

## WASHINGTON LIAISON COMMITTEE REPORT

Urgent Need for Massive Review of African Education System Stressed  
by Dr. Porter in Address to International Conference on the World  
Crisis in Education

In an address to the International Conference on the World Crisis in Education, Dr. Arthur Porter of the University of East Africa characterized the current phase of African education as one of crisis and stressed that "a massive and fundamental review of the whole system is urgently needed" if scarce resources are to be rationally utilized. The system inherited by Africa's developing countries "is creating expectations without corresponding fulfillment," he stated, and the belief of the early 1960's that education was the panacea of all problems has given way to a period of disillusionment and crisis.

What is necessary in Africa today, in Dr. Porter's view, is not less education, but education that is more relevant and meaningful. He stated, for example, that a reorientation of more than 50% of the current African education system is required to meet the needs of those youths who must make their living in the traditional sector, and thus to cope with the grave threat to African stability posed by the problem of rising unemployment. While African governments are in fact increasing the facilities and consequently the costs of formal education, he noted, they are not undertaking "in any imaginative or bold way" research on the problem of what educational services will be necessary for the tasks of rural transformation.

On the subject of teacher education in Africa, Dr. Porter voiced the opinion that such education has for too long been based on a philosophy which tends to "underestimate the relevance of the African background and the imperatives of national development." He also characterized as an "incipient danger" the establishment of separate teacher institutes,

divorced from the university and usually financed by external aid funds, on the grounds that these institutes compete with the country's university for scarce academic personnel and for students, but tend to attract the less qualified, thus setting up a "vicious circle of poorer staff, poorer students and consequently poorer trained teachers for the nation's schools."

Concerning problems which relate more directly to the political sphere, Dr. Porter said that an absence of adequate middle level personnel is creating "a hiatus between citizens and decision-makers, between high-level and unskilled manpower," and is putting into "constant jeopardy" many a development program. He also reminded his listeners that "political and other considerations may compel a government to adopt measures which are not the most economically productive" and that "beneficial compromises may also be required in the face of traditionalism or populist pressure." In speaking of prospects for the future, he referred not only to the critical manpower gaps in all African countries, which must be filled, but also to the fact that, in all African countries, access to education is more than manpower requirements, "it is also politics."

The dilemma facing most African countries today, Dr. Porter stated, is that limitations of manpower and finance may make it impossible for them to make "that leap forward, that break with the European pattern," without which the present crisis cannot be resolved. He stressed that "one of the most effective ways" of helping Africa resolve the present crisis in education is to "provide adequately for the training of the Africans themselves who can wrestle with their problems" but he also described the present prospects for massive external aid as being "diminishing" and "not encouraging." "No sustained attempt has been made by the affluent societies," he stated, to combine "technological advances" and "methodological innovations" in the service of African education. Dr. Porter also expressed personal regret that more emphasis is not placed on "adequate and continuing research at all levels, before even the smallest, allegedly less lethal, mutations are made." Describing the crisis in African education as being in fact a "world crisis," he warned that while the costs of tackling these problems today will be great, "the costs of tackling them tomorrow will be greater."

## ON THE HILL

Fiscal 1968 Appropriations for Programs Relating to Higher Education

The Labor-HEW appropriations bill which became Public Law 90-132 on November 9 provides no money for implementing the International Education Act and holds funds for foreign language training and area programs under the NDEA and Fulbright-Hays Acts at the FY 1967 level of \$15.7 million. For programs authorized by the Higher Education Act, \$654.2 million has been appropriated for the current fiscal year, an increase of \$42.6 million over FY 1967. This appropriation includes \$38.2 million in Library Aid funds and \$30 million for assistance to developing colleges in the U.S.

Congress has also appropriated \$495 million for the National Science Foundation, an increase of \$15 million over last year, and \$12.2 million for the National Foundation for the Arts and the Humanities, and increase of \$3.2 million over fiscal 1967 funds.

