SCHOLARSHIPS PROGRAMME
2008-2015

GRANTS SUB-COMMITTEE
November 2015
PRESENTATION

ABOUT SRUK/CEU

SCHOLARSHIP AWARD CEREMONY 2015

SCHOLARSHIP REPORT: THE 8TH ANNUAL BRITISH SPANISH SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDS CEREMONY. MAY 18TH 2015

CEREMONY 2015

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FERROVIAL AEROPUERTOS AWARD: LUCÍA CERRADA
SANTANDER AWARD: DIEGO RUBIO
SANTANDER AWARD: ENRIQUE GALLEGO
TELEFÓNICA AWARD: JUAN BARAHONA

SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME

CEREMONY 2014

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FRANCISCO HERNÁNDEZ-HERAS
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PRESENTATION

The BritishSpanish Society is a registered charity and a non-political organization founded in 1916 by a group of British whose purpose was to extend a hand of cultural friendship to Spain in the middle of the politically challenging circumstances of the First World War. In 2016 we celebrate our 100th Anniversary.

Our constitutional objective is to educate the people of the United Kingdom and Spain about each other and to promote cultural relationships and a mutual understanding between both countries.

Today, we are a growing organization with over 600 members. Our membership profile is very diverse and captures a broad section of British people with an interest in Spain and of Spaniards living and working in the United Kingdom. We are becoming increasingly important in encouraging the social and cultural links between British and Spanish people.

The Society’s activities evolve around the Events Programme, a Scholarship Programme and the publication of La Revista, our quarterly magazine. Our funding relies on membership fees, funds raised from events and contributions from corporate and institutional sponsors.

La Revista is one of the most tangible benefits we offer to our members. It is the flagship of the Society and forges our identity through covering topics of interest to our membership, events we organize, helping recruit new members and serving as a promotional platform for our corporate supporters. Circulation has increased from 1,000 to 3,500 in the last 18 months and we plan to continue growing to match interest in the Society.

As a registered charity a Board of Trustees chaired by Jimmy Burns Marañón leads us, with support from an Executive Council. Both provide a solid institutional governance framework. Dame Denise Holt and Sir Stephen Wright, both former British Ambassadors to Spain, preceded Jimmy Burns Marañón as chairs. Three enthusiastic part time staff and highly committed volunteers support all of our activities.

Our fund-raising events range from social networking evenings and classical concerts, to private art gallery viewings, conferences, and visits to the Houses of Parliament. In March 2013, the Mayor of London, Boris Johnson was the guest speaker at our Gala dinner held at the RAC Club. The occasion was one of the high points of an exciting and varied fund-raising events programme throughout the year, beginning with our Christmas party, and culminating in our popular Summer Party hosted by the Spanish Ambassador, His Excellency Mr Federico Trillo-Figueroa.

During the last eight years, the BritishSpanish Society – formerly known as Anglo-Spanish Society – has awarded more than fifty postgraduate students (41 scholarships + 17 bursaries) in their pursuits of their projects and studies with the help of different corporate supporters. The majority of them are PhD candidates, with a few of them still at master’s level, mainly of Spanish nationality. Their studies focus mainly on medicine (11), history (10), engineering (8), literature and linguistics (9), politics and economics (6), music (6) with minor representation from other disciplines such as architecture and urban planning, physics, sociology and anthropology, film studies and marine archaeology.

Our long-lasting principal supporters have been Telefónica, BBVA and Ferrovial, with Santander featuring since the third edition of our scholarship programme in 2010. BUPA also collaborated with us financially from the inception of our programme and Cuatrecasas Gonçalves Pereira does currently so as Corporate Supporter.
ABOUT SRUK/CEU

La sociedad Spanish Researchers in the United Kingdom (Científicos Españoles en el Reino Unido) SRUK/CERU nace en 2012 como una asociación sin ánimo de lucro, independiente y sin afiliación política.

El primero de sus objetivos ha sido crear una red de científicos e investigadores españoles en Reino Unido, capaz de interconectar profesionales de todos los campos de la ciencia, para favorecer las colaboraciones y el apoyo mutuo. A día de hoy, la SRUK/CERU representa y cuenta con la experiencia de más de 400 investigadores y profesionales de todas las ramas de la ciencia, con presencia de catedráticos, profesores titulares, investigadores posdoctorales y predoctorales, coordinadores de transferencia, comunicadores científicos y profesionales de la empresa privada.

Estamos presentes en toda la geografía de Reino Unido, con delegaciones en Londres, Cambridge, Oxford, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield o Edimburgo.

Dentro de nuestros objetivos destacan el de ser divulgadores de la ciencia, es por esto que hemos organizado más de 120 eventos de divulgación, talleres de formación y seminarios en nuestros poco más de tres años de vida oficial. En este tiempo hemos podido contar con la presencia de científicos de renombre internacional como el cardiólogo Valentín Fuster, el farmacólogo Salvador Moncada, el físico Pedro Miguel Echenique o el antropólogo Juan Luis Arsuaga entre otros galardonados con el premio Príncipe de Asturias de investigación científica y técnica.

La SRUK/CERU somos los representantes de los científicos españoles en Reino Unido pero también tratamos de ser los mejores embajadores en Reino Unido de la ciencia española, y cumpliendo con nuestro tercer y cuarto objetivo, hacemos de intermediarios y tendemos puentes de colaboración entre instituciones públicas y privadas de ambos países, para estimular la participación conjunta en proyectos internacionales, y facilitar el intercambio de profesionales. Además, actuamos como asesores en materia de ciencia ante organizaciones, porque queremos compartir los conocimientos y la inestimable experiencia de estos más de 400 profesionales de la ciencia.

En estos objetivos encontramos todas las sinergias con la British Spanish Society, una colaboración que era cuestión de tiempo. Con 100 años de historia a sus espaldas, la British Spanish Society supone todo un ejemplo capaz de promover la amistad y el entendimiento entre ambos países a través de la difusión de las costumbres, el idioma, las instituciones, la historia y forma de vida de los españoles y la cultura española. La SRUK/CERU llega para unir al carro de la cultura, la rueda de la ciencia que le faltaba, convirtiendo esta colaboración en el mejor altavoz y representación en Reino Unido de la cultura y la ciencia española.

Este año 2015, el fantástico programa de becas y ayudas de la British Spanish Society se ha podido nutrir de la experiencia práctica y el conocimiento de un comité científico, en el que varios de los miembros de la SRUK/CERU han participado, y que ha estado a la altura que merece estos galardones. Más recientemente, la SRUK/CERU y la British Spanish Society han colaborado en la difusión de la vida y obra de Don Gregorio Marañón: médico endocrino, científico, historiador, escritor y pensador español.

Esperamos en este año del centenario poder contribuir a acercar más aún el apasionante mundo de la ciencia y la cultura científica española a los miembros y amigos de la British Spanish Society, y seguiremos participando en la evaluación de las becas y ayudas que conforman un increíble programa digno de todos los elogios, y del que SRUK/CERU ya se siente parte del mismo gracias a estas pequeñas pero valiosas contribuciones. Estamos seguros de que ésta es, y seguirá siendo, una colaboración duradera que permitirá hacer de la ciencia y la tecnología uno de los principales ejes de colaboración entre la cultura española y británica.
SCHOLARSHIP AWARD CEREMONY 2015

SCHOLARSHIP REPORT: THE 8TH ANNUAL BRITISH SPANISH SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDS CEREMONY. MAY 18TH 2015

Over seventy leading representatives of the diplomatic, corporate, and academic world attended the The British Spanish Society’s annual scholarship awards ceremony at the London Belgravia residence of the Spanish ambassador on May 18th.

The occasion marked the eighth year of the Society’s prestigious programme, which celebrated the successes of five British and Spanish students who were awarded a full scholarship in collaboration with our five Principal Supporters – BBVA, Ferrovial Aeropuertos, Telefónica and Santander Universities.

The Society’s Honorary President, HE The Spanish Ambassador, Federico Trillo-Figueroa generously opened his Residence for the occasion, expressing his full support to the Society in its mission of building cultural and educational links between the people of Spain and Britain. He told the new scholars that they were deserving winners after a tough selection process, and had a responsibility to help contribute to a better future with their investigations, and studies.

British Spanish Society vice-chairman Sir Stephen Wright attended the ceremony as the Society’s representative and briefly introduced every Corporate Supporter along with their awardees, right before the latter were given their much deserved diplomas.

The fields of the awards this year included economics and finance, urban engineering, Early-Modern Spanish and British diplomacy, medicine and music.

Major UK and Spanish universities were represented at the ceremony including Cambridge and Oxford, Liverpool, Royal College of Music, Barcelona and Madrid.

The British Spanish Society is a registered UK charity and a non-political organization. It is a growing organization with over 800 individual members, and the support of British and Spanish companies and institutions. This coming 2016, it will celebrate its centenary.

For further information look at our website: www.britishspanishsociety.org or contact Elisa Ramírez, grants secretary on info@britishspanishsociety.org
Scholarships ceremony 2015

Sub-Committee Grants:
Miguel Fernández-Longoria
Siobhan Tongeau
Marian Jiménez-Biesco
Albert Jones

Simon Bray
Spanish Consul, José Riera Siquier
Juan Botín

HE The Spanish Ambassador
Mr. Federico Trillo-Figueroa,
Enrique Gallego Colón and
his parents

Dame Denise Holt
Lady Brennan
Guests
Baroness Hooper

Luis González Quevedo
Juan Botín
Guests

Spanish Consul, José Riera Siquier
Carmen Young
Scott Young

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CEREMONY 2015

SCHOLARSHIPS

BBVA AWARD: CAROLINE GRAY

PROFILE

PhD in Cultural Policy and Finance.
- BA in Modern Languages at University of Oxford (2007) – first class.
- PhD Candidate in Politics at University of Liverpool (2013).
- Visiting PhD student in the Department of Political and Social Sciences at Pompeu Fabra University (2015) and University of the Basque Country (2014).
- Awarded an ESRC doctoral studentship at University of Liverpool.
- Political and Economic Officer at the British Embassy in Madrid (2010-2011). She holds a recommendation letter by Giles Paxman, British Ambassador to Spain, who highlights her hard work, excellent results and her significant contribution towards an understanding of the intricacies of the Spanish economic system.
- Financial reporter and analyst covering Spain at Debtwire, part of the Financial Times Group.

PROJECT

This PhD research investigates the impact of the regional financing models in Spain (regional foral and regimen común) on the evolution of the territorial agendas of the mainstream Basque and Catalan nationalist parties (PNV and CiU). The project lies at the interface between two usually distinct areas of study in economics and political science–fiscal federalism and nationalist movements, respectively – and aims to increase understanding of what forms of fiscal decentralization can best help to accommodate peripheral nationalism within a wider state at the same time as promoting good practices in fiscal management. Spain offers the opportunity to compare the evolution of two different models of fiscal decentralisation – one based on revenue sharing arrangements (the regimen común) and the other based on substantial fiscal autonomy (the regimen foral)–in relation to two different nationalist movements (Catalan and Basque, respectively) within a wider state of seventeen autonomous communities with complex centre periphery and inter regional dynamics. It is likely the new tests will be incorporated into the core Dementia Research Centre research neuropsychological tests and inform a number of future studies and associated publications.

