

CESE

Périodique

NEWSLETTER 1

Ed. resp. : H. VAN DAELE - Comparative Education Society Europe - 60, Rue de la Concorde. B- 1050 Bruxelles

FEBRUARY 1978

CESE. The new Committee

At the joint Conference of the World Council of Comparative Education Societies and the Comparative Education Society in Europe, held at the Institute of Education in London from June 27 until July 2nd, 1977, the General Assembly of the CESE has proceeded to nominate a new Committee.

The European nomination Committee, consisting of Dr. Leo Fernig as Chairman, Prof. Rita Süßmuth and Prof. Juan Tusquets, assisted by Prof. Denis Kallen as secretary, had received a small number - approx. 15 - written submissions.

Dr. Fernig proposed on behalf of the Committee to elect Prof. Kallen as President, Professors Furter and Mitter as Vice Presidents and suggested that the Assembly decide upon the election of two further members. Nominations had for the latter been received for Prof. Tusquets, Prof. Limiti and Dr. Cowen.

As a result of the election the Committee for the period until the next General Assembly, in summer 1979, has now been constituted as follows:

President: Prof. Dennis Kallen
University of Amsterdam
(at present with the Institute
of Education of the European
Cultural Foundation in Paris)

Immediate Past President:

Prof. Brian Holmes
Institute of Education
University of London

Vice Presidents: Prof. Pierre Furter
University of Geneva

Prof. Wolfgang Mitter
German Institute for
Educational Research and
University of Frankfurt.

Members: Prof. Giuliana Limiti
University of Rome

Dr. Robert Cowen
Institute of Education
University of London

It is worth mentioning that the outgoing Committee had without exception served two terms and could therefore not be re-elected. Several of the written nominations had not taken this restriction on nominations into account. At the suggestion of the outgoing Committee, the General Assembly had decided to bring the size of the Executive Committee back to the number stated in the Society's constitution, i.e. the President, the Two Vice Presidents, the immediate Past President, two elected members and the Secretary-Treasurer. Notably the high cost of Committee meetings were advanced in justification of this reduction in membership.

The Committee has on November 25th appointed as its Secretary Treasurer, Prof. Dr. Henk Van daele of the University of Ghent in Belgium.

The full addresses of the Committee Members are:

- Prof. D. Kallen: Institut d'Education de la
Fondation Européenne de la
Culture
Université Paris IX-Dauphine
1, Place du Maréchal de Lattre
de Tassigny
F-75016 PARIS
- Prof. B. Holmes
Dr. R. Cowen: University of London
Institute of Education
Bedford Way
GB-LONDON WC1H 0AL
- Prof. P. Furter: Université de Genève
Rue Général Dufour, 24
CH-1211 GENEVE 4
- Prof. W. Mitter: Deutsches Institut für Inter-
nationale Pädagogische Forschung
Schloss-Strasse 29
Postfach 900280
D-6000 FRANKFURT A/M 90
- Prof. G. Limiti: Prof. di Pedagogia Comparata
nelle Università di Roma
26 Via dei Prefetti
I-ROMA

Prof. Van daele's office address is:

Seminarie voor historische en vergelijkende
pedagogiek
Baertsoenkaai 3
B-9000 GHENT

His private address is:

Kruishofstraat, 142, bus 97
B-2020 ANTWERPEN

It was appropriate therefore that the Society should return after sixteen years to the Institute's new premises to hold its Eighth General Conference. On this occasion it invited the World Council of Comparative Education Societies to hold its Third World Congress. The outcome was a meeting attended by almost 400 participants from 30 different nations. The size of the undertaking inevitably resulted in a conference which differed somewhat from previous Society meetings held in Amsterdam, Berlin, Ghent, Prague, Stockholm, Frascati and Sèvres. If it lacked the intimacy and cohesion of these past occasions when there were rarely as many as 130 members present the Eighth Conference was able to bring together a large number of persons known to each other principally by name and from their publications. In addition many students were involved in the organisation and academic work of the Congress. From these points of view it was successful. I am confident that it stimulated world wide interest in Comparative Education and will result in the future development of the subject.

One reason for my confidence is that the theme "Diversity and Unity in Education" was topical. It aroused great interest among participants in countries where governments are struggling to meet the legitimate cultural aspirations of minority groups while promoting political unity. Its relevance to discussions taking place in international organisations was apparent.

