

*Programs in International Relations  
and  
Area Studies*



**Bulletin**

*of the UNIVERSITY of MINNESOTA*

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# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND AREA STUDIES

The programs in international relations and area studies serve the following groups of students:

- a. Those who seek a more critical understanding of other cultures and of the problems of international relationships as an approach to general education;
- b. Students preparing for certain professions (e.g., engineering, journalism, public health) who want supplementary training to equip themselves for professional work abroad or in international agencies;
- c. Students who wish to become career specialists in any of a number of types of international activity (e.g., international and foreign affairs administration, diplomacy, international information, foreign trade or finance, intelligence research).

For the most part those who select the interdepartmental *majors* in international relations or the several area studies fall into the third category. They find career opportunities most frequently in one of the following:

- a. Agencies of the federal government, including the Department of State and the Foreign Service (general preparation and many specialties), the International Cooperation Administration (international economics), the United States Information Agency (journalism, radio-television, international communications, area specialties, cultural relations), the Central Intelligence Agency (intelligence research), the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of Commerce (foreign trade, economic analysis), the Department of the Treasury (international finance), the Department of Defense or its three service departments, the National Security Agency, the United States Tariff Commission, and others. There are opportunities not only for students broadly trained in international relations or in the cultures of particular areas, but also for many specialists—economists, geographers, historians, writers, translators, budget examiners, personnel officers, statisticians, etc. Most federal positions are filled through competitive civil service examinations. For the Foreign Service Officer Corps there is a special examination held annually. Many other agencies recruit well-trained college seniors and graduates through the Federal Service Entrance Examination (FSEE). Some offer management internships for small groups of promising trainees secured through FSEE.
- b. Companies engaged in overseas operations in the field of industry, trade, or finance. Some of these prefer students with basic training in business administration, others take persons of varied background and provide in-service training. Even for the former, training in international relations or a foreign area would be excellent collateral preparation.
- c. International and regional organizations, both public and nongovernmental. At present these do not provide a large number of opportunities because staffs are small and often professionally qualified. For some positions the best approach will be professional training (e.g., public health, social work, law), with additional courses in international relations. There is also competition from many countries for employment. Nevertheless their needs are steadily increasing.

- d. Private voluntary associations and foundations with an interest in international affairs. There are about 400 of these in the United States, but staffs are small and turnover slight. Applicants who have majored in international relations or area studies are usually preferred.
- e. Teaching at the secondary school or university level. For the former, a combination with a broader social science field is usual, and training in education will also be required. For the latter, graduate training in a traditional discipline (usually one of the social sciences) or in international relations is needed. The demand is expected to increase rapidly.
- f. Mass information media. Training in a professional technique is usually required, but there is need for persons with additional knowledge of international communications, public opinion and propaganda, international relations, and foreign areas.

Additional information concerning career opportunities and methods of recruitment can be found in a booklet, *Employment Opportunities for Students Trained in International Relations and Area Studies*, issued by the Center for International Relations and Area Studies, 310 Ford Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14.

To meet the diverse needs of students who fall within the general range of international relations and area studies, a flexible pattern has been developed in which students first are required to complete a core curriculum of courses essential either for method or substantive background, then are permitted to elect other courses chosen with reference to their particular needs and interests. It is generally necessary to extend this planning to a larger part of the student's program than is usual with regular departmental majors. The major in international relations or an area study is in fact a joint major-minor and often includes a good many more credits than a normal major and minor. In addition students must become proficient in the use of at least one foreign language, without which their effectiveness in many of the employments mentioned would be considerably diminished.

Before entering upon major studies in these fields students should consider not only these exacting requirements but also the fact that their career progress may require service in other countries. This demands a more than average sensitivity, sympathy, and humility in human relations and sometimes capacity to tolerate living conditions which are inconvenient, unhealthful, or monotonous. They must also expect keen competition for desirable positions and will have to exert some initiative to obtain suitable employment. To this end they may find that the development of versatility in auxiliary skills such as shorthand, typing, accounting, operation of business machines, and office administration will help them to obtain initial employment and increase their later usefulness in places where specialized personnel is not readily available.

The general major in international relations may be pursued at the undergraduate level and also in candidacy for the M.A. or Ph.D. degrees. It consists of studies of the methods used in several disciplines to analyze aspects of international relations and the conclusions reached. These studies include diplomatic history, political science (international organization, politics, and law; diplomacy; colonial government and imperialism), international economics, political geography, sociology (social structures and mobility, population problems), anthropology, and humanities (contacts of cultures).

The area study programs, which may be pursued at the undergraduate or M.A. levels, have been developed upon the assumption that the extent and complexity of the field of international studies make it advantageous for some students to concentrate upon a single area, supplementing this work with general or professional courses relevant to their individual interests in international affairs. In many cases students have a primary interest in a particular area either because of vocational objectives in or related to it, or because of concern with the unique features of the culture developed there and the contributions made by the way of life there to our

own institutions. Area programs are demarcated in terms of the culture or civilization of peoples rather than on a political basis. For the older tendency to pursue special studies or to explore single fields of interest with reference to a foreign area there is substituted a deliberate attempt to present a well-rounded view of the culture pattern as a whole and to appreciate its historical significance and special contributions.

The core of each area study major is an integrated course or group of courses in the social, political, economic, and aesthetic ideas and institutions of the area. Programs comprise relevant courses in the social sciences, language and literature, fine arts, humanities, and philosophy. Major programs may now be elected in the following foreign areas: Northwest Europe (with concentration on a subarea, e.g., Scandinavian countries, Great Britain, France, or Germany), Russia, East and South Asia, and Latin America. Major programs may also be arranged in American studies under the supervision of the Department of American Studies, for which see the *Bulletin of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts*.

A special program has been arranged at the graduate level for students interested in a career in intelligence research and analysis. This program combines a thorough familiarity with a cultural area and the languages used there with training in the special skills and techniques requisite for intelligence research.

Students who desire training in foreign trade with a view toward employment in export-import houses or with government agencies concerned with international trade may elect appropriate courses as part of a program in the School of Business Administration. Such students may also enroll in appropriate courses in the international economics and area studies group offered by the Department of Economics of the School of Business Administration, which may be taken as part of an economics major or as related courses for majors in other fields. For information on the course offerings of the School of Business Administration and its Department of Economics, consult the *Bulletin of the School of Business Administration*. Students may be permitted to take some of these courses as part of an international relations major.

A sequence of courses in international communications, public opinion and propaganda, and comparative foreign journalism, offered by the School of Journalism, may be included in either a journalism or an international relations major.

Students preparing for a career in the Foreign Service of the United States are usually advised to select either a general international relations major supplemented by several area courses and foreign language study appropriate to the area chosen, or an area study major to which a number of general courses in international law, organization, and relations are added. It should be noted that the Department of State declines to recommend any specific major, so that students are free to select a departmental, international relations, area study, foreign trade, or other major. However, success in the entrance examinations requires a broad foundation in economics, geography, history, political science, foreign language, and general cultural preparation, which can most readily be obtained in the majors suggested. For more detailed information see the statement on preparation for the Foreign Service.

For general information concerning the programs outlined in the following pages apply to the Center for International Relations and Area Studies, 310 Ford Hall. Programs must be planned in consultation with the major advisers listed in connection with the several programs. Bulletins may be obtained from the Office of Admissions and Records, Administration Building, or from the Center for International Relations and Area Studies.

# Programs of Study in International Relations

## 1. *The General International Relations Major*

Major advisers: Professors Jan O. M. Broek, 290-B Ford Hall; Harold C. Dentsch, 200 Ford Hall; Werner Levi, 383 Ford Hall; Charles H. McLaughlin, 305 Ford Hall; Lennox A. Mills, 391 Ford Hall; Raymond B. Nixon, 202 Murphy Hall; and John E. Turner, 380 Ford Hall. Associate Professors Edward Coen, 220 Vincent Hall; Robert T. Holt, 384 Ford Hall.

### LOWER DIVISION PREPARATION

Students must satisfy the usual Lower Division requirements (see the *Bulletin of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts*). In addition they should continue training in a foreign language at least through the Lower Division courses (usually numbered 1-2-3-4, in some cases 1-2-3) prerequisite to the first Upper Division sequence in conversation or composition. This Upper Division sequence must be completed by all majors in international relations. Failure to complete prerequisite language courses during Lower Division years is likely to cause difficulties in scheduling at the Upper Division level.

Care should also be taken to complete any prerequisites of courses to be taken as part of the major, in so far as the student can anticipate these. The only specific course prerequisite for major courses in the core curriculum described below is Econ 1-2, but it is necessary to have from 12 to 15 credits in social science courses to enter the geography and journalism courses of the core curriculum and highly desirable to take Lower Division courses in history, political science, and geography. Pol 25 and 27 are especially recommended as an introduction to the major field. In addition to the core curriculum students will select at least 15 other Upper Division courses as part of the major and may therefore by early planning be able also to anticipate prerequisites for these. Usually selection can be made from the following:

(Credits shown in parentheses)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Anth 1A—Introduction to Anthropology: Pre-historic Man and Culture (5) | Pol A-B-C—The State in the Modern World (9)                |
| Anth 2A—Introduction to Anthropology: Cultural Anthropology (5)        | Pol 25—World Politics (3)                                  |
| Econ C—Introduction to Economic Analysis (3)                           | Pol 26—American Foreign Policy (3)                         |
| Econ 1-2—Principles of Economics (6)                                   | Pol 27—Analysis of International Relations (3)             |
| Geog 1—Geography of Natural Resources (5)                              | SSci 1-2-3—Introduction to Social Science (12)             |
| Geog 4—Human Geography (5)   | Soc 1—Introduction to Sociology: Man in Modern Society (3) |
| Geog 41—Geography of Primary Production (5)                            | Soc 3—Introduction to Sociology: Social Problems (3)       |
| Hist 1-2-3—Civilization of the Modern World (9)                        |  |

The Lower Division curriculum may be completed with courses which satisfy special interests or needs of the student. He should devote some time if possible to basic cultural training in the fine arts, humanities, literature, and philosophy, for which the following courses may be considered:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Art 1-2-3—Introduction to Art (11)                 | Hum 11-12-13—The European Heritage (15) |
| CLit 45-46-47—The Nature of Literature (9)         | Hum 21-22-23—American Life (9)          |
| Engl 19-20—Great English Writers (6)               | Mus 31-32-33—Music Literature (6)       |
| (or) Engl 21-22-23—Introduction to Literature (15) | Phil 1—Problems of Philosophy (5)       |
| Engl 37-38-39—Modern Literature (9)                | Phil 3—Ethics (5)                       |
| Hum 1-2-3-4—Humanities in the Modern World (20)    | Phil 11—World Religions (5)             |

Students planning to elect an international relations major should consult with a major adviser as early as possible, preferably upon entrance into the University.



