

a history of transformation: broader and broader horizons

This is our history, of which we're very proud. We have dedicated ourselves first to enabling and then to providing educational experiences that transform the lives of all they touch, and to evolving and transforming our organization to meet the changing needs of the times, whether the time be post-war, cold war, or post-millennial. Our history tells both of events and milestones, of controversies and consciousness. It tells of how we shifted focus from critical issue to critical issue—transportation, orientation, expanding destinations, diversifying experiences—while always keeping our mission of increasing international trust and understanding at the forefront. We've sought to lead the way in the past, and we cherish the opportunity to lead in the future.

1939

U.S.-European educational exchange programs suspended due to war-time safety concerns

1946

U.S. organizations and religious groups wish to re-establish educational exchange

International situation, including shortage of ships in transatlantic service, does not allow for international educational travel

1947

The Executive Committee on Student Travel formed to foster student and teacher travel

Transportation and orientation for student exchange programs to Europe begin

The member institutions of the Executive Committee on Student Travel met for the first time on May 8, 1947 evolving into CST and eventually CIEE.

1948

Council on Student Travel (CST) formally adopts its name

CST institutes membership, ends first year with 32 member institutions

1949

10,000th person completes orientation and is transported abroad through CST

1951

First international office opens in Paris

CST provides transportation and orientation for 600 German students and teachers traveling to the U.S.

1955

50,000 U.S. and 45,000 foreign students benefit from CST transportation and orientation services

Rapid growth of participants leads to consideration of air travel

Numerous articles in the New York Times during the 1950s bear witness to CIEE's developing reputation as the principal association advocating and developing study abroad in the U.S.

1957

CST develops educational travel programs to non-traditional destinations including Japan and Nigeria

1958

CST develops first-ever U.S.-U.S.S.R. educational exchange at the suggestion of the U.S. State Department and member organizations

The theory was that no institution or organization could accomplish such exchanges alone, but as a grouping of organizations and a community, CST could. This led to the development of the consortia concept under which universities and colleges grouped to sponsor programs and provide accreditation and evaluation. Conducted in the summer of 1958, this was the first ever large-scale reciprocal educational exchange between the two countries.

1961

CST publishes on expanding educational travel to Asia, Africa, and Latin America

Air service begins in volume, with 44 chartered flights and nearly 6,000 passengers

1962

CST co-conducts the Inter-American Seminar on Educational Travel programs in Bogotá, Colombia, President John F. Kennedy attends

1965

First international conference convened in Cannes, focused on program development and quality assurance

Tokyo office opens

Inbound and outbound work exchange programs begin

CST makes its first commitments to research and evaluation by publishing the first paper in the *Occasional Papers* series and a report on program evaluation

1967

Shift from transportation and orientation services to more academic programming

Name change from Council on Student Travel to Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE)

First CIEE study abroad program based on new cooperative model begins in Leningrad

From November 15, 1967 forward, CST's name would be CIEE, a name more reflective of the spectrum of activities for which it was recognized. That year, CIEE centralized five separate university study programs in what was to become a new program model for its study programs that depended on cooperation between CIEE and universities in the U.S. and abroad.

1969

CIEE designs pre-departure and re-entry programs for groups, independent students, and eventually its Study Centers

1970

First CIEE Study Center opens in Leningrad

CIEE launches inbound and outbound secondary school programs

1971

CIEE opens Study Centers in Sevilla, Nice, and Rennes

1975

New York Student Center opens to provide affordable travel and resident services for CIEE and partner program participants

1980

433 students study abroad at CIEE Study Centers in China, the U.S.S.R., France, and Spain

1981

CIEE scholarships awarded for study and service in developing nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America

These were named the John E. Bowman Travel Grants after Bowman, who served as the Executive Director of CIEE from 1952 to 1979.

1982

CIEE begins recruitment for volunteer service projects in eleven countries

1984

Homestays and mentoring introduced on International Business and Society program in Tokyo

First voluntary service project in the U.S. begins with the restoration of Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty

1986

Enrollments in some outbound programs hurt by terrorist activities in Europe

Inbound work exchange participants increase by more than 40% for the third consecutive year

1987

First CIEE Study Center in Latin America opens in Santiago, Dominican Republic

1988

CIEE launches first study abroad programs focused on subjects outside the traditional curriculum

CIEE publishes on increasing participation in study abroad among underrepresented academic and socioeconomic groups, incorporating an international dimension into U.S. university curricula

In the non-traditional destinations of Costa Rica, China, and Indonesia, courses of study in tropical biology, business, and Southeast Asian studies marked the beginning of a continuing effort to widen the purpose, appeal, and diversity of study abroad.

1989

Annual enrollment in CIEE study abroad programs surpasses 1,000 students

1990

CIEE launches International Faculty Development Seminars, providing educators with a method for internationalizing their institutions

1991

Post-cold war, CIEE Study Centers operate in three Eastern European countries

First CIEE Study Center in Australia opens in Perth

1992

Eastern European scholars come to Berlin to attend their first CIEE Annual Conference

CIEE member institutions number 245 and hail from 15 countries

1993

First scholarships awarded to support ethnic minorities who study abroad

1994

First CIEE Study Center in Africa opens in Legon, Ghana

Academic Consortium (AC) and Academic Consortium Board (ACB) created to replace the 14 consortia that previously oversaw CIEE study programs

With the creation of the AC and the ACB, CIEE continues to operate as a member-driven organization, committed to leading the field in directions requested by its members.

1997

Teach Abroad programs launched in China and Thailand to increase exchange opportunities for graduates

CIEE begins publishing the *Journal of Studies in International Education* to disseminate noteworthy scholarship

2001

CIEE sells Council Travel unit because facilitating international travel is no longer a condition of fulfilling its core mission

2002

CIEE consults on development of U.S. State Department Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)

Concerned that a visitor monitoring system might, if not implemented with the utmost sensitivity, result in the loss of cultural exchange, CIEE provided feedback as SEVIS was developed. Interest in inbound CIEE study, work, and travel programs has remained steady.

2003

U.S. headquarters moved from New York, New York to Portland, Maine

2004

The Ping Foundation is established

CIEE begins publishing *Our View* essay series to promote discussion of current issues among educators, *Knowledge* series to assist with pre-departure preparation

CIEE undertakes advocacy efforts on behalf of international educational exchange in the post-September 11 world

The Ping Foundation, an endowment intended to ensure the CIEE mission will be carried out well into the future, was named after Charles Ping, the Chairman of the CIEE Board of Directors from 1993 to 2004.

2006

Enrollment in CIEE study abroad programs grows over 150% since 2000

First CIEE service-learning program begins in Cape Town

CIEE Management Institute launched to promote discussion of the many management issues that confront the field

After the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the number of U.S. students studying abroad increased by over 40% for the field as a whole and over 150% for CIEE.

2007

CIEE consolidates its entire U.S. operations into one office in Portland, Maine

100th CIEE Study Center program teaches its first group of students

iNext travel card is launched with the goal of making adequate insurance standard

CIEE begins H-2B work visa program to facilitate longer-term inbound employment

Gap Year programs for U.S. secondary school graduates commence

Historical documents and a more detailed account of the evolution of the CIEE organization are available online at www.ciee.org.

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