SPEECH

Exceletísimo Señor Embajador, Distinguidos Representantes de la BritishSpanish Society, Señoras y Señores,

Es un gran honor para mí que me hayan concedido la beca BBVA de la BritishSpanish Society. Quisiera empezar agradeciéndole a ambas entidades y a los demás patrocinadores su generosidad al hacer posible este programa de becas de investigación. También es un privilegio estar aquí hoy en la residencia del Embajador de España en el Reino Unido. De hecho, mi interés en el tema que estudio, del que les voy a hablar brevemente hoy, empezó cuando tuve la oportunidad de trabajar durante un periodo de tiempo en la Embajada Británica en Madrid.

Soy doctoranda en Ciencia Política y mi tesis trata del impacto de los modelos de financiación autonómica en España en la evolución de las propuestas territoriales de los partidos políticos en el País Vasco y Cataluña. Antes de empezar la tesis pasé tres años, durante el periodo de plena crisis financiera, cubriendo la política y la economía de España en dos trabajos distintos. Trabajé primero para la Embajada Británica en Madrid y luego para una de las publicaciones del Grupo del Financial Times. Uno de los temas que más me llamó la atención durante aquellos años fue el de la financiación autonómica y sus consecuencias, no sólo para la gestión fiscal y financiera de España, sino también para su gestión territorial en cuanto al encaje de las distintas comunidades autónomas. Quise profundizar en este tema y empecé el doctorado en el 2013.

La beca BBVA de la BritishSpanish Society me será extremadamente útil para poder terminar la tesis y para aprovechar oportunidades tales como participar en conferencias o escribir publicaciones. Sobre todo, espero que el trabajo que estoy haciendo pueda ayudar a contribuir a un proceso de aprendizaje y entendimiento mutuo entre el Reino Unido y España. España lleva una larga trayectoria en procesos de descentralización fiscal, al contrario que el Reino Unido que está al inicio del proceso, ya que se está empezando a contemplar la descentralización de poderes fiscales significativos a Escocia. Creo que los británicos podemos aprender mucho de las experiencias de España en este sentido.

Quisiera agradecer el apoyo del profesor Richard Gillespie de la Universidad de Liverpool, mi director de tesis, así como del profesor Jonathan Thacker del departamento de Filología Hispánica de la Universidad de Oxford, donde hice anteriormente la carrera y el Máster y donde empezó mi profundo interés en muchos aspectos de España. Termino mi intervención dándoles las gracias de nuevo a la BritishSpanish Society y a BBVA por esta prestigiosa oportunidad.

Muchas gracias a todos.

PHILIP A. PAIDACK, Head of Clients, Corporate & Investment Banking Europe, presented the BBVA Scholarship 2015 to Caroline Gray.
The Atlantic European region where Galicia and the west of United Kingdom are located and where my research case study is, has very specific characteristics: topography and climate have for centuries conditioned the culture and population lifestyles as well as territory structure, where sprawl presents itself on a very specific form. I am from Galicia and since I studied architecture I’ve been wondering and willing to research, understand and contribute to explain why our region is as it is, on one hand the positive aspects of its beauty and cultural richness but on the other the difficulties and challenges that make our region a place where millions of people had historically to emigrate from. The planning of cities and territories can help us to understand, challenge and shed light into a more hopeful future in which territorial structure will play a central role. UK due to its great history on urban and regional planning, and in particular the UCL, seem to me the perfect place where to carry this research. As supervisors I am counting on two great figures, Nicholas Phelps professor at the UCL and José Farina “catedrático” at the School of Architecture in Madrid and UCL, honorary supervisor of my thesis. I want to highlight the importance of creating networks and research that brings people, knowledge and experience together. Today academic institutions are still quite reluctant to do so and I believe the BritishSpanish Society initiative rewarding and promoting this interchange is fundamental. This is an opportunity for our generation to build networks, develop comparative studies and meet people, and with that experience, we will in the future when we reach senior positions on the various academic, professional and political institutions, enhance interdisciplinary and integrated research.

To conclude, I would like to thank the British Spanish Society and its Sponsors, in particular to Ferrovial Aeropuertos and their representatives here tonight, Ms. María Casero and Ms. Cecilia Miravalles, for supporting my research. In these days when it is incredibly difficult to find financial support for research and education I am very grateful for receiving this scholarship allowing me to continue my doctoral studies and fulfill my passion to train as an urban researcher.
THE CULTURE OF INFORMATION AND SECRECY IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE: THE CASE OF THE BRITISH AND HISPANIC EMPIRES

PROFILE
PhD in History and Hispanic Studies

- BA History at Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona. He obtained the highest GPA of 2012 in the whole of Spain and has received the First National Award for Excellence in Academic Performance (2014).
- MA at the École Normale Supérieure de LHS (France). Chosen as one of the ten students from over one thousand international applicants.
- DPhil in Early Modern History at University of Oxford (2012).
- Visiting Scholar at the universities of Paris Sorbonne (2007) and Columbia New York (2014).
- Currently lecturing at University of Oxford on a broad array of topics: Spanish Civil War and Francoism, historical context and literary production of main authors of the Golden Age and prose translation and Spanish culture.
- Founder of La Facultad Invisible, an educational think tank of Spanish scholars working towards the improvement of Higher Education in Spain.
- Fluent in Spanish, English, French and Italian. He can also read Portuguese and Latin.

PROJECT
My doctoral research adopts an historical approach for solving one of the major dilemmas that Western society is facing today: should governments always tell the truth to their citizens? Or, conversely, is informational opacity lawful when it benefits the common good? I analyze more than 200 moral and political treaties written by both British and Spanish authors in the Early Modern period. These texts, produced following the birth of the Modern State, contain valuable ideas, theories, today virtually forgotten, that can help us formulate a new ethic of information sharing and reconcile apparently conflicting principles such as the national security and the right to privacy.

SPEECH BY DAVID HEWITT
Good afternoon. My name is Diego Rubio. I am a historian, working towards the completion of my doctoral thesis at the University of Oxford. I am delighted to be here today for two reasons. This is a great opportunity to finally meet so many distinguished colleagues and friends. And to show my gratitude to those members of the British Spanish Society who make these scholarships possible. I have been asked to tell you about my research, but I see no reason to punish you in such a heartless manner. So, instead, I would like to share with you a short story that I think illustrates the reason that unites us here.

In 1661, the son of a farmer from Lincolnshire finished his primary studies at a small grammar school in the town of Grantham. His mother wanted him to pursue the family business, taking care of cows and pigs, but the child was fascinated by theology and mathematics, and insisted on going to university. After much stress, his mother agreed and the boy was admitted to a college at Cambridge. Since he had no money, the son of the farmer had to pay his way by performing a variety of duties, cleaning the rooms of other students throughout his Bachelor studies.

In any case, he did it. He finished his degree with good marks and, in 1664, he was awarded a scholarship, which allowed him to finally devote all his time to study. A few decades later, in 1687, the farmer’s son published a treatise entitled Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica (Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy), and became one of the most influential scientists of all time, transforming our understanding of the universe.

Isaac Newton was lucky. For centuries, quality education was a privilege of those few who could afford it. Fortunately, this is changing in Europe. And let me tell you that, as a historian, I am convinced that such a change will be studied in the future as one of the greatest of our time.

It all comes down to a word: meritocracy. In the coming decades, the West is going to face major challenges that will determine its destiny. And if we want to overcome them we are going to need to rely on the good work and scholarship of the most talented minds, whatever their socio-economic backgrounds are.

And we are going to need them working in all disciplines. Science and technology are essential to increase our quality of life and ensure the survival of our species. But we should not forget that humanities are equally important. The identities, values and dreams of a society do not arise out from a test tube, but from the professionals who study our past, literature and philosophical debates. According to a survey conducted in 2012, among the 10 most important things promoting the UK’s image abroad were Shakespeare, The Beatles or Dickens. The same goes for Spain. The “marca España” is not just Zara, el AVE or Telefónica. It is also Cervantes, Picasso o Ferran Adrià.

That’s why this scholarship program by Santander Bank is so important. Because through its generosity, it supports research that may not be cost-effective now but that will be extremely profitable for society, making it more democratic, tolerant and mature.

Thank you very much.
MENDING BROKEN HEARTS: IGF-1 GENE THERAPY IMPROVES CARDIAC FUNCTION AND RECOVERY AFTER MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

PROFILE
PhD in Medicine
- BSc Biology at Universidad de Barcelona.
- MSc in Biotechnology, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.
- He was awarded by the Spanish Ministry of Education and AstraZeneca Foundation for his MSc research project performed at the CNIC.
- Marie Curie Fellowship for PhD students awarded in 2012.
- Very active collaborator at SRUK.
- Imperial College of London is considering translate his findings into clinical practice.

PROJECT
The escalating incidence of acute cardiovascular disease leading to heart failure underscores the increasingly urgent need for improved therapeutic strategies to limit cardiac tissue damage and to improve functional outcomes in a translation- al setting. Insulin growth factor splicing variant ‘X’ (IGF1-SV) is a powerful enhancer of cardiac muscle growth and regeneration, also blocking age-related atrophy and beneficial in multiple skeletal muscle diseases. Our preclinical studies addresses the therapeutic potential of IGF1-SV gene transfer to the heart and the positive effects to ameliorate adverse ventricular remodeling after ischemia/reperfusion (myocardial infarction) using a cardiotropic adeno-associated viral vector (AAV9) carrying the IGF1-SV gene.

BritishSpanish link: This study is being conducted at the Imperial Centre for Translational research, Heart and Lung Institute, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London in close collaboration with Dr. Enrique Lara-Pezzi’s group (elara@cnic.es) at the Spanish Centre of Cardiovascular research (CNIC), Madrid, Spain. The CNIC was chosen be-cause it holds one the most advance preclinical research imaging units in Europe.

SPEECH
Honorable Ambassador, His Excellency Mr. Federico Trillo. The BritishSpanish Society’s Vice-chairman Stephen wright. Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. Good evening.

It is a real honor to be here tonight. I am utterly thrilled and grateful to be the recipient of the BSS/Santander Universities 2015 fellowship. I am also delighted to be among the other fel-

ow award winners, tonight.

This fellowship has been awarded for my re-

search in the cardiovascular field. Some of you may wonder. Why do we need cardiovascular research? Please, have a look to your left and to your right. In the UK, nearly one out of six men and one out of ten women die from coronary heart diseases. The most common type of coro-

nary heart diseases is a Heart attack. Over time the arteries that supply your heart muscle with oxygen-rich blood become narrowed meaning they cannot deliver enough oxygen-rich blood to your heart, which leads to a heart attack. Family history, tobacco, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity, physical inactivity are part of a long list of factors associated with the development of coronary heart diseases.

I am putting all my e-

fort and has granted me a great opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to my family and for all these years of support and believing in me, to my friends, and to all of you for being here tonight.

I look forward to sharing my findings with you all. Thank you very much indeed.

The Santander Award has indeed made me even more determined to develop further a career in acad-

emia.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Society of Spanish Researchers in the United Kingdom, which has expanded my understanding of science as a thrilling multi-
disciplinary effort and has granted me a great scientific family from which to seek advice and mentoring.

Last but not least, I would like to take this op-

portunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to my family and for all these years of support and believing in me, to my friends, and to all of you for being here tonight.