At one level the problems of cooperation in Western Europe stem from the desire of peoples within the Community to retain their national identities while seeking to cooperate economically and politically. On the whole stage international organisations such as Unesco and IBE have faced these problems.

The Society initiated discussions on the theme at its Sèvres meeting in 1975 and a good deal of time was spent during the two years which elapsed in analysing the theme in a way which would stimulate serious research. In several Newsletters of the World Council of Comparative Education Societies the results of these discussions were summarised. The result was that the London organising Committee and the Programme Committee were overwhelmed by papers from all over the world. These in themselves should stimulate further research and will provide invaluable teaching material. It is hoped that the plenary papers presented by world renowned figures such as Leo Fernig, Torsten Husén, Michel Debeauvais, William Taylor, Wicenty Oken, Andreas Kazamias and Ben Ekuban will be included in a volume prepared by a reputable publisher. In addition there should be included accounts of the issues raised at European, Third World and World plenary sessions. Other selected papers will appear in a variety of publications and it is hoped that a CESE Proceedings will be published.

A third feature of the Congress was the extent to which member Societies of the World Council were involved. In the absence of funds to hold regular committee meetings it is reasonable how, in the event, each of three days of the Conference were organised by the Francophone Association, the British Section of the CESE, and the German Section of the CESE. Each of these Societies' is to be thanked for the efforts they made to coordinate their own activities and programmes with the needs of the Congress. Susanne Shafer representing the USA Society is to be thanked for her part in organising the sessions devoted to Third World and World Issues. Lada Cerych, on behalf of the European Institute of Education was responsible for the session on European problems. The coordination of these various efforts by the London Organising Committee was by no means easy but in the event the range of people and Societies involved in the programme made the effort well worth while.

The London organising Committee under the Chairmanship of Robert Cowen, included representatives from the Department of Education and Science in London, the British Council, the Commonwealth

A LOOK BACK OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE

The Comparative Education Society in Europe was formed at a meeting held at the Institute of Education in London in 1961. The meeting was organised jointly by the Department of Comparative Education under Professor J.A. Lauwerys and by the UNESCO Institute for Education under its then Director, Dr. Saul B. Robinsohn. Although the majority of the 45 participants were drawn on that occasion from Europe, there were also present scholars from other parts of the world. At this inaugural meeting most people knew each other fairly well. Friedrich Schneider, Nicholas Hans, Bogdan Suchodolski, Franz Hilbow, Philip Idenburg, Martin Langeveld, Edmée Hatinguais, Leo Fernig, Pedro Rosselló, Charles Dobinson, K. Grue Sørensen and Joseph Katz were among those who came. Greetings were received from Isaac Kandel. The meeting, a small intimate affair, introduced these pioneers to a new generation of scholars who have helped to build up comparative education into a worthy university subject and as a useful aid to international agencies.

Foundation, the University of London Institute of Education, and the British Section of the Comparative Education Society in Europe. The financial and other support of the organisation mentioned was invaluable. The facilities placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Institute of Education were particularly generous.

A grant from the Department of Education and Science went some way towards meeting the costs of administration. Among the hidden "costs" was the work of colleagues and students at the Institute. Some forty of them rallied round to help meet the needs of participants and make them feel at home.

After sixteen years as Secretary Treasurer and then President of the CESE I would like to thank all those members who in many ways and on a voluntary basis have made it possible for the Society to make a significant contribution to the development of Comparative Education through its publications and conferences, its links with international agencies, its co-operation with the World Council and its bringing together of scholars from all parts of the world. In particular I should like to thank members of the committee who have supported me so loyally. In Dennis Kallen I had an excellent Secretary, in Jack Sislian an indefatigable Treasurer and in Raymond Ryba a businesslike editor and publications manager. The arrangements Dennis Kallen has negotiated with the European Cultural Foundation and its Institute of Education seem admirable. It is clear that no University can in the future as in the past bear the burden of providing resources for the Society. I am confident that in the hands of your new President, Dennis Kallen, the CESE will take on a new and vigorous phase of its life. I am delighted that it will be able to do so after hosting what was from the comments I have received a very successful World Congress.

