These latter programmes are based for much of their content on the social sciences.

Most well-based programmes for the study of international relations as such do have some "area" content. The core of the programme is the offerings in international politics, international organization, international law and, probably, comparative foreign policy. The offerings frequently also include comparative studies of the political systems of a variety of countries. The general requirements of these programmes, however, leave no opportunity for any sustained study of the background and culture of the peoples of the countries whose political systems are being examined. There is some danger that these universities, to the extent that they endeavour to integrate such offerings about non-Western areas into their international relations programmes, may fail in this objective if they do not make available some prerequisite introductorytype course, or introductory series of lectures, in order to provide an adequate appreciation of these nation states. An effective integration of such "area" content into these programmes obviously is an objective which has to be planned with care.

A final point in explanation of the inventories of university resources presented in this survey is that there are some area courses offered in universities which are neither mentioned in the narrative sections of the report nor appear in the appended lists. The majority probably are offered in departments of history and provide some historical background of various countries. The omission of any specific mention of these courses

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