I look forward to sharing my findings with you all. Thank you very much indeed.
ISAAC ALBÉNIZ BEYOND “SUITE IBERIA”: LA VEGA AND AZULEJOS

PROFILE
Artist Diploma in Piano Performance
Education
- Graduated from Oviedo’s conservatory with the highest qualification – 2012
- Reina Sofia Music School – 2010-2012
- Postgraduate at Royal College of Music – 2013 – ongoing
Awards
- He came first at a national piano competition and second in an international competition in 2005.
- First prize at Barcelona Piano Competition (2007).
- Outstanding Piano Student Award (2010 and 2012) awarded by HM Queen Sofia.
- Best Quartet with piano (2011) awarded by HM Queen Sofia.
- He has performed internationally with many different orchestras.
- Resident pianist at the International Summer Academy Collegium Musicum in Pommersfelden, Germany (2011 and 2014).
- Invited to participate in Salzburg Mozarteum Sommerakademie as Model-Student for Master Dimitri Bashkirov (2013).
- He holds a recommendation letter by Paloma O’Shea, President of the Escuela Superior de Música Reina Sofia.

PROJECT
Isaac Albeniz stands as the best and most relevant composer in the entire Spanish piano repertoire. His masterpiece “Suite Iberia” is well known and regularly performed in the entire world. However, beyond the greatness of “Iberia”, there are more compositions in Albeniz’s repertoire which unfortunately, remain practically unknown outside Spain. They can definitely match the “Suite Iberia” in terms of quality and musical richness. This is the case of “La Vega”, one of his previous and most influential works on “Iberia”; and “Azulejos”, his last composition. This project focuses on: research, personal study, collaboration with teachers, artists and institutions; performances and recordings with the will of spreading the knowledge of these hidden gems of the Spanish art.

SPEECH
Honorable Ambassador His Excellency Federico Trillo Figueroa, Vice-chairman of the British Spanish Society, Sir Stephen Wright, ladies and gentlemen, good evening
I feel very privileged to be here this evening, among this selected group of students and being able to share a few minutes of music with you. I would especially like to thank the Society and Telefónica for supporting my project, and consequently allowing me to continue my studies in London, one of the richest and most active cities regarding cultural production and promotion. My project is focused on Albeniz, I have called it “Albeniz beyond Suite Iberia”, and I’m delighted to carry it out and make you participants. The fact that both the BSS and its awards, aim to establish links between the UK and Spain, “promoting friendship and understanding through knowledge”, is something that really captured my attention because, after all, the Musical Process is all about connections. Through his music, the composer suggests a message, which the performer needs to make his own through his intellect, his ideas, his ear, and his emotions. By means of the instrument, in my case the piano, all these elements finally connect during a short period of time, subject to an acoustic message which can never be the same. No two performances or performances are alike. However, the element which completes this equation and gives this process transcendence is the listener, the audience. The relationship and the connection that is established with each member of the audience during the performance of a piece of music is unique, personal, and as a result, unrepeatable.
This process requires, on one hand, rigour and a strong commitment towards music, and on the other, respect and honesty towards the audience; furthermore, this musical connection opens a door to imagination, inspiration, discovery, opinions and emotions, that in the end produce a reciprocal cultural and personal enrichment.
This is the reason why I believe that Isaac Albeniz is the perfect vehicle to carry out this Project. If there is a composer whose music is really identified with Spain, it is Albeniz. If there is a music which we all Spaniards feel as ours, it is Albeniz. This is not only because of his exceptional talent as a composer, but also because of his capacity to combine, to integrate, the variety of traditional cultural elements of the Peninsula, from the Pyrenees to the Puerto de Santa Maria. In my opinion, Albeniz’ biggest success is to show us that Spain’s multicultural richness and all its diversity is what makes our country and consequently our music, so special.
Once again, I want to thank all of you. I hope to share this project with you soon and, above all, I hope that you will enjoy it as much as I do.
SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME
SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME

The generous support of our Principal Supporters Banco Santander Universities, BBVA, BUPA, Ferrovial Aeropuertos and Telefónica has allowed us to run an excellent annual Scholarship Programme since 2008. We have awarded scholarships to over 40 British and Spanish students in research in fields as diverse as medicine, urban planning, engineering, linguistics, literature, physics, architecture, archaeology, and music.

May 2013 has been the sixth year that the Society met at the Embassy to award grants to students from Spain and Britain to enable them to carry out further studies and research into their chosen specialist fields. Each year the number and quality of the applicants has increased, and the chairman of our selection panel, Albert Jones and the Grants Committee, chaired by Albert Jones, together with the invaluable support of Siobhan Songour and Sir Stephen Wright, have had a more demanding job in sifting through them and choosing winners. The areas of study range through the arts, sciences and humanities, and the Sponsors of these awards can see how well their grants are being used.

We are happy that the Society is able to bring together these two groups to their mutual benefit, and that of the BritishSpanish community at large. We are delighted to have been able to include a small number of bursaries since 2012. This has only been possible thanks to the invaluable support the Society has received in recent years.

CERENOMY 2014

SCHOLARSHIPS

BUPA AWARD:

NINA COLL-PADRÓS

DEVELOPING A NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL BATTERY TO ASSESS NON-VERBAL SEMANTIC KNOWLEDGE OF VISUAL OBJECTS AND WORDS.

PROFILE

Graduate in Psychology. Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona.
- Graduate in Psychology. Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona.
- She became interested in geriatric psychiatry and neurodegenerative disease, not least because she had personal experience of it, as her Grandmother suffers from Alzheimer’s and she saw firsthand her decline. She spent just over a year as a volunteer for the Demen-
tia service of Age UK Camden. It was then she decided to study for a Masters in Clinical Neuroscience to gain the professional skills and experience needed to apply for a PhD in Neurodegeneration Research.

PROJECT

The MSc Clinical Neuroscience can broadly be defined as the study of structure and function in the nervous system and brain. The course equips students for careers in scientific research, industry and medicine.

For her six-month full time Masters research project she is working on the development of new neuropsychological tests for assessing non-verbal semantic memory impairment in Semantic Dementia patients under the supervision of Dr Jason Warren, and Professor Elizabeth Warring-
ton who described this condition in the 1970s. Some Semantic Dementia patients develop selective deficits of certain aspects of semantic memory. For example, they forget the meaning of an environmental sound i.e. a dog barking; or an no longer recognise familiar faces, despite relatively preserved capacity in other parts of their memory. Existing tests of non-verbal semantic memory tend to rely on naming tasks that are not ideal for assessing patients with evolving multi-modal (auditory, visual, verbal etc.) semantic impairment, hence the necessity to develop more comprehensive neuropsychological tests.

It is likely the new tests will be incorporated into the core Dementia Research Centre research neuropsychological tests and inform a number of future studies and associated publications.
MONETARY POLICY & BANK RISK-TAKING

PROFILE
PhD in Economics. University of Cambridge Education
- 2006-2009. BSc (Hons). Business Management. First Class Honour. Awards
- John Mark Cup in Economics – for best performance in economics.
- Most Meritorious Performance Prize 2008-09 – for the top mark in the 3rd year.
- Most Meritorious Performance Prize 2007-08 – for the top mark in the 2nd year.
- Most Meritorious Performance Prize 2006-07 – for the top mark in the 1st year.
- He is a member of the Hispanic Society in Cambridge and he has an excellent level of Spanish.

PROJECT
Jonathan’s research aims to investigate whether low interest rates spur banks to take on greater amounts of risk. This is a contentious area since many commentators have argued that pre-2007, the prolonged period of low interest rates helped contribute to the financial crisis. Given the current period of unprecedented low interest rates, it is therefore of great importance to understand the relationship between monetary policy and bank risk-taking. Within this research, he hopes to analyse the behaviour of a panel of banks across Europe; including the United Kingdom (UK) and Spain. Indeed, the UK and Spain both present very interesting cases; they both experienced huge banking crises, but they operate within different institutional environments (Spain within the Eurozone, and the UK with its own monetary authority). It will thus be fascinating to understand how they were affected and how they could deal with these situations in the future. He hopes to enhance the understanding of how monetary policy impacts bank risk-taking. So far, this is a largely unresearched area, but as is clearly evident from the past few years in both Spain and the UK, the consequences of banking crises are profound. Hence, if we can understand better how monetary policy is a driver of bank risk-taking, we can help to prevent such excessive bank risk-taking in the future.

MORE THAN JUST A GAME: ENGLISH SPORTS AS A MEANS OF NATION-BUILDING UNDER THE SPANISH SECOND REPUBLIC.

PROFILE
PhD. History. University of Leeds
- MA in Contemporary History and Politics. University of Bristol.
- Despite having a demanding full-time job his supervisors are pleased with David’s progress and are particularly happy with the quality of the work he has written.

PROJECT
A lot of work has been done on how authoritarian and fascist regimes use sport for nationalist means, but there is much less research on the attitude of liberal thinkers towards sport, and the reasons why democratic regimes promote sporting activity. Through schools and teacher training colleges, a select handful of Spanish pedagogues and politicians attempted to replicate in Spain what they had seen on the playing fields of England’s public schools and the Oxbridge universities. In particular, affiliates of the Institución Libre de Enseñanza (ILE) – many of whom held key positions in the Republic – saw in English-style team sports rather than Northern European PE the chance to redress a range of physical and psychological shortcomings blamed for Spain’s decline since the ‘disastrous’ loss of Cuba in 1898. Moreover, the playing field could, as the ILE’s journal argued, create Spanish ‘gentlemen’, addressing such perceived shortcomings as sloth and egoism. From ministers to teachers, efforts were made to copy the English model and use sports to ‘regenerate’ Spain. Despite this, to date this aspect of the interlinked history of the Republic and England has been largely overlooked. This research fills this gap in the knowledge, exploring this international exchange of ideas. It has investigated ‘top down’ efforts to introduce sports into Spain’s education system. At the same time, it highlighted the importance of grassroots initiatives, to “take the initiative”, in the classroom and on the games field. This will be a cornerstone of this research and key to showing just how much the role of sports in English public schools influenced teachers and pedagogues in Spain.
STOCHASTIC IMAGE-BASED FEATURE EXTRACTION AND ITS CORRELATION WITH MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF CORRODED REBARS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES

PROFILE
Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Surrey.

- She undertook her undergraduate in Spain. Civil Engineering (Ingeniero de Caminos, Canales y Puertos)
- She spent the last 3 years in the UK as a research fellow for the IU FP7 Marie Curie Project SmartEN (Smart Management for Sustainable Human Environment)
- She is amongst the top of the thirty PhD students that her director has supervised at Imperial College and Surrey University.
- She has already presented her findings in two major international conferences in Europe and USA and has developed links with researchers and practitioners in several countries.

PROJECT
The aim of her research it to characterise chloride-induced corrosion on reinforcing bars in concrete taking into account geometric attribute and their influence on mechanical properties.

She has focused on spatial deterioration modelling of reinforcement corrosion. Her work includes undertaking a large programme of physical experiments, understanding and applying laser scanning and analysis, converting laser scans into images and subsequent processing of these through wavelet/geospatial analysis, as well as completing an impressive literature review.

Upon completion her PhD she will have acquired a rounded experience with respect to the various aspects of pitting corrosion and their engineering significance, which is of crucial importance to the safety and functionality of buildings and infrastructure across Europe.