BRIAN HOLMES
President CESE 1973-77
Chairman World Council
1974-77

CESE MEMBERS ARE INVITED TO PAY THEIR ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE FOR 1978 (£.4 OR B.F. 250,-), AT THE 1977 LONDON CONFERENCE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGREED THAT FROM 1979 ONWARDS THE MEMBERSHIP FEE SHOULD BE RAISED TO £.10 OR B.F. 650,-. IN THE MEANTIME HOWEVER MEMBERS ARE INVITED TO PAY B.F. 650,- ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS. THESE AMOUNTS MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO THE CESE BANK ACCOUNT :

COMPARATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY IN EUROPE
310 - 00,65,613 - 30
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT
BRUSSELS

CESE:

A SOCIETY OF MEMBERS

OR AN ASSOCIATION

OF SOCIETIES ?

It has traditionally - and constitutionally - always been the task of the Society's Executive Committee to determine the time and place of the General Meeting that is to be held at least every two years.

At its first full meeting held in Paris on November 25, 1977 the Executive Committee has amply discussed the venue, the timing and also the main theme of the next General Meeting.

As to the timing, it was felt that the next Meeting, in 1979, should be held at the beginning or at least in the first half of June, this being the period which seemed most favourable for most academic members.

As to the venue, three suggestions were discussed: the Benelux (Belgium or the Netherlands), Spain or Switzerland. As the Benelux, the association with the Brussels branch of the European Cultural Foundation's Institute of Education on the one hand, the fact that since the first Conference no meeting was held in the Netherlands, pleaded in favour of exploring this possibility. As to Spain, it was thought to be good policy to hold a Conference in a country where a new association had just been established. Switzerland was finally advanced as a country where no Meeting has been held yet, but where both the national scene and the presence of notably the International Bureau of Education created favourable conditions for organising the next conference. It was decided that Prof. Furter will explore the possibilities of a Conference in Geneva and Zürich and will find out whether adequate financial support for such a venture can be assured.

As to the theme, the suggestion of the President, Prof. Kallen, to hold the Conference on the theme "International influences on national educational policies" was adopted.

The CESE was established in 1961 when less than fifty well-known educationists responded to the invitation of Professor Joseph Lauwerys and Professor Saul Robinsohn to come to London. I remember the occasion well. Everyone knew each other well, either personally or by reputation. The discussions were on the bases of well-known if disputed assumptions about Comparative Education.

We decided then that the Society should be one of individual members - a kind of club if you like; that new members should have done some work in the field and be known and supported by existing members. With our resources of cash, personnel and office space it was difficult to envisage a society of more than about one hundred members although from the start we were adamant that membership should not be restricted to Europeans and that every effort should be made to bridge the gap between East and West European scholars.

In the event individual membership has had major advantages. We have been able to welcome members from Poland, the German Democratic Republic and from Czechoslovakia whose invitation to hold a Conference in Prague was warmly received. The composition of the Committee has over the years been based upon the eminence of its members and the wishes of the electorate regardless of nationality. Personal knowledge has enabled good will to overcome a measure of technical inefficiency and the costs of running a small Society have, let us face it, been virtually nil.

Against this should be placed our failure to establish real co-operation with our colleagues from the U.S.S.R. National rather than individual membership might facilitate co-operation. Moreover we have not as a small Society been able to command large resources to conduct research - although the Ford grant and the support from Ministries of Education to prepare very worthwhile Proceedings should be mentioned. We have not been able to maintain a central bureau. We have not easily been able to keep records, and lists absolutely up-to-date and so on. Individual membership fees have been too low to provide for such facilities.

Then there is the question of representation. The success of the CESE has, in part to be measured, by the creation of national sections or groups. The first of these the British and Federal Republic of Germany sections established constitutional links with the parent body. The establishment of the World Council and a genuine desire for greater autonomy by national groups have brought into question the original notion of a Society of individuals with national sections. Over the years national representation on the CESE Committee has de facto been recognised as desirable and good sense may have achieved in practice what is not laid down in the Constitution.

The issue is probably one that members would like to discuss: a society of individual members or an association of societies? On the financial side the arguments are probably finely balanced. Would associated societies provide the same subscription income? Would each of them meet all the expenses of their central committee representative? How should representation be achieved? Should each Society, regardless of the number of its members have one vote? and pay the same fee? How would individuals and societies outside Europe be brought into the association to the benefit of us all?

I have no clear advice to offer. The advantages of both systems are apparent. Neither in my judgement will work unless we can make a success of the new arrangements offered so generously and realistically by the European Cultural Foundation and its Institute of Education in Paris. The fact that this arrangement has been accepted offers the CESE a chance to decide its immediate future. I favour individual membership, but I am not against federalism. Which system of government would best meet the work we have to do is for members to decide. It would be worth discussing before and at the 1979 Conference.

