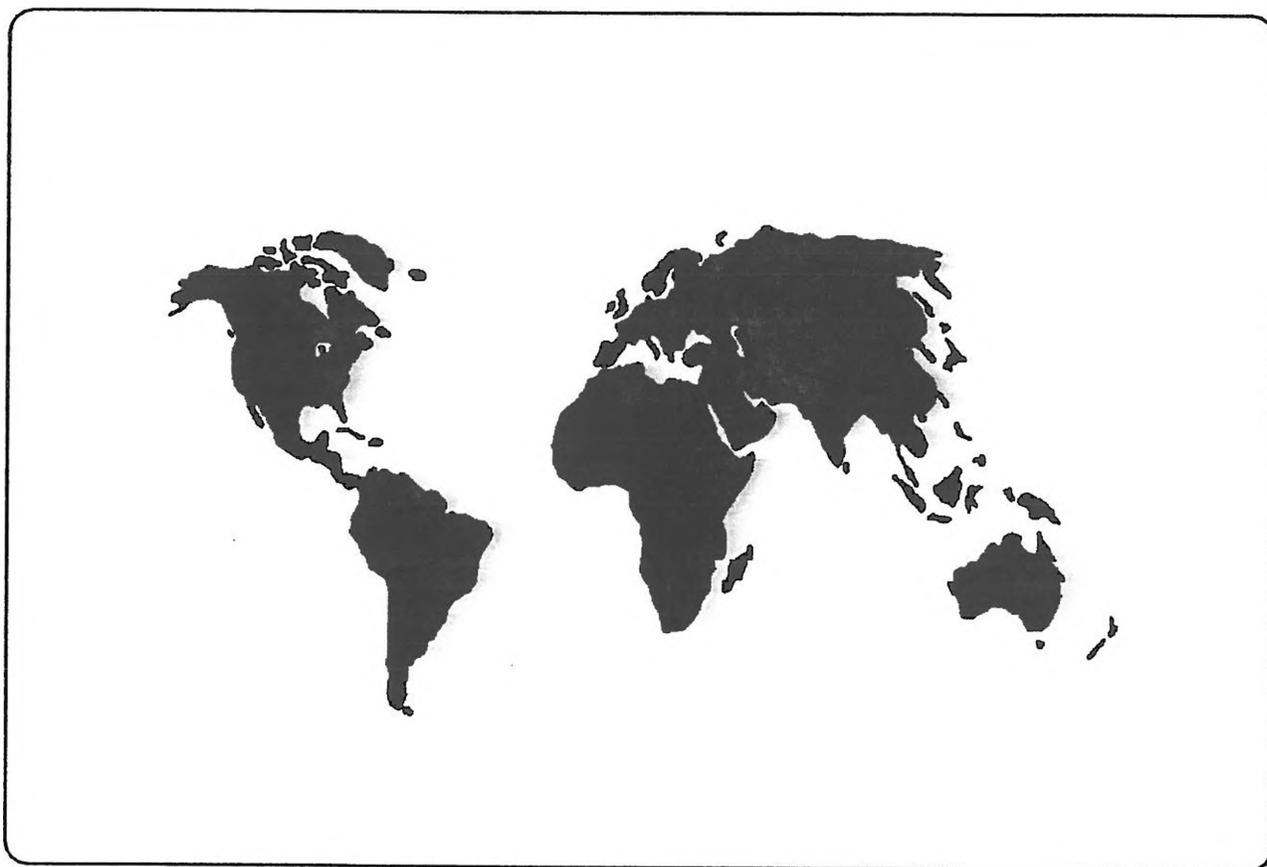


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STUDIES



ANNUAL REPORT  **1988-1989**

Center for International Studies

Annual Report AY 1988-89

I. Highlights of AY 1988-89.

The Director of CIS was on leave this year and did not participate in the Center's activities. Gil Levine, Professor Emeritus, filled in as Acting Director. The Center for International Studies Advisory Council did not meet during this period. A brief comment on each of our programs' activity during this period follows. Because of the limitations on the length of this report, these observations are rather sketchy and incomplete. Full scale annual reports are available on each program from the respective programs.