A STUDY OF EVENTS WITH HIGH JET MULTIPLICITIES WITH THE ATLAS EXPERIMENT

PROFILE
PhD. Particle Physics. University of Oxford

- Licenciatura in Physics (5-year degree), Universidad de Valencia, Spain. GPA: 9.60/10 (Ranked 1st in the class), 'Matricula de Honor’ awarded.
- Winton Prize (2014). Awarded to the “most promising D.Phil graduate student in Physics at Oxford, for work in the area of Statistical Analysis of Data”.
- Perkins Prize (2012). Awarded for the “best overall student performance in the first year” of the DPhil in Particle Physics.
- Arquimedes University Research Competition (2010). Awarded by the Spanish Ministry of Education for the research project ‘Semi-empirical approach to the Bragg peak’

PROJECT
The experiment on which she performs her research, ATLAS, is based at the European Particle Physics Laboratory (CERN, located near Geneva). It is a collaborative international project, involving researchers from all around the world. Working in this international environment gives researchers an opportunity to work with the best in their field worldwide.

The particular searches she is performing are for supersymmetric particles called gluinos. These are amongst the most eagerly anticipated and sought, particularly now that a Higgs boson has been discovered at the LHC. Discovery of such additional supersymmetric particles would be revolutionary in the field. They would solve many profound problems in the current theory, and may well be related to the so-called “Dark Matter” particles which are believed to be responsible for about 80% of the matter in the universe.

She has completed a substantial investigation into the physics potential of the LHC luminosity and energy upgrades. In particular she has investigating the sensitivity of such an upgraded machine to new phenomena and interactions at the multi-TeV energy scales. Moreover she has made the first studies worldwide that demonstrate that searches at upgraded detectors would, despite much more challenging conditions within the detector, retain excellent sensitivity sensitive to searches for new particles. That study has been central in demonstrating that an upgraded Large Hadron Collider would have improved sensitivity to Dark Matter.

Her third area of research is a series of precision measurement of “multi-jet” collision events. Such collisions are amongst the dominant processes at the LHC, and understanding them in detail is essential to searching for new particles beyond those already identified. Her measurements will lead to improved theoretical calculations of those backgrounds, improved understanding of the strong nuclear force – one of the four fundamental forces of nature – and to an improved understanding of the structure of the proton itself.
TRIBOCORROSION OF BIOMEDICAL MATERIALS FOR HIP REPLACEMENTS AND COMPARISON WITH RETRIEVED IMPLANTS

PROFILE
PhD. Faculty of Engineering and the Environment, University of Southampton
- Master Degree. Biomedical Engineering. University of Zaragoza.
- She is working with the founder and lead of the SOCARS group: Southampton Orthopaedics Centre for Arthroplasty Retrieval Surgery.
- The group undertakes forensic analysis of retrieved joint replacements to highlight the modes of failure and scale of damage to retrieved joints. This information feeds into a larger database enabling a comprehensive cross-disciplinary understanding of arthroplasty failure.

PROJECT
Development of Next Generation Hip Implants with Low Wear Biotribological Performance for Improved Function and Long-Term stability. The aim of the project is to start a retrieval clinical study in collaboration with the University of Southampton and the Southampton General Hospital together with the University of Zaragoza and the Miguel Servet Hospital (Zaragoza, Spain).

Total hip arthroplasty is one of the main surgical procedures in orthopaedics. It is a successful, safe and cost-effective medical treatment to restore functionality of the hip joint and to regain pain-free mobility in patients suffering from degenerative joint diseases, such as osteoarthritis, or trauma injuries. The evaluation of retrieved implants from patients presents one of the biggest challenges to the orthopaedic industry due to the difficulty of recovering a large number of them to draw statistically significant conclusions to explain their failure modes.

Orthopaedic joint failure is a major global issue, but the analysis and understanding of implant failures is complex and multifactorial. Only by studying a range of different joint designs, in different patient demographics can we truly hope to understand the dominant variables resulting in implant failure. This application would initiate a new collaborative relationship with Assistant Professor Medel and the Department of Mechanical Engineering University of Zaragoza (Spain) and help support their establishment of an Implant Retrieval Programme.

NEW TOOLS FOR ANALYSING THE EFFICIENCY OF NEURAL DESIGN

PROFILE
PhD. Biological Sciences. University of Cambridge.

PROJECT
The human brain combines the computational power of a powerful computer with a power consumption of only 12W. Those high efficiencies, widespread in the animal kingdom, are the result of natural selection pushing for efficient neural and sensory systems. First suggested by the famous Spanish neuroanatomist Santiago Ramón y Cajal, neurons use energy space and efficiency, this is known in economics and engineering. A system, such as a business or a telecommunications network, invests its limited resources in its components to maximize its overall performance. Because each component is governed by its own cost-benefit function, different proportions of the total budget are invested in each component, and these proportions changes with the magnitude of the total investment. An efficient eye or brain might do the same but, although neuroscientists, engineers and computer scientists are intensely interested in efficiency, this proposal is new.

Fran’s PhD project is to use flies’ compound eyes to see if neural systems follow this design principle. He has developed the necessary theoretical model by combining microeconomics with information theory to derive optimum patterns of investment. Published data suggests that eyes follow the trends predicted by the model, but to test the model’s quantitative predictions Fran must measure a comprehensive data set.

The original plan was to use optical microscopy and serial reconstruction to measure how the sizes of components covary. According to his supervisor Fran recently had a much better idea. He found out that a group in London are developing micro-CT techniques to image fly neck muscles in 3-D. He immediately realised that this new method could be applied to eyes and brains to obtain higher quality data much more quickly and efficiently. However, because the technique has only recently become available, it was not budgeted for in his project.
CAROLINGIAN DIPLOMACY WITH THE MUSLIM WORLD FROM 751 TO 888

PROFILE
PhD. History. University of Cambridge.
- BA. University of York. History.
- Master’s degree course in Cambridge and achieved a Distinction in the MPhil in Medieval History.
- He actually has good German and he can read Spanish and French as well. He has made excellent progress with his Latin and is learning Arabic.
- He is currently funded by the Osborn Research Studentship of Sidney Sussex College.

PROJECT
His PhD is addressing the question of Frankish perceptions of Islam head on and studying the diplomatic and religious relations between the Carolingian empire and Muslim Spain at present. We know very little about the interaction between the Christian world of Western Europe and the Muslim powers that were created following the Islamic conquests. Too often we assume unrelenting hostility between Muslims and Christians in the medieval world. The evidence of the sources demonstrates a much more complex picture, in which people from the different faiths could treat with each other, if not necessarily as friends, then as partners and allies. In order to do this, he is studying diplomacy between the most powerful and extensive early medieval state, the Frankish Empire under the Carolingians, and the Muslim world. It was through Frankish eyes that many other North Europeans engaged with Islam. The Anglo-Saxon Bede, living in England, wrote of Muslims based on Frankish stories and their dealings with the practitioners of this new religion.

The focus of his research is diplomacy but that can only be comprehended as part of a wider picture in Christian-Muslim contact. Work has been done on this subject before, focusing primarily on the spectacular embassies between the Emperor Charlemagne and the Caliph Harun al-Rashid. What needs to be done is a much more thorough examination of the contact between the Franks and al-Andalus (Muslim Spain). Spain is often marginalized in the history of early medieval Europe, particularly following the Arab Conquest of 711. He wants to integrate al-Andalus into our understanding of a wider Mediterranean context.

SCHOLARSHIPS PROGRAMME 2008-2015

CREATIVITY, PLAY AND THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO

PROFILE
- She studied Architecture. School of Architecture, Technical University of Valencia.
- She has worked as lecturer in Architecture Design (University UCH-CEU in Valencia) for the last ten years, team project leader and as a professional Architect.
- As academic collaborator, she has been covering different topics regarding Architecture and Construction University programmes.

PROJECT
Architectural design education is the specific arena of this research project from which we can reflect upon broader cultural issues such as education, creativity and play, in connection with our contemporary and complex understanding of reality. This research is rooted in the educational context of the architectural design studio, and aims to reflect on how to enhance awareness of the interactive nature of the environments we inhabit. The studio is an essential learning environment to enable creativity, due to its learning-by-doing educational practice. It limits the complexities of the real world practice while offering freedom for speculation in continuous social interaction.

The research will reveal how play, as a model for social interaction, can inform both design practices, the design in the studio and the design of the studio, for personal and collective transformation. Further embedded research questions are: first, how the main concepts of play, creativity, and learning experience can be defined in the context of this research; second, how the practice of play has been engaged in the tradition of the architectural design studio; and third, which effects a play-driven pedagogy has in the learning experience of the studio and its relation to creativity.

ANA BONET MORENO

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CREATIVITY, PLAY AND THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO

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The idea that this cinema does not acknowledge other social groups beyond the English upper-classes and that it displays a collection of artefacts in all their glory (Higson, 2003: 38) but never their origin, connects with what the Film Industry does with their workers: concentrates on the allure of the finished object, but does not pay attention to the work of the makers. The design and realization of period costumes for Media involves a long pre-production process, which requires the participation of a vast number of highly-skilled people. In addition to the Costume Department that is credited, there is a list of invisible workers who make creative decisions but are not recognized by either industry or academe. The research explores how this process is accomplished in the context of British Period Film and TV from the 1980s to the present. By analysing this below-the-line labour this thesis will illuminate that so many factors interfere on the way to obtaining the final piece, that any claims for the supremacy of one person’s point of view are undermined. This stance against auteurism supports instead the collaborative efforts of workers and elevates the value of craftsmanship by using fieldwork and interviews as the body of the research.
Scholarships’ ceremony 2014

The Spanish Ambassador to the UK, His Excellency Mr Federico Trillo-Figueroa with guests

Jaime-Enrique Hugas
Juan Botín Martín Barbadillo

The Spanish Ambassador to the UK, His Excellency Mr Federico Trillo-Figueroa with guests

Albert Jones

Dame Denis Holt
John Scanlan
Sir Stephen Wright

Guests

Guests
Scholarships’ ceremony 2014

Margaret Jones
Albert Jones
Siobhan Songour

David Hurst with guests

Jimmy Burns Marañón and the Spanish Ambassador to the UK, His Excellency Mr Federico Trillo-Figueroa

Guests

Scholarships’ ceremony 2014

Lord Brennan
Lady Pilar Brennan
Carmen Young
David Hurst

Juan Batín Martín Barbadillos, General Manager of Banco Santander SA London Branch
Simon Bray, Director of Santander Universities Global Division

Guests
CEREMONY 2013

SCHOLARSHIPS

BEATRIZ MINGO ROMÁN
Engineering. María Casero of FERROVIAL AEROPUERTOS presented their scholarship this year to Beatriz Mingo Roman to support her PhD studies. Her thesis, entitled Microstructure and corrosion of aluminum and magnesium based materials processed via semisolid casting for transport applications, is being produced in collaboration with other research groups (the University of Manchester and Universidad Rey Juan Carlos) as well as with a private research centre (Cidaut) and will allow her to carry out research at The University of Manchester, within the framework of the Light Alloys Towards Sustainable Transport programme.

NICOLE CRESPO O’DONAGHE
Music. BBVA’s scholarship this year went to Nicole Crespo O’Donaghe, who is well known to members as a violinist who has played at both our Gala Dinners and at several Classical concerts. Although just completing her final year of her undergraduate study, professional engagements have already begun to come her way including with the Royal Opera House and she performed with the English National Ballet at their winter production of the Nutcracker. Nicole’s talent makes her an outstanding candidate for an Anglo-Spanish Society award which will enable her to study for a Masters in Performance at the Royal Academy of Music.

CARMEN TUR GÓMEZ
Medicine. BUPA scholarship was presented to Carmen Tur Gómez, currently a Neurologist at the Multiple Sclerosis Centre of Catalonia, who will be attending the Masters course in Medical Statistics offered by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Her object is to extend her mathematical skills as a tool in her epidemiological research into multiple sclerosis.