## UPPER DIVISION MAJOR

In consultation with a major adviser the student will select appropriate courses totaling 45 credits or more, equivalent to a major and a minor. No separate minor is required. In view of the distribution of these courses among a number of departments it is usually possible to take more than 45 credits of course work appropriate to the major and still to comply with the intent of the Upper Division rule requiring 15 credits in Upper Division courses outside the major and minor. This rule applies to *departmental* majors and minors; it need not be applied literally to the international relations major because the required distribution of courses among departments within the major satisfies the intent of the rule to secure breadth of training.

Of the 45 Upper Division credits required for the major, 30 (or 33 if Jour 130-131 is used instead of Jour 124) are absolutely required as a core curriculum, unless changes in exceptional cases are approved by the major adviser and the director of the Interdepartmental Committee on International Relations and Area Studies. These courses are considered essential for all students majoring in international relations to assure their command of the methods which several distinct disciplines employ in studying international relations. The core curriculum is as follows:

(Credits shown in parentheses)

Econ 104—International Economics (3)	Pol 175—Diplomacy (3)
Geog 143—Political Geography (3)	Pol 180-181—International Law (Pacific Relations) (6)
Hist 109-110-111—Europe in the Twentieth Century (9)	Pol 184—International Relations and Organization I (3)
Jour 124—International Communications and Foreign Affairs (3)	
(or) Jour 130-131—Public Opinion and Propaganda (6)	

In selecting the remaining 15 or more credits of course work forming part of the major, students may emphasize particular interests they wish to pursue in so far as these fall within the approved list of courses which follows. If they have no special emphasis in mind they can usually select from the following, which closely support the courses in the core curriculum:

Econ 114—Balance of Payments Theory (3)	Pol 183—International Law (Conflict) (3)
Econ 134—International Economic Problems (3)	Pol 185, 186—International Relations and Organization II, III (6)
Hist 93-94-95—American Diplomatic History (9)	Pol 195—Colonial Government and the Problems of Imperialism (3)
Pol 85—Problems of World Politics (3)	Soc 111—Population Trends (3)
Pol 176-177—Conduct of United States Foreign Relations (6)	Soc 112—World Population Problems (3)
Pol 182—International Law (Pacific Relations) (3)	

Other courses acceptable for completion of the major include the following:

AgEc 127—Economics of Food Consumption and Distribution (3)	Econ 66—Intermediate Economic Analysis: Income and Employment (3)
AgEc 172—Economics of World Agriculture (3)	Econ 75—Intermediate Economic Analysis: The Household and Policy (3)
Anth 150—The Contact of Cultures (3)	Econ 80—Survey of Economic Ideas (3)
Anth 151—Applied Anthropology (3)	Econ 103—Economic Development (3)
Anth 152—The Stability of Cultures (3)	Econ 160—Comparative Economic Systems (3)
Anth 196—Proseminar in East and South Asia (3)	Econ 165-166*—Economic Analysis (6)
BA 177—Foreign Trade (3)	Econ 176A, 176B*—Theory of Employment, National Income, and the Price Level I, II (6)
BA 184B—International Transportation: Water and Air (3)	Econ 185A*—Price Theory (3)
Econ 65—Intermediate Economic Analysis: The Firm (3)	Econ 190—Readings in Economics (ar)

\* This course should be taken only by students with strong specialization or at graduate level.

- FS 161-162su\*\*—Seminar for Foreign Study (12)
- Geog 152—Industrial Geography (3)
- Geog 153—Urban Geography (3)
- Geog 196—Proseminar in East and South Asia (3)
- (Also other courses relevant to the program)
- Hist 53-54-55—Civilization of the Modern World (9)
- Hist 89—Economic History of Modern War (3)
- Hist 106A-107A-108A—Europe in the Nineteenth Century (9)
- Hist 115-116-117—European Overseas Expansion (9)
- Hist 134-135-136—World War II (9)
- Hist 176C-177C-178C—Selected Readings in Recent European History (9)
- Hist 176D-177D-178D—Selected Readings in Nineteenth-Century European History (9)
- Hist 185B-186B-187B—Selected Readings in American Diplomatic History (9)
- Hist 196—Proseminar in East and South Asia (3)
- (Other area or period courses relevant to the programs may be elected)
- HEd 131—Comparative Education (3)
- HEd 182—Comparative Philosophies of Education (3)
- Jour 113—Mass Communication Theory (3)
- Jour 125—Communication Systems of the Free World (3)
- Jour 126—Communications in Authoritarian Society (3)
- Jour 140-141—Interpretation of Contemporary Affairs (6)
- Ortl 196—Proseminar in East and South Asia (3)
- Phil 50-51-52—General History of Western Philosophy (15)
- Phil 81-82—Science and Civilization (6)
- Phil 107—Philosophy in Modern Literature (3)
- Phil 140—Contemporary Philosophy (3)
- Phil 180—History of Religions (3)
- Phil 192—Seminar in Philosophy (3)
- Pol 60-61—Introduction to Legal Systems (6)
- Pol 141-142—European Governments (6)
- Pol 143—Government and Politics of the Soviet Union (3)
- Pol 153—Japanese Government and Politics (3)
- Pol 154—Chinese Government and Politics (3)
- Pol 155-156—Government and International Relations in Latin America (6)
- Pol 157—Topics in Latin-American Government (3)
- Pol 158-159—Comparative Governmental Systems (6)
- Pol 161—Problems of Democracy (3)
- Pol 162—Recent Political Thought (3)
- Pol 187—Problems of European Politics (3)
- Pol 191, 192, 193—Asia in International Relations I, II, III (9)
- Pol 194—International Politics of Asia (3)
- Pol 196—Proseminar in East and South Asia (3)
- Pol 197—The Mediterranean Area in World Affairs (3)
- Psy 140—Social Psychology (3)
- Psy 166—Opinion and Communication: Social Factors (3)
- Soc 120—Social Psychology (3)
- Soc 121—Advanced Social Psychology (3)
- Soc 122—Sociology of Conflict (3)
- Soc 123—Minority Group Relations (3)
- Soc 124—Social Movement in a Changing Society (3)
- Soc 151—Comparative Social Organization (3)
- Soc 171—Social Life and Cultural Change (3)
- Soc 172—Backgrounds of Modern Social Thought (3)

Area courses offered by the Departments of Anthropology, Economics, Geography, History, Political Science, and the several languages, may also be included in international relations programs when the adviser considers them relevant.

Students who wish to take the general international relations major but to give some emphasis in elective courses to those on a particular cultural area may do so. They should examine the course offerings for the Area Study Programs in this bulletin.

Students who do not possess an equivalent proficiency in a foreign language will be expected to complete as a minimum Upper Division courses in conversation or composition in one foreign language at the level suggested by the following examples:

- Chin 51-52-53—Intermediate Chinese (9)
- (or) Chin 56-57-58—Chinese Composition (6)
- Fren 54—French Conversation and Pronunciation (3) (and)
- Fren 55—Advanced French Conversation (3)
- Ger 57-58-59—German Composition (6)
- (or) Ger 61-62-63—German Conversation (6)
- Jap 51-52-53—Intermediate Japanese (9)
- (or) Jap 56-57-58—Japanese Composition (6)
- Russ 56-57-58—Russian Conversation (9)
- (or) Russ 61-62-63—Russian Composition (6)
- Scan 61—Norwegian Conversation (3)
- Scan 71—Swedish Conversation (3)
- Span 53—Spanish Composition (3) (and)
- Span 54-55—Spanish Conversation (6)

This foreign language requirement is *in addition to* the major requirement of 45 credits. It is also recommended that students elect a survey course in the literature of the language studied or in the civilization and culture it represents, whenever possible. Such courses are offered by all the language departments.

\*\* Students permitted to register in this course are chosen upon a competitive basis by a faculty selection committee. Those interested may obtain information from the secretary of SPAN (Student Project for Amity Among Nations), TSMc 204.

Students may complete their programs in accordance with their vocational or cultural interests. Electives outside the major may be chosen from the social science courses listed above but need not be so limited. They should be so selected as to contribute either to the international relations program or to other cultural interests of the student.

### GRADUATE SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Able students who have adequate preparation may be permitted to plan graduate programs leading to an M.A. or a Ph.D. degree in the more general fields of international relations. Ordinarily such preparation will include an undergraduate major in international relations, an area study, or one of the social sciences, but other students who have completed courses prerequisite to those in the proposed fields of graduate study, and who are prepared to undertake additional study needed to supply deficiencies in preparation, may be permitted to enter. Students who have not completed courses equivalent to those in the core curriculum for the undergraduate major must expect to do so as additional work.

