

**annual report
1992**

**The Mario Einaudi Center
for International Studies**



cornell university

The Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies

Mission Statement

To serve as the umbrella organization for international programs at Cornell University by providing leadership in an environment where scholars from all colleges can meet and work on international subjects.

To assist the university directly and through the colleges in developing and maintaining a balance between the demands of international research, graduate teaching, undergraduate teaching, and faculty development.

To provide advice, funding, and logistical support to international program development.

To enhance the international dimensions of the university's curriculum and to increase faculty competence in international studies.

To report on the development of the international programs at Cornell and to keep the university informed of important issues and changes.

To provide Cornell with information on key national and international trends and developments in order to retain the university's strength in international studies.

To represent and publicize Cornell's international programs beyond the university.

To oversee the operations of Cornell Abroad and the International Students and Scholars Office.

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The past year has been both a difficult and intriguing one for international studies. A combination of many factors, such as financial stress in higher education, the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, new federal initiatives such as the International Security Education Act and the USAID University Center, increasing awareness of such global issues as environmental degradation, ethnic unrest, policy confusion over immigration, has made old patterns of activity obsolete. If the inadequacy of past approaches is clear, the appropriate future directions are not. As a result, we are all under increasing pressure to develop a clearer picture of the combination of activities that will best serve Cornell's needs.

We know from our interactions with colleagues and from the plethora of legislative initiatives focused on international education and global competitiveness that these problems are not unique to our campus. We also know that each institution has to respond to these conditions in accordance with its particular strengths and unique history. For Cornell, both a state landgrant university and a private Ivy League university, this takes the form of a combined restructuring and linking of area studies programs through a variety of topical initiatives, the emergence of a powerful array of international development initiatives focused on sustainability, and the beginnings of campus focus on global environmental issues.

What the ultimate configuration of activities will be is not clear. What we can say is that internationalization has multiple meanings and requires hard choices by all the units. We have to build new strengths on a severely constricted resource base and to do so requires a kind of choicemaking that is new to us. How well we do in the next few years will have a long-term effect on international studies at Cornell.

Davydd J. Greenwood

John S. Knight Professor of International Studies

Director of the Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies

THE MARIO EINAUDI CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

The Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies was established in 1961 to encourage, coordinate, and support comparative and interdisciplinary research on international subjects. In a mutually dependent world, international problems require interdisciplinary collaboration, and the Einaudi Center at Cornell coordinates and assists such collaborative efforts both on campus and in the field. Responsible for furthering international and comparative research and teaching - involving efforts in almost every unit of the university - the Center has evolved over the past three decades into an administrative focus for over twenty international programs. At present, the Einaudi Center is one of the largest and most diverse such organizations in the United States. It currently oversees five Title VT National Resource Centers: African Studies, Latin American Studies, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Western Societies, as well as thirteen development and topical studies programs. Over 300 faculty members collaborate in the Center's programs and as many graduate students participate in its international programs as well. A number of Cornell undergraduates are involved in international studies, many through the Cornell Abroad Program; in addition, there are undergraduate concentrations in International Relations, Modern European Societies and South Asian Studies, as well as undergraduate majors in Soviet Studies and Asian Studies.

As the world changes, Cornell's international programs evolve to keep pace with those developments. In addition to area studies, the Center focuses on such diverse and vital topics as international agriculture, nutrition, population, law, planning, politics, economics, and world peace. These change as interest, demand, and potential warrant. As one program gains enough

momentum and recognition to attract its own resources, the Center redirects its energies to other pilot activities, to bring faculty and students together across customary professional, departmental, and college boundaries. A recent example of initiating a cross-disciplinary activity is the development of the New York State Center for International Marketing (CIM). The primary mission of CIM is to assist New York businesses in increasing their international competitiveness. Through CEM, the Johnson Graduate School of Management is conducting a project on creating Export Trading Companies in manufacturing; likewise, the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences is conducting a similar project on marketing agricultural products internationally.