RODRIGO GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ
Inventor. Mike Short of TELEFÓNICA presented their scholarship to Rodrigo Garcia. An inventor, Rodrigo seeks ‘to make the world better’ through practical inventions. He was a finalist in the James Dyson Foundation Award in 2012 for ‘Hop! The following suitcase’ (a suitcase that follows the signal from the owner’s mobile phone) and ‘Aer, a flying solar desalinator’ He will be pursuing an MSc and MA in Innovation Design Engineering at Imperial College & Royal College of Art.

BURSARIES

CATHERINE SILLITOE
Spanish Linguistics. Catherine Sillitoe who is working on a PhD in Modern Romance Languages with an emphasis on Spanish. She aims to study a syntactic detail that is shared by most Romance languages in their oral registers, even if not always acknowledged in the grammars. Catherine’s research has interesting potential practical application both for teaching and for automatic translation.

MARCUS DAVIS
Medicine. Marcus Davis, who will be undertaking an International Master’s Degree in Reconstructive Microsurgery in Barcelona and the UK.

ELIZABETH RAHMAN
Anthropology. Elizabeth Rahman, a medical anthropologist and ethnographer. She received the award to support post-doctoral research on traditional therapies in Fuerteventura in the Canary Islands.

LUIS GONZAGA MARTÍNEZ DEL CAMPO
History of the BritishSpanish Society. Luis Gonzaga, who is preparing a history of the Anglo-Spanish Society.

GONZALO VELASCO BERENGUER
16th Century A/S History. Luis Juste of SANTANDER UNIVERSITIES presented the Santander Universities award to Gonzalo Velasco Berenguer. Gonzalo is working on a PhD which will provide a reassessment of Philip II’s place in English history, using documents in archives throughout Europe. The project will also consider Charles V and Philip’s thinking on the potential role of England within the global strategy of the Spanish Monarchy. In his fascinating study, Gonzalo will illustrate Charles V’s careful preparation of his son for the role he might play.
2013 Award ceremony

Albert Jones receiving the bursary from the Ambassador, Federico Trillo-Figueroa on behalf of Elizabeth Rahman

Jimmy Burns Marañón, Beatriz Mingo and Maria Casero

Jimmy Burns Marañón and Carmen Tur

Jimmy Burns Marañón, Gonzalo Velasco and Luis Juste

Jimmy Burns Marañón, Nicole Crespo and Mark Flewitt

Jimmy Burns Marañón, Luis Gonzaga and Federico Trillo-Figueroa
2013 Award ceremony

Marcus Davis and Federico Trillo-Figueroa

The Spanish Ambassador, Federico Trillo-Figueroa, and Catherine Sillitoe

Rodrigo García González and Mike Short

The Spanish Ambassador, Federico Trillo-Figueroa, addressing the audience

Baroness Hooper
Scott Young
Carmen Young

José Manuel Gutiérrez Delgado
Enrique Ojeda
Luis Juste
Ambassador Federico Trillo-Figueroa
Fidel López
SCHOLARSHIPS PROGRAMME 2008-2015

CEREMONY 2012

The fifth year of the Anglo-Spanish Society’s highly successful scholarship scheme was celebrated on October 1st with a convivial tapas and vino award ceremony at the Spanish embassy hosted by Spanish ambassador Federico Trillo Figueroa and our chairman Dame Denise Holt.

Since the scheme’s inception, the Society has awarded twenty-five scholarships totalling £102,500. This money has been provided entirely by six “Principal Supporters” BBVA, Cuatrecasas, Ferrovial Aeropuertos, O2/Telefónica, Santander Universities and the most recent company to join the scheme, BUPA/Sanitas.

As a result of profits from events (mainly generated from companies sponsoring them) and the generosity of members, the smaller bursary side of the grants programme received a boost in 2011 and 2012 so that a further total of £4750 was distributed among seven more students to help them with specific research projects.

SCHOLARSHIPS

KATIE MCERLAIN
Golden Age Spanish Drama. Katie McErlain who studied for her first degree in Drama and English at Goldsmiths, and followed this with an MA in Performance and Culture. She is now reading for a PhD at Swansea University on A study of Role-Play in the comedies of Calderón with Comparative Perspectives relating to English Drama. Katie has worked to fund her studies, but with BBVA’s support the Society is delighted to be able to support someone with such a good match for our Anglo-Spanish Society.

IRENE PLÁ NAVARRO
Medicine. BUPA’s first ever Society scholarship went to Irene Plá Navarro, a Biochemistry graduate from the Universitat de Valencia, who is embarking on an MSc in Neuroscience at Kings College London.

JAMES STOUT
Catalan Sport. SANTANDER UNIVERSITIES’ scholarship went to James Stout, a British student Reading for a PhD at the University of California in San Diego, who plans to spend his penultimate year undertaking original research at the Ramón Llull University in Barcelona. Dame Denise said during the ceremony: “In this Olympic year, James´ field is very topical: Catalan popular identity in the 1930s through the lens of sports and physical culture. His contention, illustrated in London 2012, and in the global popularity of Spanish football, is that sport and physical culture provide a unique meeting point and shared experience for people who would not otherwise meet”.

ISABEL MARTÍNEZ GARRIDO
Music. Isabel Martinez Garrido was the winner of the TELEFÓNICA award. After 5 years at the Alicante Conservatorio ‘Oscar Espla’ specializing in the Spanish repertoire for the guitar, Isabel enrolled at the Guildhall School for the Guitar Master of Performance programme which she will complete in August 2013. Her main focus will be “the study of important English works that have been written for the guitar during the twentieth century such as those by William Walton and Benjamin Britten”.

ALBERTO SANCHEZ SANTAMARÍA
Engineering. FERROVIAL AEROPUERTOS’ sponsored scholarship was awarded to Alberto Sancho, a Civil and Structural Engineer whose first degree was awarded by the University of Burgos. Alberto has accepted an offer from Sheffield University to do a one-year in Earthquake and Civil Engineering Dynamics beginning in October this year.

BURSARIES

STEPHEN MURRAY
Basque Immigration. Dr. Stephen Murray was one of two bursary winners. A former Economics teacher and now Honorary Research Associate at Swansea University, plans to pursue his project: “The assimilation and acculturation of the descendants of early 20th century Spanish industrial immigrants to Wales”, based on his PhD thesis.

SARA GARCÍA RATES
Medicine. Sara García has a PhD from Barcelona specializing in Alzheimer’s and neurodegeneration. Her present position is a Postdoctoral Researcher at the Department of Pharmacology of Oxford University with Baroness Susan Greenfield, who explores novel approaches to neurodegeneration. A bursary was awarded to allow her to attend the 11th International Meeting on Cholinesterases in Kazhan in June 2012.

DUNCAN WHEELER
Golden Age Spanish Drama. Dr. Duncan Wheeler, who read Spanish and Philosophy at the University of Oxford also won a bursary. Dr. Wheeler, now Lecturer in Spanish in the Faculty of Arts at Leeds University, has been awarded a bursary to assist in the publication costs of his book: The comedy on page, stage and screen, based on his doctoral thesis.

LUIS GONZAGA MARTÍNEZ DEL CAMPO
History. Luis Gonzaga received a bursary for the purpose of a four period of research at Liverpool University to complete his PhD in December. The title of his thesis is Transplanting Foreign Thought. The Anglo-Spanish cultural relations: institutions, agents and transfers (1898-1936). Appropriately, his research has included work on the Liverpool University Summer School in the 1920s in Santander Universities and the early years of the Anglo-Spanish Society.
TESTIMONIALS:
FORMER SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS

Dr. FERNANDO GONZÁLEZ ZALBA

THE MICROELECTRONICS REVOLUTION: THE WRITER EXAMINES TECHNOLOGY PAST AND PRESENT AND HIS OWN CONTRIBUTION TO ITS FUTURE

“It was not until I was well into my second year of the PhD degree that I realised the magnitude and impact that the microelectronics realm has in our lives. We are in the middle of the most breathtakingly fast and life-shaping period of human history: a technological revolution. Smartphones, laptops, internet network, TV screens, mp3 players, etc. Could you picture your life without any of these inventions? Amazingly, this global revolution has its origins in a single milestone, a gift to the technological development of the human race, the discovery of the transistor by three clever physicists at Bell Telephone Laboratories (New Hill, NJ) on 23 of December 1947: the names, John Bardeen, Walter Brattain and William Shockley, “the Transistor Three”. The importance of this invention-discovery is so significant in the evolution of human communications that historians put it on a level with the invention of the written alphabets or the development of the printing press. The transistor marks the birth of the “Infarnation Age”, since the inventions that came after it changed forever the way people communicate.

But why do we need transistors at all? Basically when Bardeen, Brattain and Shockley were working at Bell Labs in 1945 they were given these instructions: “Replace the relays out of telephone exchanges and make the connections electronically”. Mechanical switches were very unreliable and slow at that time. After two years of extensive research, the transistor, a solid-state on-off-switch that is controlled by means of electrical signals, was born. Moreover, Bardeen and Brattain went on to discover that they could largely amplify the electrical signals passing through the device, a characteristic necessary for long-distance radio and TV signal transmission. The revolution was at sight, Bell Labs patented a marvel of technology that gathered the three main conditions for a phenomenal success in the technological world, i.e. it outperformed its competitors, it was more reliable and it was cheaper. Indeed Bardeen, Shockley and Brattain’s achievement deserved the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1956 for their collective contributions in inventing the transistor.

As the number of transistors per circuit increased from a few units to tens of them the complexity to connect those with wires increased exponentially, a problem known as “The tyranny of numbers”. Nevertheless, the solution to this problem and the greatest leap forward in the microelectronics revolution only had to wait until 1959. Enter Jack Kilby, a physicist working at Texas Instruments and Robert Noyce from Fairchild Semiconductors. They devised the idea and succeeded in fabricating the first “integrated circuit” from a single piece of silicon wafer, the IC. This technology permitted the making of a complete circuit with all the required transistors and the extra requisite elements as resistors and capacitors into the silicon itself using the “planar process”. Importantly enough, Kilby received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2000.

The last push for the microelectronics revolution and the IC market was inadvertently given in 1961 by John F. Kennedy in his famous speech of his vision to put a man on the Moon. The ICs were the perfect candidate to guide the astronauts on their trip since they were compact, light and cheap to make. The IC race was on. A full IC contained 10 components in 1963, 24 in 1964, 50 by 1965. The increasing trend continued and it was the former CEO of Intel, Gordon Moore, who first realised this in his famous statement known as Moore’s Law: “The complexity for minimum component cost has increased at a rate of roughly a factor of two per year... Certainly this rate is expected to continue.”

Thanks to the Anglo-Spanish Society and its generous 02-Telefónica scholarship I can play a role in this still ongoing revolution and contribute with a tiny grain of sand (a silicon compound) to the fulfillment of Moore’s law. In the Microelectronics Group at the University of Cambridge with the theoretical support and the electron microscopy facilities of the Nanoscience Institute of Aragón (Spain), we have recently demonstrated the single atom transistor. A transistor that obtains its functionality from a single atom. The device can be operated in exactly the same fashion as a standard transistor. Oh, current flows, off, no current flow. The particular wonder of this piece of technology is that the active region of this device consists only of a single arsenic atom in a silicon lattice. This is the tiniest transistor possible and if adapted in the microelectronics industry it could mean the ultimate miniaturization of integrated circuits.”

