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December 2, 1965

Dr. Daniel Cosío Villegas  
 Apartado Postal M-2123  
 Mexico 1, D.F.

Dear Dr. Cosío:

I enclose this letter with Mr. Davis's so that you may have the information you require for planning your attendance at the January 10th meeting of the Advisory Group to the Study Project on U.S.-Mexican Educational Relations.

We would expect to cover your expenses and provide an honorarium of \$75 to reimburse you for the time spent in attending the meeting. I should also be pleased to make arrangements for your accommodation in New York at a hotel of your choosing.

Normally, our meetings commence at 10:30 A.M. and run through lunch and into the afternoon. On this occasion, we would like to honor you at dinner and I am therefore proposing that the meeting begin at lunch time, 12:00 M. and adjourn in the late afternoon.

The officers of this organization would like to host a small evening dinner party in your honor at a nearby private club. In addition to the members of the Advisory Group, we would like to invite a few foundation executives and leaders of appropriate educational organizations. If such a dinner party is acceptable to you, I will submit a list of tentative invitees for your approval. We would be particularly pleased to include any individuals that you would like to meet with on such an occasion.

- 2 -

I hope that you will be able to accept Mr. Davis's invitation to attend the January 10th meeting and present your views on the need for a survey of Mexican higher education.

Sincerely,

*Roger H. Sheldon*

Roger H. Sheldon  
Secy. to the Study Project

RS:ah



México, D.F., December 6, 1965.

Mr. Roger H. Sheldon  
Education and World Affairs  
522 Fifth Ave.  
New York, N.Y., 10036  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Sheldon:

I received today your good letter of December 2nd. As I am leaving for California on the 26th, and I shall be back on January 6th, I rather make all arrangements for my trip to New York before my departure for California.

I am quite ready to attend your meeting, starting at lunch time, 12.00 M., and the only thing I need is to know the place. Is it at your office, 522 Fifth Ave.?

My work at the U. N. has taken me mostly to the Roosevelt Hotel, but as I ignore the place where we shall meet I don't know whether it will be within walking distance. If that is not the case, please feel at liberty to reserve one double room (I am traveling with Mrs. Cosío Villegas) in whatever hotel you choose, advising me as to its name and address. In any case, I would appreciate the reservation be made for Sunday, January 9th, at 7 P.M.

As to the dinner party you have in mind, I certainly will be pleased to attend it. I have quite a number of friends in New York, but all of them are quite important and busy people. So, I am rather reluctant to call on them. Anyhow, here there are: Kenneth W. Thompson, from the Rockefeller Foundation; Mr. Joe Slater, from the Ford Foundation and Dr. Kenneth Holland, from the Institute of International Education.

Thanking you in advance,

Yours sincerely

Daniel Cosío Villegas  
Apartado Postal M-2123  
México 1, D.F.

DCV/meh.-



Education and World Affairs 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10036 TN 7-9450

December 9, 1965

Mr. Daniel Cosio Villegas  
Apartado Postal M-2123  
Mexico 1, D.F.

Dear Mr. Cosio:

I am most pleased that you can accept the invitation of the Chairman to attend the Advisory Group meeting of January tenth.

The meeting will be held in the Trustees Room of Education and World Affairs which is located at 522 Fifth Avenue. Lunch will be served in an adjoining room.

The Roosevelt Hotel is exactly two short blocks away. I shall be pleased to reserve one double room at the Roosevelt for Sunday and Monday nights, January 9th and 10th.

I appreciate your kindness in suggesting several particular friends of yours that you would enjoy having join us for dinner. Dr. Kenneth Holland is a Trustee of Education and World Affairs and therefore is uncommitted, I am sure, will want to attend. Dr. Wells will want to invite Messrs. Thompson and Slater.

I will see that you receive all the documentation prepared for the meeting.

It will be a pleasure to meet you and work with you. Your participation will also so importantly contribute to a fundamental objective of the project of becoming bi-national.

Sincerely,



Roger Sheldon  
Executive Associate

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RS:ah



México, D.F., December 13, 1965.