Education Professions Development Act

Among the most comprehensive pieces of education legislation enacted by the 90th Congress is the Education Professions Development Act (P.L. 90-35), signed into law by President Johnson last June 29. Constituting an amendment and extension of Title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965, the legislation authorizes over \$775 million for a broad range of new and upgraded programs in teacher training in the 1968 and 1969 fiscal years, provides for the creation of a National Advisory Council on Education Professions Development to evaluate these and other teacher training programs and to make annual recommendations, and extends the Teacher Corps for three years.

In the sphere of higher education, the Act establishes a two-year program of grants and contracts to colleges and universities for institutes, sub-doctoral fellowships, traineeships and other programs to train college teachers, administrators and education specialists. Another section of

the Act merges present NDEA institutes for school teachers into a new and broader program of inservice and preservice training for elementary and secondary school personnel. Whereas only basic subjects like English, math and foreign languages were funded previously, the way is now open for teacher institutes in subjects such as history, geography, and area studies. Other provisions of the Act extend the present fellowship program for elementary and secondary teachers and establish a new program to attract, recruit and provide short-term training for a variety of teaching personnel.

Current estimates are that funds to implement the education professions development program will not be appropriated until the fall of 1968, with programs actually getting underway in the 1969 calendar year. A special task force has been established within the Office of Education to define the limits of the Act, to set up the various programs, and to consider the possibility of establishing a new bureau for administering all teacher-oriented programs. Regulations governing the program are scheduled to be issued in March, and may be requested at that time from the chairman of the task force, Russell Wood, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202.

The Presidentially-appointed National Advisory Council on Education Professions Development, authorized in the Act, held its first meeting in early November, and a second meeting in January. The Council is chaired by Lawrence D. Haskew, Vice-chancellor of the University of Texas system. Other members include Lloyd Morrisett, Vice-president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; Theodore Sizer, Dean of the Faculty of Education, Harvard University; and Don Davies, Executive Secretary of the National Education Association's National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards.

No Report Yet Issued on 1966 Hearings Relating to Refugees from Africa and Other Areas

During the summer of 1966, the Subcommittee to Investigate Problems Connected With Refugees and Escapees of the Senate Judiciary Committee

conducted a series of hearings entitled U.S. Apparatus of Assistance to Refugees Throughout the World. Among those testifying before the Subcommittee, which is chaired by Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, were Joseph Palmer, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, E. Jefferson Murphy, Executive Vice-president of the African-American Institute, Peter Weiss, President of the American Committee on Africa, and Dr. Richard Stephens, Director of the African Student Center of Lincoln University. The Judiciary Committee has not yet issued a report on the hearings, and it is possible that none may be forthcoming. Copies of the hearings are still available, however, from the Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

#### Subcommittee Issues Report on U.S. Office of Education

In a report entitled Study of the United States Office of Education, the House Special Subcommittee on Education calls for earlier funding of Federally supported education programs, improved communications between the USOE and the educational community, more adequate staffing for the Office of Education, and a simplification of USOE guidelines, regulations and paperwork requirements. Issued during December, the report is based on the exhaustive study of the Office of Education which was launched by the Subcommittee in mid-1966.

The Subcommittee report expresses concern over the geographic distribution of Federal funds for certain programs, the practice of "grantsmanship" in obtaining Federal aid, and the composition of advisory committees and consulting groups. It notes, for example, that the 100 higher education institutions which received the largest amounts of Federal support in the 1965 fiscal year represented 55 per cent of all USOE advisory positions held by educators.

The report also voices concern over the "fragmentation" of Federal education efforts and indicates that consideration should be given to the establishment of a cabinet-level Department of Education, but embodies no recommendation to this effect. The creation of a new Department of Education and Manpower Training to consolidate educational, manpower and

vocational training functions was proposed, however, in a separate statement filed by Subcommittee Chairman Edith Green (D-Ore.) and Sam Gibbons (D-Fla.).

Copies of the 777-page study are available for \$2.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

#### GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY

##### Southern African Student Program Intake Suspended for Current Year

No new participants are being brought to the United States this year under the Southern African Student Program, established in 1961 to provide scholarships for refugee students from southern Africa. The reported cause of the suspension is that the program is now full, in part because many students were brought to this country in previous years to fill the program, and in part because some participants have continued their studies longer than was originally expected. Officials responsible for administering the program emphasize that as soon as openings occur, additional participants will be brought to this country. For the current fiscal year, \$1.9 million is reported to be allocated for the program, whereas last year's figure was \$1.8 million.