In addition to area and topical programs, the Einaudi Center is responsible for the redesign and expansion of foreign study options for Comellians through the creation and supervision of the Cornell Abroad Program. The Center also encourages international research and travel by students through its annual Travel Grant Program. During 1991-1992, the International Students and Scholars Office became fully integrated into the Einaudi Center for International Studies.

International Science and Technology Program

Educational Opportunities in Japan

In recognition of the strong international character of science and technology, a supportive program in international science and technology was initiated in 1991 as part of the Einaudi Center for International Studies. Its objective is to provide opportunities for Cornell students to benefit from a foreign experience in applied science or engineering during their career at Cornell.

Professor Emeritus Thor Rhodin was appointed Associate Director of the Center to manage this effort with the support of current study abroad programs provided by Cornell Abroad, the Engineering Co-op and the College of Engineering International Committee.

A dynamic expansion in education in science and technology is now occurring throughout the world. The prospects for the exchange of knowledge and cooperation in this area are particularly exciting between the two technically advanced countries of the United States and Japan. Institutions at the forefront of this effort, such as Cornell, are exploring current opportunities and developing new ones for interested students. One example is the Engineering Semester Abroad in Germany, which is to be initiated in 1993 by a joint effort between Cornell Abroad and the Engineering College.

Opportunities for study in Japan in Japanese language and literature, humanities, social science, history and business studies are now offered by the Cornell Abroad program titled "Study Abroad in Japan," through arrangements with Japanese private universities and the Kyoto Center for Japanese Studies. The current objective is to expand these options for both study and work-internships into the areas of science and technology, which will be offered through the national universities and the governmental research laboratories. In addition, although some internship opportunities now exist in Japan through the College of Engineering COOP Program, access to a larger system of Japanese industrial research and development is now being developed for internship options.

A specific objective is to provide information on new approaches to practical problems relating to language, academic compatibility, specific program information, travel costs and housing specific to the study of engineering and applied science in Japan. Special efforts now

being made to deal with such problems include: 1.) Documentation of current student and faculty activity in Japan. 2.) Exploration of new options sought by students and faculty. 3.) Provision of detailed information on opportunities to participate in current Japanese technical programs. 4.) Counseling of students on options associated with language, finances, application procedures, personal qualifications, professional motivation and design of academic study programs.

In Japan, proficiency requirements in Japanese conversation, reading and writing vary significantly depending on the nature of the appointment; for example, whether it is with a laboratory, or an industrial research and development center. The financial support provided is primarily with industrial or governmental appointments and grants. In addition, living arrangements and standards differ from US patterns. The large variability of scientific and engineering standards among Japanese groups and laboratories makes it essential to be well informed when choosing an institution or program. A database and faculty network is now being developed to address these questions.

Exciting opportunities are being developed for Cornell students and staff members to work and study in a country at the forefront of applied science and technology. Information and counseling for interested Cornell students in applied science and engineering options in Japan are now being developed by cooperative efforts among Cornell Abroad, the College of Engineering International Program and the Einaudi Center for International Studies. Similar efforts are also being made to broaden opportunities for foreign study and research in science and technology in Western Europe, the Middle East and the other Pacific Rim countries.

Cornell is committed to the application and expansion of its resources to study the global

community in all its complexity. As described throughout this report, the resources include: a faculty of preeminent scholars and teachers, excellent research facilities, the ability to teach forty-five different languages, and a library system with over 2,500,000 volumes on topics related to international and comparative studies.

History of the Center for International Studies

The Center for International Studies (CIS) was originally created in 1961 to foster, coordinate, and support Cornell's international activities. Shortly after its initiation, the Center received substantial financial support from a grant from the Ford Foundation to strengthen and expand its scope. At this time, in 1962, a number of activities were brought under the administrative umbrella of CIS. The increasing significance of international studies at Cornell was exemplified by the growing relationship between CIS and the university's diverse international programs; this, in turn, facilitated the careful allocation of various resources. Initially included under the CIS umbrella were distinguished activities such as the China Program and the Southeast Asia Program, whose histories antedated the Center. In addition, two major innovations were developed almost simultaneously with CIS - the International Agricultural Development Program and the Latin American Studies Program.