Mr. Robert Sheldon  
Education and World Affairs  
522 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10036  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Sheldon:

May I acknowledge your kind letter of December 9th. In it, however, you make no reference to my traveling expenses, which, according to Mr. Marvel's letter of October 21st. would be covered by you.

I am extremely sorry to raise this point, but needless to say I could not move otherwise.

Yours sincerely

Daniel Cosío Villegas  
Apartado Postal M-2123  
México 1, D.F.

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December 21, 1965

Dr. Daniel Cosio Villegas  
Apartado Postal M-2123  
Mexico 1, D.F.

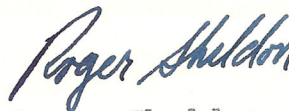
Dear Dr. Cosio:

I recall that your letter indicated that Mrs. Cosio would be travelling with you to New York City. I am therefore enquiring if I may make some arrangements for her for the evening of January tenth while you are attending the dinner.

I would be pleased to arrange English or Spanish speaking companionship for dinner and the theater, ballet or opera. The opera scheduled for that evening is "Aida" but the singers have not been announced.

In any case, we wish to respect your wife's wishes and extend our hospitality should she have no plans for that evening.

Sincerely,



Roger Sheldon  
Executive Associate

RS:ah



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December 30, 1965

Mr. Daniel Cosío Villegas  
Apartado Postal M-2123  
Mexico 1, D.F.

Dear Mr. Cosío:

We do intend to cover your traveling expenses and regret that this point was overlooked in my letter. Our policy is to cover economy or tourist class transportation and the normal per diem living expenses. For the purposes of auditing we will need ticket stubs, bills or receipts for expenditures in excess of ten dollars.

At the meeting, I will furnish you with our standard expense and honoraria forms and explain how they are to be filled in.

We look forward with great interest to your participation.

My best wishes for continued health and happiness throughout the New Year.

Sincerely,

*Roger Sheldon*

Roger Sheldon  
Executive Associate

RS:ah



Education and World Affairs 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10036 TN 7-9450

January 17, 1966

Mr. Daniel Cosio Villegas  
Apartado Postal M-2123  
Mexico 1, D.F.

Dear Mr. Cosio:

I trust that your return trip to Mexico was pleasant.

May I assure you once more how very pleased the Advisory Group was to have your participation in their meeting. The information on specific Mexican developments and the perspective given to our thinking about program activities for the project was invaluable. I hope that we will be able to follow up on many of your recommendations.

I regret that the after dinner discussion lead into some controversial areas not particularly germane to the study group's or your interest. Drs. Morrill and Wilhelm expressed their dismay likewise at this unfortunate occurrence. In the future, I hope that we can be the perfect host.

At your earliest convenience, I will expect to hear from you about the possibility of Manuel Bravo's meeting with the Advisory Group in March.

I personally enjoyed making your acquaintance.

Sincerely,



Roger Sheldon  
Executive Associate

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RS:ah



México, D.F., January 18, 1966.

Mr. Roger Sheldon  
Education and World Affairs  
522 Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10036  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Sheldon:

Allow me to say in the first place how happy I was sitting down with such a group of distinguished and earnest men. As agreed, I am trying to contact Mr. Manuel Bravo Jiménez.

A  
I am sending you duly signed the two forms you gave me at your office, my hotel bill and the air ticket I paid for here in Mexico.

As you may notice, such a ticket is first class. The reason is double: I ordered it and in fact paid for it before I knew you would cover but tourist class. Then, although I have travelled extensively in second and even third class in European railroads because you have in them plenty of space, I have not so far use tourist class in any airline.

You may notice also that the hotel bill covers more days than Sunday and Monday, the only ones that can be attributed to you. At the same time, I could not ask the hotel to give me two separate bills.

Whatever the arrangements you make, will be satisfactory to me.

Yours sincerely

Daniel Cosío Villegas  
Apartado Postal M-2123  
México 1, D.F.

DCV/meh.-



México, D.F., January 20, 1966.

Mr. Roger Sheldon  
Education and World Affairs  
522 Fifth Avenue  
Nueva York, N.Y. 10036  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Sheldon:

May I acknowledge your good letter of January 17, received today.