Approximately 450 students were studying in the United States under the auspices of the program during the previous academic year. The program, which is conducted by the Department of State through annual contracts with the African-American Institute, Lincoln University, the University of Rochester and Syracuse University, is intended to provide a constructive U.S. contribution toward southern African aspirations, as well as an important Western influence in the education of some of southern Africa's future leaders.

##### Inter-agency Agreement Establishes Guidelines for Federally-Sponsored Foreign Affairs Research

An inter-agency agreement designed to alleviate widespread concern

over covert Federal contracts with academic researchers in the field of foreign affairs went into effect December 19. Drawn up by the Foreign Area Research Coordination Group (FAR), the guidelines set forth in the agreement are intended to apply to all behavioral and social science research sponsored by FAR's member agencies, which include the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of Defense. The central problem to which the guidelines are addressed is that of enabling Government agencies to "draw upon university resources" without "diminishing either those resources or the status of the universities as centers of independent teaching and research."

Designating covert support to institutions of higher education as being "contrary to national policy," the guidelines stipulate that the fact of Government research support should "always be acknowledged by sponsor, university, and researcher," and stress that open acknowledgement is particularly important in the case of research conducted abroad. While the document states that Government supported contract research should "in process and results ideally be unclassified," and sets forth the principle that as a "general rule" agencies should encourage open publication of contract research results, it also acknowledges that "the practical needs of the Nation in the modern world may require that some portion be subject to classification."

Although the inter-agency agreement has no binding force in law and has been described as a "voluntary association" analagous in operation to a code of ethics, officials are nevertheless expressing the conviction that this first set of codified precepts in the field will in fact prove workable.

#### Committee Reaches No Decision on Alternatives to CIA Support of Organizations Operating Overseas

No conclusions have yet been reached by a committee established last spring to study methods of channeling open Federal support to overseas activities formerly subsidized by the Central Intelligence Agency. The committee, which is chaired by Secretary of State Rusk and includes representatives from Congress, business and the academic community, was



appointed by President Johnson after an earlier study committee, chaired by Under Secretary of State Katzenback, stressed the need for further study in light of the "considerable complexity" of the problem.

According to Washington Post staff writer Richard Harwood, Rusk's committee has decided only that there are at least four methods for channeling Government support to former CIA beneficiaries: through the State Department, through the foreign aid program, through a new "quasi-public" corporation with limited responsibilities, or through a similar corporation with very broad responsibilities.

The Administration is thought to favor the idea of channeling funds through a new "quasi-public" corporation with limited responsibilities, while Senator Fulbright and others prefer the more ambitious plan of a corporation with very broad responsibilities. Involving new funds of about \$25 million a year, this latter plan would extend subsidies to groups not subsidized at the present time and would involve the transfer of some cultural and information programs presently administered by the State Department, the USIA, and the Agency for International Development. The Administration is reportedly opposed to taking any programs away from existing agencies.

The method of channeling aid through the State Department is reportedly supported by a faction of the committee "highly oriented toward the military" and represented by three House members--George Mahon (D-Tex.), L. Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.), and Frank Bow (R-Ohio). This plan would be the least expensive of the four, with estimated costs running to about \$5 million a year.

On the basis of discussions with several committee members, Mr. Harwood cites two major reasons, in addition to the present deadlock, for the group's failure to reach any decision to date. One is that the committee has spent "very little time on the job," having held only three meetings of substance since last March. The second is the reported lack of a deadline for submission of committee recommendations, coupled with a consequent absence of any sense of urgency about early completion of the study.



Covert CIA subsidies to the overseas activities of various religious, cultural, labor, and scholarly organizations were expected to terminate December 31, 1967.

