

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF  
THE U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON  
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND  
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

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LETTER

FROM

THE CHAIRMAN, THE U.S. ADVISORY  
COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL  
EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

TRANSMITTING

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION,  
PURSUANT TO SECTION 107 OF PUBLIC LAW 87-256



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**LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL**

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THE U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION  
ON INTERNATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL,  
AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS,  
*August 23, 1965.*

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In accordance with section 107 of Public Law 87-256, I submit herewith the third annual report of the Advisory Commission.

Sincerely yours,

HOMER D. BABBIDGE, Jr.,  
*Chairman.*



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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U.S.  
ADVISORY COMMISSION ON  
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL  
AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1965

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# THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Previously, annual reports of the Advisory Commission to the Congress, required by section 107 of Public Law 87-256 (the Fulbright-Hays Act), necessarily concerned themselves with an appraisal of the Department's international educational exchange programs. The first of these, later published as "A Beacon of Hope," has now been disseminated to approximately 40,000 persons in the United States and abroad, in compliance with the legislation which states: "The Commission\* \* \* shall make reports to the public here and abroad in order to develop understanding of and support for the programs authorized by this Act."

The second annual report of the Commission entitled, in its public version, "A Sequel to a Beacon of Hope," concerned largely the steps the Department of State had taken to carry out recommendations of the Commission.

The present, i.e., third, annual report of the Commission discusses the present and future activities of the Commission itself.

## II. COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

Since the last annual report there have been some changes in the membership of the Commission. The President appointed two new members: Homer D. Babbidge, Jr., president of the University of Connecticut, and Arnold M. Picker, executive vice president of United Artists Corp. These appointees are filling the unexpired terms of two members who resigned: John W. Gardner, president of Carnegie Corp., who had served as chairman of the Commission, and Franklin D. Murphy, chancellor of the University of California at Los Angeles. Dr. Babbidge was appointed the new Chairman of the Commission. Finally, Roy E. Larsen, Vice Chairman of the Commission, was reappointed to a full 3-year term; and Walter Johnson was reappointed to a 3-year term on the expiration of this first term.

At the February meeting Chairman Babbidge appointed an executive committee consisting of Roy E. Larsen, Mabel M. Smythe, and himself. This committee was to act on various matters of urgency that might arise in the period between meetings of the Commission.

## III. "A REPORT ON THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF WESTERN EUROPE"

One of the concerns of the Commission in both its first and second annual reports was the decline of the educational and cultural programs operated by this Government in Western Europe. Commission

member Walter Adams made a study of this issue and presented his views to the Commission in "A Report on the Strategic Importance of Western Europe." Although not all members agreed with the thesis or presentation of it by Walter Adams, the Commission felt, nevertheless, that the report opened many questions worth discussion. Believing that publication of this document would encourage further constructive study of the issue, the Commission submitted it to the Congress as a special report on September 23, 1964.

The main thesis of the report is worth repeating here, as Dr. Adams stated it in the reasons he listed for reaching this conclusion:

1. Western Europe, unlike the underdeveloped areas of the world, is a crucial geopolitical and economic factor in the international balance of power.

2. The economic gap between Western Europe and the underdeveloped nations is likely to widen in the foreseeable future, thus enhancing rather than diminishing its relative importance as an economic and political power bloc.

3. Western Europe is a keystone in the military alliances forged by the United States on a global scale.

4. Western Europe is destined to play an increasingly significant role in the economic organizations of the free world, and in the provision of economic aid to underdeveloped countries.

5. Western Europe is a cultural force of major significance in many underdeveloped nations, especially the former colonies.

6. Given the limited "absorptive" capacity of many underdeveloped areas, Western Europe offers a greater payoff potential (from the point of view of the United States) for a major educational and cultural effort.

7. Despite some solid achievements, U.S. educational and cultural programs in Western Europe have not had as great an impact as is commonly assumed, and the effort now underway must be continued to achieve meaningful and lasting results.

