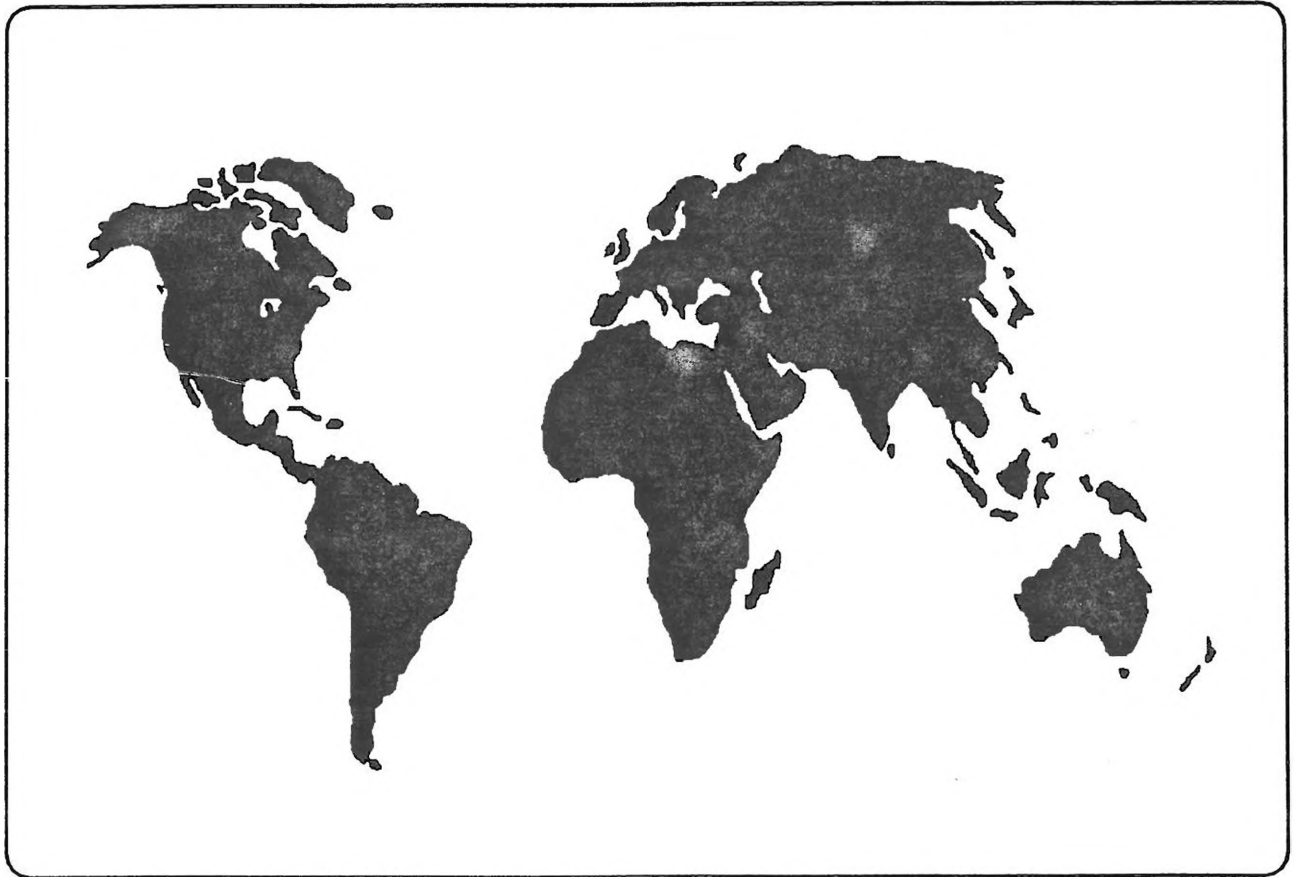


gemeir *mm*hmmnational simms



ANNUAL MPOETT B® - BTO

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Annual Report AY 1989-90

I. HIGHLIGHTS OF AY 1989-90

Davydd Greenwood returned from a year's leave at the University of Maryland and resumed the directorship of CIS. He developed, in collaboration with the Program Directors, a comprehensive briefing document which outlined the national and campus conditions affecting the Center for International Studies. This document served as the basis of extensive discussions among the Program Directors and the members of the CIS Advisory Council. Ultimately this resulted in then Provost Barker's request that CIS present alternative plans for organizing international studies at the university level. After several fits and starts in this area, unfortunately played out in public, CIS was asked to assume additional responsibilities for coordinating international activities on campus. None of the major organizational changes were made. The Director of CIS has been asked to serve on the Deans and Administrative Staff Policy Advisory Committee, to chair an International Curriculum Committee, and an International Exchange Committee. The university appropriation to CIS was increased, partly as a result of this overall look at the organization of international programs. A more consistent pattern of delegation of international matters to CIS by the Provost began to emerge late in the Spring and promised to improve the overall coherence of our international efforts.

A brief comment on each of the CIS programs follows. Because of the limitation of the length of this report, these observations are sketchy and incomplete. Full annual reports are available for each program from the respective programs.

A. AREA STUDIES PROGRAMS.

CIS has established an Area Studies Committee which meets periodically to address problems common to all of the area studies programs. The Committee is currently chaired by Bill Lesser, the Director of the Western Societies Program. Areas of concern for the committee are Cornell's current language instruction crisis and the re-authorization of Title VI of the Higher Education Act. At present, the East Asia Program, Latin American Studies Program, South Asia Program, Southeast Asia Program and the Western Societies Program are National Resource Centers and holders of Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships under Title VI. Soviet and East European Studies holds FLAS fellowships and Africana Studies has a two year Title VI grant for program development.

i. South Asia Program. Four program faculty members were recommended for tenure and two new faculty members were added in areas not previously covered by the program. The College of Arts and Sciences approved a South Asia concentration and the Architecture Department sponsored a major colloquium on architecture in South Asia. The program has still not been successful in getting a permanent South Asia appointment in the History Department. The teaching of Hindi-Urdu has still not been resolved on a permanent basis. Both of these problems will weaken the program's capability to compete for renewal of the major U. S. Department of Education Title VI, National Resource Center grant.