General regulations of the Graduate School for admission and graduation also apply, except that an equivalent program replaces the normal major and minor requirement. For the M.A. degree a reading knowledge of a foreign language, ordinarily either French or German, is required; for the Ph.D. degree a reading knowledge of both French and German is required. In addition the candidate is expected to have pursued his study of one foreign language at least to the level required of undergraduate majors in international relations, that is, through the first Upper Division sequence in conversation or composition. Alternative foreign languages may be authorized upon recommendation of graduate adviser if appropriate to the candidate's program of study or research.

It is not recommended that candidates for the M.A. or Ph.D. degrees with a major in other subjects attempt to present a minor in international relations unless their previous preparation in international relations is such that they can, within the limited time available for study in the minor, complete the intensive and diversified preparation in several departments required for examination in a significant area of international relations study. Graduate advisers should be consulted.

Courses numbered 100 or above in the lists of offerings available for the B.A. degree are also open for credit in the Graduate School. In addition the following lecture and seminar courses numbered 200 and above may be noted as having specific application to international studies. Certain seminars listed under general titles may also be utilized for individual graduate studies in these fields; for these consult the appropriate departmental offerings in the *Bulletin of the Graduate School* and the graduate advisers. Advanced area study courses may in some cases be appropriate.

### Courses for Graduate Students Only

(Credits shown in parentheses)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Econ 224—International Trade and Economic Welfare (3)                   | Jour 224-225—Seminar in International Communications and Comparative Foreign Journalism (6) |
| Econ 304—Seminar in International Economics (3)                         | Jour 230—Seminar in Public Opinion and Propaganda (3)                                       |
| Econ 333—Seminar in Technological Progress and Economic Development (3) | Phil 206-207—Seminar in Comparative Philosophy (3)  |
| Geog 251—Seminar in Geography (topic to be announced) (3)               | Pol 213—Problems: Contemporary Latin American Government and Politics (3)                   |
| Geog 254—Seminar in Geography (topic to be announced) (3)               | Pol 216-217-218—Seminar in Comparative European Government (9)                              |
| Hist 240-241-242—Nineteenth-Century Europe (9)                          | Pol 219-220-221—Seminar in Political Power in the Modern World (9)                          |
| Hist 243-244-245—Recent European History (9)                            | Pol 222-223-224—Seminar in Recent Political Thought (9)                                     |
| Hist 293-294-295—American Diplomatic History (9)                        |   |

- Pol 238-239—Seminar in the History and System of International Law (6)  
 Pol 240—International Constitutional Law (3)  
 Pol 242-243-244—Topics of Colonization (9)  
 Pol 248-249—Seminar in International Organization (6)  
 Pol 248A-249A—Problems of International Relations Theory (6)
- Pol 291-292-293—Far Eastern Government and International Relations (individual work) (ar)  
 Pol 294-295-296—Colonization and Imperialism (individual work) (ar)  
 Pol 297-298-299—International Law and Relations (individual work) (ar)

### *Programs for the M.A. Degree*

Either of the two basic plans for the Master's degree may be followed. All courses must be selected in consultation with a graduate adviser and should form a coherent, well-balanced program. The final examinations for all M.A. candidates are both written and oral.

**Plan A**—Students will obtain a minimum of 27 credits of graduate course work. Ordinarily these will include a field of concentration of from 12 to 15 credits in 1 of the social science departments. The remaining credits should be distributed among related courses in other social science departments or in journalism, art, literature, philosophy, and humanities. At least 6 credits should be in proseminars, seminars, or courses based upon individually assigned reading or research. Candidates will submit a thesis and satisfy the foreign language requirement (see page 11).

**Plan B**—Students will obtain a minimum of 45 credits of graduate work. These should include a field of concentration of from 15 to 18 credits in 1 of the social science departments. The remaining credits should be distributed among related courses in at least two other social science departments, and in journalism, art, literature, philosophy, and humanities. At least 9 credits should be in proseminars, seminars, or courses based upon individually assigned reading or research. No thesis is required, but research papers in courses totaling 9 credits and designated by an asterisk in the *Bulletin of the Graduate School* must be submitted. Candidates will also satisfy the foreign language requirement (see page 11).

### *Programs for the Ph.D. Degree*

The work leading to the Ph.D. degree with major in international relations consists of at least 3 full years of graduate study beyond the Bachelor's degree. The prescribed program of courses and seminars will vary in amount according to the candidate's individual needs and the extent of his undergraduate preparation. Course requirements may be decreased for those who enter the Graduate School with advanced standing.

Candidates will prepare themselves for the written and oral examinations prescribed by the Graduate School in six fields of study chosen in consultation with a graduate adviser and subject to his approval. In preparation for these examinations they will complete a minimum of 12 credits in graduate courses or seminars in each field, including in each case at least 3 credits in a seminar or course based upon individually assigned reading or research, plus such additional course work as in the judgment of the adviser may be required in view of the candidate's individual needs and the limitations of his previous preparation.

The 6 fields should be distributed among not less than 3 social science departments and may include 1 or 2 fields in journalism, art, literature, philosophy, or humanities. An area of concentration consisting of two fields within a single social science department shall be included. Examples of appropriate fields for international relations study within the Department of Economics include international economic relations and theory; within the Department of Geography, political geography, industrial geography, various regional courses and combinations of them; within the Department of History, the history of international relations during some significant period of time, European overseas expansion and imperialist activity, the diplomatic

history of various countries or regions; within the Department of Political Science, international law, diplomacy, international organization and relations, colonial politics and administration, comparative government, Far Eastern international relations, the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations, recent political theory. Definition of other fields will be made by the graduate adviser in consultation with the department concerned. The entire program should form a consistent, integrated plan of study.

The candidate will also satisfy the usual requirements of the Graduate School, including a substantial dissertation in the area of concentration, and proficiency in two foreign languages (see page 11).

## 2. Preparation for the Foreign Service

Major advisers: Professors Asher N. Christensen, 389 Ford Hall; Charles H. McLaughlin, 305 Ford Hall

Although the United States has sent diplomatic and consular agents to other countries since the founding of the Republic, the present personnel system of the U. S. Foreign Service stems from the Rogers Act (1924), which combined the older diplomatic and consular services. After World War II a substantial reorganization was effected by the Foreign Service Act of 1946. This retained the Foreign Service Officer Corps, with its distinct recruitment and personnel system, but added a Foreign Service Staff Corps of officers and employees assigned to administrative and clerical posts in overseas establishments, and a Foreign Service Reserve Officer Corps of persons of specialized training and experience appointed on a temporary, noncareer basis. Because of the increased number of countries in which U. S. missions are maintained (79 embassies, 4 legations, 160 consulates), because of the growth and greater diversification of functions performed, and because of the staffing pursuant to the report of the Wriston Committee (1954) of principal career posts in the Department of State by Foreign Service officers, the Foreign Service Officer Corps has grown since World War II from 838 (June 30, 1946) to more than 3,500. The Foreign Service Staff Corps includes 3,500 officers and employees. These two corps provide the greatest number of career opportunities open to university students interested in foreign service.

However there are other groups of overseas agents in personnel systems outside of the U. S. Foreign Service. Economic, military, and technical assistance programs are conducted by the International Cooperation Administration, an autonomous agency under the Department of State. Propaganda programs are conducted by the United States Information Agency, which recruits personnel for its overseas branch, the United States Information Service. The ICA and the USIA require a variety of specialized personnel, but they also recruit promising graduates trained in international relations and area studies for use as planning, evaluation, administrative management, and cultural relations officers. Their officer trainee programs are of particular interest to graduates in these fields. The Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Treasury also recruit college-trained persons for foreign affairs and overseas work. Most of these agencies use the Federal Service Entrance Examination, conducted by the United States Civil Service Commission, as a principal screening service in recruitment.

There are many specialized skills—economic analysis, statistics, foreign trade, public administration, international law and organization, geography, political psychology, public information, intelligence research, foreign languages, etc.—for which there is need both in the Foreign Service and in the overseas representation of the other agencies mentioned. Students interested in foreign service who feel a clear commitment to a career in such a specialty should undertake major training in it, taking additional courses in international relations as they can. Others will usually find the best training for foreign service in the international relations major or in one

of the area study programs. Such training will be a sound preparation for the general officer in most of the agencies mentioned. Where entrance examinations are used, whether the separate examination for the Foreign Service Officer Corps or the Federal Service Entrance Examination, they are designed to test general information and basic skills rather than specialties. The latter are taken into account by scrutiny of the training record or by oral interview and examination. Hence, a course of training such as that incorporated into the international relations major may not be essential to pass the entrance examination, nor can such a major be prescribed by the federal agencies since they wish students with both general and specialized training to be eligible. But the nonspecialist will find the training in this major of great use to him in his advancement as a general officer.

Students preparing for the Foreign Service are in general advised to emphasize (a) economics, geography, modern history, and government, including American history and political institutions; (b) 1 or more foreign languages (for the Foreign Service Officer Corps 1 of the following is required: French, German, Russian, Spanish); (c) general cultural preparation in fine arts, literature, humanities, and philosophy, including a good knowledge of the American cultural heritage. If the student plans to emphasize specialized training he should attempt to combine with it some of these elements in so far as his time permits.

Preparation for the Foreign Service is not organized as a distinct major program, but as a variant of the general international relations major. The usual variations introduced into this major are the following:

#### LOWER DIVISION PREPARATION

The regular Lower Division requirements must be satisfied. In meeting the humanities requirement and in choosing Lower Division electives the student should choose courses from the group on art, humanities, literature, and philosophy listed on page 8. Such training is emphasized in the Foreign Service examinations.

The study of French, German, Russian, or Spanish is to be continued through the level prescribed for the general international relations major. It will be advantageous to complete as much as possible during Lower Division years.