Fernando González Zalba won an award in 2010 under the Anglo-Spanish Society’s scholarship programme with the support of 02 Telefónica. He is a PhD candidate in Physics, Microelectronics Research Centre, Cavendish Laboratory.

Source: LA REVISTA - ISSUE 231 - SPRING 2012
JACKELINE AGORRETA

DIARIO DE UNA ESTANCIA

“La vida del científico es muy peculiar. Tras terminar una carrera universitaria y realizar el doctorado, empieza realmente la carrera investigadora. Utilizando recetas muy parecidas a las de cocina, el investigador realiza experimentos para intentar encender una pequeña pieza de un gran puzzle con el objetivo de comprender mejor las causas que originan una determinada enfermedad; el cáncer de pulmón en este caso. Tras varios años de investigación en mi universidad original, la salida al extranjero se hizo imperiosa. No sólo para mejorar la dicción en el lenguaje científico, el inglés, sino para contactar con nuevos científicos y aprender de ellos diferentes modos de enfocar la investigación para emprender así un dilatado y complejo proceso denominado “estancia postdoctoral”.

La elección del lugar de destino no fue fácil; había que valorar diversas cuestiones: el prestigio académico, la capacidad investigadora del nuevo grupo y sobre todo, el aspecto humano (o cómo elegir un grupo en el que hagan sentir al recién llegado como parte de su equipo). Asimismo, el hecho de trasladar a toda la familia hizo que las cuestiones prácticas a solucionar fueran innumerables, siendo la elección de una ciudad segura y agradable para vivir con niños un factor clave. Uniendo todos estos factores, elegí la Universidad de Oxford como centro de destino, y hoy puedo decir que fue una decisión acertada. Además de ser una de las universidades más prestigiosas del mundo, cuenta con grupos científicos de renombre internacional. Oxford es una ciudad con encanto, que sabe conjugar la belleza de los grandes edificios con el aspecto rural que dan los prados en el centro de la ciudad. Es una ciudad de una belleza arquitectónica extraordinaria, aunque a la vez acogedora y tranquila, que la hace excelente para vivir con niños.

La familia del investigador, mi familia, ha sido la clave del éxito de esta estancia, y me gustaría dedicarles un apartado especial. Han sido cauces y aprendí de ellos diferentes modos de enfocar la investigación para emprender así un dilatado y complejo proceso denominado “estancia postdoctoral”.

Tras elegir la universidad de destino y persuadir a mi familia para el traslado, llegó el momento de encontrar financiación para la estancia. Era el momento de desarrollar la capacidad de encontrar ayudas, becas y asociaciones que financian proyectos de investigación. Este tipo de entidades son vitales para el desarrollo de la ciencia, ya que promueven la movilidad de los científicos, favoreciendo la formación de grupos internacionales. Encontré una entidad en particular, la Anglo-Spanish Society, cuyos objetivos “fomentar la amistad y el entendimiento entre las gentes de Gran Bretaña y España, fomentando el conocimiento mutuo de la cultura, instituciones y costumbres” armonizaban perfectamente con el propósito de mi estancia. Así, agradezco inmensamente la concesión de la Beca BBVA de los Principal Supporters de la Anglo-Spanish Society que me ha permitido realizar esta estancia postdoctoral.

En la universidad, la primera entrevista fue determinante. Además de confirmar la expectativa sobre la calidad científica del grupo, percibí una gran calidez humana que se ha mantenido durante toda la estancia. Eran tiempos de volver a aprender de nuevo cómo funciona todo en un laboratorio ajeno. De preguntar hasta la duda más simple, para familiarizarme con un entorno que en poco tiempo será un cómodo lugar de trabajo. La relación con personas de múltiples nacionalidades ha enriquecido más si cabe la experiencia a nivel tanto profesional como personal. Me ha permitido ampliar la visión científica, enfocar las hipótesis desde diferentes ángulos, aprender nuevas técnicas, en definitiva, crecer como científica. Asimismo, he establecido lazos de amistad que permanecerán imperturbables en la distancia.

Tras varios meses de intenso trabajo obtuve los primeros resultados: la descripción de un nuevo mecanismo tumoral basado en la pérdida de expresión de proteínas que ayudan al plegamiento de genes supresores de tumores. Estas proteínas, las denominadas chaperonas, funcionan como un buen herrero que sabe dar forma al hierro, plegando otras proteínas para hacerlas operativas. Es fácil comprender que existe una miríada de factores involucrados en este proceso, aunque podríamos resumirlo así: falta la chaperona encargada de plegar una proteína dedicada a prevenir la formación de un tumor, esto dará lugar al desarrollo de tumores más agresivos. Tras el hallazgo inicial, es necesario cerrojarse de la veracidad del hallazgo. Bajo la atenta supervisión de los profesores...
JOHN O’NEILL

THE JEALOUS OLD MAN & THE LOVE OF DON PERLIMPLÍN

‘Although three centuries separate them there are many parallels between Cervantes and Lorca. Both were famous for their other writing: Cervantes is generally regarded as the master of prose fiction, while Lorca is Spain’s best known poet of the 20th century. However, both men thought of themselves primarily as dramatists, and their plays share an experimental quality. Most of Cervantes’ plays have survived in a volume which proudly bears the subtitle Never performed, while Lorca thought that his ‘impossible’ plays, such as The Public, were more representative of his vision of the theatre than those for which he is well known, such as Blood Wedding and The House of Bernarda Alba.

The Jealous Old Man and The Love of Don Perlimplín explore similar themes, but I wanted to do more than simply present them side by side. The extraordinary and dramatic story of what happened to the script of Lorca’s play gave me a means of doing this. Early in 1929 the experimental theatre company El Caracol were preparing a production of Don Perlimplín in a small basement room known as the Sala Rex.

Political tensions under the Primo de Rivera dictatorship were already running high following an uprising in Ciudad Real. The death of the Queen Mother led to a suspension of all theatrical activity, but El Caracol, whose activities were concealed by Harold Lloyd in Girl Shy. I chose to cast two different women to play Belisa, in order both to heighten the surreal elements of the play and to make a reference to Cet obscur objet du désir, a cinematic treatment of the theme of the older man/younger woman by one of Lorca’s friends, Luis Buñuel, who also cast two very different actors in the leading role.

One of the main themes of both plays is the violation of space, physical and personal. In The Jealous Old Man although Lorenza craves sexual fulfilment she is also concerned by the possible dangerous consequences of this invasion of her personal space. Carízares’ creation of a prison for his wife is superficially to keep her from harm, but from a psychological point of view its purpose is to keep out the person he used to be, whose virility contrasts with his present impotence and thus tortures him.

Perlimplín’s safe space, surrounded by his books, is destroyed by Belisa’s sensuality and his awakening passion for her. Love is not controllable, can neither be contained nor excluded, and is both a destructive and creative force. In these respects it is similar to the mysterious spirit of duende, which is represented in both plays by the ‘imps’ that appear or are referred to.

In The Jealous Old Man the authorities, in the form of the law officer, respond quickly to the invasion of the public space brought about by the overturning of domestic order. Similar incidents can be found in other works by Cervantes, such as La entretenida and El retablo de las maravillas. The Primo de Rivera dictatorship clearly felt similarly threatened by what was going on in the Sala Rex, and sent their own ‘law officer’, in the form of chief-of-police General Marzo, to deal with it. Lorca’s primary motivation was artistic and not political, but ‘authorities’ do not necessarily distinguish between different forms of subversion, as his brutal and senseless murder by Nationalist rebels was later to demonstrate.

The interference of the authorities in the artistic process was mirrored in our own production, through a bizarre turn of events. Although I had followed to the letter the correct procedure for booking the performance space, The Old Anatomy Museum, situated on the 6th floor of King’s College above the chapel, an innocent enquiry about whether it would be possible to secure the space led to the unforeseen involvement of Health and Safety, who wanted to impose draconian restrictions on numbers and the use of lighting. Instead of concentrating on artistic issues I found more and more of my time being taken up with fighting battles with bureaucracy. The stresses became so great that a week before the play I decided to cancel the production.

However, the following morning I resolved not to cave in to the pressure and reversed my decision. A compromise was agreed with Health and Safety, whereby we were allowed an audience of forty for each performance and were permitted to have lighting, although we had to mount our own guard during the days of the performance week in order to ensure that nobody made off with any of the equipment.

I was incredibly fortunate to have such a talented cast and crew of twenty one exceptional individuals, the majority of whom were students at King’s, who supported and inspired me through out the whole experience, showing incredible dedication, patience and skill. It was for all of us an unforgettable adventure, made possible through the grant provided by the Anglo-Spanish Society, to whom I would, on behalf of the whole company, like to express my gratitude.’

Source: LA REVISTA ISSUE 222 SUMMER 2009
MARCOS FERNÁNDEZ BARRERO

A MUSICAL GRADUATE DESCRIBES HOW HE PURSUING A CAREER AS COMPOSER, WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE ANGLO-SPANISH SOCIETY AND O2

“Thanks to the scholarship awarded by O2 via the Anglo-Spanish Society I was able to finance my musical studies to pursue a postgraduate degree/qualification in composition at the Royal College of Music.

One of my interests as a musician is pursuing a career in composing for scene (film, theatre and also ballet) and this year in London at the RCM has been very productive with many possibilities and opportunities available.

At the beginning of the year I was able to initiate a professional relationship with Guillermo Laporta and Tagore Gonzalez, two artistic directors of an emerging Spanish artistic company (Cre.Art Project) which was at the end of the creation of its multidisciplinary production called “LONDON, EL ESPECTACULO”. It is a two hour theatrical show about the essence of London, combining theatre, dance, film, circus and music, to build what the Newspaper called, “The Avatar of Scenic Arts” (Diario del Altoaragon).

My role was to write part of the music of the show, as well as the music for the trailer which advertises it on their website: http://www.london.proyectocreat.com/london/LONDON-INDEX.html

During this year, I have been working on other collaborations with film directors - such as Ignacio Rodo with his clip “Renacimiento” - and also with musicians, including an English flautist from the Guildhall School of Music, Lucy Driver, whom I normally play with as a duo and for whom I also wrote a piece which has been recently published by Periferia Sheet Music. Thank to this music publisher the score I wrote for The Acentejo Clarinet Quartet, inspired by my fascination with Scottish and Galician folk and bagpipe heritage will also be published.

However, my main purpose in this article is to talk about the exciting project I am currently working on, the score of a ballet for orchestra with the working title Hispania.

The music of each movement will be made using rhythms and musical elements that feature in folk and popular music from the different regions of Spain, translated and expanded in the greater possibilities that writing for orchestra offers. My aim in this score is not only to show the typical sounds that everybody identifies with Spain - employed to great purpose by composers like Manuel de Falla and Isaac Albéniz, but I would really like to show that in places like Galicia and Asturias (in the North of Spain) there is a fascinating musical heritage sharing lots of similarities with the Celtic countries, like the bagpipe and the Muñeira (very close to the jig or gigue).

One of the movements of the ballet (already written) is called ‘Fiesta’. As the title suggests, it is inspired by one of the most popular concepts. It is a very lively, positive and busy movement with a rhythmic intensity, built by the combination of the characteristics of a Jota Aragonesa with the intrusions of flamenco rhythms from the South of Spain.