BRIAN HOLMES

EXTRACT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPARATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY IN EUROPE

Article 1. THE SOCIETY

Name. Section 1.

The name of this organization shall be the COMPARATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY IN EUROPE.

Purpose. Section 2.

The purpose of the Society shall be to encourage and promote comparative and international study in education by :

- a. Promoting and improving the teaching of comparative education in institutions of higher learning.
- b. Stimulating research.
- c. Facilitating the publication and distribution of comparative studies in education.
- d. Interesting professors and teachers of other disciplines in the comparative and international dimensions of their work.
- e. Encouraging visits by educators to study educational institutions and systems throughout the world.
- f. Co-operating with those in other disciplines who attempt to interpret educational developments in a broad cultural context.
- g. Organizing conferences and meetings.
- h. Collaborating with other Comparative Education Societies in order to further international action in this field.

Membership. Section 3.

There shall be two categories of members : ordinary and honorary.

Ordinary membership. Section 4.

The following shall be eligible for ordinary membership :

- a. Eligibility
 - i. Teachers of and research workers in comparative and international education.
 - ii. Persons who are concerned with studies in comparative education or related areas and who work in agencies and organizations other than institutions of higher learning.
- b. Sponsorship
Candidates for membership shall be nominated in accordance with the by-laws by at least two members of the Society.
- c. Admission
The Secretary/Treasurer shall submit nominations to the Executive Committee which shall vote upon them. Admission shall be decided by a simple majority.
- d. Lapse of Membership
Members whose subscriptions are in arrears by more than two years shall be regarded as having allowed their membership to lapse. They shall be so informed by the Secretary/Treasurer and may later be re-admitted after due consideration of their case by the Executive Committee.

Honorary membership. Section 5.

Persons who have rendered long and distinguished service to Comparative Education and/or International Education may be elected, in accordance with the by-laws, at a general meeting if at least three fourths of the votes are in favour. Honorary members thus elected shall have all the privileges of ordinary membership.

NEWS

FROM NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SOCIETIES

**Nouvelles des sociétés nationales
et régionales...**

**Mitteilungen der nationalen und
regionalen Gesellschaften...**

CESE - Section of the Federal Republic of Germany

The next annual conference will take place at the occasion of the congress organized by the German Society of Education Sciences. The following theme will be discussed: "Actions inferred in the perception of educational sciences". The meeting will be held at Tübingen, from 8 to 10 March 1978. (Source: Newsletter - World Council of Comparative Education Societies, V, 1977, n.3, p.6)

Dutch-Speaking Society for Comparative Education

From March 15 to 17, 1978, the Dutch-Speaking Society for Comparative Education, in co-operation with the University of Antwerp (Universitaire Instelling Antwerpen, Department of Education), organizes its third conference. The theme is: "Educational Renovation in Europe: The key position of Teacher Training".

Prof. Dr. Fr. BUSCH (Oldenburg), Dr. W. TAYLOR, (London) and Prof. Dr. E. VELEMA (Nijmegen) will deal with teacher education in the GDR and the GFR, in Great Britain, and in Sweden, respectively.

Additional information can be obtained from:

Prof. Dr. H. VAN DAELE
Universitaire Instelling Antwerpen
Departement Didaktiek en Kritiek
Universiteitsplein, 1
2610 - WILRIJK (Belgium)
phone: 091. 23.59.56

Association Francophone d'Education Comparée (A.F.E.C.)

L'Association Francophone d'Education Comparée organise à Sèvres (1, Avenue Léon Journault), les 9, 10 et 11 mars 1978, un COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL SUR L'EDUCATION PERMANENTE ouvert à tous les spécialistes acceptant de s'exprimer en français.

Les organisateurs de ce colloque souhaitent que les participants procèdent à une confrontation d'expériences, sans se contenter du discours idéaliste qui est généralement tenu dans les très nombreuses réunions internationales consacrées à l'Education Permanente.

Il ne s'agira pas, cependant, de décrire ou de raconter des expériences pratiques d'éducation permanente, mais de confronter les problématiques nées de ces expériences, en vue de proposer des réflexions utiles aux praticiens.