I wrote you two or three days ago expressing my satisfaction for our common endeavours. The duly thing I may add today is that Mr. Bravo Jiménez is at present in Washington attending OEA's meeting. As soon as he is back, I talk with him.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely

Daniel Cosío Villegas  
Apartado Postal M-2123  
México 1, D.F.

DCV/meh.-



Education and World Affairs 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10036 TN 7-9450

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Herman B Wells  
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January 24, 1966

Mr. Daniel Cosío Villegas  
Apartado Postal M-2123  
Mexico 1, D.F.

Dear Mr. Cosío:

I thank you for your good letters of January 18 and 20. I have authorized payment of your expenses and you should receive a check in several days. We are pleased to pay your first class fare, your honorarium and two days of the hotel expense.

At your convenience upon the return of Mr. Bravo Jimenez, I shall be pleased to learn of your talk with him.

The economics study is being extensively revised and when that is completed I will see that a new copy is sent to you.

Sincerely,

*Roger Sheldon*

Roger Sheldon  
Executive Associate

RS:ah



MEMORANDUM

February 3, 1966

TO: Advisory Group to the Study Project on  
U.S.-Mexican Educational Relations

FROM: Roger Sheldon, Secretary

SUBJECT: Meeting Notes - January 10, 1966

Attending

Russell Davis, Chairman  
Joe Bass  
Jacob Canter  
Ned Fahs  
William Glade  
Oriol Pi-Sunyer  
Ralph Richardson  
Harry Sylvester  
James Tierney  
James Trowbridge  
Stephen Viederman

Unable to attend

Lloyd Morrisett  
Lewis Roberts  
Robert West  
Kenneth Turk

Daniel Cosio Villegas - Mexico City

Maurice Harari	EWA
William Marvel	EWA
C. N. Myers	EWA
Roger Sheldon	EWA

The meeting preceded by lunch commenced at 2:00 in the EWA conference room. Mr. Davis opened the meeting by saying that there would be no formal introduction of Dr. Cosio Villegas as this would take place at the dinner planned for that evening. Mr. Davis expressed the appreciation of the Advisory Group of Dr. Cosio's acceptance of their invitation to attend their meeting. He stressed the newness and experimental nature of the Mexican project and outlined some of



its basic objectives. To date only a few minor projects have been undertaken. These projects were experimental and much has been learned from the conduct of them. This is indeed a working committee. Its members represent various expertise. The most concrete project to date has been a field survey of the teaching of economics in Mexico. This study was conducted to test a technique of surveying aspects of Mexican higher education in order to obtain original and complete information for the utilization of various U.S. groups with subject interest in Mexican educational development.

Dr. Cosio in his response to our invitation stated his interest in the general objectives of the project and proposed that highest priority should be given to basic study of the Mexican system of higher education. The group is interested in this proposal and perhaps Dr. Cosio can now give us details on precisely what type of study he has in mind.

Dr. Cosio said that he had had in mind a comprehensive but not superficial study. Such a study was necessary because 1) no Mexican has the real knowledge of the total problem and particularly the capabilities and the role of the provincial universities, 2) no foreigner has sufficient knowledge about the general situation in/ and organization of higher education in Mexico. Because of this ignorance, American assistance programs have made mistakes in Mexico. Such programs take up particular projects which are not related to an adequate frame of reference which should be the total system and



that there would be a study of the situation of higher education, but gave no details.

Dr. Cosio said he had been able to get the following information about the study from private sources. Three working groups have been appointed. The first group will study the economic and statistical aspects of higher educational development; projecting needs, enrollments for all institutions of public education at all levels for the period '66-80. This study is due to be completed by February 1966. The second group will work on educational policy; relating projected professional and manpower requirements to enrollments and available resources. There will be some testing of the efficiency of the present system and recommendations for changing it where necessary. The third group will be a national commission and will develop a master plan to guide all parties to the development of education in Mexico. Such a plan will seek to give guidelines for the allocation of resources to areas where they are most needed.