2. Southeast Asia Program. Professor Randolph Barker was appointed director in 1989, the first professor from the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences to direct the program. The program has received a grant to remodel the building at 640 Stewart Avenue. When it is completed, it will be named the "George McT. Kahin Center for Advanced Research on Southeast Asia." The SEA Summer Studies Institute was located at Cornell this summer and was supported with grants of \$295,000. It was highly praised by the U.S. Department of Education, after a site visit by the Director and Associate Director of the Center for International Education.

3. East Asia Program. The East Asia Program continues to be a vibrant and growing program. The number of graduate students are at a record high, as are total enrollments. It has been a very productive year in research and in putting on East Asia-centered programs for the campus. A serious problem is that at least five of the senior faculty have received offers from other universities and one has already accepted. On the positive side, ILR appointed two Japan specialists.

4. Africana Studies and Research Center. The Director has joined the CIS Program Directors in their meetings and is an active member of the Area Studies Committee. ASRC is also working closely with the Institute for African Development in preparation for making an application for National Resource Center status. The Center also initiated a new certificate in African Studies.

5. Institute for African Development. The Program's tuition fellowships supported 15 graduate student from 11 African countries, who are studying in as many different fields. The program just completed a five year program to train more than 30 administrators for the Government of Kenya. The last four of these student graduated this year and will return to positions in rural planning in their country. The program also initiated a project to establish a network among Cornell alumni in Africa. They have identified over 600 alumni in Africa and have written to all of them asking if they'd like to participate in the Institute's activities. To date, over 90 replies have been received and they're still coming in. As a result of the interest, *Africa Notes* will have an "Alumni Update" section and will be mailed to all African Alumni.

6. Latin American Studies Program. President Carlos Andres Pérez's visit to campus and NEH Summer Institute were the highlights of the program's activities. The National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Institute, The Andean World: A Millennium of Achievement and Transformation, was the first to include a collaborative Andean languages institute. The program's National Resource Center status is dependent on the ability to teach Quechua. The College of Arts and Sciences has guaranteed that Quechua will be taught during the 1991-94 NRC cycle. Mr. Luis Moratd has been hired for the 1990-91 academic year.