Establishment of CEC Will Await Funding of International Education Act Programs; Special Assistant for International Education Named

Among the key elements in the International Education Program proposed by President Johnson in early 1966 was the establishment of a Center for Educational Cooperation (CEC) within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education to serve "as a focal point for all American Governmental activities in the field of international education." It has now been decided to postpone the establishment of the CEC until Congress funds the International Education Act of 1966. While the implementation of IEA programs and grants had been envisaged as one of its major functions, the Center was also to have included a Clearinghouse for operational data on other international education programs and training, as well as an American Education Placement Center for central exchange of information on persons having internationally oriented specialties or experience.

Dr. Robert Leestma has recently been appointed to the new post of Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for International Education. Located within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education, this post at present constitutes the focal point for international education activity and information within the Government. Before coming to Assistant Secretary Miller's office, Dr. Leestma was Director of the Office of Multilateral Policy and Programs in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

FAR Issues Third Annual Report, Sets Forth Work Plan for Current Year

The Foreign Area Research Coordination Group (FAR), which includes representatives of approximately 22 Federal departments and agencies interested in contract research on foreign areas and international affairs, has recently issued its 3rd Annual Report, covering the period September 1966 through September 1967 and setting forth a broad action program

for the future. The information which follows is drawn from that report, which is available on request from the Office of External Research, Room 8648, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

The plans and deliberations of FAR during the preceding year were concerned in large measure with technical and ethical questions relating to the role of the private research scholar. At FAR's sixth general meeting, held in November 1966, for example, participants discussed various legislative proposals to establish a new social science research foundation and to revise Executive Branch organization and procedures for managing contract research. A working group, named to study these legislative issues and to contribute to the development of Executive agency positions, subsequently prepared a paper which proved helpful to agencies called to testify before Congressional committees concerning these matters.

The major activity of the FAR Africa Subcommittee, chaired by Robert Baum of the Department of State, was the sponsorship of the Conference on Local Development in Africa, held last July at the Foreign Service Institute. (A report on this conference, entitled Local Development In Africa, is available on request from the Office of External Research, Room 8648, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.) The subcommittee also approved continued informal cooperation with the Joint Committee on Africa of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies after Chairman Baum had attended a meeting of this group. The Africa Subcommittee is also reported to be considering closer contact with the Research Liaison Committee of ASA.

Following its sponsorship of the Conference on Youth and Leadership in Developing Nations, held in November 1966, the FAR International Education Subcommittee discussed the need for increased follow-up research on exchange programs and the necessity for close cooperation among the participating agencies. Because of an increasing need to differentiate its functions more clearly from other committees operating in this field, the subcommittee will in the future undertake activities which are more closely identified than previously with research administration in the field of international education.

Since the Conference on Foreign Area Research held in October 1966 at Airlie House, the Behavioral Sciences Subcommittee has devoted most of its attention to problems relating to the conduct, support and utilization of foreign area research, and to the areas of agreement between government officials and social scientists concerning research conducted overseas. Recommendations growing out of these discussions were presented in April 1967 to a plenary meeting of FAR, which subsequently incorporated the recommendations, together with ideas from important statements by educational and professional organizations, into a broad action program for the future.

The action program adopted unanimously by FAR at its meeting of June 28, 1967, includes five categories of recommendations and suggested actions to implement them. The first group of recommendations stipulates that government agencies should "carry out their research programs in a manner consistent with the independent character of American institutions of higher education" and should "seek to enhance the conditions for international scientific cooperation in the conduct of foreign area social and behavioral science research." Action to implement these recommendations has included the preparation of guidelines concerning government-academic relations and the conduct of research abroad.

The second group of recommendations states that government agencies with foreign affairs responsibilities should develop and strengthen their capabilities for behavioral and social science research and utilization. "Every opportunity should be seized to improve communications with non-governmental foreign area researchers," states the document, "and professional associations should be asked to help recruit government research personnel."

The next group of recommendations is addressed to the question of government support of basic foreign affairs research. Acknowledging that the emphasis necessarily placed by operating agencies on mission-related research may leave important areas of fundamental research uncovered, the document states that the National Science Foundation shall undertake a survey of existing government support of basic foreign affairs research, identify major distortions or gaps, and recommend appropriate topics for possible support by operating agencies or through other mechanisms.