Dr. Cosio cited as an example of the present unplanned development of universities and the wastage of resources the situation in the state of Nuevo Leon. In Monterrey, there is the technical institute and the University of Nuevo Leon. However only 30 miles away in Satallo, Coahuila, there are two similar academic institutions. It should be possible to avoid such duplication.

Dr. Cosio provided what information he had obtained on the membership



of these working groups. As to the first group, there should be no problem; the economists selected are good ones and the head of the group a very experienced individual. The composition of membership in groups 2 and 3 consisted mostly of individuals who are capable and in the right positions to know the problems. The executive secretary of the Association of Universities and Institutes of Higher Education is a member of the third group. Another member is the official in the Secretariat of Education in charge of higher education.

In conclusion, Dr. Cosio said that the study is underway and there would appear to be little occasion to relate the advisory group to the study groups until the results of the first working group are available. Therefore it might be more appropriate for the advisory group to decide when and how it can cooperate with these groups when they complete their studies.

Mr. Richardson asked if Dr. Cosio would care to comment on some of the possible implications of the decision to undertake these studies? Will there be a reallocation of resources or possibly radical changes in the system of higher education? Was the stimulus for the study the developments undertaken by private institutions which have received substantial external resources?

Dr. Cosio expressed uncertainty as to the impetus for such a study. Reallocation of resources will be very difficult because



legally higher education is in the hands of state and local authorities. All observers are convinced that something has to be done and that it is impossible to leave the final authority in local hands particularly when resources are so scarce. He also noted that the working groups include representation from Chapingo.

Mr. Myers asked if the working committee will have federal money to implement decisions?

Dr. Cosio noted that the national commission included representatives of the Ministry of Education, UNAM and the provincial universities. The federal government was in fact behind the whole idea. Likewise one must remember that the federal government has been granting substantial funds to the provincial universities, more even in fact than the local authorities. Mr. Bass enquired as to whether the federal government subsidized in any way private universities to which Dr. Cosio replied that it did not.

Mr. Pi-Sunyer wanted to know why the planning period had been shifted from an 11 to a 14-year span. Dr. Cosio believed that the longer period was chosen so as to avoid coincidence with the period of presidential terms.

Mr. Davis pointed out that several members of the Advisory Group had been in touch with members of the statistical group but solely on a scholarly basis. Mr. Davis had understood in his conversations in '64 with the manpower planning people that they did not want



outside help particularly of an institutional or organizational nature. They might however invite some U.S. consultants when their project was underway. Mr. Myers had obtained the same impression and noted that the projections had been completed in regard to primary education and started in respect to secondary education. Dr. Cosio added that the first projections had been done by Victor Urquidí and were indeed limited to primary education. Manuel Bravo now heads the statistical group.

Mr. Myers asked whether the Centro Nacional de Productividad would be involved in the studies and Dr. Cosio indicated that probably only to the degree that Manuel Bravo was involved personally in the planning group.

Mr. Trowbridge enquired as to whether Dr. Cosio could recall any other members of the three groups. Dr. Cosio said Dr. Fernando Salmerón, of the Ministry of Education was a member, likewise Rangel Guerra, who is the full-time executive secretary of the National Association of Universities and was formerly acting rector of Monterrey. He recalled also that a philosopher who was formerly director of the Philosophical Research Institute at UNAM was a member, likewise Ignacio González Guzmán, a former director of medical research at UNAM.

Mr. Fahs enquired as to whether the National Association of Universities was an active organization? Dr. Cosio pointed out that the association was originally of a rather theoretical nature. Its principal activity had been to organize pressure groups which would



encourage the government to grant funds to the universities.

It has in the past developed some useful statistical information and will branch out in its activities under its present able leadership. Mr. Fahs then suggested that the Advisory Group establish closer relations with the association.

Mr. Richardson enquired as to when the commissions will report their findings. Dr. Cosio said that all of the studies will be finished by July '66. He knew that two of the working groups have been meeting but he personally doubted that their work could be finished by July.