7. Western Societies Program. The "Voices of Greek Women" Conference was a great success and the papers presented will be published in a special issue of *Modern Greek Studies*. The program's outreach has been greatly extended by John Oakley and a firm network of colleges and high schools has been established throughout the region. It is the most aggressive outreach model we have and should serve as an example for our other programs. This rapidly expanding program has outgrown its office space. Changes in priorities in the College of Arts and Sciences

as well as increased teaching loads are making it very difficult to augment European course content during this critical period of rapid change and great student interest.

8. Soviet and East European Studies Program. After a long study and negotiation, this program was reorganized this year and changed its name from the Soviet Studies Committee to the Soviet and East European Studies Program. The program has received an expanded budget and will be working to add new lines for key expertise currently lacking.

9. Near Eastern Studies. The Chair of the Department of Near Eastern Studies has joined the CIS Program Directors' meeting and is an active member of the Area Studies Committee. The department has been redefined from a language and literature to an area studies department. The department has become a member of the Middle East Studies Association and the American Association of the Teachers of Arabic.

B. DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PROGRAMS. CIS has created a Development Studies Committee which meets periodically to discuss issues of common interest to these programs. The committee is being chaired by Norman Uphoff. It is currently exploring how existing programs will interact with the new CIIFAD program.

1. Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program. The program is undertaking research, training, and technical assistance on food and nutrition policy and nutritional surveillance in collaboration with national institutions in about 20 developing countries. Program activities are undertaken by a program staff of about 40 including 15 research associates and 10 research support specialists, as well as associated faculty members and graduate students. Current annual budget is around \$4 million dollars obtained from more than 10 funding agencies. The program is having difficulties managing the program within the constraints of the Cornell bureaucratic system and is operating without adequate discretionary funds.

2. International Agriculture Program and CIIFAD. Much of this program's effort this year has been in planning and implementing the Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture, and Development, which when established will subsume the program. It has also provided training for key USAID and World Bank development officials. The program is concerned about the lack of support for MPS/IARD students and the difficulty of doing international work under the constraints of the Cornell Administrative environment. In addition to the multi-million dollar grant for CIIFAD, the program has received several matching grants and contracts from the World Bank and USAID.

3. International Nutrition Program. Jean-Pierre Habicht was the Acting Director of this program while Michael Latham has been on leave. The program continues its efforts to further integrate nutrition with agriculture in order to address the world food and nutrition problems. The program has been very successful in raising outside funding.

4. International Studies in Planning. This program completed its second year of operation in Rome with five graduate students in residence. It also received a contract from FAO to create

and run a pilot training program to provide and upgrade microcomputer skills for its professional staff. The training was given during the week of January 15, 1990.

5. Population and Development Program. This program moved from CAS to CALS during this year and has prospered in its new environment. It is now located with the Department of Rural Sociology in Warren Hall. Lack of adequate space is a serious problem for this program, as it is for most of the international programs. An exhibit on population problems in China, co-sponsored by the program, CIS, EAP, & the Council of Creative and Performing Art was presented at Cornell and has been moved to Utica College. PDP has been unusually successful in raising outside funding.

6. Program on Comparative Economic Development. The program again had a very successful seminar series with distinguished speakers from Columbia, UC Berkeley, Princeton, Pittsburgh and the World Bank. A special issue of *World Development* was devoted to the report on a conference sponsored by PCED and the H. E. Babcock Chair. The section entitled "The Role of Institutions in Economic Development" was edited by E. Thorbecke and I. Adelman. The program lacks space for visitors.

7. Program on International Development and Women. This program's speakers series had from 50-110 people for each event. They were able to generate this much interest by having speakers who had cross-disciplinary and cross-regional interests and thus appealed to people in both the area studies and development studies programs. Lack of space is a limiting factor for this program.

8. Rural Development Committee. A joint seminar with the Community and Rural Development Institute helped to integrate the views of the domestic and international faculty and students concerned with rural development. A survey of the International Studies faculty was completed and discussions took place on how this faculty will relate to the new CIIFAD program in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. This program is still constrained by lack of funding and lack of space for visiting scholars.