Quatre groupes de travail sont constitués pour aborder les problèmes de l'éducation permanente au niveau des

- lieux de production
- structures éducatives et culturelles
- collectivités locales et régionales
- politiques éducatives.

Un droit d'inscription de 100 FF. sera perçu pour couvrir les frais de documentation et de compte-rendu.

Les frais de voyage et d'hébergement sont à la charge des participants. Les repas pourront être pris au Centre International d'Etudes Pédagogiques de Sèvres (prix de chaque repas: 16 FF.) qui dispose aussi d'un nombre limité de chambres (prix journalier, tous repas compris: 81 FF.).

Les formulaires d'inscription doivent être demandés à l'Association Francophone d'Education Comparée - C.I.E.P. - 1, Av. Léon Journault, 92310 SEVRES (France).

Sociedad Española de Pedagogía Comparada

La Société espagnole s'est réunie à Madrid en novembre 1977. Lors de cette réunion

Monsieur Ricardo MARIN IBANEZ

a été élu Président. Son adresse est la suivante :

Catedrático de "Pedagogía General"
Facultad de Filosofía y Ciencias de la
Educación
Avda. Blasco Ibáñez, 28
VALENCIA - 10. (España)

La Société espagnole compte actuellement plus de cent membres.

Comparative and International Education Society (United States)

The 1978 conference of the Society will take place in Mexico City on March 14-17. It will be a bi-cultural meeting designed to respond to the interests of both North American and Latin American scholars and students of education. Collaborating on the program will be the International Council of Adult Education and the World Education Fellowship.

(Source : CIES Newsletter, 1977, n. 44 & n. 45)

CESE (British Section) News

The 1977-8 offices are:

President: Nigel Grant, Edinburgh
Chairman: Leon Boucher, Chester
Vice-Chairman: Raymond Ryba, Manchester
Secretary: Keith Watson, Reading
Treasurer: Raymond Jackson, Reading

The Section is very pleased to have Ray Jackson back after his spell as Professor in Malawi followed by a brief spell in Hong Kong.

In the Autumn, we were delighted to hear that Nigel Grant has been appointed Professor of Education at the University of Glasgow, the largest centre of educational studies in Scotland. He takes up his new post in April, 1978. This means that there are now four active Professors of Education in Britain who are active Comparativists; and we must be even more careful now in our use of the words "England", "Britain", "United Kingdom": Nigel will certainly bring to his Chair a national as well as an international dimension.

But the Autumn also brought the sad news that Elizabeth Halsall, long active in both comparative and modern language studies in Hull, is having to retire on grounds of ill-health and failing sight.

The section has started 1977-8 with a firm intention to bring more grass-roots participation to its activities. We held our first regional meeting in Manchester in November, when we were able to bring together Nigel Grant, Helga Thomas from Berlin (who happened to be in the country) and Jim Kidd (who, until recently, was teaching in a secondary school in Bremen) to share with colleagues and students in the area some problems of education in West and East Germany; and we hope this will be followed by other regional meetings elsewhere in the country. The idea is to "tap" some of the expertise of the many overseas visitors in an area as well as the expertise of our own members which is otherwise limited to their own institutions and area; and to bring this expertise directly to the students at all levels. We have ideas, too, of pooling resource materials for teaching if our members feel comparatively co-operative

Another aspect of grass-roots involvement is the attempt to contact not just the officers but also the members of societies elsewhere: let them know who is interested in this or that topic or country, share with them the kind of information and insight that only an "insider" can give: for example, German colleagues have asked us for information on what actually happens in "mixed ability" teaching in secondary schools - just as we would like to know, for example, what the Haby reforms mean in practice in French schools or what run-of-the-mill teachers and schools in, say, Sweden do in the way of individualising teaching or making the life of the school and classroom "democratic". We will publish appropriate material from other countries in Compare; and we will do what we can to provide material to other countries.

Finally, we are trying to find out the cheapest way to get to Tokyo for the 1980 World Congress: charter a jumbo, perhaps; or run a "European" package trip from Amsterdam, or Copenhagen or Gatwick. Anybody interested should contact Witol Tulasiewicz, Institute of Education, Cambridge, who is co-ordinating our efforts in this direction on behalf of our Committee.