Of the Lower Division social science courses suggested as a foundation for the Upper Division core curriculum (page 8) the following are especially important:

(Credits shown in parentheses)

Econ 1-2—Principles of Economics (6)	Pol 25—World Politics (3)
Geog 41—Geography of Primary Production (5)	Pol 26—American Foreign Policy (3)
Hist 1-2-3—Civilization of the Modern World (9)	

If time permits the following should be added:

BA 5—Elements of Statistics (4)	Hist 20-21-22—American History (9)
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#### UPPER DIVISION PROGRAM

The core curriculum of 30 credits prescribed for the general international relations major should be completed, and the first Upper Division sequence in conversation or composition in the chosen foreign language.

In choosing the remaining 15 credits required for the major and additional electives, the following courses may be given particular consideration because of their relevancy to Foreign Service work:

(Credits shown in parentheses)

AgEc 172—Economics of World Agriculture (3)	Econ 114—Balance of Payments Theory (3)
BA 177—Foreign Trade (3)	Econ 134—International Economic Problems (3)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Hist 93-94-95—American Diplomatic History (9)                            | Pol 131-132-133—Public Administration (9)                       |
| Hist 185B-186B-187B—Selected Readings in American Diplomatic History (9) | Pol 176-177—Conduct of United States Foreign Relations (6)      |
| Jour 125—Communication Systems of the Free World (3)                     | Pol 182—International Law (Pacific Relations) (3)               |
| Jour 126—Communications in Authoritarian Society (3)                     | Pol 183—International Law (Conflict) (3)                        |
| Jour 130-131—Public Opinion and Propaganda (6)                           | Pol 185, 186—International Organization II, III (6)             |
|  | Pol 195—Colonial Government and the Problems of Imperialism (3) |

All programs must be planned in consultation with a major adviser. If special problems exist, a preliminary conference during the freshman or sophomore year may be desirable.

Students majoring in an area study or other specialty who wish to enter the Foreign Service should consider the preceding recommendations in their choice of electives.

### GRADUATE TRAINING

Preparation for the Foreign Service examinations may be made in the Graduate School. Graduate credit is not allowed for courses numbered under 100, but such courses may be taken without credit by students enrolled in the Graduate School. Candidates for graduate degrees must comply with the general requirements stated in the *Bulletin of the Graduate School*, and with the special requirements of the major department. In most cases the international relations major will lend itself best to such programs. Candidates for the Master's degree who have little undergraduate preparation for the Foreign Service should choose Plan B, which permits more course work; others may choose either Plan A or Plan B. Candidacy for a degree is not, however, required of students in training for the Foreign Service.

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For further information and suggestions consult the following Department of State publications:

*Career Opportunities in the U.S. Foreign Service.* U.S. Government Printing Office, October, 1958.

*Employment Information: United States Department of State.* Department of State Publication 6765 (Department and Foreign Service Series 85). U.S. Government Printing Office, May, 1959.

*The Foreign Service of the United States.* Department of State Publication 6608 (Department and Foreign Service Series 74). U.S. Government Printing Office, June, 1958.

*Sample Questions from the Foreign Service Officer Examination.* Department of State Publication 6826 (Department and Foreign Service Series 87). U.S. Government Printing Office, June, 1959.

## 3. Foreign Trade

Students who plan careers in foreign trade with export-import houses, with export-import departments of large industrial and mercantile establishments, or with government agencies concerned with foreign trade can obtain specific training in the School of Business Administration. Although a foreign trade sequence as such is not available, the student may concentrate upon courses in the School of Business Administration which will prepare him for a career in foreign trade.

In addition to training in business administration for foreign trade specialists, there are offered in the Department of Economics in the School of Business Ad-

ministration, courses concerned with economic theory of international trade and discussions of foreign trade problems and policies. Advanced courses in this field are intended primarily for students being trained in economics with a specialization in foreign trade.

For details concerning these courses the student should consult the *Bulletin of the School of Business Administration*.

#### 4. International Communications

Major adviser: Professor Raymond B. Nixon, 220 Murphy Hall.

Courses dealing with techniques and processes of mass communication at the international level and with theoretical and operational aspects of governmental propaganda are offered by the School of Journalism in sequences covering (a) international communications and comparative foreign journalism and (b) public opinion and propaganda.

These courses are available as electives for students who wish to combine international communications and cultural relations specialties with either an international relations or an area study major. Students trained in these specialties find employment opportunities in government agencies such as the U. S. Information Agency and the Foreign Service, and in private organizations concerned with international understanding and co-operation.

The following courses are approved for electives at the Upper Division and Graduate School levels. Selection must be made in consultation with the major adviser.

(Credits shown in parentheses)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Jour 124—International Communications and Foreign Affairs (3) | Jour 130-131—Public Opinion and Propaganda (6)  |
| Jour 125—Communication Systems of the Free World (3)          | Jour 224-225—Seminar in International Communications and Comparative Foreign Journalism (6) |
| Jour 126—Communications in Authoritarian Society (3)          | Jour 230—Seminar in Public Opinion and Propaganda (3)                                       |

The School of Journalism program for information specialists also requires at least 12 credits in basic journalism courses which will satisfy the journalism adviser of the student's journalistic skills and proficiency.

For supplementary courses in communications theory and media, attitude and opinion measurement, see Journalism, Sociology, and Psychology sections in the *Bulletin of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts*.



# Foreign Area Study Programs

Each of the area study programs outlined in this section is administered by an area subcommittee of the Interdepartmental Committee on International Relations and Area Studies. Personnel of these committees is shown on page 4 of this bulletin. Students should arrange programs in consultation with the chairman of the appropriate subcommittee, or with that member of the subcommittee whose field of specialization most closely corresponds with the student's field of interest within the program.

The general requirements for Lower Division prerequisites, Upper Division majors, and Graduate School programs are as follows. For certain requirements peculiar to individual area programs consult the statements under appropriate area headings.

## LOWER DIVISION PREPARATION

See the statement and list of courses for Lower Division preparation for the General International Relations Major (page 8), which apply equally to preparation for area study majors. In addition note that:

(1) The foreign language chosen should be one appropriate to the area program chosen. In all cases except the South Asia program this will mean a language native to the area (for Northwest Europe, French, German, the Scandinavian languages; for Russia, Russian, Serbo-Croatian; for Latin America, Spanish, Portuguese; for East Asia, Chinese, Japanese). For the South Asia area no native languages are presently offered, so that the student should choose French or German.

(2) In addition to the general list of Lower Division courses from which selection can be made there are a few other courses especially relevant to one area or another which in each case should be included in the program. These are:

(Credits shown in parentheses)

For the Northwest Europe program (with concentration on England):  
Hist 4-5-6—English History (9)

For the Northwest Europe program (with concentration on Scandinavia):  
Scan 22-23—Scandinavian Life Today (6)

For the East and South Asia programs:  
Hist 17-18-19—History of Asia (9)

For the Latin America programs:  
Span 21—Introduction to Spanish and Spanish-American Literature and Culture (5)

## UPPER DIVISION MAJORS

In consultation with a major adviser the student will select courses totaling 45 credits, equivalent to a major and a minor, in one of the areas of concentration. At least 18 credits will be obtained in the social sciences, and should include an honors or readings course or proseminar designed to integrate the whole program. Since proficiency in the selected language is an important asset for those who contemplate careers in or related to a foreign area, students will be expected to take Upper Division courses in the foreign language chosen at least to the extent specified for the general international relations major, unless they already possess equivalent proficiency. Even this is usually not enough for proficiency in the Slavic and Oriental languages. Students in these areas must usually plan to obtain the equivalent of a

minor in the language. The required Upper Division courses in foreign language cannot be included within the 45 credits comprising the combined major-minor. However, additional literature or civilization and culture courses offered by the language departments may form a part of the major-minor. Students are free to complete their programs in accordance with their cultural or vocational interests, and should do so with some regard to the immediate purpose for which they are pursuing studies in the particular area chosen. The College of Science, Literature, and the Arts requires a minimum of 60 Upper Division credits for graduation. Students who wish to devote more than 45 credits to the major may do so provided their courses are distributed among offerings of at least 3 departments. Courses specifically related to the several areas are listed below in the sections devoted to each, followed by a consolidated list of supplementary courses which are recommended.

### GRADUATE SCHOOL PROGRAMS

**Prerequisites**—Able students who have adequate preparation may be permitted to plan graduate programs leading to the M.A. degree in the field of area studies. Candidates must offer 18 credits in courses regarded by advisers for the selected area as suitable undergraduate preparation for such work, and must of course satisfy the prerequisites for the several courses included in the graduate program. Consideration will be given to study or other relevant experience abroad. See also the section on the area studies program of Northwest Europe (page 19) for additional requirements peculiar to that area. Study of a foreign language appropriate to the area chosen must be continued at least through the level required for the undergraduate major, even though such training considerably exceeds that required to pass the regular foreign language examination prescribed by the Graduate School.

#### *Programs for the M.A. Degree*

Students who desire to pursue a program of area studies for the Master's degree, or to enter upon such a program, may do so in the Graduate School. General regulations for admission and graduation apply, except that an equivalent program replaces the normal major and minor requirement. The regulations are printed in the *Bulletin of the Graduate School*. The final examinations for all M.A. candidates are both written and oral.

Courses numbered under 100 do not carry graduate credit; those numbered 100-199 are available for either undergraduate or graduate credit but extra work is usually required of graduate students; those numbered 200 and above are ordinarily open only to graduate students. Selection of courses must in every case be made in consultation with a major adviser.

Either of the two plans for the Master's degree may be followed:

**Plan A**—Students will obtain a minimum of 27 credits of graduate work of which at least 9 credits will be obtained in the social sciences. The remainder may be distributed among 2 or 3 fields, including the social sciences, literature, art, and philosophy, the objective being to arrange a coherent, well-balanced program. Candidates will also submit a thesis and satisfy the language requirement.

**Plan B**—Students will obtain a minimum of 45 credits, of which at least 15 credits will be obtained in the social sciences. The remaining credits will be distributed among the social sciences, literature, art, and philosophy. No thesis is required, but 9 credits must be obtained in courses indicated by an asterisk in the *Bulletin of the Graduate School*, for which research papers are submitted. Candidates will satisfy the language requirement.