AREA STUDIES PROGRAMS

East Asia Program, The East Asia Program is Cornell's principle resource for East Asian Studies. A variety of activities such as film series, career workshops, art exhibits, and numerous lectures related to East Asia enriched the formal program of instruction. Enrollments rose 15.9% over the previous year, particularly in Japanese language. The newly inaugurated Korean language program now offers elementary and intermediate Korean. The new Associates in Research program sponsored two symposia, in which 18 scholars from regional institutions participated actively. Japanese Studies received a substantial gift from an anonymous donor, which will support new faculty positions, library acquisitions, etc. The U. S. Department of Education designated the Program a Comprehensive National Resource Center. The program also received several grants that supported scholars and East Asian studies in general.

Latin American Studies Program. The Latin American Studies Program sponsored or co-sponsored 37 lectures and 4 performances related to Latin America and Hispanic groups. The program was instrumental in bringing Mexican novelist, Carlos Fuentes to campus for a three day visit, which included a lecture entitled: "Latin America in Crisis," as well as informal discussions with students. As a new initiative, two Fulbright Scholars were in residence from the University of Brazil. Eight Visiting Fellows were also in residence this year. A new seminar group, Nucleo Verde, was formed to address Latin American environmental issues. Four faculty research grants as well as eight graduate pre-dissertation and travel grants were awarded. LASP received \$88,388 for a 2nd year of a 3 year grant from the Department of Education. The program is a National Resource Center in consortium with the University of Pittsburgh. The National Endowment for the Humanities granted the program \$200,000 for a 1990 summer institute entitled: "The Andean World: A Millennium of Achievements and Transformations."

South Asia Program The South Asia Program has continued to pull together a broad constituency of faculty and graduate students from across campus. Having faculty from the colleges of Agriculture,

Human Ecology, and Architecture/Art/Planning set the program apart from most other South Asia Programs in the U. S. The program also added a substantial number of junior faculty. This makes our program one of the "younger" and more future-oriented South Asia Programs. SAP is a National Resource Center, which sponsors a full range of seminars, publications, honors, and support for the library and foreign languages.

South East Asia Program. The most important aspect of the program's activities this year has been a major advance in the reviving the field of Indochina Studies. Professor Huynh Kim Khanh, an outstanding scholar of Vietnam's modern political history, was hired as a tenured Associate Professor in the Government Department. The Department of Asian Studies appointed Professor Keith W. Taylor, a leading scholar on early history of Vietnam, Associate Professor, without tenure. He will teach Vietnamese intellectual history, religion, and literature. Two distinguished senior scholars from the Vietnamese Committee for the Social Sciences, Professor Trinh Ton Ho and Le Thi Nham Tuyet, held the Rockefeller Resident Fellowship in the Humanities. Mr. Vu The Thach, Head of the Vietnamese Language Institute in Hanoi, has come to modernize the teaching of Vietnamese at Cornell. This was also the first year of the Luce Junior Faculty Fellowship program, which brought three specialists in art history, anthropology, and Vietnamese literature to campus. SEAP is a Department of Education National Resource Center.

Western Societies Program. This remains one our most active and imaginative programs. It is a National Resource Center and provides a full range of graduate activities expected of an areas studies program. More interestingly, the program has spread its expertise to the undergraduates. Its concentration in Modern European Studies has 30 students enrolled from three different colleges. Several students combined their classes in this concentration with a year in Europe through Cornell Abroad. Its interdisciplinary course on Contemporary Europe attracted 96 students from 4 different colleges. The Einaudi Chair supported independent research in Europe for six undergraduates. In addition to the Einaudi Professor, the program supported 7 other visiting faculty.

Committee on Soviet Studies. The committee spent this year in evaluating their activities and searching for ways to improve their organization and capabilities. They proposed that some expertise be added and that the committee change its name to Soviet and Eastern European Studies Program. The College of Arts and Science and the Center for International Studies will decide what support they can provide to assist the growth of this program.

Institute for African Development. This Institute coordinates and manages the university-wide teaching, research, and professional service activities addressing development problems in Africa. It

brings together scholars and practitioners from various disciplines in the humanities, natural sciences and social sciences. All eleven colleges of the University participate. Activities focus on human resource development, food production, and policy and institutional development. Ten African students were awarded IAD fellowships for graduate studies at Cornell in 1988-89. Six officers of the Kenyan Ministry of Planning participated in a one-year MPS program. The Institute and the Africana Studies and Research Center initiated a new African Studies undergraduate certificate program. The Institute also co-hosted a visit of the President of the Republic of the Gambia, His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairba Jawara. Mary Kritz joined the faculty as a Visiting Professor and Associate Director of the Population and Development Program.