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The CESE and the European Cultural Foundation

The outgoing Committee of the CESE had since approx. a year, through myself as its secretary, been discussing the possibility of an association with the European Cultural Foundation and notably with its newly established Institute of Education in Paris. These negotiations concluded a period during which a number of alternative possibilities of a similar nature had been envisaged and, one after the other been discarded. The main rationale for seeking an association with an international institution, preferably European, were twofold:

1. The growing difficulties that the Committee and notably its Secretary encountered in carrying out the administrative work of the CESE. In the past it appeared relatively easy to sue Institute's facilities for this purpose, without charge for the CESE. "Hidden" work and also "hidden" expenditure on behalf of professional societies, such as the CESE had implicitly been accepted. Increasingly, however, institutes and universities have become more cost-conscious and have proceeded to closely control the use that is made of their administrative services. My own experience, shared by many others all over the world, was that telephone calls on behalf of the Society could not or rarely be made anymore without charging the Society, and that secretarial help and mailing services could only be obtained so-to-say illegally and by using tricks such as sending out large quantities of mail in successive small badges. Needless to say that such a situation could not continue.

When I was informed that the European Cultural Foundation wanted to change its hitherto policy of subsidies for publication - the CESE's Proceedings have over the past years been published with a substantial financial help from the European Cultural Foundation - into another type of association by which administrative help would be offered combined with a free grant to a number of European professional associations in the domain of higher education, I have asked the Committee to give me a mandate for negotiating such a new type of association.

As a result a proposal could be made to the General Meeting in London in June 1977, that was after some discussion endorsed by the Assembly. Its terms are the following:

1. The secretariat of the CESE will be located in the Brussels office of the Institute of Education of the European Cultural Foundation, 60, rue de la Concorde.
2. The secretariat services will according to estimates require on the average half a day a week's secretary-typist's time and some supervision by a senior staff member of the Institute in Brussels.

3. For 1977 a total grant of Hfl. 15.000 has been given to the CESE, to be used as follows :

- secretary typist	Hfl. 3.400
- supervision by senior staff member	2.000
- contribution to office maintenance cost	1.000
- reserve for postage, long distance calls, reproduction and other expenses (to be all billed in accordance with real expenses)	1.600
- contribution in cash to CESE	7.000

Of the 1977 grant very little of the office cost items has been used until date. The European Cultural Foundation is willing to allow the CESE to transfer part of the unused tied money, probably Hfl. 3.000 to 1978. This will bring the sum that is available for secretariat help etc. in Brussels for 1978 to Hfl. 11.000.

The Hfl. 7.000 cash grant has for a deal been used to finance travel and expenses of speakers non-members of the CESE, to the 1977 London Conference (approx. Hfl. 3.000) and partly to finance the first full meeting of the new CESE Committee on November 25 in Paris.

Dr. Cerych, Director of the Institute of Education of the Foundation, has assured the Committee that the EFC will make for 1978 the same grant available as for 1977.

The European associations that are at present taking part in the Brussels "venture" are:

- SEFI (Société européenne pour la formation des ingénieurs)
- ATEE (Association pour la formation des enseignants en Europe)
- CESE (Comparative Education Society in Europe)
- ACEPE (Association pour le développement d'actions collectives d'éducation permanente en Europe)
- AEEA (Association européenne pour l'enseignement de l'Architecture)
- EFMD (European Foundation for Management Development)
- AECNP (Association européenne des centres nationaux de productivité)

The agreement stipulates that the association will share secretariat facilities (one full-time secretary) and that this work will be supervised by a senior staff member. Furthermore they will have access to stencilling equipment etc. In the preparatory meetings held between the European Cultural Foundation and the representatives of the participating associations several other possibilities of cooperation have been envisaged. The publication of a common Newsletter, possibly with one general part and loose-leaf additions for each association, was discarded in view of the technical difficulties involved. It appears that several participants dispose of a well-presented Newsletter and would only give up distributing their own publication if it were replaced by a common Newsletter of high standing.

Agreement was however reached as to the development of common services and organising common events, or, alternatively, to enable the other participants to take part in services and events organised by one of them. Thus the possibility of holding seminars on selected issues of common interest was considered. Also the possibility of a common distribution service of the associations' publications will in the near future be explored.