Attention is called to the opportunity for combining, under either Plan A or Plan B, major studies in a selected research or vocational field with a minor or a group of "related courses" in an area. Students contemplating a program of this nature will consult major and area advisers.

### Programs for the Ph.D. Degree

It is not recommended that candidates for the doctorate of philosophy major exclusively in area studies. Few universities in the United States offer facilities for such a program. In fields other than geography, history, and literature, which have long been organized on an area basis, teaching materials are inadequate for intensive area study. Since the core of area study lies in the field of the social sciences, the development of exclusive area majors for the doctorate must wait upon the provision of teaching materials in that field. Area study may, however, be included, where relevant, as part of a major program.

It is sometimes practicable, also, for doctoral candidates to elect minor programs in area studies. It is recommended that a minor program be composed of such aspects of study in the selected areas as are especially relevant to the major field. Major and area advisers should be consulted.

## 1. Northwest Europe

The area studies program on Northwest Europe was organized to provide integrated plans of study and research concerned with the cultural area comprising the industrialized democracies of Northwest Europe, i.e., the Scandinavian Countries, Great Britain, France, Germany, the Low Countries, and Switzerland. Because of the great variety and complexity of institutions within this area it is expected that the student will first survey the area as a whole, then proceed to a more specialized study of one constituent portion of it—normally either the Scandinavian Countries, Great Britain, France, or Germany. Programs may be arranged at the Upper Division level or for the M.A. degree. Candidates for the Ph.D. degree are not at present permitted to major in an area study but may offer an area study minor if their previous preparation warrants.

The courses listed hereafter are recommended. For an undergraduate major the student will be expected to present the required minimum of 45 credits in Upper Division courses, including at least 18 credits chosen from the list of general European area courses, and at least 27 credits chosen from courses dealing with one subarea. The adviser may modify slightly the ratio of general to special courses when the availability of offerings suggests such adjustments. The subarea courses are separately listed for each subarea of specialization. General requirements concerning the distribution of courses in the major must be observed. For the present the requirement of an honors or readings course or proseminar designed to integrate the program may be met by the following courses:

Scandinavian Countries	Great Britain
To be arranged; consult adviser	To be arranged; consult adviser
France	Germany
Fren 60-61-62—French Civilization and Culture	Ger 91-92-93—German Civilization and Culture
(or) Hist 120-121—Modern France	(or) Hist 140-141-142—History of Germany

Able students who possess adequate preparation may be permitted to plan graduate programs leading to an M.A. degree in Northwest Europe studies, with concentration upon a particular subarea. Those who have completed the undergraduate major, or equivalent course work, may complete the M.A. degree under either Plan A or Plan B. Students who have not completed the undergraduate major or the equivalent may be permitted in appropriate cases to proceed with work for the M.A. degree with area major, provided they are willing to supply without graduate credit any serious omissions in prerequisite undergraduate courses, and to complete an expanded program of graduate courses sufficient to compensate for their lack of undergraduate area training. Since major courses at the graduate level should be

concentrated almost exclusively upon a subarea, any deficiency in general European area courses at the undergraduate level must be removed by additional course work. In such cases the M.A. program may require 2 years, and can usually be pursued more effectively under Plan B. A Candidate for the Ph.D. degree may be permitted to offer a minor in Northwest Europe area studies if he has completed the corresponding undergraduate major, or the equivalent, or in exceptional cases where the background is less complete but the program appears to complement the major in a significant manner.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN AREA COURSES

A minimum of 18 credits from the following must be included in the undergraduate major and will be prerequisite to graduate majors. Not more than 10 credits may be taken in any 1 department or sequence.

(Credits shown in parentheses)

Art 56-57-58—Renaissance and Baroque Art (9)	Hum 51-52-53-54—Humanities in the Modern World (20)
Art 61-62-63—Modern Art (9)	Hum 61-62-63—The European Heritage (15)
Econ 154—The Economy of Western Europe (3)	Phil 50-51-52—General History of Western Philosophy (15)
Geog 101—Western Europe (3)	Pol 60-61—Introduction to Legal Systems (6)
Geog 102—Central Europe (3)	Pol 141-142—European Governments (6)
Geog 105—Mediterranean Area (3)	Pol 187—Problems of European Politics (3)
Hist 106A-107A-108A—Europe in the Nineteenth Century (9)	Soc 149—Comparative Rural Societies: Western Europe (3)
Hist 109-110-111—Europe in the Twentieth Century (9)	Soc 151—Comparative Social Organization (3)
Hist 112-113-114—Economic History of Europe (9)	

### SPECIALIZED COURSES FOR CONCENTRATION IN SUBAREAS

#### *Scandinavian Countries*

Major adviser: Alrik Gustafson (Scandinavian), 13 Folwell Hall.

The program of Scandinavian area studies provides an integrated, critical study as a co-ordinated discipline of many facets of contemporary Scandinavian life in an effort to appreciate the realistic spirit of experimentation in which Scandinavian countries have approached recent social, economic, and political problems. Without in any way neglecting the established studies of Scandinavian art, literature, and thought, the program has placed new emphasis upon the social and political institutions of modern Scandinavia. It seeks also to arouse in the student a consciousness of the historical continuity of the patterns of life which have developed in the northern countries of Europe and their significance for other societies. In addition to the broadly cultural values of such studies, students receive training for a variety of governmental and international posts requiring area specialization, as well as for similar positions of a more technical kind in foreign trade, transportation, banking, and journalism.

The Library of the University of Minnesota possesses exceptional Scandinavian collections, developed systematically over more than half a century with reference to all fields of activity within each of the Scandinavian countries. These collections are generally recognized to be the most extensive outside the Scandinavian countries. A working arrangement exists between the University of Wisconsin and the University of Minnesota for pooling their resources in the Scandinavian area. This permits students enrolled in either university to obtain a portion of their course work (up to 1 year) at the other university. Among the special features of this collaboration has been a joint Minnesota-Wisconsin summer session scheduled alternately at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Minnesota.

The following courses are approved for concentration at the Upper Division and Graduate School levels. Selection must be made in consultation with the major adviser.

(Credits shown in parentheses)

#### SOCIAL SCIENCES

- Pol 145—Government and Politics of the Scandinavian Countries (3)  
 Pol 146—Social Legislation and Social Institutions in the Scandinavian Countries (3)  
 Soc 117—Scandinavian Folk Movements: Their Social and Political Significance (3)

#### LITERATURE

- Scan 51—Scandinavian Literature in the Nineteenth Century (2)  
 Scan 52—Contemporary Scandinavian Literature (2)  
 Scan 161—The Late Nineteenth-Century Scandinavian Novel (3)  
 Scan 162—Contemporary Trends in the Scandinavian Novel (3)  
 Scan 171—Ibsen and the Beginnings of the Modern Drama (3)

- Scan 172—Strindberg and the Drama in Revolt and Transition (3)  
 Scan 173—The Contemporary Scandinavian Theater (3)  
 Scan 191-192-193—Readings in the Scandinavian Literature (9)  
 Scan 215-216-217—Studies in Scandinavian Romanticism (9)  
 Scan 218-219-220—Studies in Late Nineteenth-Century Scandinavian Literature (9)  
 Scan 221-222-223—Dramatic Interpretive Problems in Strindberg (9)

#### ART, HUMANITIES, PHILOSOPHY

- Art 140—Scandinavian Architecture (3)  
 Art 141—Scandinavian Painting (3)  
 Art 142—Scandinavian Sculpture and the Minor Arts (3)  
 Phil 137—Kierkegaard and Scandinavian Philosophy (3)

As to elective courses supplementary to the area study majors, see page 27.

### Great Britain

Major advisers: Samuel H. Monk (English), 222 Folwell Hall; Mulford Q. Sibley (Political Science), 381 Ford Hall; John W. Webb (Geography), 265 Ford Hall; David H. Willson (History), 242 Ford Hall.

Although the University offers numerous courses in which attention is given to various facets of British institutions and culture, the student wishing to concentrate within the Northwest Europe area major upon Great Britain will find that certain courses have not been delimited with particular reference to the requirements of the area major. Consequently some courses carrying rather general titles are listed when they afford opportunity for concentration upon some aspect of British life. A rather full complement of offerings in English literature is listed, since a degree of specialization may in some cases be appropriate. Ordinarily, of course, selection should emphasize recent and contemporary literature, or literary movements of particular social and institutional significance.

The following courses are approved for concentration at the Upper Division and Graduate School levels. Selection must be made in consultation with a major adviser.

(Credits shown in parentheses)

#### SOCIAL SCIENCES

- Geog 101—Western Europe (3)  
 Hist 56-57-58—History of England (9)  
 Hist 70-71-72—English Constitutional History (9)  
 Hist 128-129-130—Modern England, Tudor and Stuart Periods (9)  
 Hist 128A-129A-130A—Modern England, 1714 to the Present (9)  
 Hist 154A-155A-156A—The History of the British Empire and Commonwealth (9)  
 Hist 182-183-184—Selected Readings in English History, Tudor and Stuart Periods (9)  
 Pol 141—European Governments: England (3)  
 Pol 149-150-151—Government and Politics of the British Empire (9)  
 Pol 166—Development of Political Thought: Early Modern (3)  
 (Attention is called to the seminar offerings of specific departments.)