Another of the movements is made by a development of the musical elements of a Pasodoble, a typical Spanish dance used a lot in military marches, which became very popular in the world of bull-fighting. It has also been a popular dance all over Spain for many years, as well as in the professional field of ballroom dancing. This movement is linked to a new one by the emulation of a clock that fades out little by little, creating the feeling of halted time. More or less what happens after lunch time until 4 pm in Spain, internationally recognized as a “siesta”. It is this concept that entitles and defines this movement, entirely slow and dreamy until it links to a faster movement (still to be finished) featuring a Muñeira.

Last April, I had the opportunity to hear the movement ‘Fiesta’ in a workshop that the Royal College of Music offered with its symphony orchestra, and I think the translation of the Spanish folk elements into the traditional classical orchestral setting is fascinating, as well as a bit of an exotic mix. Of course finance has great bearing on the project, and so currently we are scoring for a chamber orchestra, which will still offer great musical possibilities, whilst being more realistically affordable.

I believe this is the beginning of a project that, hopefully, will interest people from UK and Spain as well as from Europe, so I would like this project to be taken further and developed over the next few years, possibly later including the option of rewriting the score for a full symphony orchestra. In general, we are aiming to start with a production of enough size to communicate the message but with the idea of building it to, hopefully, one day tour around Europe and showcasing the essence of Spain through music and dance, exactly as a tourist guide does with pictures and words.”

Source: LA REVISTA - ISSUE 227 - AUTUMN 2010
SCHOLARSHIPS PROGRAMME 2008-2015

MERCEDES AGUIRRE ALASTUEY

SYLVIA TOWNSEND WARNER AND THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

I am a PhD researcher at University College London, where I am working on a doctoral dissertation that studies the British and North American writers who wrote literary works inspired by the Spanish Civil War, under the supervision of Professor Peter Swaab. My thesis is heavily based on archival material and I have carried out research in different libraries and archives in Britain and the United States, such as the Imperial War Museum and New York’s University Tamiment Library. I am very grateful to the British-Spanish Society, who generously funded my visit to the Sylvia Townsend Warner Archive in Dorchester, Dorset. My work at the archive was very rewarding, as I managed to find biographical and literary materials that have greatly complemented my previous research on the writer.

Sylvia Townsend Warner (1893-1978) was an English novelist, short story writer, and poet. She was also one of the editors of the compilation Tudor Church Music, published by Oxford University Press. Her first novel, Lolly Willowes (1926), was a success and was also one of the editors of the compilation Tudor Church Music, published by Oxford University Press. She also investigated the perceptions of Spain in her poetry and fiction. I also investigate the perceptions of Spain in Great Britain during the first half of the 20th century, as well as the cultural connections between the two countries. My fascination with Townsend Warner began after reading her innovative and powerful novel After the Death of Don Juan, which the author described as a “political fable” of the Spanish Civil War. I presented my work on the novel in the ‘Revisiting Sylvia Townsend Warner’ symposium that took place in Dorchester in June 2012, and which brought together established scholars and postgraduate students researching the writer’s life and works.

Townsend Warner’s involvement with Spain began with the start of the Spanish Civil War. She and her partner Valentine Ackland, who had become a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain in 1935, were strongly committed to the cause of the Spanish Republic, fundraising and campaigning to raise awareness. They first visited Barcelona in June 1936, with the intention of doing administrative work for the British Medical Aid Committee. They returned to Spain in the summer of 1937 and attended the International Writers’ Congress for the Defence of Culture in Madrid and Valencia as part of the British delegation, which also included the poet Stephen Spender.

Townsend Warner wrote several poems drawing on her experience in Spain, which describe the terror of war in the author’s characteristic subtle style devoid of any sentimentalism. She also penned several war reports and articles which appeared in diverse journals and magazines from Life and Letters Today to The Left Review or The Countryman, in which she often pointed at social inequality as the primary cause underlying the conflict in Spain. For the New Yorker she wrote Barcelona, a witty short story that portrays her everyday life while in Spain with other British volunteers, and the humorous situations arising from their lack of knowledge of Spanish.

The Sylvia Townsend Warner archive, which is located within the Dorset County Museum in Dorchester, holds an extensive collection of material about the writer and her works: from manuscripts, personal documents, and letters to press cuttings and photographs. With the help and advice of the collection’s archivist Dr Morine Krissdottir I was able to explore documents that helped me retrace Townsend Warner’s visit to Spain and her relationship with the country. I had the opportunity to read her correspondence with other artists and writers, including the British poet Nancy Cunard, whose works I also explore in my dissertation, and whose literary discussions with Townsend Warner throw light on the gestation of her Spanish Civil War novel. In addition, and while perhaps not so important in an academic sense, holding in your hands the handwritten letters and notes of an author that you have been studying for so long constitutes a very thrilling and touching experience.

Sylvia Townsend Warner remembered her time in Spain very fondly for the rest of her life. In an interview conducted in 1975 and published in PN Review she stated: “I’ve never seen people who I admired more. I never again saw a country I loved as much as I loved Spain. A most ungainly country to love, but it’s extraordinarily beautiful.” The literary history of Great Britain and Spain is rich with unexpected connections and meaningful collaborations. I hope that my research contributes to the better understanding of the cultural relationship between these two countries.

I would not want to finish this article without earnestly recommending Townsend Warner’s exceptionally varied novels, particularly her first work Lolly Willowes, and her Spanish-themed novel After the Death of Don Juan. Her wit, sharp intelligence, and fantastical rounded characters will grip you from the start.

This is an excerpt from a poem by Sylvia Townsend Warner entitled ‘Port Bou’:

I am the smell, on all the winds of Spain.
I am the stink in the nostrils
of the men in Spain.
I have usurped the breath
of the rose plucked from the bridal,
I am the odour of the wreath
that is held out for heroes
to behold and breathe.
I cordial the heart,
I refresh the brain,
I strengthen the resolved fury
of those who fight for Spain.”

Source: LA REVISTA · ISSUE 239 · WINTER/SPRING 2015

A diferencia de otros países europeos, España no vivía una intensa industrialización a lo largo del siglo XIX y comienzos del XX. Más bien se trató de un proceso disperso y muy concentrado geográficamente. En 1910, el 61% del total del empleo de sectores industriales estaba concentrado únicamente en el País Vasco y Cataluña. Pero esta realidad no impidió que en el país se experimentase la falta de vivienda, la masificación y la insalubridad de los centros urbanos, al igual que sucedió en las sociedades más industrializadas.

En España el fenómeno del aumento de la población urbana sucedió igual que en el Reino Unido - se explica principalmente por el mayor movimiento de mano de obra rural hacia las ciudades, atraída por la esperanza de encontrar nuevas oportunidades y trabajos mejor remunerados. Este rápido crecimiento demográfico implicó la necesidad de alojamiento, pero la reducida dotación de servicios y la falta de habitationes económicas confluyeron la degradación de las ciudades. Las principales consecuencias fueron la promiscuidad de sexos y las péssimas condiciones de vida, viviendas y ciudades por la falta de higiene pública y privada. El hacinamiento provocó tasas de mortalidad y morbilidad elevadas que, a su vez, significaban una importante pérdida económica nacional por la incapacidad para el trabajo de la población. En este contexto surge en España la Comisión de Reformas Sociales en 1883, creada por el liberal Segismundo Moret Real, ministro de la gobernación. La Comisión pretendió estudiar las condiciones de vida y trabajo de los obreros para determinar qué reformas era necesario llevar a cabo para poner fin a la cuestión social. Aunque no obtuvo los resultados perseguidos, supuso el primer intento de institucionalizar las reformas sociales en España. Su labor fue fundamental para que su sucedáneo, el Instituto de Reformas Sociales, pudiese sancionar leyes de protección social a partir de 1903. Entre ellas está la primera ley de casas baratas de 1911, de la que este año se conmemoran los cien años.

La construcción de casas baratas se prolongó hasta 1939, en que se aprobó la ley de viviendas protegidas por el régimen de Franco. Entre 1911 y 1939 los proyectos de vivienda social construidos en España fueron variados, pero fueron significativos los que respondieron a la formulación urbanística del británico Ebenezer Howard y su Garden City Movement.

Cuando presenté mi proyecto al Anglo-Spanish Society, estaba viviendo en España. Había terminado mi tesis doctoral en diciembre de 2007 y trabajaba en una empresa de gestión de recursos culturales. Pero en este trabajo habían quedado abiertas numerosas líneas de investigación que pretendía resolver mediante una investigación posdoctoral. La propuesta que envié al Anglo-Spanish Society, y por la que me otorgaron la beca en 2009, buscaba analizar cómo se entendió este Garden City Movement en España y cómo se plasmó tanto en la normativa como en los proyectos que se realizaron en todo el país. Desde 2010, desempeño mi labor investigadora en el Cañada Blanch Centre for Contemporary Spanish Studies de la London School of Economics and Political Sciences (LSE). Formar parte de LSE me ha dado la oportunidad de trabajar con los más prestigiosos hispanistas y expertos de todo el mundo. Semanalmente se organizan seminarios en los que participan especialistas británicos y españoles en diversos campos de la historia contemporánea de España. Junto a ello, atraen a personalidades españolas con un peso relevante en el ámbito social, empresarial o político que imparten conferencias. Además de todas las posibilidades académicas y profesionales que implica formar parte de un centro de reconocido prestigio internacional, la calidad humana y la ayuda de las personas que componen este centro, es para mí, una de las experiencias más gratificantes que he encontrado en Londres.
Cu ocazia Zilei Naționale
Ambasada Spaniei prezintă concertul de pian și vioară
susținut de
Juan Barahona
și
María Florea

Vineri, 16 octombrie 2015
orele 18.00
Intrarea liberă
Sală cu Orgă
Bd. Ștefan cel Mare și Sfânt, nr. 81
Chișinău
BRITISHSPANISH SOCIETY
GOVERNANCE

JIMMY BURNS MARAÑÓN,
Chairman

Born in Madrid in 1953 to a Spanish mother and British father, Jimmy Burns Marañon has been the Chairman of the BritishSpanish Society since March 2013. In 2013 he was awarded the Encomienda del Mérito Civil by King Juan Carlos 1st. As a journalist, Jimmy worked for the Financial Times for over three decades (1979 – 2009), during which he was posted as a foreign correspondent in Lisbon, Madrid and Buenos Aires before working for the newspaper as a senior reporter in a number of fields including industrial relations, special investigations, politics, crime and security. He has also contributed to various other UK, Spanish and US print and media over the years and maintains an active blog.

Jimmy is the author of several books and is an independent consultant on Spain and Latin America. He has been a member of the BritishSpanish Society since his university days in the 1970s and was appointed as Trustee and Vice-Chairman in 2009. Jimmy was also the Editor of the Society’s magazine La Revista from 2010 to 2013, now serving as Executive Editor alongside his responsibilities as Chairman.

Aside from the BritishSpanish Society Jimmy is also the Co-Founder and Trustee of Friends of Battersea Park; a member of the Management Council of Canada Blanch Centre for Contemporary Spanish Studies Blanch Centre (London School of Economics), and a member of the Executive Committee of Penya Blaugrana (London).

SIR STEPHEN WRIGHT,
Vice Chairman

Sir Stephen Wright, KCMG is a retired British diplomat was Chief Executive Officer of International Financial Services London (IFSL) from 2008 to 2010. Stephen joined the Diplomatic Service in 1968 and served in Havana, New York, Brussels, New Delhi and Washington D.C. He was Deputy Under-Secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London from 2000 to 2002 and Ambassador to Spain (and the Principality of Andorra) between 2003 and 2007. Since retiring from the Diplomatic Service in 2007, Stephen has been a senior adviser to the Good Governance Group as well as senior adviser to TheCityUK from 2010 to 2011. He is married with two children, and enjoys music, opera, art, travel and rowing.