University and faculty involvement in government sponsored classified research is the fourth broad concern of the action program. It recognizes that agencies which sponsor classified research have "particular problems in relating to the academic community," and states that the Chairman of FAR shall arrange an opportunity for these agencies to share their experience and to develop guidelines in this area.

The fifth and final group of recommendations relates to increasing the opportunities for government officials to become acquainted with the methods and potentialities of modern social science research. Among the steps suggested are special courses or seminars which stress substantive offerings in the social sciences, and lectures for government officials by distinguished social scientists.

#### New Members Named to Board of Foreign Scholarships

President Johnson has appointed three new members to the Board of Foreign Scholarships, the group responsible for U.S. educational exchange programs under the Fulbright-Hays Act. The new members are John P. Augelli, Professor of Geography and Director of Latin American studies at the University of Kansas; Seymour M. Lipset, Professor of Sociology at Harvard University; and Paul Seabury, Professor of Political Science at the University of California in Berkeley. The President has also reappointed Teruo Ihara, Associate Professor of Education at the University of Hawaii, to the Board. The terms of the new and reappointed members will expire September 22, 1970. The current chairman of the 12-member group is John Hope Franklin, Chairman of the Department of History at the University of Chicago.

Copies of the group's fifth annual report, issued last October, are available on request from the Board of Foreign Scholarships, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

#### Creation of National Humanities Faculty Announced

The creation of a new National Humanities Faculty to improve the teaching of humanities and social sciences in secondary schools was

announced by the National Endowment for the Humanities on November 21. To be developed during the 1968-1969 academic year, the faculty will consist initially of about 25 distinguished scholars and will be supervised by a 15-member board.

Designed to enable college and university scholars and high school teachers to combine their respective skills and knowledge, the program will concentrate on the social sciences, history, languages, literature, the arts, and philosophy. Five school systems will be selected to participate during the first year of the program.

The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa has received a grant of \$116,000 to direct the project. Co-sponsoring the faculty with Phi Beta Kappa are the American Council of Learned Societies and the American Council on Education.

#### New Immigration Regulations Will Affect University Staff Coming to U.S. on Immigrant Visas

When certain provisions of the Immigration Law of 1965 take effect for the first time after June 30, 1968, the privileged quota system which has made it easy for aliens from certain countries to secure immigration visas will be abolished, and all aliens from outside the Western Hemisphere will become subject to an overall annual limitation of 170,000. The Third and Sixth Preference categories, which are those most applicable to the professional people sought by universities, are allotted an annual quota of only 17,000 each under the new legislation, and universities intending to bring in new staff members on immigrant visas after June 30, 1968, are therefore being advised to file Third or Sixth Preference petitions as soon as possible.

Individuals interested in obtaining additional information on the new regulations may wish to refer to a survey of the Immigration Law of 1965, written by Dr. Thomas J. Scully, Dean of Foreign Students at U.C.L.A., and published in the January 1966 issue of the U.C.L.A. Law Review.

## INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

United States-South African Leader Exchange Program, Inc. (US-SALEP)

This program represents an effort to develop, through private non-governmental means, a mutual basis of cooperation between leaders of all races of the United States and South Africa. Among the programs sponsored by US-SALEP are university exchanges of professors for lectures and research, and reciprocal exchanges in six functional areas which include "The Role of the Small Businessman in Economic and Community Development" and "Functions of Public Administration in Resolving Problems of Rapid Urbanization."