Mr. Canter asked Dr. Cosio if he would express an opinion as to what the Advisory Group should do while the study was going on. Dr. Cosio suggested that perhaps the subsidiary studies that were mentioned earlier by the Advisory Group should be undertaken. A study of library resources would be most useful. The Advisory Group might consider what questions from an American point of view the Mexican study groups should be answering.

Will the plans developed by the study groups lead, in your opinion, to state supervision over private schools, Mr. Glade asked? Dr. Cosio felt that the present complex relationship between the federal and private institutions would continue unchanged.

It is hoped that the reorganization will start with UNAM which will be the model for the other institutions to follow. At present the



Mexican government is convinced of the value of private institutions.

Mr. Davis expressed doubt as to how responsive the universities would be to any new developmental program. Relating academic training to manpower projections was always a very difficult problem. To reorientate the Mexican universities to the developmental needs of the country may require a major change in thinking in Mexico and the greater central direction of the development of the university system. Mr. Davis saw two possible ways in which the project could react to the study: one would be the maximum interchange of information with the Mexican study commissions. The project could also assist in identifying for the study groups any U.S. professional expertise which they might request.

Mr. Fahs asked Dr. Cosio if he thought the other possible study areas identified by the project as the most relevant ones possible?

The secretary suggested that it might be appropriate for the Advisory Group to interpret and disseminate the information developed by the three Mexican study groups as it is made public.

Dr. Cosio said it should be possible to explore the philosophy of Mexican university organization and administration by inviting some Mexicans to write papers on the subject and then discussing them in a meeting here or in Mexico City. Certainly, only Mexicans can speak of the philosophy of their system. It would be possible to find distinguished Mexicans to write such papers.

19



Such a meeting or round table might bring out many Mexican points of view and stimulate Mexican thinking about this subject. Members of the Advisory Group reacted favorably to such a proposed round table discussion. Mr. Davis noted that the Robbins Commission Report had indeed stimulated a great deal of thinking in England and elsewhere about the objectives of higher education in Britain.

It was agreed that it would be possible to use the same format for developing information about Mexican instructional programs in science and technology at the subprofessional level, teacher training and the status of instructional programs in the behavioral sciences.

Mr. Myers added that the information in these subject areas developed by the study project could feed into the work of the three Mexican study groups. Mr. Davis commented that if there is a reorganization of the fields of study in Mexico as a result of the three major studies, such changes affect the conclusion of our own studies. The nature of teacher training might be affected if there is a reorganization of the bachillerato.

Dr. Cosío suggested that Mr. Manuel Bravo Aruja be considered for activities in the scientific or technical field. For consideration of the philosophy of Mexican university organization and administration, Mr. Roberto García, a philosopher, should be considered.

Russell Davis suggested that a round table might usefully include such European scholars as Lord Robbins, Mr. Debeauvais or Mr.

*Edwards Garin Maynez*



Stone who would provide a broader viewpoint.

Mr. Richardson endorsed the suggestion that diverse representation be included in such a round table, particularly because educational survey groups are increasingly being comprised of various nationals with differing points of view. Such a variety of viewpoints would be instructive to the Advisory Group as well as to the Mexicans.

The Advisory Group members generally favored broader participation in any proposed meeting. Additional individuals proposed were: Joseph Lauwerys, J. H. Parry and others.

Mr. Davis than said that he thought there was acceptance of the idea of utilizing round tables, perhaps informal, but analyzing position papers and creating a discussion which would be informative to U.S. participants, and, hopefully, to the Mexican participants. Mr. Richardson pointed out that he thought such broader round table discussion would be of assistance to the Mexicans, particularly as their system of education still has vestiges of European influences.

Dr. Cosio agreed with the proposal for European participation but thought that representation from other areas was not advisable because in such areas there was a lack of a common denominator or understanding of the Latin American ambiente.

Mr. Richardson favored the inclusion of a European point of view because in agricultural education there is certainly a very strong European influence.

