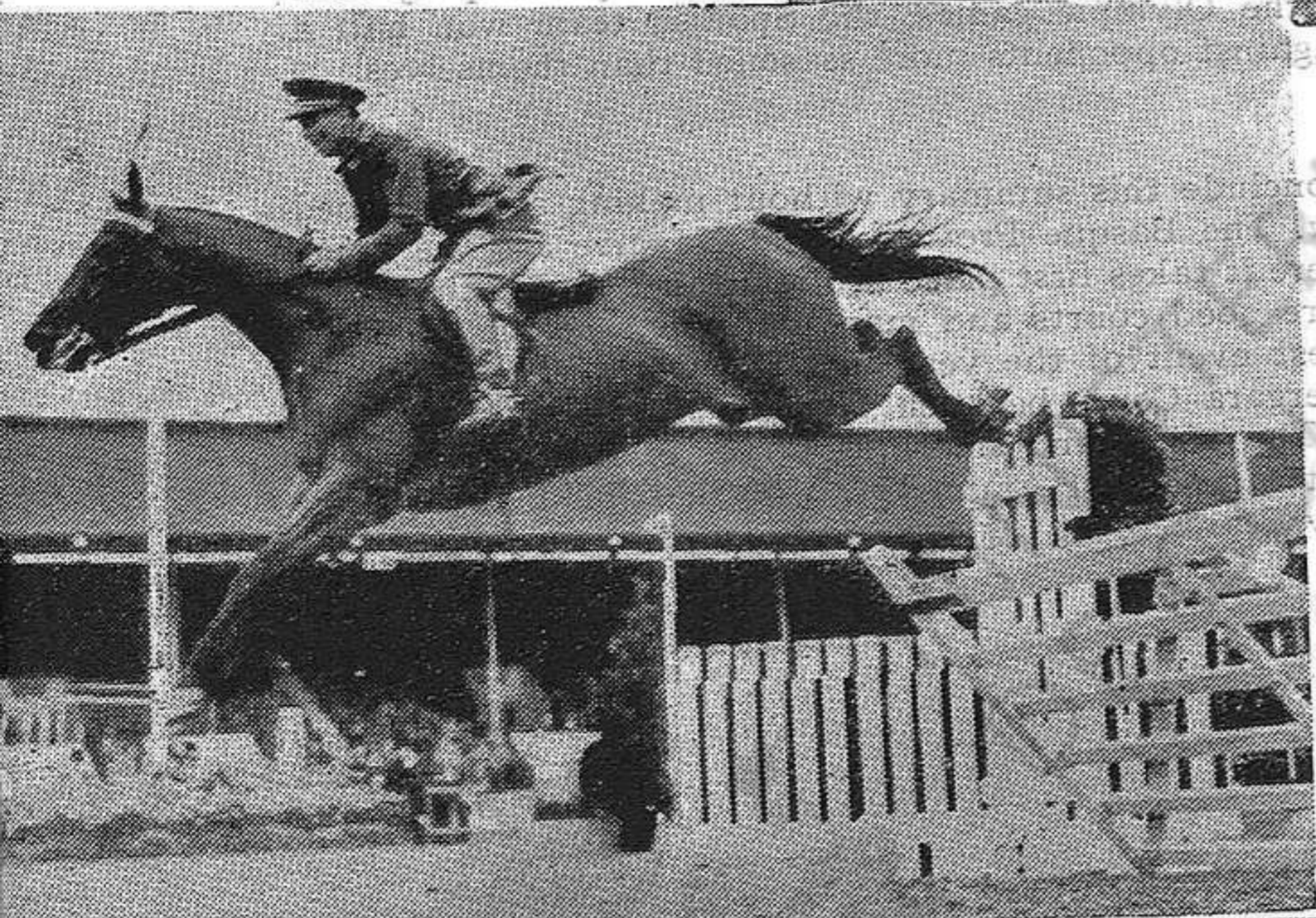
The Chess Championship this year was won by Pérez of Madrid, after a close struggle with Saborido of Catalonia. The outstanding player however, who constituted the attraction of the Mar de Plata International Tournament, was Antonio Medina, who in a few days' play reached the front rank against international masters. At the end of the tournament, Medina was third, with 3 points less than the winner, Eliskaes.