Having been closely involved in negotiating the agreement and being on the other hand at present associated with the European Cultural Foundation Institute of Education to which the management of the grants to the European associations has been entrusted, I feel it would be inappropriate if I were too closely involved in elaborating the further details of the agreement. The contacts with the Brussels secretariat will henceforward

be assured by Prof. Van daele, the Secretary of the CESE. Also, the full CESE Committee will be closely involved in any further discussions relating to the association with the CESE. The fact that the agreement is revokable at the end of every two year period, i.e. in the present situation at the end of 1979, provides an additional guarantee that the CESE will not be drawn into developments that are not in its interest.

If I may add a few personal remarks, they are the following:

1. the agreement with the ECF has for the first time since years given the CESE a financial basis. Our income over the past years had not been higher than approx. £ 1.200 per year, and as most of this was indeed paid in English pounds, the real income of the CESE had over a few years been halved. Expenditure for travel has notoriously doubled in the past 4-5 years. As a result, the total income of the CESE would have been spent on just one Committee meeting a year (a bare minimum if the Committee is to function at all), had not Committee members often been very inventive in having their travel and subsistence cost financed from other sources. Unfortunately, it is becoming increasingly difficult even for university professors to finance events such as CESE Committee meetings out of university funds.

The 1977 income of the CESE was almost entirely used for financing the publication of the proceedings of the Sèvres Conference in 1975. In fact the outgoing Committee felt it could agree to pay the publication only because it has been assured of the Hfl. 7.000 grant from the European Cultural Foundation. Due to the agreed (but statutorily not yet valid) increase in membership fees the own income of the CESE will in 1978 be approx. Hfl 8.000 to 9.000 (if nearly all members pay and if they all pay the full new rate). Added to the Hfl. 7.000 from the ECF this means an income of Hfl. 15.000 to 16.000 as compared with approx. Hfl. 5.000 over the past few years.

Of this approx. Hfl. 5.000 will be needed for one Committee meeting, another Hfl. 4.000 for travel, subsistence, telephone cost etc. of President, Secretary, and eventually other Committee members. (Your President will have to travel from Paris to Brussels, the Secretary quite regularly from Antwerp to Brussels, telephone and mailing costs can on the whole not longer be hidden and must be repaid by the CESE etc.). Even if a sum of, say, Hfl. 2.000 is set aside for publication of the Proceedings of the 1977 London Conference (negotiations are still going on); this would leave a modest positive balance of some Hfl. 4.000 a luxury that the CESE has not known since a very long time.

2. A certain "professionalisation" of professional associations such as the CESE is inevitable. Many members would prefer to maintain the CESE as a rather selective group of learned individuals with no attachments to any institution, government or international body. A number of developments over the past years have made this position in my view untenable. Many of our new members are either directly associated with official bodies at national and international level, such as departments of Education, research and development institutes etc... that are involved in the making and the implementation of educational policy. Secondly, the themes of the CESE Conferences and even more so the perspective in which they were tackled, have more and more become political and less academic in the traditional sense. Thirdly, the academic institutions to which most of our members belong have themselves become

much closer associated with government and with policy-making and have traded in, so-to-say, some of their academic isolation for a more direct involvement in policy-making and greater financial security.

The CESE cannot afford to ignore these developments. It must, however, be careful to preserve as much autonomy as it can. Association with an intergovernmental European body such as the Council of Europe would in this respect have rendered our position more delicate than association with a strictly private body such as the European Cultural Foundation. An additional guarantee is in my view provided by the fact that the Institute of Education of the Foundation in fact manages the grant and is our working partner, and that hence the Council of the Institute, chaired by Lord Asa Briggs, has a direct say in this matter.

The fear has been expressed by some of our members that association with the European Cultural Foundation would risk to alienate the CESE members from the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. The Council of the ECF's Institute of Education has two members from these countries: Prof. Zsuzsa Ferge from Budapest and Prof. Wladislaw Adamski from Warsaw. The Programme Committee of the European Cultural Foundation counts among its members Prof. W. Morawiecki from Poland. This may reassure those of us who care about the image of the CESE in Eastern Europe.

On any further suggestions concerning the co-operation with the European Cultural Foundation members will be fully informed and, if necessary, consulted. The next General Conference will provide a welcome opportunity to make up a first balance of the pros and contras of this joint venture. Personally I hope that it will be positive and lead to the continuation of the relationship.

DENIS KALLEN
President of the CESE

NOTE THE CESE NEW ADDRESS :

60, RUE DE LA CONCORDE

B - 1050 BRUXELLES

TEL. 02/512.81.25

OR PROF. H. VAN DAELE

TEL. 091/23.59.56