TOPICAL PROGRAMS

Program in Competitiveness. This program was inactive during this year, because of the absence of the director. It did provide \$10,000 to the Program on Employment and Workplace Systems to support its efforts in improving industrial competitiveness.

International Agriculture. The education and training component of the program included the teaching of 11 interdisciplinary courses with an enrollment of 188 students and 30 specialized training programs for 108 international participants. A total of 25 students were enrolled in MPS degree in International Agriculture and Rural Development. The college continued its focus on Africa with faculty involvement in Zimbabwe, Kenya, Tanzania, and Cameroon. The program administered 6 AID agricultural development projects in Western Samoa, Nepal, Guatemala, India, East and South Africa, and several Asian countries. A new institution is being planned to combine the strengths of international programs in agriculture, population, nutrition, trade, and natural resource management.

International Legal Studies. The program graduated 20 LL.M. and five J.D. students with a specialization in International Law. The primary intellectual thrust of this year's program was a year long, informal, interdisciplinary seminar devoted to international environmental problems. Ten speakers participated, including three from Cornell and seven from various institutes and universities. The program also helped organize a symposium on U.S.-Japan trade relations. The papers given at this conference resulted in a symposium issue of the Cornell International Law Journal.

International Political Economy. No activity this year because the program director was on leave.

Population and Development Program. As a result of major administrative and staffing changes, the International Population Program changed its name to the Population and Development Program.

New additions to the core faculty include Mary Kritz, formerly of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Douglas Gurak, formerly of Fordham University. The Program named twenty-seven professionals from Cornell or nearby institutions Program Affiliates. Eight faculty members were designated as a Steering Committee. A Director (Stycos) and Associate Director (Kritz) were elected for four year terms. The Program received a four-year institution building grant of \$560,000 from the Hewlett Foundation. In addition, new research grants of over \$300,000 were awarded to Gurak, Kritz, Poston, and Stycos. The new Program is now housed in Warren Hall and is part of the Department of Rural Sociology.

International Studies in Planning, The director of this program spent one semester in Rome developing planning modules to be taught there. He also made arrangements for potential internships for Cornell Planning students with United Nations Agencies in Rome.

Peace Studies Program. In 1988-89, the activities of the Peace Studies Program included faculty and graduate research, financial support of graduate students, a weekly seminar series, monthly research meetings, sponsorship of undergraduate courses, workshops and conferences. In addition, the program had several long-term visitors from other universities. Individual program members pursued research projects ranging from hegemonic rivalry, European security issues, and international regimes for nuclear nonproliferation to the economic impact of military spending. The program activities were considerably constrained due to lack of adequate space.

Program in International Nutrition The Program in Nutrition has continued to expand and is generally regarded as the largest and best such program in the U. S. The program strengthened its collaboration with the International Agriculture Program. This has helped CALS recognize the need to deal more with issues related to consumption and demand for food, rather than concentrating on agricultural production. Major newly funded, or expanded research activities include: studies on parasitic infections and nutrition in Kenya; effectiveness of growth monitoring and vitamin A supplementation in Indian villages; nutrition and cancer in China; nutritional surveillance for policy making in Indonesia; and the relationship of poverty structural adjustment and malnutrition in several countries. There are 13 professorial faculty in the Program and 52 graduate students with a concentration in International Nutrition. Approximately 85 publications emanated from the Program this academic year and 21 monographs are available for purchase.

Program on Comparative Economic Development. This program continued to be very active. Ten seminars were organized under its auspices. Among the distinguished visitors who presented seminars were: Robert Baldwin (University of Wisconsin); Sherman Robinson (University of California, Berkeley); Irma Adelman (University of

California, Berkeley); T. N. Srinivasan (Yale); and Simon Commander (World Bank). The major themes of these seminars were on the impact of trade policies on growth in both developed and developing countries, the macroeconomic effects of structural adjustment and of food subsidies, and a comparison of the historical pattern of development in the 19th century and in the post World War II period.