Dr. Cosio then made some observations about the problems of



working with U.S. foundations as seen from the Mexican educator's point of view. The emphasis of these foundations is now apparently directed towards assisting Negro education. In Mexico when application is made for grants for graduate studies abroad, particular schools and courses are selected which are related to the professional requirements of the Mexicans as they enter new academic fields. The U.S. programs very often offer too little program flexibility for the needs of Mexican graduate students. U.S. foundations believe that the graduate students studying abroad must take a degree. Yet all the requirements for this degree are not needed by the Mexican students. Therefore, the possibility of using overseas scholarships is reduced because of this lack of agreement in requirements. Dr. Cosio thought this a clear case of a lack of understanding of the Mexicans' needs. Mr. Davis believed that in many instances the problem arises in the U.S. universities which cannot offer special programs outside the regular academic programs. Dr. Cosio said that in his experience the requirements were not usually set up by the university.

Mr. Fahs pointed out that the objective of the Advisory Group was to help develop ways in which U.S. agencies can work more effectively with Mexican universities. Therefore U.S. agencies should profit from the discussions of the group. Dr. Cosio agreed that there was great need for information and that the Mexicans shared the responsibility to develop such information. No amount of information is enough unless



individuals are ready to understand the problems involved.

Mr. Davis pointed out that there is no one channel or one step to achieving such receptivity. Sr. Cosio agreed that this was a very important point. Continuing Mr. Davis said that it might be worthwhile for the foundations to consider establishing an international university to provide tailor made programs for foreign students. Otherwise such students in seeking flexibility end up in third rate schools. Mr. Pi-Sunyer felt however that the best alternative was to work towards more flexibility in present university requirements. Mr. Viederman pointed out that it is not possible to buy or create such universities as Mr. Davis suggested. Mr. Bass added that at the University of Texas they have set up special courses for CSUGA professors.

Mr. Tierney restated Dr. Cosio's point about foundation policies because he believed there was some validity which had not been clearly understood. Mexican educational institutions as they develop their programs perceive the need for individuals with specific training. They identify a particular overseas institution which will provide the training needed. The representative of the Mexican institution then goes to the foundations for support. The foundations frequently have policies which will not allow them to make a grant for the particular academic program which the Mexican institution has outlined. This divergence of interests results in unresolved conflicts which does not satisfy either side. Mr. Richardson pointed out that the



Rockefeller Foundation has developed non-degree courses for the needs of certain overseas students but that the time and effort involved in creating such courses is indeed great. There are also limits to flexibility when a foundation works worldwide. The experience of the Rockefeller Foundation in agriculture and medicine indicated the need for degree programs. Individuals who take degrees advance much faster ultimately. No one foundation can be everything in one country. This is the reason why the Rockefeller Foundation has been engaging in joint ventures with other foundations and government agencies. Therefore, he suggested that the Mexican educators may need to look at various assistance groups when trying to construct their overseas educational programs.

Dr. Cosio restated his point in a different way. If the objective of assistance groups is to find the best way to help higher education, would it not be useful for the foundations to review their operating experience in Mexico for this group. It would be instructive to know what information they need. For the Mexicans, it would be worthwhile to have a more explicit statement of the American point of view. Mr. Glade agreed that it would be appropriate for the group to get a qualitative critique from each of the foundations on its operating experience in Mexico. Mr. Davis pointed out that the group does indeed have the role of feeding back what the U.S. institutions are doing in relation to Mexico. The group could study the problem of inflexibility. Mr. Viederman pointed out that this was indeed within



the broader mandate of EWA.

Mr. Myers endorsed Dr. Cosio's suggestion that the group evaluate the role of U.S. institutions in Mexico in historical perspective and enunciate the rationale of foundation policies.

Mr. Harari pointed out that EWA has looked at the problem of foreign students, particularly the selection of such students, and the provision of better information in overseas countries for students with an interest in studying in this country. The group could make an important contribution by identifying priority areas of study for Mexican students which would guide U.S. institutions in their selection procedures. The group could in turn provide more information on U.S. institutions and programs for Mexican students and institutions. Mr. Sylvester pointed out that the Cultural Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico has an admissions officer located at the Binational Center who is very effectively counseling Mexican students interested in studies in the U.S.