Under a second large grant from the Ford Foundation in 1967, the CIS faculty and staff began to explore new devices for improving graduate teaching and research in international studies. In addition to its continuing interest in the major programs, the Center began developing several small projects focused on cross-national studies. While this second grant

permitted the Center to further strengthen its major area studies programs, and initiate several interdisciplinary research activities, it also established a substantial endowment, the income from which has enabled the Center to support a variety of research and teaching activities during subsequent years. During the same period, the directorship of the CIS was converted to an endowed professorship thanks to a grant by the late John S. Knight, and three additional endowed chairs devoted to international studies were created in the College of Arts and Sciences. Moreover, the State of New York set up nine continuing chairs in the College of Agriculture focusing entirely on international agriculture. With the help of the CIS, the major area studies programs succeeded in gaining substantial financial support from the U.S. Department of Education, a pattern of assistance that in most cases has been renewed annually for more than two decades.

During the 1970s, the Center continued to foster additional programs in other area and topical studies. At this time, under the directorship of Professor Milton J. Esman (1969-1983), the Center was employed in the following vital areas:

- 1) It supported area studies programs when they required assistance, especially the smaller ones such as the Soviet Studies Committee and the Southeast Asia Program. A Western Societies Program focusing on Western Europe was initiated at this time. It soon became one of the leading university centers in the U.S. devoted to West European studies.
- 2) It encouraged the professional schools to build and strengthen their international programs. In addition to the uniquely well-endowed and influential International Agriculture

Program, the international and comparative activities of the Law School and the Department of City and Regional Planning were especially noteworthy. Furthermore, the Division of Nutrition emerged as one of the most active and prestigious university centers in the U.S. devoted to international food and nutrition policy.

3) The Center activated interdisciplinary research programs focusing on major policy areas. These included the International Population Program, the highly productive Rural Development Committee that mobilized Cornell's impressive strengths in Third World development, and the Peace Studies Program. Peace Studies soon became a leading U.S. university center for the analysis of international conflicts, with unique strengths in the fields of arms control and nuclear weapons proliferation.

4) CIS knit these diverse programs, each with its specialized faculty and graduate student constituency, into an integrated and cooperative network that could provide mutual intellectual reinforcement. With this it combined adequate library support, language instruction, and especially financial assistance from the University administration.

The 1970s witnessed the expansion of Cornell's interdisciplinary network of international studies programs, and its ascension to the forefront of U.S. universities in this field.

Unfortunately, this era also generated problems that have continued to bedevil the Einaudi Center and its affiliated programs. In its original design the Einaudi Center was not intended

to be a School of International Studies with its own faculty and curriculum. Instead it was to function as a catalyst and coordinator of international activities that would increasingly involve the teaching departments where international professors would have their academic appointments. While this has proved to be a successful pattern overall, it left decisions on academic appointments to the departments whose priorities were often in conflict with those of the international programs. For this reason it has often been difficult for the Einaudi Center and the international programs to replace international faculty members when the latter retire or leave the university, even when these positions may be vital to the effectiveness of the international programs.

More serious has been the tendency in some administration circles to regard Cornell as a series of colleges and departments that are entitled to continuing financial support, while interdisciplinary centers and programs are to be tolerated only as long as they can be self-supporting from grants, contracts, or endowments. While the persistent inflation of the 1970s eroded the real value of the Einaudi Center endowment, the university was reluctant to meet the shortage by direct financing. Though several of the Einaudi Center affiliated programs won large research grants and contracts from foundations and government agencies, the substantial overhead payments were appropriated in their entirety by the university administration and not returned to the Center. Though the Einaudi Center and many of its programs were acknowledged to be world-renowned assets, attracting faculty and graduate students, promoting undergraduate teaching, enhancing the university's reputation, they were not, in principle, considered eligible for major financial support from the university's budget. This reluctance to recognize interdisciplinary activities as integral components of the university's academic

structure, entitled thereby to reasonable financial support, became manifest during the 1970s and persisted until quite recently.