Inquiries concerning the South African exchangees listed below, as well as exchange opportunities under the Program, should be directed to Frank S. Loescher, General Secretary, United States-South African Leader Exchange Program, Inc., 101 South 39th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

South Africans currently in the United States under the auspices of the program, or scheduled to arrive in the near future, include the following individuals: M. J. Green, Editor of "The Friend," Bloemfontein, an Associate Nieman Fellow at Harvard University during the current academic year; G. G. Mbau, a Training Officer of De Beers Consolidated Mines in Kimberley, will be in the U.S. until April to study developments in industrial psychology and personnel management; Dr. D. C. S. Oosthuizen, Professor and Head of the Philosophy Department at Rhodes University will confer with teachers of philosophy at American universities during the Winter and Spring; P. J. van der Walt, Professor and Head of the Department of Criminology at the University of South Africa, will be in the U.S. until May to study public and private programs to control juvenile delinquency; Dr. P. C. J. Oberholzer, Professor and Head of the Department of Horticulture at the University of Pretoria, will be in this country in March to attend the International Citrus Symposium and to confer with colleagues at universities; and Dr. F. Smuts, Professor and Head of the Latin Department of Stellenbosch University, is scheduled



to be in the United States during the winter and spring to study language laboratories and programmed instruction in the teaching of foreign languages. Three South Africans are also scheduled to be in this country during the winter or spring under a special US-SALEP project, "The Role of the Small Businessman in Economic and Community Development": D. M. January, a businessman in Kimberley; S. Z. Conco, a businessman in Kwa Mashu, Durban, and President of the African Chamber of Commerce; and G. J. Petersen, a businessman and the Director of Spes Bona Savings and Finance Bank.

#### American Specialists Program

A number of prominent Americans have recently returned from, or will soon visit Africa under the auspices of the State Department's American Specialists Program, which provides grants to outstanding Americans to serve abroad as consultants for a period of three to six months in a special field, or as a lecturer before general audiences on topics of current interest. Further information concerning the program may be obtained from the Division for American Abroad, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart is visiting Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda under the auspices of the program. Clinton Rossiter of the Department of Government and Political Science at Cornell University is spending a month visiting Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Lon Tinkel, a lecturer on comparative literature at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, will leave during March for a month's trip to countries which include Cameroon, Congo (K), Ivory Coast, Mali, Madagascar and Senegal.

Among those having recently returned from Africa are Erwin Griswold, Dean of Harvard Law School, who spent two weeks in Zambia; Clarence C. Ferguson, Jr., Dean of Howard Law School, whose 50-day visit included travel to Guinea, Liberia and Cameroon; Richard Maxwell, Dean of the U.C.L.A. Law School, who spent 71 days visiting Kenya, Uganda and other countries; and Paul Hanna, Professor of Education at Stanford University, who visited Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho and Malawi.



Americans in Africa under the U.S. Professor Program of the Fulbright-Hays Act

Listed below are a few of the many American professors and scholars who have received grants for teaching or research in Africa under this program during the current fiscal year. Persons interested in lecturing or conducting research in Africa may make known their availability and receive additional information on the program by writing to the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418. (While there were no African professors teaching or conducting research in the United States under the auspices of this program during the fall semester, it is hoped that openings which presently exist for African scholars in American institutions will be filled this spring.)

Charles P. O'Donnell, Associate Dean at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., will be in Congo until July 1968, where he is teaching Political Science at the Official University, Lubumbashi. Also teaching political science is Robert E. Clute, Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Georgia in Athens, whose position is at Fourah Bay College, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Richard E. Stevens, Assistant Professor of Geography at the University of Colorado in Denver, will be in Lesotho until July, 1968, where he is teaching Geography at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in Roma. Ronald J. Kurtz, Professor of Anthropology at Grinnell College in Iowa, is currently teaching anthropology at Cuttington College and Divinity School, Suacoco, Liberia. William C. Whitford, Assistant Professor of Law at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, will be teaching law until March 1968 at the University College, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

## PUBLICATIONS

Southern Africa and the United States

A compilation of essays entitled Southern Africa and the United States has just been published by the Columbia University Press. Edited by William A. Hance, the volume includes chapters on "Southern Africa and its Implications for American Policy," by Vernon McKay, "White Politics in South Africa" by Edwin S. Munger, "Non-White Politics in South Africa" by Leo Kuper, and "Disengagement As a Policy Alternative" by William A. Hance.