Rural Development Committee. The main continuing activity of the Rural Development Committee was an interdisciplinary working group on new approaches to foreign assistance. This effort seeks alternatives to "the project mode," which is increasingly seen as cost-ineffective and even obstructive for development. World Development has accepted an article on this and a monograph summarizing the group's analysis and conclusions is in preparation. African Development Foundation contracted with the RDC to provide a series of training workshops for its staff on project evaluation. RDC also undertook two small projects for the People's Participation Programme of FAO. The program provided a variety of informal seminars throughout the year and with IAP continued to support the Irrigation Studies Group.

Program on International Development and Women. The Program began its second year with a Workshop on Economic Crisis, Household Strategies and Women's Work sponsored by the Ford Foundation. Thirty participants from 15 countries attended this workshop. The program sponsored four lectures by speakers from outside Cornell on topics related to international development and women's work and co-sponsored other events on campus. It widened its contacts with other programs and faculty members at Cornell and worked on a research proposal on economic restructuring and women in Latin America and the Caribbean. Contacts outside have expanded significantly as a result of the distribution of the program's brochure. A report on existing programs on women and development at the university level has also improved the program's visibility.

Food Nutrition and Policy Program. The program expanded its academic staff and activities significantly during this year. Research and training related to food and nutrition policy are now underway for sixteen developing countries, eleven of which are in Africa. Emphasis was on research to estimate the impact of macroeconomic policy reform on the poor. Another effort was on research and training to strengthen the national capacity to generate, analyze, and use nutrition-related information for decision-making by governments, communities, and mothers.

Global Environment Program. A Rockefeller Brothers Fund grant supported the program in establishing PAN-EARTH case studies on nuclear war effects in China, Venezuela, and Africa. The program also cosponsored with National Governors' Conference and organized the Climate Change Conference in New York City. This conference

brought together 350 scientists, policy makers, and business people to discuss the impact of global changes in the environment.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Cornell Abroad. Enrollment in Cornell Abroad continues to grow. 355 students studied abroad this year. This is 16% increase over last year and 33% increase over the past four years. Several new institutions were added to the list of possibilities for Cornell students. For a second consecutive year, the program offered a Summer Program in Paris. Six exchange students came to Cornell this year as non-degree candidates. There were two each from France, Spain, and Germany. They studied in English, Linguistics, Physiology, and Africana Studies.

International Relations Concentration. This concentration continues to grow because of its popularity with undergraduates. During this year, there were 230 students enrolled.

MPS in International Development. This program continues to attract a diverse and talented group of students. There were 15 of them in the program during AY 1988-89. Rotary International, USAID, The World Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency, and the German Marshall Fund sponsored these students.

Army Foreign Area Officer Program. CIS worked with the Army and the area study programs to find the right academic program for these professional students. The new Masters in Public Administration (MPA) appears to offer an excellent option. Many of the future applicants will be admitted to this program, where they will obtain a MPA degree with a concentration in their geographical area of interest. Several of these officers will be entering this program in 1989.

CIS Travel Grant Program. The Center's effort with this program was to improve the cooperation and coordination among CIS, international programs and the Graduate School in providing funds for international travel. These efforts have reduced duplication, simplified application procedures, and increased the total amount of funds available to students for international travel.

OTHER COMMENTS

Bartels World Affairs Fellowship. Ambassador Bruce Laingen was the Bartels World Affairs Fellow for the Fall of 1988. CIS transferred the endowment supporting this fellowship to the Vice President for University Relations. The Office of University Events has assumed responsibility for the logistical support of the fellowship.

International Programs* Contribution to the University. Few of the formal university tracking systems break out an international

component. In teaching, the Center's output results in income for the colleges. Much of the overhead recovery resulting from international research does not show up in the Center's accounts, because much of the work is done through the colleges. Each program developed independently and have diverse activities. There is therefore no standard or consistent relationship between the Center and its programs. Efforts to establish data bases with consistent measures of program outputs and activities have been unsuccessful. With these caveats, we include the information on Page 10 of this report. These are the measure of some of the Center's and its programs' contributions to the University. There are many more.

II. PERSISTENT PROBLEMS.

The absence of a defined university international mission statement and of clearly delineated goals for international studies at Cornell has caused a contrast between the national importance of CIS and the campus context in which we operate.

On the national level, CIS is one of the largest and most highly regarded international programs in the U.S. The associated faculty are prime movers in international studies nationally, both in scholarship and in program administration. International programs are one of the identifiable hallmarks of Cornell.