C. TOPICAL STUDIES PROGRAMS.

1. Center for International Marketing. CIS was asked to coordinate the development of a program in international marketing in response to a New York State budget allocation of \$200,000 to Cornell. CIS has been coordinating discussions with Deans Merten, Lipsky, Call, and Dittman, in interaction with Stephen Johnson and the NYS Department of Economic Development.

2. Global Environment Program. The program established PAN-EARTH case studies in Asia, Africa and South America and sponsored workshops in Africa and South America. The goal of the Cornell Global Initiative is to establish strategies for the future. Even though the program is currently well supported by two grants, its major problem is long-term core funding, to insure the future of the program.

3. International Legal Studies. This program established three fellowship for international scholars, which will help increase the geographical diversity and the intellectual depth of the LLM class. Its symposium on perestroika in the Soviet Union should generate a major publication in the *Cornell International Law Review*. The director is trying to expand intellectual content of the program by generating more seminars and papers. Six students received J.D.s with specialization in International Legal Affairs.

4. International Political Economy. This program sponsored guest lecturers from the U.S., Japan, and Australia who spoke on security, strategy and women's issues. The program is planning six to eight seminars for next year.

5. Peace Studies Program. The program supported fourteen graduate students with grants totaling \$93,000. Its main activities for this year were the weekly seminar series and the monthly evening research seminars. Space continues to be a serious problem for this program. The 1,600 volumes received in 1988 are still in storage, because of lack of space. In spite of repeated request for relief by both the program and CIS, no additional space has been provided for the program. The program is in the second year of a five year \$800,000 grant from the John D. and Catherine T. Mac Arthur Foundation.

D. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

1. Bartels World Affairs Fellowship. Carlos Andrés Pérez, President of Venezuela, was the Bartels World Affairs Fellow for the Fall of 1989. His visit to Cornell was a huge success and highlighted the activities of the Latin American Studies Program. President Perez returned his honorarium to Cornell to support further cooperation between Cornell University and Venezuela.

2. CIS Travel Grants. The Center continues to coordinate its efforts in this area with those of the international programs and the Graduate School in order to maximize the benefit to the students who want to do international research.

3. Cornell Abroad. Cornell Abroad continues to increase the number of students being sent abroad to study. Nearly 450 undergraduates went in AY 1989-90. New programs were initiated in China and Australia and the program in Geneva was reactivated. As with most of our international programs, lack of space is a critical problem for this program.

4. International Relations. This undergraduate concentration continues to grow and had 247 students this year, an increase of 7.4% over last year. It should be remembered that the program was developed to enable Cornell to compete with peer institutions that offered this subject as a concentration or major. The major problem is that the demand for this program has outstripped the ability of the faculty to provide the services required, particularly without adequate numbers of faculty and teaching assistants to service this activity. Frustration among the core faculty has led to one departure and the good possibility of a second.

5. MPS in International Development. The program continues to attract a diverse and talented group of students. There were eighteen of them in the program during this academic year. Rotary

International, USAID, Fulbright-Hays, International Development Center of Japan, the African American Institute and the U. S. Army sponsored these students.

6. U.S. Army Foreign Area Officer Program. Through the Center's efforts, most of these officers are enrolled in the new Masters of Public Affairs Program. The initial group entering the MPA program this year are satisfied with the curriculum and are doing well in the program.

E. INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COLLEGES.

1. College of Arts and Sciences. The severe financial crisis in the College has had a severe impact on the international programs. While the College is strongly committed to international programs, it is having difficulty supporting them at present. Problems in the International Relations Concentration were mentioned above. Additional problems exist in the language instructional system. Expansion of interest in foreign language study has swamped the pedagogical infrastructure of the DML&L. This crisis affects both the large enrollment languages and the "less commonly taught languages." Cornell relies on the latter for its ability to retain federal funding for the National Resource Centers and for the Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships. Yet the stress on the language teaching system makes it tempting to eliminate some of these languages.

The College altered its distribution requirements this year to include a breadth requirement focused on cultures outside of the U.S. The College also has made international activity one of its core capital campaign priorities.