#### LITERATURE

- Engl 52-53-54—The English Novel (9)  
 Engl 55-56—Shakespeare (6)  
 Engl 97-98-99—Proseminar in English Literature (9)  
 Engl 109-110—Romantic Poets of the Early Nineteenth Century (6)  
 Engl 126-127—Drama, 1660-1900 (6)  
 Engl 129—Modern Drama (3)  
 Engl 130-131—Victorian Poetry (6)  
 Engl 136—Advanced Shakespeare (3)  
 Engl 137-138-139—Nineteenth-Century Literature (9)  
 Engl 142-143—Twentieth-Century Literature (6)  
 Engl 151—Recent Poetry (3)  
 Engl 162—Milton (3)  
 Engl 170—Shakespeare's Later Contemporaries (3)

- Engl 173—Dr. Johnson and His Circle (3)  
 Engl 183—The Poetry of T. S. Eliot (3)  
 Engl 187-188-189—Eighteenth-Century Literature (9)  
 Engl 193—The Poetry of W. B. Yeats (3)  
 Engl 194-195-196—Elizabethan Literature: Prose, Poetry, Drama (9)  
 Engl 197-198-199—Seventeenth-Century Literature (9)  
 Engl 210-211-212—Studies in the Seventeenth-Century Literature (9)  
 Engl 225-226-227—Elizabethan Drama (9)  
 Engl 231-232-233—Shakespeare's Tragic and Comic Art (9)  
 Engl 246-247—English Literary Criticism (6)  
 Engl 250-251—Studies in Modern Literature (6)  
 Engl 256-257-258—Spenser and Milton (9)  
 Engl 274-275-276—The Age of Queen Anne (9)
- Engl 281-282-283—Studies in the English Romantic Movement (9)  
 Engl 284-285-286—Dryden and His Age (9)  
 Engl 287-288-289—Studies in Victorian Literature (9)  
 Engl 290-291-292—Studies in Critical Theory (9)  
 Ger 190-191-192—English-German Literary Relations (9)
- ART, HUMANITIES, PHILOSOPHY**  
 Art 128—Eighteenth-Century Art in Europe (3)  
 Phil 103—Eighteenth-Century Philosophy (3)  
 Phil 104—Nineteenth-Century Thought (3)  
 Phil 130—Locke and Berkeley (3)  
 Phil 131—Hume (3)  
 Phil 140—Contemporary Philosophy (3)  
 Phil 147-148-149—Readings in Recent Philosophy (9)

As to elective courses supplementary to the area study majors, see page 27.

### France

Major advisers: Armand A. Renaud (Romance Languages), 204½ Folwell Hall; Arnold M. Rose (Sociology), 466 Ford Hall; John B. Wolf (History), 246 Ford Hall.

Students who wish to concentrate within the Northwest Europe area major upon France will find sufficient specialized offerings in language and literature, and in most of the social sciences. However, for some of the latter it is still necessary to list several courses of broader scope which permit student concentration upon France.

Those who find it possible to devote one or more summers to such study are urged to enroll in the Maison Française, a part of the Modern Language Institute. All activities are carried on *in French* at this house, which is scheduled during the first term of each Summer Session. The house, located near the campus, provides a center for training in the language and culture of the country and provides undergraduate and graduate students a unique opportunity for improvement in the spoken language. The Modern Language Institute has proved valuable to students who are in training for positions with the government, with international organizations, and with private business abroad and nongovernmental organizations in world affairs. For further information consult the *Bulletin of the Summer Session*. Application and requests for information may be directed to the Dean of the Summer Session, 135 Johnston Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14.

The following courses are approved for concentration at the Upper Division and Graduate School levels. Selection must be made in consultation with the major adviser.

(Credits shown in parentheses)

#### SOCIAL SCIENCES

- Geog 101—Western Europe (3)  
 Geog 105—Geography of the Mediterranean Region (3)  
 Hist 120-121—Modern France (6)  
 Hist 176-177-178—Selected Readings in Seventeenth-Century France (9)  
 Pol 142—European Governments (3)  
 Pol 197—The Mediterranean in World Politics (3)  
 Soc 147—Social Institutions of Modern France (3)  
 (Attention is called to the seminar offerings of specific departments.)

#### LITERATURE

- Fren 60-61-62—French Civilization and Culture (12)  
 Fren 65-66-67—Survey of French Literature (12)  
 Fren 70-71-72—Seventeenth-Century French Literature (6)  
 Fren 80-81-82—Eighteenth-Century French Literature (6)  
 Fren 90-91-92—Nineteenth-Century French Literature (6)  
 Fren 130-131-132—French Poetry of the Nineteenth Century (6)

Fren 135-136-137—Twentieth-Century French Literature (6)  
 Fren 146-147—The Drama of the Twentieth Century (4)  
 Fren 153-154-155-156—The Novel of the Nineteenth Century (8)  
 Fren 157-158-159-160-161—The Novel of the Twentieth Century (10)  
 Fren 175-176-177—Main Trends in French Literary Criticism (6)  
 Ger 190A-191A-192A—French-German Literary Relations (9)

**ART, HUMANITIES, PHILOSOPHY**

Art 127—Eighteenth-Century Art in Europe (3)  
 Art 146-147-148—European and American Architecture (9)  
 Art 156-157-158—European and American Painting (9)  
 Art 166-167-168—Modern Sculpture (9)  
 Art 176-177-178—Twentieth-Century European and American Painting (9)  
 Phil 103—Eighteenth-Century Philosophy (3)  
 Phil 104—Nineteenth-Century Thought (3)  
 Phil 107—Philosophy in Modern Literature (3)  
 Phil 120—Rationalism (3)  
 Phil 138—Contemporary Existentialism (3)  
 Phil 140—Contemporary Philosophy (3)

As to elective courses supplementary to the area study majors, see page 27.

**Germany**

Major advisers: Walter W. Heller (Economics), 221 Vincent Hall; Werner Levi (Political Science), 383 Ford Hall; Don A. Martindale (Sociology), 454 Ford Hall; Herman Ramras (German), 210-A Folwell Hall; William E. Wright (History), 219 Ford Hall.

Students who wish to concentrate within the Northwest Europe area major upon Germany will find sufficient specialized offerings in language and literature, and in most of the social sciences. However, for some of the latter it is still necessary to list several courses of broader scope which permit student concentration upon Germany.

Those who find it possible to devote one or more summers to such study are urged to enroll in the Deutsches Haus, a part of the Modern Language Institute. All activities are carried on *in German* at this house, which is scheduled during the first term of each Summer Session. The house, located near the campus, provides a center for training in the language and culture of the country and provides undergraduate and graduate students a unique opportunity for improvement in the spoken language. The Modern Language Institute has proved valuable to students who are training for positions with the government, with international organizations, and with private business abroad and nongovernmental organizations in world affairs. For further information consult the *Bulletin of the Summer Session*. Applications and requests for information may be directed to the Dean of the Summer Session, 135 Johnston Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14.

The following courses are approved for concentration at the Upper Division and Graduate School levels. Selection must be made in consultation with the major adviser.

(Credits shown in parentheses)

**SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Geog 101—Western Europe (3)  
 Geog 102—Central Europe (3)  
 Hist 140-141-142—Germany (9)  
 Pol 142—European Governments (3)  
 Soc 150—Modern German Social Structure (3)  
 (Attention is called to the seminar offerings of specific departments.)

**LITERATURE**

Ger 53-54-55—German Masterpieces in English Translation (6)  
 Ger 70-71-72—Lyric Poetry from Goethe to Rilke (6)  
 Ger 73-74-75—German Drama from Lessing to the Present (9)

Ger 76-77-78—German Prose of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries (6)  
 Ger 91-92-93—German Civilization and Culture (9)  
 Ger 94-95-96—Survey of Literature (9)  
 Ger 99—Faust I (3)  
 Ger 140-141-142—Drama in Translation (9)  
 Ger 150-151-152—The Age of Luther (9)  
 Ger 156-157—German Literature of the Seventeenth Century (6)  
 Ger 160-161-162—Klopstock, Wieland, Lessing, Herder (9)  
 Ger 163-164-165—Goethe (9)  
 Ger 166-167-168—Schiller (9)  
 Ger 170-171-172—Romanticism (9)

- Ger 173-174-175—The Nineteenth-Century Novel (9)  
 Ger 176-177-178—The Nineteenth-Century Drama (9)  
 Ger 180-181-182—The Twentieth-Century Novel (9)  
 Ger 183-184-185—Studies in the Literature of the Twentieth Century (9)  
 Ger 186-187-188—Lyric Poetry (9)  
 Ger 189—Expressionism in German Literature (3)  
 Ger 190-191-192—English-German Literary Relations (9)  
 Ger 190A-191A-192A—French-German Literary Relations (9)
- ART, HUMANITIES, PHILOSOPHY**  
 Art 56-57-58—Renaissance and Baroque Art, 1300-1800 (9)  
 Art 66-67-68—Modern Art (9)  
 Art 128—Eighteenth-Century Art in Europe (3)  
 Hum 51-52-53-54—Humanities in the Modern World (20)  
 Hum 61-62-63—The European Heritage: Homer to Molière (15)  
 Phil 103—Eighteenth-Century Philosophy (3)  
 Phil 104—Nineteenth-Century Philosophy (3)  
 Phil 107—Philosophy in Modern Literature (3)  
 Phil 120—Rationalism (3)  
 Phil 134—Kant (3)  
 Phil 138—Contemporary Existentialism (3)  
 Phil 140—Contemporary Philosophy (3)

As to elective courses supplementary to the area study majors, see page 27.

## 2. Russia

Faculty advisers: George W. Anderson, *chairman* (History), 225 Ford Hall; Francis M. Boddy, (Economics), 221 Vincent Hall; John R. Borchert (Geography), 286 Ford Hall; Robert J. Holloway (Business Administration), 223 Vincent Hall; John E. Turner (Political Science), 380 Ford Hall.

The area studies program on Russia is designed to provide insight into the historical, social, economic, and geographical factors which have determined the characteristics, cultural and political, of the peoples of Russia and adjacent states. Attention is given also to the special problems arising from the powerful impact of these peoples in recent years upon the peoples of Eastern Europe and the Far East. Programs may be arranged at the Upper Division level or for the M.A. degree. Candidates for the Ph.D. degree are not at present accepted as majors, but may offer a minor in Russian area studies if their previous preparation warrants this.