Mr. Richardson pointed out that better English instruction was not the answer to the problem of rigid requirements. The Rockefeller Foundation in 50 years of programming had insisted on adequate language facility of grantees. This requirement is based on those of the U.S. academic institutions. The standards of these institutions are high and related to the high quality of U.S. students. The Mexican students must meet the same standards in order to profit from the same



level of instruction.

Mr. Davis pointed out that LASPAU (Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities) was not getting adequate backing. It has been able to get scholarships but no overhead allowances. Mr. Harari said that ASPAU (African Scholarship Program of the American Universities) had profited because it was created to meet a crisis situation but there was in fact no crisis in Latin America. Mr. Bass pointed out that there must be a great future for communication if there was no appreciation that a crisis did exist in higher education in Latin America.

Mr. Viederman inquired as to whether LASPAU's selection procedures related to the priority manpower needs of the Latin American countries. It was pointed out that indeed this was so and that secondary science teachers were receiving the highest priority.

The discussion proceeded to consider the future activities of the project. It was agreed that the next meeting be scheduled for late February or early March. Mr. Myers suggested that this timing would allow for the invitation to attend of a member of the Mexican statistical study group. Dr. Cosio said that he believed that distinguished Mexican scholars would participate in meetings or discussions of the group on an ad hoc basis. He did not think it advisable to ask them to become permanent members.

Dr. Cosio suggested that if the Group considers subprofessional scientific and technical training it invite French experts who have done some work in this field in Mexico. In the study of Mexican



university organization it would be appropriate to invite educators from Africa and Asia where their problems in university development are akin to those of the Mexicans. On this point, Mr. Richardson felt that the African judgement or perspective would reflect their system of transplanted European education.

Mr. Trowbridge expressed interest in having Mexican participation in any mesas redondas or advisory group meetings. He hoped that participants from Nuevo León, Guanajuato and other provincial centers could be identified. Mr. Fahs added that consideration should be given to representation from San Luis Potosí also.

Dr. Cosío pointed out that it was possible to have representatives from Mexico City who had considerable experience in provincial universities such as Salmerón or Guerra.

Dr. Cosío said that there are fields of study which it would be appropriate for American groups to undertake cooperative study with the Mexicans at this time. These are the behavioral sciences and particularly sociology, political science and anthropology. There would be no competition with groups in Mexico studying or interested in these areas as they are disciplines which are poorly developed or non-existent. Mr. Davis pointed out that political science had been discussed as an interest of the study project. Would it be possible to do studies in the social sciences similar to the one the project had undertaken in economics?



Mr. Sylvester suggested that the group might interest itself in surveying law programs as they relate to modern content such as tax, labor or industrial law, particularly studying law in relation to developmental needs. In response, Dr. Cosio pointed out that the law schools perform a different function in Mexico and in fact train individuals more for government service. Law was not studied as a science except at the doctoral level. He in fact had no clear idea as to whether even at the doctoral level one could usefully survey law programs from such a point of view. Mr. Pi-Sunyer pointed out that law was a sensitive area related to the constitution and not in the same area of academic discourse as the political or social sciences. Mr. Richardson thought that at the graduate level this was not true and that this was a research level. Mr. Davis pointed out that we were interested in the discipline of law primarily because of the large enrollments and that perhaps the social sciences were more appropriate to study in respect to the development of better instructional programs. Mr. Sylvester emphasized that there was in fact a very serious disproportion of concentration of enrollments in law faculties and this was sufficient reason for studying this field.

Mr. Cosio pointed out that the law school of the University of Texas had invited deans of Mexican law schools to a discussion on curriculum development. The project could find out what consensus



had been developed about instruction in law in Mexico.