Internally, CIS funding has undergone a continual long-term absolute and relative decline for 10 years resulting from university cuts to the CIS appropriation and endowments. CIS is also 12,952 sq. ft. short of its space requirements.

"Internationalization" is an announced university priority, but without a university definition of this goal, a plan to achieve it, or a budget to support it. As a result, the colleges do not have defined priorities or responsibilities for internationalization. CIS itself only has enough resources to manage the gradual decline of existing international programs. Under these conditions, de facto, internationalization is not a university priority.

This is an acceptable situation, if it represents university policy. If this is university policy, it should be made clear so that everyone involved in international programs can adjust their activities accordingly.

A few examples of implications arising from these general problems.

faculty replacement. Faculty replacement in international programs is a major problem. We have a reasonably well-known pattern of retirements and face rapidly increasing competition for international studies faculty nationally. There is no mechanism in place to deal with this pressing problem.

Language instruction. The language instruction system is verging on collapse. The instructional program is 20,000 sq. ft. short of space for current needs. If Cornell succeeds in providing more language education to the professional schools, the situation will become far worse. Increasing national competition for lecturers in language make Cornell's current position untenable. Title VI National Resource Center funding also depends on the high quality of available language instruction.

Lack of adequate tracking system. Cornell lacks the analytical devices to track and analyze the financial benefits created by CIS and its programs. International studies costs are attributed to CIS while the revenues are attributed to the colleges. Under these conditions, if CIS plays its proper role as facilitator for the faculty and colleges, we are punished financially, as the declining CIS budget shows. If, on the other hand, CIS attempts to raise funds for itself and control their use, we then alienate the colleges we are supposed to help. Our current budget can be said to be adequate only as long as there is 0% inflation, we provide no salary increases, add no new initiatives, and we make no infrastructural improvements.

Lack of adequate space. Current CIS space is only sufficient to house some international program administration and a handful of visiting scholars. 12,952 sq. ft. of additional space is needed to meet our current needs.

III. GOALS AND PRIORITIES.

The most effective role for CIS is that of a combined internal consultant to the colleges and administration, incubator, and manager of infrastructure for international initiatives and programs. We already play this role well, as the Corson Commission notes. For us to continue and to be able to respond to the intensification of pressures to internationalize many dimensions of Cornell University requires priority setting in the central administration and in the colleges. CIS cannot consult, facilitate, and support without guidance about the overall objectives. To that end, we suggest the following steps:

. The Center for International Studies Advisory Council should be revitalized. CISAC could look into the possibilities for development of college plans regarding internationalization and their linkage into an overall university plan. Through this process, structured expectations for the operations of CIS should be developed in relation to "internationalization."

. The resultant plan must be accompanied by commitments of the required levels of support to enact it.

. New mechanisms are required to permit the evaluation and crediting of the services CIS provides and the revenues its efforts bring into the university in order to develop an understandable method for determining the university appropriation to CIS.

. The role of CIS in the context of the capital campaign needs to be defined. CIS can either assist the colleges to develop international programs for funding or argue for direct funding for CIS. CIS cannot determine which approach to advocate under current conditions.

Resolution of the problems of language instruction should be a high priority university goal. A university-wide Task Force on Language Instruction might develop a plan for dealing with the crisis, addressing improved job conditions for lecturers, possible reorganization of language instruction, support for major development in language pedagogy programs, and emphasis on language instruction for non-Arts and Sciences constituencies using a wider variety of teaching formats. Immediate collateral action should be taken to provide adequate classroom space for language instruction.

International Programs¹ Contributions to the University

Endowments	\$8,644,878
Faculty Salaries	473,766
National Resource Center Funding	983,107
Contributions to Library (NRC/Luce)	289,887
Grants to Students	194,550
Funding for Additional Languages (NRC)	60,764
Total Current Grants & Contracts	2,688,224
Tuition Generated	
- FLAS Fellowships	539,000
- MPS/International Development	149,630
- US Army Foreign Area Officers	131,000
- Rotary Foundation Scholars	157,200
- International Relations	3,176,750
- Modern European Studies	393,000
Total Tuition	\$4,546,580

Other Measures of Activities

Number of Faculty Associated	513
Number of Visitors	324
Number of Students Associated	3,369
Number of Publications Produced	314
Number of Seminars Held	453