Refugee Students from Southern Africa

The African-American Institute has recently published a report on discussions held last April at a workshop on the training and utilization of southern African refugee students. Sponsored by the African-American Institute and Syracuse University, the workshop brought together representatives from United Nations and African regional organizations concerned with African refugee matters, African refugee movements, independent African governments, European governmental and private agencies, U.S. government agencies, private American organizations and foundations, and U.S. colleges and universities. Requests for copies of the report, entitled Refugee Students from Southern Africa, may be directed to Mrs. Jane W. Jacqz, African-American Institute, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

UNESCO Publishes Report on Apartheid in South Africa

Unesco has recently published a volume entitled Apartheid: Its Effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information. Except for minor editorial changes and some additional statistical data, the text is the same as that of a report prepared by Unesco at the request of the

United Nations Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid in South Africa and submitted to the Secretary-General of the U.N. in December 1966. Based largely on official government publications and records, the report investigates the effects of separate development in the four fields of interest to Unesco and concludes "most explicitly" that in these fields "apartheid violates, both in principle and in practice" the U.N. Charter, the Constitution of Unesco, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the standards set up by the international community in conventions, recommendations, and declarations adopted within the U.N. system. "Apartheid," states the report, is not only an inadmissible answer to racial and group conflict "but is itself the major source of this conflict." In addition to its emphasis upon the "ill effects of apartheid" within South Africa, the report concludes that the "practice of apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination constitute a threat to international peace and security and are a crime against humanity."

The 205-page report (No. B.2388) is available for \$1.50 from the Unesco Publications Center, 317 East 34th Street, New York, New York 10016.

Office of External Research Issues Research Lists on Africa and International Affairs

The 1967 editions of Africa: A List of Current Social Science Research By Private Scholars And Academic Centers (External Research List No. 5.26) and of International Affairs: A List of Current Social Science Research By Private Scholars And Academic Centers (External Research List. No. 7.26) have recently been issued by the Office of External Research. The publications are part of a series of annual lists compiled by the Office from its catalogue of social science research on foreign areas and international affairs, and are available on request from the Office of External Research, Room 8648, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

Scholars and research organizations are invited to inform the Office of External Research of new research projects underway and of the current status of unfinished projects already in the External Research Catalogue, as well as to send annotations with their research topics for inclusion in next year's lists.

### International Conference on the World Crisis in Education

Persons interested in receiving a summary report and various addresses and papers from the Conference on the World Crisis in Education, held October 5-9 in Williamsburg, Virginia, should forward their requests to Mr. George Eager, Cornell University 59 E. 54th Street, New York, New York 10022. Texts of various reports and papers presented at the conference have also been carried in the Bulletin on International Education, published by the American Council on Education and available in most libraries. The October 27 issue of the Bulletin includes, for example, the text of Chairman James A. Perkin's final report to the Conference, in which he draws together the various recommendations and ideas which emerged from the working groups and plenary sessions of the gathering. It is also reported that at some later date a private publishing company will issue two paperback volumes on the conference, which will include extracts from various conference reports as well as the text of the basic conference paper, The World Educational Crisis--A Systems Analysis, prepared by Philip H. Coombs, Director of the Unesco-established International Institute for Educational Planning, with the assistance of the IIEP staff.

### Papers from International Education Seminars Published by ACE

The American Council on Education has recently published a 128-page paperback volume setting forth the views of public officials and members of the academic community on the future of international intellectual communication. Entitled Higher Education and Public International Service, the volume is based upon a seminar sponsored last March by the Council's Commission on International Education in collaboration with the Department of State. Included are articles by C. W. de Kiewiet and Federick Harbison. The publication is available for \$2.50 from the Publications Division, American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Council's Commission on International Education and the University of Notre Dame also sponsored a second seminar on "Higher Education and the Public International Service" during the fall for the purpose of

extending discussions begun at the March meeting. Texts of addresses presented at this second seminar have appeared in the November and December issues of the American Council's Bulletin on International Education.

#### Foreign Language and Area Studies Programs

A bulletin entitled "Overseas Activities in Support of Modern Foreign Language and Area Studies" has recently been issued by HEW's Division of Foreign Studies. The publication outlines programs administered by the Department under the Fulbright-Hays Act and is available on request from the Division of Foreign Studies, ASE, Department of Health Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20202.