2. College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. The move of the Population and Development Program to Development Sociology and the emergence of the CIIFAD initiative are major rededications of the College to its focus on international development. The emphasis now on integrated, multi-disciplinary work and sustainable development.

3. College of Engineering. The College has established an International Engineering Education committee with support from the President's Fund. It is chaired by Professor Richard Lance and is exploring ways to internationalize the engineering curriculum. The College has already developed an international path in the undergraduate engineering curriculum.

4. College of Human Ecology. In addition to the activities of the Field and International Program, the College has established an international studies committee of the faculty to assess and develop a plan for the internationalization of the curriculum and research of the College.

5. College of Architecture, Art, and Planning. The College continues to send more than 90% of its architecture students abroad, utilizing its program in Rome as a base. City and Regional Planning remains amazingly proactive in the international arena with 3 of its faculty members serving as directors of CIS programs.

6. School of Industrial and Labor Relations. ILR has made a number of international appointments this year. In addition, ILR co-sponsored with CIS a major conference on the

transitions of the defense industry. The Dean has appointed Associate Dean Robert Smith to be the liaison for the School on matters international.

7. Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management. At Dean Merten's request, the faculty were asked to develop their own vision of the future of the school. This plan included internationalization of the curriculum as a major priority. In response, the dean has made significant funds available to the faculty to develop international activities. Professor John Elliott has been designated the key liaison person for international programs. The School continues to be active abroad, with its programs in Japan and its student initiated internship program in Hungary.

8. Statler School of Hotel Administration. There are signs of a rapidly developing interest in internationalization of the curriculum in the School. Dean Dittman has asked Professor Avner Arbel to develop an overview of the possibilities.

8. College of Veterinary Medicine. Dean Phemister has appointed Professor Gordon Campbell to be the Director of International Programs for the College.

9. Cornell Law School. The Law School has a growing international curriculum and a significant number of visiting scholars, faculty members and students. The School is hoping to make additional permanent appointments and is actively raising funds to support further expansion of the international program.

10. Division of Summer Session, Extramural Study and Related Programs. The Summer Session offered a number of overseas special programs primarily for undergraduates, including archaeology programs in Ireland, Greece, and Italy, and French language and culture courses in Paris. Its staff was heavily involved with the Southeast Asian Studies Summer Institute. Cornell's Adult University presented study-tours courses throughout the year. These courses are taught by the Cornell faculty in many disciplines and attended mainly by Cornell alumni.

11. Cornell Medical College. CIS has had no interaction with the Medical College this year.

F. OFF CAMPUS ACTIVITIES.

1. National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. Cornell has continued to play a very active role in the Division of International Affairs. Davydd Greenwood served as the rapporteur for a NASULGC workshop on re-authorization of Title VI of the Higher Education Act. He also is a member of the Division's Taskforce on Guidelines for Internationalizing U.S. Universities.

2. Association of International Education Administrators. Davydd Greenwood was elected to the Executive Committee of this organization, the only organization of chief campus officers for international programs. He was also named to the Public Policy Committee and given specific responsibility for assisting AIEA in the orchestration, with NASULGC, of the Title VI re-authorization effort.

3. Center for International Education. U.S. Department of Education. Davydd Greenwood and John Kubiak, along with other international education leaders, have been working closely with John Alexander, Director of CIE, in improving liaison and communication between US/ED and its international education partners. The results of this work have already been seen in shifts of US/ED priorities and practices in highly positive directions for us.

4. Coalition for the Advancement of Foreign Language and International Studies. During the year, CAFLIS finished and published its "Plan of Action" and reports on the national endowment, international education and the states, and international education and the private sector. Davydd Greenwood was a co-author of the latter report and presented the results at the CAFLIS press conference at the National Press Club in Washington. Subsequently, Davydd Greenwood became co-chair of a continuation group looking at international education and the private sector: The Taskforce for Global Business Competence.

5. The Business-Higher Education Forum. In collaboration with Burkart Holzner at the University of Pittsburgh, Davydd Greenwood made a proposal to the Business-Higher Education Forum for 3 regional conferences on private sector-higher education interactions as a lead-in to the BHEF's 1991 meeting on this subject with the governors of all the states.