The European Billiards Championship was held at the Fine Arts Club, Madrid, in the middle of May. Twenty-eight competed, and after a close contest Domingo was proclaimed the winner and Champion of Europe with nine games and 16 points, followed by Hanoun of France with nine games and 14 points, followed by a Belgian, a Spaniard and a Portuguese.

Spain also took part in international ice-hockey contests, such as the world championships at Montreux from March 23 to 28, where she beat Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Egypt, drew with England, and lost to Italy and Portugal, finishing fourth. The heroes of these days were Bassó and Triás. Spain was then appointed to a vice-presidency of the International Hockey Congress, thus recognizing her international standing.

There were also international matches at Rugby football and basketball with visiting Italian and Swiss teams, and half-way through the year with Portuguese and French ones. In most matches the Spanish teams were successful, especially at women's basketball. It is curious to observe that these sports, which are not yet favoured by the masses, cause wild enthusiasm among university undergraduates.

Spanish thoroughbreds show the excellence of their breeding in one of the riding contests held during 1948 at the fine Zarzuela Racecourse.



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 We cannot come
 mention of Pedro
 of this game, when
 Arvember, of the Spanish
 team, jumping a fence on
 "Blasón" U. S. A. won
 first place and the Prince
 of Wales's Cup. Spain
 came second and Great Bri-
 tain third.



Major Noguera, winner of the Seville Cup at the Seville Riding contest.

Boxing remained almost stationary, as no great spectacular figures arose. There were, however, a large number of amateur boxers. A team of these went to Ireland early in January, and won good successes at both Dublin and Cork, which were ratified in May when the Irishmen paid a return visit to Valencia and Madrid. The same occurred with a Belgian team in a Madrid at the end of May. However, it must be admitted that Spanish boxing is not exactly at its best. There are few international contacts, and more meetings with foreign figures would be desirable. The outstanding men during the year have certainly been Buker and Valdés, who had several bouts abroad; Luis Martínez, the Spanish flyweight champion; Argote of the lightweights, and also Aurelio Viente and Felipe Verdú. Luis Romero, the Spanish feather- and bantam-weight champion, went through the whole season with remarkable success until December 15, when he was knocked out at Barcelona in the featherweight championship by Luis de Santiago. In the Olympic games, the Spanish team won half a dozen victories against opponents more seasoned than themselves.

We cannot conclude this summary without making a well-earned mention of *pelota*. The Basque Provinces and Navarre are the home of this game, where it takes first place in importance and enthusiasm, although there are good courts and many fans in the chief Spanish towns. The biggest event of the year was the world championship, played at the Vergara Court between Mariano Juaristi (Atano III) and Gallástegui. The youth and smashing power of the latter triumphed over the veteran skill of Atano III, who has held the prized trophy for twenty years, being 45 years of age as against his opponent's 35.