#### NEWS AND NOTES

#### Teaching Internships in African Studies, Other Fields

The Woodrow Wilson Teaching Internship Program is receiving a growing number of requests for persons to teach in area studies programs, particularly in African studies. Teaching opportunities in other social science disciplines, especially sociology, also exist under the Program, which is designed to meet a shortage of well-trained junior faculty members at some fifty American colleges, primarily Southern Negro institutions, and to provide graduate students with an opportunity to gain teaching experience in a challenging setting.

Internships are restricted to former recipients of major national fellowships who have completed at least two years of graduate study, or one year of graduate study and one year of teaching. Persons having completed their doctorate, as well as established faculty members, are also eligible for the Program.

Individuals who are not eligible for Teaching Internships but who seek a position at one of the cooperating colleges may avail themselves of a teacher placement service operated by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. Through this service last year, about 50 persons were put in touch with colleges seeking teachers in their fields.

Further information may be obtained by writing to Mr. Martin C. Lehfelddt, Director, Teaching Internship Program, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Box 6421, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

#### TEEA Seeks U.S. Staff for Teacher Training Colleges of East Africa

The Teacher Education in East Africa Project (TEEA) is currently recruiting staff for two-year teaching tours, to begin in September 1968, in the teacher training colleges of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Applicants must be U.S. citizens under the age of 55 who have a master's degree and at least five years of teaching experience, some of which might include the supervision of student teachers.

The deadline for submission of completed applications is March, 1968. Interested persons should direct their inquiries to Teacher Education in East Africa, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

#### Survey of Geographic Research in the Federal Government Now Underway

A study of geographic research in the Federal Government, including its character, manpower pool, past contributions, future potentials, and links with academic training and research, has recently been launched by the Committee on Geography, a group established last year within the Division of Earth Sciences of the National Research Council. The Committee's decision to undertake the study was prompted by a conviction that the lack of published information on geography's accomplishment and potential in Government constitutes a serious disadvantage both to the Government and to geography departments in colleges and universities. It is hoped that the findings and recommendations of the study will give government administrators a clearer understanding of the capabilities to expect from geographers, assist those guiding academic training and research to be responsive to needs of Federal agencies, and lead to new

applications of geography in such fields as area analysis, regional development strategy, urban revitalization, and interdisciplinary research.

The committee-sponsored study on government and geography, which is scheduled for release in the fall of 1968, is being conducted by Gordon E. Reckord, Professional Associate of the group and formerly the Assistant Administrator for Program Development of the Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. Geographers and others interested in the project may reach Mr. Reckord at the Division of Earth Sciences, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

The Committee on Geography is chaired by Saul B. Cohen, Professor of Geography at Clark University; Walt Bailey of the Division of Earth Sciences serves as executive secretary to the group. Among the topics discussed at the three Committee meetings held to date are graduate training in geography and regional geography. A great awareness reportedly exists within the Committee of the importance of regional geography and the need for strengthening this field. Studies and reports on these and other topics may be launched by the group at some future date, though no concrete plans have at present been formulated.

#### Ford Foundation Announces Grants

The Ford Foundation announced a series of grants in early November for the support of international studies, area studies and technical activities overseas. Among these was a \$220,000 grant to Cuttington College and Divinity School to help set up a college loan-work program. The grant will provide administrative salaries for a five-year period, as well as transport and other supporting equipment and materials. Capital for a revolving loan fund will be sought from the Agency for International Development.

The Overseas Educational Service, an affiliate of Education and World Affairs, received a grant of \$150,000 to be used over a two-year period in providing supplementary salary funds needed to recruit American personnel for African universities, where funds available to the African institutions do not meet the salary market.



The University of Science and Technology (Kumasi) was awarded \$36,500 to bring together leading educators from engineering faculties in Africa and from selected universities abroad to discuss the future course of engineering education in Africa.

Northwestern University received a grant of \$40,000 for its summer program of joint research in Africa by professors and graduate students of Northwestern and the University of Ghana.

The University of Ibadan was awarded \$170,000 in continued support of chairs in sociology, archeology, and linguistics at its Institute of African Studies.