6. Title VI of the Higher Education Act Re-authorization. The substance of this activity has been discussed above under items 1 - 3 .

7. Washington State University Conference on Internationalizing U.S. Universities. Davydd Greenwood served as moderator and rapporteur for one of the three working sessions of this conference. Some 130 university presidents, directors of international programs, and faculty members attended this conference in Spokane. The focus of the conference was a two year study by Washington State University and the University of Maryland System of internationalization practices. A sample of 130 universities was surveyed and nine three day case studies were carried out. The resulting model of internationalization strategies was discussed and implications for the improvement in administration and planning of international programs were developed. The conference proceedings will appear in September.

II. PERSISTENT PROBLEMS.

A. Mission. Organizational & Development Issues.

Despite some progress made this year, the mission of CIS is not yet well understood. CIS continues to be "invisible" in much university planning and its vital services in coordinating and stimulating international activity are not always fully recognized.

B. Faculty Replacement.

Because of the intense internationalization efforts nationwide, raiding of international studies faculty is becoming a severe problem. There is no university-wide strategy for dealing with this

problem, even though many of the programs adversely affected are university-wide and highly successful.

C. Language Instruction.

This crisis has been documented in the discussion of the College of Arts and Sciences.

D. Lack of Adequate Space.

Seven years of attempts to resolve the severe space problems faced by CIS has not been successful. As a logistical and coordinating institution, it appears that CIS's needs are relegated to a position subordinate to that of most other units. Yet the very logistical and coordinating function of the Center cannot be performed without expanded central space. CIS has now been asked to provide input to the Precinct Planning Process, but we fear that the same dynamic that has left us without additional space will occur again. When CIS can no longer provide the physical facilities for program coordination, its ability to operate on behalf of Cornell will cease.

E. Research Dis-incentives.

This deep and persisting issue has just been addressed by the Provost. Until the end of AY89-90, CIS did not receive overhead recoveries on grants received by its programs, creating a clear structure of dis-incentives. The Provost has just acted in August to alter this situation by treating the Director of CIS like a Dean for this purpose.

F. Liaison with the President's Office.

There is no effective channel of communication between CIS and the President's office. Because the President is taking an increasingly active role in international education and international fund raising, this has led to a number of failures of communication. The President's access to international education trends and priorities on campus, to the international programs and faculty who can serve as advisors on particular issues, etc., needs to be improved through a better communication channel.

This problem is also apparent in the preparations for the upcoming capital campaign. The international theme is highly prominent but the initial phases of planning did not include input from CIS about possible priorities, synergies, or sources of assistance in the campaign effort.

G. Fiscal matters.

Although CIS funding has been increased this year, as a result of the lengthy discussions of the role of the Center on the campus, there are persistent fiscal problems. The fiscal impact of CIS is not well understood because many of the grants CIS programs get are run through the colleges and because the significant tuition, fee, and stipend grants CIS programs generate are not credited to CIS program efforts. As a result, the total fiscal impact of CIS, an impact that is quite large, is not well understood. This occasionally results in fiscal dis-incentives for CIS to

allocate resources in ways that benefit the university, since to do so is a direct fiscal liability to CIS. Provost Nesheim has asked Clint Sidle to assist in developing an analysis of these problems.

ni. GOALS AND PRIORITIES.

A. Resolve the language instruction problem without compromising the Title VI programs and without excluding the students from the professional and technical programs from language study.

B. Assist in international curriculum development across colleges through the new International Curriculum Committee to be established this year.

C. Develop an overall strategy and process for the handling of Cornell's international exchange agreements through the newly constituted International Exchange Committee.

D. Support college efforts in internationalization with advice, materials, and organizational support.

E. Assist, as possible, in the international dimensions of the capital campaign.

F. Improve channels of communication with the President's Office.

G. Develop database of faculty international expertise, without which the planning and coordination of international programs is severely limited.

H. Broaden the scope of the Area Studies Programs to include collaborative, comparative research and teaching.

I. Assist in the process by which CUFAB becomes a partner in the university-wide developments studies effort.

J. Support the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act and encourage Congress to increase the funding for Title VI.