During the period from 1983 to the present, the role of the Einaudi Center was augmented considerably even while all of its previous functions were maintained. Under its new director, Davydd J. Greenwood, the Center came under the aegis of the University Provost. This initiated the development of study-abroad programs at the explicit request of the Board of Trustees and the alumni-run Cornell University Council. In addition, the Center became the liaison between the Cornell University Council International Programs Committee and the university. The Center continued to emphasize its role as a support organization for faculty initiatives in international studies; furthermore, these recent developments brought it into new and unprecedented areas on campus, including alumni affairs. A Cornell International Studies Advisory Council, composed of deans and senior faculty members, was established to assist in policy development and program evaluation. The Center has been given responsibility for supervision of the Cornell Abroad Program and the Office of International Students and Scholars. It also conducts policy studies for the university on such topics as international exchange agreements, international undergraduate admissions, and international curriculum development. Consequently, the liaison and communication functions of the Center have increased, fostering regular contact with the offices of the Vice President for Academic Programs, the Vice President for Research and Advanced Studies, the Office of Institutional Planning, and the Office of University Development.

The Center has also played a greater role in national organizations and initiatives. Its

Director was a leader in the Coalition for the Advancement of Foreign Language and

International Studies effort on private sector/higher education collaboration. He also chaired the American Council of Education Taskforce on the Reauthorization of Title VI of the Higher Education Act. The Center, through its director and members, plays an active role in the Division of International Affairs of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Universities, the Association of International Education Administrators, National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, and the European Association of International Educators.

At present, through the Cornell International Studies Advisory Council, the Center is sponsoring discussions with the administration and the colleges concerning the long-term priorities for the internationalization of Cornell. The goals, objectives, and resources that this requires must be clearly defined throughout the university, in order for Cornell to maintain its vigorous programs into the twenty-first century.

Renaming of the Center for International Studies

The Center for International Studies was renamed the Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies in honor of its founding director. Starting with a \$3.25 million grant from the Ford Foundation in 1962, Mario Einaudi has raised more than \$11 million to fund and endow international studies at Cornell. Now eighty-six years old and the Goldwin Smith Professor Emeritus of Government, Mario Einaudi was the founding director of the Center in 1961. He envisioned international studies at Cornell going beyond courses in area studies and foreign languages to include academic efforts to deal with economic, social and development problems around the world. His brilliant foresight and innovative leadership resulted in a design

of Center funds are shown in the following charts.

Staff

Davydd J. Greenwood

Director, The Mario Einaudi Center for
International Studies and John S. Knight
Professor of International Studies

John M. Kubiak

Executive Director, The Mario Einaudi
Center for International Studies

Thor N. Rhodin

Associate Director for International Science
and Technology

Diane M. Terry

Administrative Manager

Kay D. Rice

Administrative Supervisor

Barbara R. Pilbeam

Computer Systems Manager

Donna C. Decker

Accounts Coordinator

Kenna L. March

Secretary/Transcriptionist

Paula R. Griffin

Receptionist

Mario Einaudi	1960-1962; 1966-1968
Steven Muller	1962-1966
Douglas Ashford	1968-1969
Milton Esman	1969-1983
Gilbert Levine	1988-1989 (Acting Director)
Davydd Greenwood	1983-present

Milton Esman, Director Emeritus

Gilbert Levine, Director Emeritus

To publish an annual report on the activities of over twenty programs and 300 faculty members requires the active collaboration of the professors, program directors, and staff members associated with the Einaudi Center. John Kubiak, Kenna March, Barbara Pilbeam, and Holly Rice were instrumental in bringing the report together, and Donna Eschenbrenner handled the copyediting.

Anyone interested in additional information about international programs or opportunities at Cornell University is invited to contact us directly:

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