Mr. Sheldon then enquired as to whether the economics study furnished a satisfactory model for similar studies in the social sciences. Dr. Cosio pointed out that great care must be exercised in making such studies public. Mexicans customarily believe they know all about their problems and each believes that his own analysis is unique. Therefore, they are highly critical of the publicly expressed opinion of other individuals. The final picture of the instruction in economics given in the study is correct. The foundations on which the conclusions are based are wrong. The study does not have a sufficient historical perspective to provide a sympathetic understanding of why conditions in economics instruction are as they currently are. Mr. Davis pointed out that in fairness to the authors it must be pointed out that it is difficult to study economics instruction only within the frame of economics faculties and that this was the directive to the survey team. There was no time for the broader study. Dr. Cosio pointed out that the study very seriously confuses the licenciatura and the maestro degrees. It makes a distinction which in fact does not exist. They are in reality the same degrees. He felt that as a model the economics study was satisfactory. It has been conducted carefully. He did feel that the heavier weight in future studies should be given to the Mexican participants. In another worlds, the Mexicans in most instances, should have the primary responsibility with American assistance as required. In sociology and political sciences there is a void in Mexico and the cooperation

29



from Americans is much more desirable than in economics where in fact Mexico has good economists.

Mr. Davis pointed out that the Advisory Group's interest in surveying the social sciences was based to some degree on the knowledge that there was a disproportioned amount of attention being given to the physical sciences.

Dr. Cosio suggested that the Group invite Manuel Bravo to make an exposition of the statistical study on its completion. Invitations to members of the other study groups might be appropriate at a later time. Dr. Cosio said he would be glad to confer with Bravo on his return to Mexico and notify the secretary as soon as possible on Mr. Bravo's interest in meeting with the Advisory Group.

The secretary asked for some discussion of the appropriate disposition of the economics study. Dr. Cosio suggested that it would be wise to speak with selected Mexican economists to get their suggestions on amendments and their comments for attachment to the study. It was agreed that it would not be wise to distribute the study widely in its present form. It should be sent to various individuals in Mexico and the United States asking for their comments.

Mr. Tierney questioned the possibility of Mr. Bravo's being able to meet with the Advisory Group before his study had been submitted to the Mexican government. Mr. Bravo's participation might have to be timed for a much later date. It would be more realistic to plan a



discussion of the economics study at the next meeting. Mr. Davis felt that it should be possible to meet with Mr. Bravo in March because he would not be presenting the study but simply outlining some of its main conclusions. He suggested however that in March we might meet to plan the subsequent round tables. Mr. Canter then proposed that a steering committee be created to meet perhaps monthly with the secretary to follow the conduct of the project more closely.

Mr. Trowbridge suggested that the secretary explore the possibility of other Mexicans meeting with the Advisory Group for a longer, possibly two-day meeting in May or June.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

RS:ah



México, D. F., February 12th., 1966.

Mr. Roger H. Sheldon  
Education and World Affairs  
522 Fifth Ave.  
New York, N. Y. 10036  
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Sheldon:

I explained today to Mr. Bravo Jiménez your interest in his work on higher education in Mexico and asked him whether he could be willing to consider your invitation to attend a meeting to state before your group the main results of such a work. He told me he was quite willing to consider your invitation.

So, please write to him directly to the following address:

Mr. Manuel Bravo Jiménez  
Condesa 6, 6° piso  
México 1, D. F.  
México.

Yours sincerely,

Daniel Cosío Villegas



México, D.F., February 16, 1966.

Mr. Roger Sheldon  
Education and World Affairs  
522 Fifth Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10036  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Sheldon:

May I acknowledge a copy of your Meeting Notes, of January 10.

It seems a good summary of what we discussed at our meeting. For your record, however, I would like to see insert in page 7, line 18, the name of the gentleman I referred to: Dr. Eduardo García Maynez. On page 10, line 18, the correct name is Víctor Bravo Ahuja, and on page 22, Eduardo García Maynez instead of Roberto García.

As to substance, on page 12 I appear as saying that "The U. S. Programs very often offer too little flexibility for the needs of Mexican graduate students". I said quite the opposite: There is much more flexibility in American universities and colleges than their European counterparts. The inflexibility comes from U. S. foundations.

I hope you are already in touch with Mr. Bravo Jiménez.

With Best wishes,

Yours sincerely

Daniel Cosío Villegas  
Apartado Postal M-2123  
México 1, D.F.

DCV/meh.-