C O N T E N T S

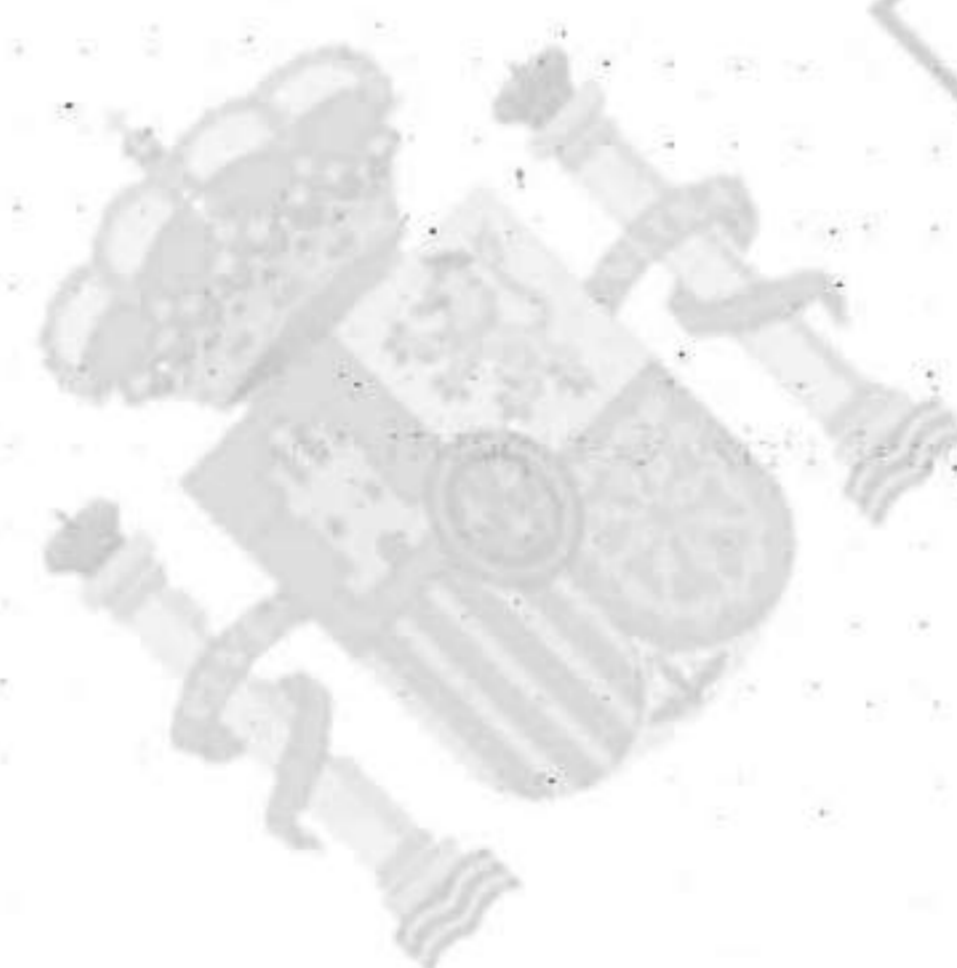
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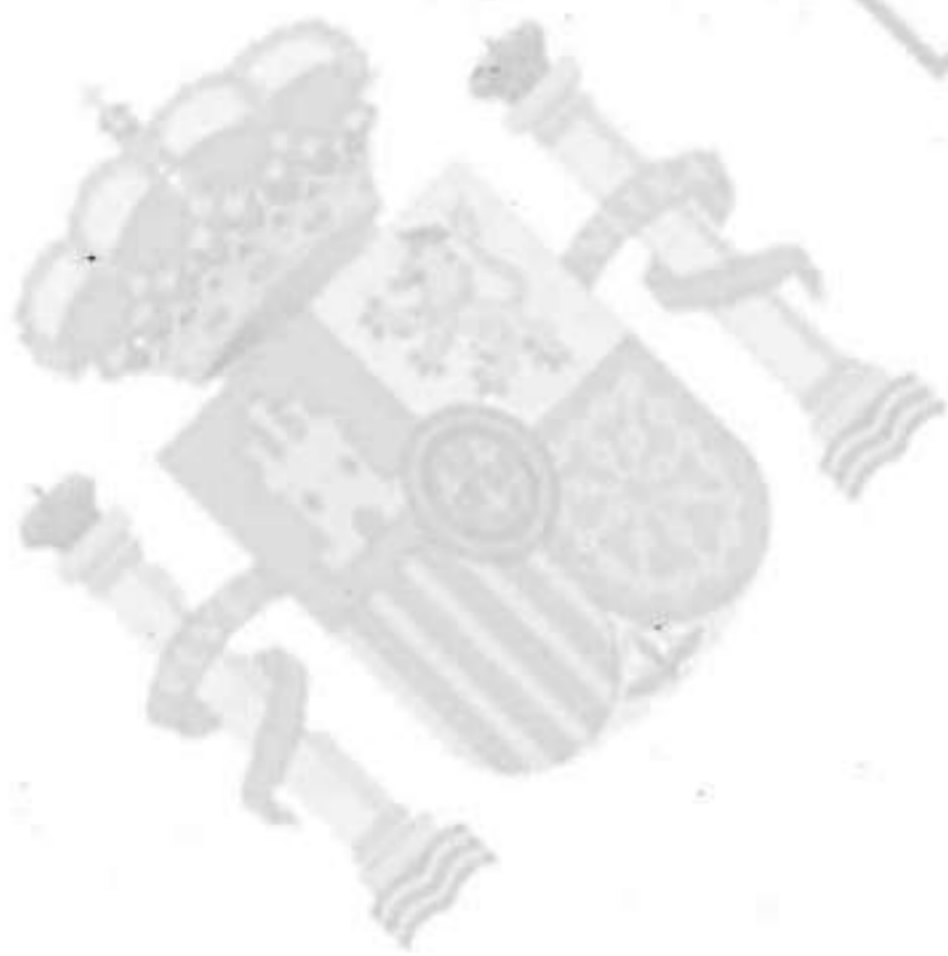
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