The general requirements for area majors at the Upper Division and graduate levels apply. The following courses are approved. Selection must be made in consultation with a major adviser. It will be noted that certain courses of a more general nature have been listed where attention is given to comparative study of Russian political and economic theories or systems, or to relationships between Russia and other countries, particularly those which have been brought within her political orbit.

Econ 1-2 (Principles of Economics) and Hist 1-2-3 (Civilization of the Modern World), as well as the usual foreign language requirement in Russian, are absolute prerequisites for Upper Division work in the major.

(Credits shown in parentheses)

### SOCIAL SCIENCES

- Econ 160—Comparative Economic Systems (3)  
 Econ 164—The Economy of the U.S.S.R. (3)  
 Econ 280B—The History of Economic Thought: After 1870 (3)  
 Geog 107—Geography of the Soviet Union (3)  
 Geog 251—Seminar in Economic Geography of the Soviet Union (3)  
 Hist 106A-107A-108A—Europe in the Nineteenth Century (9)  
 Hist 109-110-111—Europe in the Twentieth Century (9)  
 Hist 125-126-127—Russia (9)  
 Hist 125A-126A-127A—Eastern Europe and the Middle East in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries (9)  
 Hist 176A-177A-178A—Selected Readings in Russian History (9)  
 Hist 253-254-255—Russian History (9)  
 Jour 126—Communications in Authoritarian Society (3)
- Pol 143—Government and Politics of the Soviet Union (3)  
 Pol 162—Recent Political Thought (3)  
 Pol 197—The Mediterranean Area in World Affairs (3)  
 Pol 216-217-218—Seminar in Comparative European Government (9)

### LITERATURE

- Russ 71-72-73—Readings in Russian Literature (9)  
 Russ 75-76-77—Russian Civilization and Culture (9)  
 Russ 110-111-112—Russian Literature in Translation (9)  
 (71-72-73 is preferred to 110-111-112)  
 Russ 131-132-133—Russian Poetry: Nineteenth Century (9)  
 Russ 141-142—Dostoevsky (6)  
 Russ 151-152-153—Directed Readings (ar)

As to elective courses supplementary to the area study majors, see page 27.



### 3. East and South Asia

Faculty advisers: John E. Turner, *chairman* (Political Science), 380 Ford Hall; Jan O. M. Broek (Geography), 290-B Ford Hall; Martin Bronfenbrenner (Economics), 221 Vincent Hall; Edward M. Copeland, Jr. (Slavic and Oriental Languages), 322 Folwell Hall; O. Elden Johnson (Anthropology), 329 Ford Hall; Werner Levi (Political Science), 383 Ford Hall; Richard B. Mather (Slavic and Oriental Languages), 322 Folwell Hall; Lennox A. Mills (Political Science), 391 Ford Hall; Karl H. Potter (Philosophy), 100 Wesbrook Hall; Robert F. Spencer (Anthropology), 311 Ford Hall; Burton Stein (History), 250 Ford Hall.

The immense and heavily populated area of East and South Asia contains very diverse cultures, but there are certain common factors, particularly those arising from contacts with the West. Within the principal area it is convenient to distinguish as major subareas East Asia (China, Japan, Korea), Southeast Asia (Indochina, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, the Philippines), and South Asia (India, Pakistan, Ceylon). After obtaining a general view of the area of East and South Asia as a whole the student should concentrate upon one of these subareas. At present the University is well equipped to offer diversified courses on East Asia, including work in the Japanese and Chinese languages and literatures. In addition to substantial oriental collections in the Western languages, the Library's collection of Chinese and Japanese books in the field of history and the humanities now exceeds 20,000 volumes.

Courses on South and Southeast Asia are offered in many of the relevant disciplines, with the exception of the native languages of those areas. For South Asia the University possesses an extraordinary resource in the Ames Library of South Asia, one of the most important collections of materials on that area in the United States. A description of this unique library can be found in a brochure, *The University of Minnesota Library and the Ames Library of South Asia*, issued by the University in 1953. In order to provide a program of student training and staff research which will exploit more effectively the resources of this collection, the University is now encouraging further training and research of staff members interested in concentration upon South Asia studies and in developing additional courses for that area.

Major programs may be arranged at the Upper Division level or for the M.A. degree. Candidates for the Ph.D. degree are not accepted as majors, but may offer a minor in East and South Asia area studies if their previous preparation warrants this. The general requirements for area majors at the Upper Division and Graduate School levels apply. Candidates for the M.A. degree who plan to specialize on East Asia are strongly urged to acquire a working knowledge of either the Chinese or the Japanese language at the undergraduate level, since an effort to acquire language proficiency after entering the Graduate School will interfere with graduate area courses.

A proseminar in East and South Asia (which is listed as Anth 196, Geog 196, Ortl 196, Pol 196, Hist 196, and which may also be taken under Econ 190 and Phil 192), serves as an integrating course for area majors and must be included in all major programs.

The following courses are approved for majors. Selection must be made in consultation with a major adviser. Changes in programs may be made by petition.

(Credits shown in parentheses)

#### SOCIAL SCIENCES

Anth 121—Peoples and Cultures of the South Seas (3)  
 Anth 124—The Culture Sphere of China (3)  
 Anth 125—Peoples and Cultures of India (3)  
 Anth 126—Peoples and Cultures of Southeast Asia and Indonesia (3)  
 Anth 127—The Islamic Culture Sphere (3)  
 Econ 184—Economic Problems of the Far East (3)  
 Geog 120—South Asia (3)  
 Geog 121—Southeast Asia (3)

Geog 122—East Asia (3)  
 Geog 126—Australia, New Zealand, Oceania (3)  
 Geog 251—Seminar in Geography (topic to be announced) (3)  
 Hist 59-60-61—History of Asia (9)  
 Hist 62-63—Cultural History of China (6)  
 Hist 62A-63A—Cultural History of Japan (6)  
 Hist 93-94-95—American Diplomatic History (9)  
 Hist 115-116-117—European Overseas Expansion (9)

- Hist 154A-155A-156A—The History of the British Empire and Commonwealth (9)  
 Hist 154B-155B-156B—The History of South Asia, Especially India (9)  
 Hist 164-165-166—History of China (9)  
 Hist 176B-177B-178B—Selected Readings on the History of India (9)  
 Hist 263-264-265—The History of India (9)  
 Pol 85—Problems of World Politics (3)  
 Pol 143—Government and Politics of the Soviet Union (3)  
 Pol 149-150—Government and Politics of the British Empire (6)  
 Pol 153—Japanese Government and Politics (3)  
 Pol 154—Chinese Government and Politics (3)  
 Pol 191-192-193—Asia in International Relations (9)  
 Pol 194—International Politics of Asia (3)  
 Pol 195—Colonial Government and the Problems of Imperialism (3)  
 Pol 245-246-247—East Asian Government and International Relations (9)  
 Pol 291-292-293—Far Eastern Government and International Relations (individual work) (9)

**LITERATURE**

- Chin 101-102-103—Advanced Chinese (reading of texts) (9)  
 Chin 110-111—Chinese Literature in Translation (6)  
 Chin 151-152-153—Directed Readings (3-9)  
 Jap 101-102-103—Advanced Japanese (reading of texts) (9)  
 Jap 110-111—Japanese Literature in Translation (6)  
 Jap 151-152-153—Directed Readings (3-9)

**ART, HUMANITIES, PHILOSOPHY**

- Art 110—Art of India (3)  
 Art 111—Art of China (3)  
 Art 112—Art of Japan (3)  
 Ortl 75, 76, 77, 78—Asian Civilizations: India, China, Japan, Islamic World (16)  
 Phil 170—Comparative Philosophy (3)  
 Phil 171—Philosophies of India (3)  
 Phil 180—History of Religions (3)

As to elective courses supplementary to the area study majors, see page 27.

## 4. Latin America

Faculty advisers: Raymond L. Grismer, *chairman* (Romance Languages), 204½ Folwell Hall; Clifford P. Archer (Education), 136-B Burton Hall; W. Donald Beatty (History), 259 Ford Hall; Asher N. Christensen (Political Science), 392 Ford Hall; Santiago A. Cuneo (Romance Languages), 225 Folwell Hall; Harold Macy (Agriculture), 201 Coffey Hall.

The area studies program of Latin America offers courses in the economics, geography, history, language, literature, politics, and sociology of the countries which lie south of the United States. Emphasis is balanced between the Middle-American and South-American areas, providing a nearly complete treatment of the Latin-American nations. Attention is paid to the culture and civilization of these peoples in modern times, as well as to indigenous Indian cultures. Many aspects of Latin-American life are examined and integrated in the classes in the principal languages and literatures of these areas.

Major programs may be arranged at the Upper Division level or for the M.A. degree. Candidates for the Ph.D. degree are not accepted as majors, but may offer a minor in Latin America area studies if their previous preparation warrants. The general requirements for area studies majors at the Upper Division and Graduate School levels apply.

The following courses are approved for the major. Selection must be made in consultation with a major adviser.