Dr. Adams thus summarized his argument:

To restate my general argument in its baldest form: If it is a primary function of educational and cultural diplomacy to support the foreign policy of the United States, (1) enlightened self-interest dictates an increase in the total expenditures on educational and cultural activities, and (2) realism militates against a *relative* "downgrading" of Western Europe for the sake of expanding such activities elsewhere in the world, especially in the underdeveloped nations.

#### IV. STUDY OF COMMUNITY SERVICES TO FOREIGN VISITORS AND STUDENTS

In several places in "A Beacon of Hope" the widespread citizen support of the educational exchange projects of the Department of State, of other Government agencies, and of the private sector is mentioned. So much impressed by evidence of this support were the members of the Commission that in the fall of 1964 a decision was made to make a special study and a report on at least a part of this citizen support.

The Commission has undertaken, therefore, a report on community services to international visitors, whether they are in this country under private or public auspices. The word "visitor" as here used means those persons who spend some time in these United States—whether on a short-term visit or as students, professors, teachers, or research scholars—but who ultimately return to their native lands. The report when published (and it is expected to be out during the autumn of 1965) will consist of a study in depth of six communities across the country as well as a summary of a comprehensive nation-



wide survey of the kinds of organizations that provide services to such visitors, estimates of the numbers of volunteers around the country who give of their time, effort, and money to the programs, and an explanation of the effect the visitors have had on the American community and campus.

Preliminary indications are that there are more than 250 communities with organized groups serving foreign visitors and students, and that not only are these visitors and students well served by the communities, but they in turn greatly enrich the educational and cultural life of towns and cities all over the United States, adding an international dimension unheard of 25 years ago.

#### V. STUDY OF FOREIGN STUDENTS

Early in 1965 the attention of the Commission was called by the Department of State and other member agencies of the Council on International Educational and Cultural Affairs to the rather widely held impression that many foreign students frequently remain in the United States and ultimately become immigrants. To the extent that this contradicts the purpose of the expenditure of public funds for these students, it is obviously a matter of great concern to the Government agencies responsible for the stewardship of such funds. The Commission, therefore, is following with much interest the efforts of the interagency Council to establish safeguards against the use of the official exchange visitor programs as channels of immigration.

A first step is a study being conducted for the Council to produce facts and figures on the total number of exchange visitors in the United States, Government and privately sponsored, who remain in this country as permanent residents. A subcommittee of two Commission members, Walter Adams and Walter Johnson, was appointed by the Chairman of the Commission to look into this question, as well as one other problem.

This further problem having to do with foreign students centers around a current and general impression among some knowledgeable persons that there are still foreign students who are poorly selected, wrongly placed, ill-housed, underfinanced, and improperly oriented, and who are in general dissatisfied with their experiences in the United States, whether academic or other.

These studies were well underway by the end of June, the date of preparation of this annual report. The study of the problem of nonreturn as it relates to exchange visitor programs is being conducted under contract with the Institute of International Education. The second study, of the dissatisfied student, is being handled through a contract for the Commission with Operations and Policy Research, Inc., of Washington, D.C., which utilized the field staff of Oliver Quayle & Co., Inc. A second source of information for this report will be the knowledge and wisdom of a number of foreign student advisers, old hands in the Department of State and the Agency for International Development (AID), and other persons who have worked with foreign students over the years. Preliminary indications from the nationwide survey are that much useful data will be forthcoming in this regard.

## VI. A REPORT TO THE COMMISSION ON "RESEARCH, APPRAISALS, AND REPORTS"

In the spring of 1964 a special committee of the Commission was appointed by the then Chairman, John W. Gardner, in order that the Commission might take a close look at the research, appraisals, and reports made by the Department of State on its educational exchange programs. This committee consisted of Walter Johnson and Mabel M. Smythe.

