





1960

● U.S. President John F. Kennedy is elected.

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● U.S. Peace Corps is established and first volunteers go to Ghana and Tanzania. (Stamp released in 1966.)
● U.S. Congress passes Fulbright-Hays Act.

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● NAFSA begins Field Service program.

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● President Kennedy assassinated; Lyndon B. Johnson becomes President.

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● NAFSA changes name to National Association for Foreign Student Affairs.

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● U.S. Congress passes International Education Act.

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● U.S. President Richard Nixon is elected.

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● Resolution to encourage greater participation of foreign students is tabled at NAFSA conference.

1969

NAFSA approves
full student
participation.

NAFSA signs
contracts for
Cooperative
Projects
Program and
start of Global
Issues Project.

IIE initiates
Hubert H. Humphrey
Fellowship Program.

U.S. President's
Commission
releases report
prompting
universities to
boost capacities
for international
studies.

1970

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1979



President
Nixon visits
People's
Republic of
China (PRC).



First students
from PRC
arrive in U.S.

Iranian
students
stranded in
U.S. after
Shah is
deposed.



1980
U.S. President Ronald Reagan is elected.

1983
New INS Regulations create heavy burden on international student advisers.

1987
U.S. Coalition for Advancement of Foreign Languages and International Studies (CAFLIS) is created.

1988
NAFSA celebrates 40th year with Sen. J. William Fulbright as speaker at annual conference.



1989
Berlin Wall falls.

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1980
International Educational Exchange Liaison Group is formed.

1980
Title VI of U.S. NDEA is incorporated into Higher Education Act (HEA) and expanded.

1986
Association of American Universities proposes creation of national foundation for foreign language and international studies.

1987
INS eases regulatory burden due, in part, to efforts by NAFSA Task Force on Regulatory Reform.



1988
U.S. President George H.W. Bush is elected.

1988
American Council for Education proposes expansion of international studies initiatives.

1988
U.S. Congress creates Centers for International Business Education.



1989
Students demonstrate in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.

1990
NAFSA changes
name to: NAFSA:
Association of
International
Educators.

1990
NAFSA/CIEE/
IEE task force
recommends
expansion of
study abroad
opportunities and
participation for
U.S. students.

1990
NAFSA
launches
*International
Educator*
magazine.

1993
NAFSA reports
seven-fold increase
in foreign students
earning Ph.D.s in U.S.

1999
NAFSA Executive Director/
CEO Marlene M. Johnson
calls for comprehensive
U.S. international
education policy.

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1999

1990
European
Association for
International
Education is
founded in
Amsterdam.

1990
President Bush
extends protection of
PRC students in U.S.



1991
President
Bush signs
legislation
creating
National
Security
Education
Program.



1991
U.S. President
Bill Clinton is
elected.

1991
U.S.
Congressional
reauthorization
of Higher
Education
Act adds two
new Title VI
programs.

1993
U.S. Alliance for
International
Educational and
Cultural Exchange
cites economic
benefits of
exchange
programs.

1997
CIEE forms
Association
for Studies in
International
Education.

1999
British
Prime Minister
Tony Blair calls
for UK to recruit
50,000 more
students by
2003.

● **2000**
President Clinton calls for U.S. international education policy.



● **2001**
Events of 9/11 sharpen focus on international expertise and prompt Congress to boost Title VI and Fulbright-Hays funding.



● **2004**
U.S. has highest number of foreign students enrolled in colleges and universities.

● **2004**
Foreign students make up higher percentage of enrollment in other G-8 countries.



Rice



Spellings

● **2006**
U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings co-host summit of university presidents on international education.

● **2006**
President Bush launches initiative to boost number of Americans learning critical foreign languages.

● **2007**
U.S. House passes Paul Simon Study Abroad Act.

2000

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2009



● **2000**
U.S. President George W. Bush is elected.

● **2003**
U.S. government implements Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) to track international students and scholars at campuses in U.S.

● **2004**
U.S. Congress and President form Commission on Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Fellowship Program.

● **2004**
American Council on Education hosts meeting to discuss advancing international education research.

● **2005**
Lincoln Commission calls for one million U.S. undergraduates to study abroad annually by 2017.

● **2006**
U.S. Academy for Educational Development hosts colloquium on diversity in education abroad.

● **2006**
U.S. Sens. Dick Durbin and Norm Coleman introduce Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Act. Similar Paul Simon Study Abroad Act is introduced in House.



Durbin



Coleman