(Credits shown in parentheses)

**SOCIAL SCIENCES**

- Anth 80—The American Indian (3)  
 Anth 117—Indians of South America (3)  
 Anth 118—Pre-Columbian Civilizations of Middle America (3)  
 Anth 119—Contemporary Middle-American Communities (3)  
 Econ 174—The Economy of Latin America (3)  
 Geog 109—Middle America (3)  
 Geog 110—South America (3)  
 Hist 93-94-95—American Diplomatic History (9)  
 Hist 157-158-159—Survey of Latin-American History (9)  
 Hist 194-195-196—Selected Readings in Latin-American History (9)  
 Hist 260-261-262—Seminar in Latin-American History (9)  
 Pol 155-156—Government and International Relations in Latin America (6)

Pol 157—Topics in Latin-American Government (3)  
 Pol 213—Topics in Contemporary Latin-American Government and Politics (3)  
 Soc 148—Comparative Rural Societies: Latin America (3)

**LITERATURE**

Span 70-71-72—Latin-American Civilization and Culture (9)  
 Span 74-75-76—Survey of the Literature of Spanish America (9)  
 Span 79 (179)—A Century of Latin-American Thought: 1850-1957 (2)

Span 80-81—Spanish-American Novel and Social Problems (4)  
 Span 140-141-142—Latin-American Literature (9)  
 Span 143-144-145—Colonial and Nineteenth-Century Latin-American Literature (9)  
 Span 146-147-148—Spanish-American Novel and Short Story (9)  
 Span 253-254-255—Seminar in Latin-American Literature (6)

**ART, HUMANITIES, PHILOSOPHY**

Art 76-77—Art of Latin America (6)

As to elective courses supplementary to the area study majors, see below.

## 5. Other Areas

Offerings of courses dealing with other areas, such as the Middle East and Africa, are not at present sufficient to permit the election of majors in those areas. Attention is invited to the following courses, which interested students may take as electives in combination with other majors.

(Credits shown in parentheses)

Anth 120—Peoples and Cultures of Africa (3)  
 Anth 127—The Islamic Culture Sphere (3)  
 Econ 103—Economic Development (3)  
 Geog 111—Canada and Alaska (3)  
 Geog 117—The Middle East (3)  
 Geog 118—Africa (3)  
 Hist 125A-126A-127A—Eastern Europe and the Middle East in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries (9)  
 Ortl 78—Asian Civilization: Islamic World (3)

Pol 149-150—Government and Politics of the British Empire (6)  
 Pol 151—British Problems of Closer Union (3)  
 Pol 195—Colonial Government and the Problems of Imperialism (3)  
 Pol 197—The Mediterranean Area in World Affairs (3)  
 Sem 61-62-63—Introduction to Arabic Grammar and Reading (9)  
 Span 161-162-163—Hispano-Arabic Culture (6)

### COURSES SUPPLEMENTARY TO AREA STUDY MAJORS

Students may desire to complete Upper Division or amplify graduate programs with courses relevant to a professional field, or they may prefer to combine such courses with others of a more general character. The line of division between general and professional courses is not the same for all students. The courses listed for Upper Division and graduate work in the General International Relations Major are useful to supplement preparation in particular areas. In addition students may elect courses listed above for areas adjacent to their own where these may be useful in showing regional relationships or influences. Advisers should be consulted in making a selection.

**Foreign Study Seminars**—The Program of Interdisciplinary Studies offers to a limited number of students of exceptional ability and linguistic competence an opportunity for supervised summer study and research in selected foreign countries. Such students are chosen from the whole group of applicants before December by a faculty selection committee and then devote some time before the following summer to general orientation and careful planning of their research projects, which may deal with current economic, political, educational, cultural, or religious patterns of life. A faculty supervisor assists in this planning and accompanies each field party. After the groups return each student prepares a comprehensive report of his findings, upon the basis of which academic credit and grades are awarded. The course is of particular interest to area study majors but is in no sense restricted to them. The Student

Project for Amity among Nations (SPAN) has been organized as a corporation for the purpose of soliciting funds to finance this field study, and of making its benefits more generally felt through a program of lectures by students who have completed the course. The organization has been successful in defraying the greater part of the expenses of the project, but participating students must expect to bear some part of the cost. Further information may be obtained at the SPAN office, 204 TSMc, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14.

# Intelligence Research Training

Faculty adviser: Tom B. Jones (History), 258 Ford Hall.

Since 1951 the University has offered a program of graduate training in intelligence research, open to students who are candidates for advanced degrees in international relations, an area study, or a social science discipline. Such students may combine with their M.A. or Ph.D. programs additional instruction designed to qualify them for application of their specialized training in the field of intelligence research. Certificates of proficiency in intelligence research are awarded upon successful completion of the prescribed work. Two years of graduate study are usually required to complete the program in conjunction with an M.A. degree.

Because of the substantial increase since World War II of government intelligence programs there is today a continuing demand by such agencies as the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of State Office of Intelligence Research, and the several military intelligence organizations for research personnel specifically trained for this work. What is in general required is a working familiarity with at least one foreign area, including facility in the use of the area languages, coupled with well-developed research skills including bibliography and library reference techniques, knowledge of cartographic methods sufficient for effective interpretation of maps and charts, and ability to understand and utilize statistical presentations of data. The program is designed to develop such skills in the immediate context of typical intelligence research problems.

Students seeking admission into the program should consult the faculty adviser. Enrollment will be confined to able students with genuine motivation toward careers in intelligence research or related fields. Applicants will be expected to present evidence of a reading knowledge of at least one foreign language, some familiarity with the foreign cultural area in which they propose to specialize, and completion of undergraduate courses in statistics (B.A. 5 or the equivalent) and cartography (Geog 70 or the equivalent). In appropriate cases students may be permitted to satisfy the requirements in statistics and cartography after entering the program.

The graduate program should contain the following elements. Selection must be made in consultation with the faculty adviser.

(1) **Foreign Language**—Students whose initial proficiency is limited to one foreign language will be expected to acquire a reading knowledge of a second foreign language before completion of the program. Graduate credit cannot be obtained for such language training.

(2) **Substantive Materials**—Deficiencies in the student's knowledge of the area of specialization must be corrected, and advanced area training pursued. The area training program will of course vary according to the candidate's previous preparation and the relationship of this training to the requirements of his major program, but should in general comprise a working knowledge of the geography, history and literature, political and economic institutions and problems, and social organization of the area. The training required is substantially that afforded by the area study majors described on pages 17-27, and intelligence research training can most readily be combined with an area major. Students who are candidates in other majors may, however, achieve a sufficient familiarity with a foreign area if they are prepared to take necessary area courses in addition to those specified for the major. The program must in every case include at least 9 credits of seminar work in the student's major.

(3) **Research Skills**—The minimum requirements for development of research techniques are:

Lib 62—Reference I (3)

Lib 160—Literature of the Social Sciences (3)

Lib 166—Reference Work (3)

IRT 200-201-202—Seminar in Intelligence Research Training (9)

The required Seminar in Intelligence Research Training is designed as a practical introduction to the techniques of intelligence research. During the first quarter attention is given to methods of locating and evaluating information, preparation of brief, clear, and effective abstracts, utilization of foreign language sources, interviewing techniques, and consideration of the effects of technological development in modern civilization. In the winter quarter reference problems are assigned, followed by short intelligence problems based upon recent history and current situations. Finally, in the spring quarter, an area problem of scope sufficient to involve most available techniques is assigned as a group exercise; after comprehensive research a final intelligence report upon the problem is prepared and subjected to criticism by students and specialists.

# Extracurricular Opportunities

Students of international relations and area cultures will find excellent opportunities to supplement their academic work. The University provides many public lectures on a great variety of topics. Art galleries are at hand on the campus and in the Twin Cities. An active University Theater presents varied programs of classic dramatic works and recent productions. Many musical activities center in the University, including an annual series of distinguished concert artists and the programs of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. From time to time special institutes are arranged which deal with area problems and current issues in international relations.

Each year many foreign students come to the University to pursue studies, thus affording students of foreign areas opportunities for acquaintance and friendship with natives of those areas. Such contacts are informally facilitated by the work of such student organizations as the International Relations Club, Collegiate Council for the United Nations, and a number of foreign language and culture societies. Local students who have studied overseas under the auspices of SPAN have organized a lecture service available to campus and town organizations interested in their experiences and impressions.

Students may obtain information and guidance concerning extracurricular activities in the international relations and area study field from the personnel of the Center for International Relations and Area Studies, 310 Ford Hall. The Center maintains a reading room where current periodicals and documents, foreign area literature, and selected books and bibliographies are available. Information concerning financial aids and fellowships, Fulbright grants, employment, foreign scholarships, and other opportunities of interest to students of international relations and area studies is made available as received. The staff of the Center provides services and facilities for student organizations and conferences which plan international relations programs, and attempts to some extent to integrate such activities. It will assist students in finding extracurricular activities appropriate to their special interests, and provides interesting opportunities for occasional service in the Center on a voluntary basis.

A number of organizations in the field of international relations, such as the Minnesota branch of the Foreign Policy Association, the Minnesota Division of the American Association for the United Nations, the United World Federalists, and others, either make their headquarters on the campus, have student branches, or utilize facilities provided by the World Affairs Center, with which they are affiliated. This is a department of the Extension Division's State Organization Service, an agency designed to assist organizations established *pro bono publica* in developing their educational programs. Information concerning the activities of the affiliated organizations may be obtained from the World Affairs Center which, itself, presents programs and institutes occasionally. Its pamphlet shop stocks United Nations, government, and other useful publications on international and foreign area problems, which are available at moderate cost and in some cases gratis.

## Contents

General Information on Programs; Career Opportunities .....	5
Programs of Study in International Relations .....	8
1. The General International Relations Major .....	8
Lower Division Preparation .....	8
Upper Division Major .....	9
Graduate School Programs .....	11
2. Preparation for the Foreign Service .....	13
Lower Division Preparation .....	14
Upper Division Program .....	14
Graduate Training .....	15
3. Foreign Trade .....	15
4. International Communications .....	16
Foreign Area Study Programs .....	17
Lower Division Preparation .....	17
Upper Division Majors .....	17
Graduate School Programs .....	18
1. Northwest Europe .....	19
General Requirements .....	19
General European Area Courses .....	20
Specialized Subarea Concentration Courses .....	20
Scandinavian Countries .....	20
Great Britain .....	21
France .....	22
Germany .....	23
2. Russia .....	24
3. East and South Asia .....	25
4. Latin America .....	26
5. Other Areas .....	27
Supplementary Courses .....	27
Intelligence Research Training .....	29
Extracurricular Opportunities .....	31