On September 18, 1964, Mrs. Smythe and Professor Johnson presented their recommendations to the Commission and the Department in a report entitled "Research, Appraisals, and Reports." These recommendations, of which there were 24, were addressed largely to the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, but 3 of them were addressed to the Commission itself. Included among the recommendations to the Bureau and the Department were the following: that there be a continuous policy review of programs, including better use of annual country reports and grantee reports; that a number of staff studies be made on such subjects as teaching of English as a foreign language; that a thorough report be prepared on exchanges with the Soviet Union; that a research study be done in depth of one country; that a Bureau Reference Library be established; and that there be some provision for greater continuity of personnel in that Bureau in the Department of State.

In late June the Bureau made its report to the Commission on actions taken to carry out the 25 recommendations. The Commission was pleased to learn of the great progress that has been made.

As to those recommendations directed to the Commission itself, one of these concerned the publication of a newsletter covering the field of international educational and cultural affairs. The first issue of this publication, which might well become a quarterly, was published in mid-June. The editorial committee of the Commission is composed of Walter Johnson and Pauline Tompkins.

The second recommendation had to do with undertaking a study of foreign students and community services to international visitors. As noted above, these studies have already begun.

## VII. OVERSEAS TRIPS BY COMMISSION MEMBERS

In the fall of 1964 Pauline Tompkins, general director of the American Association of University Women and a member of the Commission, visited Eastern Europe, partly for a familiarization visit, partly also to discuss matters with the cultural affairs officers and others concerned with the program in educational exchanges between the United States and those countries. During Miss Tompkins' 6-week trip, she visited the U.S.S.R., Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Poland. She duly reported her findings both to the Department and to the Advisory Commission in regular and special meetings.

In the spring of 1965 Miss Tompkins represented the Commission at cultural affairs conferences at Istanbul and New Delhi. Attending the meetings were officers of the Department of State and USIA and cultural affairs and public affairs officers from posts in the Near East and south Asia.

Mrs. Mabel M. Smythe attended the 13th General Conference of UNESCO at Paris, October 20–November 19, 1964, as a member of the U.S. delegation.

#### VIII. CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST (EAST-WEST CENTER)

One of the "troubleshooting" tasks of the Advisory Commission, undertaken in the fall of 1963 and 1964, was a thoroughgoing look into the East-West Center in Hawaii by Vice Chairman Roy E. Larsen and James M. Davis, then of the University of Michigan.

As an outgrowth of this report, the Secretary of State appointed 10 members to the National Review Board for the East-West Center. Gov. John A. Burns, of Hawaii, is chairman of the board; the vice chairman is the Very Reverend Laurence J. McGinley, former president of Fordham University. The other members of the board are Dr. Hugh Borton, president, Haverford College; Hung Wo Ching, chairman, Aloha Airlines; Francis Keppel, U.S. Commissioner of Education; Roy E. Larsen, chairman, executive committee, Time, Inc.; Mrs. Mary Lasker, president, Albert & Mary Lasker Foundation, Inc.; Otto Miller, president, Standard Oil Co. of California; Logan Wilson, president, American Council on Education; and the Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State.

The board, whose purpose is to represent the U.S. national interest, held its first meeting in Washington on May 13–14, 1965. It gave thorough consideration to the budget of the Center for the coming year and was fully briefed on the programs and operation of the Center.

As a result of another recommendation of the Larsen-Davis report, Harold E. Howland was appointed Special Assistant for East-West Center Affairs in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The East-West Center begins its fifth full academic year with a new chancellor—Howard P. Jones—who assumed the duties of that office on July 1, 1965. Chancellor Jones is a retired Foreign Service officer who recently returned from his post in Indonesia where he had served as U.S. Ambassador for 7 years.

The East-West Center, authorized by Congress under the Mutual Security Act of 1960, was established in October of that year when a grant-in-aid was signed by the Department of State and the University of Hawaii. The Center's primary objective is to promote mutual understanding among countries of the Asian-Pacific area and the United States through cooperative study, training, and research.