JUAN REIG MASCARELL,
Treasurer

Juan Reig Mascarell has been a member of The BritishSpanish Society for the last 8 years. He has lived in London for the last 16 years, where he originally moved after finishing University to work in the City of London. Juan grew up in Denia – Alicante -, lived for a year in the United States and went on to complete a BA in Business Administration in Valencia. Juan is currently a Managing Director at J.P. Morgan, where he trades corporate credit within the Markets Division.

JOSÉ IVARS,
Trustee

José has been a member of the BritishSpanish Society for nearly ten years. Originally from Denia he has lived and worked in London since 2001 when he came to study and ended up running a proper ty business in parallel. Since then José has held senior positions in a diverse range of companies and industries, and at present he heads the banking partners division in one of the top financial services companies in UK. With an extensive range of contacts across industries and countries, José plays a valuable role in strategic projects involving Spain and UK. As a result of this he holds several non-executive positions in venture capital and investment firms both in Spain and the UK. In his spare time he enjoys endurance trail running, rock climbing and relaxing walks within the surrounding counties.

SCOTT YOUNG,
Trustee

Scott Young is an experienced investment banker with extensive cross-border transaction experience in Europe, North America, the Middle East and Asia. Mr. Young is founder and Managing Director of Gemini Capital in London, which is involved in providing strategic advice to a wide range of entities, including private businesses, multinational companies, family offices, private equity groups and sovereign wealth funds. Mr. Young was previously with Morgan Stanley & Company in New York in the International Capital Markets group. Earlier positions include Corporate Finance, Fixed Income and Equity Sales and Syndication with LF Rothschild in New York as well as the US offices of the OECD in New York. Mr. Young received his Doctorate in Law and MBA degrees with distinction at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
MARIAN JIMÉNEZ-RIESCO, Trustee
Marian Jiménez Riesco has been a member of the BritishSpanish Society since 2011 and was appointed as a Trustee in 2012. She has a PhD in Contemporary History from the University of Navarre and is currently conducting a research project at the Cañada Blanch Centre for Contemporary Spanish Studies (London School of Economics). She is also the founder and CEO of Istorikos. In 2009 Marian received the Cuatre-Casas Gonçalves Pereira grant through the BritishSpanish Society. In addition to her role as Trustee at the Society Marian also serves as Corporate Supporter Manager.

CHRISTOPHER NASON, Trustee
Christopher Nason is a Director at PwC where he focuses on corporate intelligence, political risk, anti bribery and corruption. He has a special interest in Spain and Latin America, having spent time living in Madrid. Christopher trained as a barrister and has an MA in Spanish.

CARMEN YOUNG, Trustee
Carmen Young has been a Trustee of the BritishSpanish Society for ten years. She is an experienced management consultant with a wealth of experience in different industries. Carmen is half Spanish and half Swiss, and has lived in Spain, Switzerland, the UK, France, Egypt and India. She was the Managing Director of an alliance of eight leading independent European corporate law firms under a single brand. In this role she developed and co-ordinated alliances between the European member firms and several North American law firms. Key practice areas were Corporate Law, IT and Telecoms, Intellectual Property, Real Estate, Employment, Litigation and Competition Law. Prior to this position, Carmen was Head of MBA Recruiting at KPMG Consulting.
BREAKDOWN OF SCHOLARSHIP 2008-2015

EIGHT EDITION 2015

BSS has awarded 5 scholarships ranging from medicine to history, finance, engineering and music.

SCHOLARSHIPS

- Santander award to Enrique Gallego Colón for his PhD research on heart disease and prevention at Imperial College London.
- Santander award to Diego Rubio for his PhD research on secrecy in Early Modern Europe at University of Oxford.
- BBVA award to Caroline Gray for her PhD project on Spanish nationalistic politics at University of Liverpool.
- Ferrovial award to Lucía Cerrada for her PhD project on architecture and planning studies at University College of London.
- Telefónica award to Juan Barahona for his masters studies on Piano Performance with a focus on Isaac Albéniz's works at Royal College of Music.

SEVENTH EDITION 2014

BSS awarded 5 scholarships and 6 bursaries for research on fields such as medicine, engineering, economics, physics, architecture and history.

SCHOLARSHIPS

- BBVA award to Jonathan Smith for his PhD research on the 2008 financial economic crisis at University of Cambridge.
- BUPA award to Nina Coll-Padrós for her masters studies on clinical neuroscience and dementia at University College of London.
- Ferrovial award to Leticia Llano Trueba for her PhD project on civil and environmental engineering at University of Surrey.
- Santander award to David Hewitt for his PhD research on the influence of British sports in Spain's Second Republic at University of Leeds.
- Telefónica award to Mireia Crispín for her PhD research on particle physics at University of Oxford.

BURSARIES

- BSS bursary to Francisco Hernández-Heras for his PhD project on biological sciences and neural design at University of Cambridge.
- BSS bursary to Vanesa Martínez Nogues for her PhD research on engineering and hip replacement materials at University of Southampton.
- BSS bursary to Ana Bonet-Miró for her PhD research on architectural design at University of Edimburgh.
- BSS bursary to Samuel Ottewill-Soulsby for his PhD project on Medieval Eastern-European history and its relationship with Muslim Spain at University of Cambridge.
- BSS bursary to Rosemarie Fernández Day for her PhD research on contemporary British cinema at University of Kent.
- BSS bursary to Luis Gonzaga Martinez del Campo for his research into the history of the BSS, with the publishing of a book on it.
SIXTH EDITION 2013

BSS awarded 5 scholarships and 3 bursaries on fields ranging from engineering, to history, linguistic, music, anthropology and medicine.

SCHOLARSHIPS

- Ferrovial award to Beatriz Mingo Román for her PhD research on engineering with a focus on transports at University of Manchester.
- BBVA award to Nicole Crespo O’Donaghue for her masters in violin and performance at Royal Academy of Music.
- BUPA award to Carmen Tur Gómez for her masters studies on medical statistics at London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.
- Telefónica award to Rodrigo García González for his masters studies in innovative design engineering at Royal College of Arts and Imperial College London (working in partnership).
- Santander award to Gonzalo Velasco Berenguer for his PhD research on Philip II’s role as King of England in the sixteenth century at University of Bristol.

BURSARIES

- BSS bursary to Catherine Sillitoe for her PhD research on comparative linguistics in Romance languages at University of Birmingham.
- BSS bursary to Marcus Davis for his masters studies on reconstructive microsurgery at Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.
- BSS bursary to Elizabeth Rahman for her postdoctoral research on anthropology and the traditional knowledge of Canaria’s older generations at University of Oxford.

FIFTH EDITION 2012

BSS granted 5 awards and 4 bursaries.

SCHOLARSHIPS

- BBVA award to Katie McErlain for her PhD research on Golden Age Spanish comedies at University of Swansea.
- BUPA award to Irene Pla Navarro for her masters studies in neuroscience at King’s College London.
- Santander award to James Stout for his PhD studies on sociology and its relations with sports at Ramon Llul University.
- Telefónica award for Isabel Martínez Garrido for her masters studies on guitar and performance at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama.
- Ferrovial award to Alberto Sancho for his masters studies on civil engineer at University of Sheffield.

BURSARIES

- BSS bursary to Stephen Murray for his PhD research on nineteenth century history of Basque migration to America at University of Warwick.
- BSS bursary to Sara García Rates for her PhD studies on neurodegeneration at University of Oxford – attendance to an international meeting.
- BSS bursary to Duncan Wheeler for his PhD research on the perception of Golden Age Drama in contemporary theatre – future publishing of a book.
- BSS bursary to Luis Martinez for his postdoctoral research on the relationship between England and Spain in the establishment of the International University in Santander at University of Liverpool.
FOURTH EDITION 2011

BSS granted 4 scholarships and 3 bursaries – for PhD mainly – in fields such as literature, history, politics and sociology, medicine, engineering and music.

SCHOLARSHIPS

- **Ferrovial** award to Carlos Moreno for his PhD project on engineering at University of Warwick.
- **Santander** award to Simon McMahon for his PhD research on politics and sociology, Anglo-Spanish immigration particularly at King's College London.
- **BBVA** award to Alejandro Horga for his postgraduate studies on neuromuscular disorders at the MRC Centre for Neuromuscular Diseases in London.
- Telefónica award to Ricard Rovirosa for his masters on music and performance at Guildhall School of Music and Drama.

BURSARIES

- **BSS bursary** to José Alberto Pérez Díez for his PhD research on the influence and echoes of Spanish literature on Shakespearean and Jacobean dramas at Warwick University.
- **BSS bursary** to Mercedes Aguirre for her PhD research on British and American literary texts on the Spanish Civil War at University College of London.
- **BSS bursary** to Catherine Scheybeler for her PhD project on Spanish Eighteenth Century history at King’s College London.

THIRD EDITION 2010

BSS granted 5 scholarships – for PhD’s – in areas such as politics, literature, medicine and history.

SCHOLARSHIPS

- Cuatrecasas award for Óscar Martín García for his PhD studies on politics and diplomacy between Britain and Spain at CSIC, Madrid.
- O2 award for Miguel Fernando González Zalba for his PhD project on physics and nanotechnology at Cambridge University in collaboration with the Nanoscience Institute of Aragón.
- BBVA award to Laura Fernández González for her PhD research on Spanish history and its architectural representation at University of Edinburgh.
- Ferrovial award to Rhiannon McGlade for her PhD research on 20th century Catalan satire at University of Birmingham.
- Santander award for Isabel Parés Moreno for her PhD project on neurology in the Institute of Neurology in London’s Queen Square – with the support of the Department of Neurology at the University of Barcelona (UAB).
SECOND EDITION 2009

Second year ASS granted 5 scholarships in disciplines such as urban planning, Celtic music, medicine or marine archaeology.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Cuatrecasas award for Marian for her research along Profs John Gold and Jeremy MacClancey on urban planning at Oxford Brookes University.

O2 award for Marcos Fernández Barreros for his masters studies on Celtic music at Royal Academy of Music.

Abbey award for Elena Pérez Álvaro for her PhD research on illicit trade in marine archaeology at University College of London.

Ferrovial award for Raquel Pérez Rubio for her PhD studies on ovarian cancer at University College of London.

BBVA award for Robert Portass for his PhD project on Spanish Medieval history at University of Oxford.

FIRST EDITION 2008

First year ASS granted 7 scholarships – for PhD’s mainly - in many different disciplines ranging from medicine, to work placement assistance at a hospital, to linguistics, engineering or Spanish literature.

SCHOLARSHIPS

O2 award for David Lobina on his PhD project on linguistics at University of Barcelona.

BBVA award for Jackeline Agorreta for her project on lung cancer prevention at Oxford University.

Cuatrecasas award for John O’Neall for his PhD project on less known Spanish drama plays at King’s College London.

Second Cuatrecasas award for Sizen Yiacoup for her PhD project on Romanceros at King’s College London.

Abbey award for Miguel Fernández Longoria for his PhD project on Modern British History at UNED.

Ferrovial award for Ignacio García Faubel for his MBA engineering project at Universidad de Navarra.

AngloSpanish Society bursary for Michael Paddock for his three weeks abroad at Hospital Infantil Niño Jesús in Madrid.
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