The Pennsylvania State University

School of International Affairs
The Penn State School of International Affairs welcomes you to the shaping of tomorrow.

As people and ideas connect instantaneously, historic opportunities arise for professionals who will function effectively in the realm of international affairs. It is time for those who will lead the twenty-first century in international politics, law, agriculture, business, government, science, or public service to step forward and begin the journey.

We invite you to Penn State to prepare for professional life in our global society. At the School of International Affairs, the rich and extensive curriculum allows you to pursue an interdisciplinary, flexible education and earn a master’s degree tailored to your professional goals. Our curriculum is designed to teach critical analytical skills and substantive knowledge covering institutions, traditions, and mechanisms as well as the ethical dimensions of international exchange. You may concentrate your studies in such fields of specialization as environment, science, and technology; global governance and leadership; innovation and technology transfer; and international economics and competitiveness.

At Penn State’s School of International Affairs, you may draw on the immense resources of a world-class research university and pursue joint degree programs in nearly any academic program of interest to you, including Penn State’s internationally known schools of engineering, earth and mineral sciences, business, and agriculture.

All classes in the School of International Affairs are taught by world-renowned scholars, former ambassadors, senior diplomats, scientists, and international leaders who have reached the top of their fields. With access to our distinguished faculty, you will never be far from a trusted guide, teacher, and adviser.

We are excited about our School of International Affairs, and we want to share this adventure with you.

Tiyanjana Maluwa
Director, School of International Affairs
Associate Dean for International Affairs and H. Laddie Montague Chair in Law
Penn State University, The Dickinson School of Law
Ph.D., Cambridge University
LL.M., University of Sheffield
LL.B., University of Malawi

Dean Maluwa, a leading scholar of public international law, was legal adviser to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the first legal counsel to the Organization of African Unity (now the African Union). Recognized internationally for his contributions to human rights and public international law, Dean Maluwa most recently served as legal expert to the High-Level Panel on Darfur, established by the African Union to make recommendations on how best to comprehensively address issues of accountability, justice, and national reconciliation and healing in Darfur. Prior to joining the AU and, subsequently, the United Nations, he was a professor of international law at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, and Extraordinary Professor of Law at the Centre for Human Rights at the University of Pretoria, South Africa. He has also taught and held research fellowships at various other universities in Africa and Europe.
It is not enough to simply identify a problem and call for a solution.

Dennis C. Jett
Global governance and leadership: Exploring transnational leadership and political processes

Globalization can be defined as the spread of people, things, and ideas across national boundaries with greater speed, impact, and frequency than ever before. One benefit of globalization is the spread of democracy. On the other hand, the most serious problems that we face are the result of globalization, and no solution of which we may conceive can be achieved without an understanding of its framework.

I challenge my students to think critically about problems, gather facts, and consider enough options to understand the world’s complexity. It is not enough to simply identify a problem and call for a solution. My students must recognize that the status quo exists not for lack of good ideas, but because vested interests benefit from the way the world is and will resist change even if it is for the common good. Our students, nearly half of whom hail from outside the United States, will have the training and critical thinking skills to become leaders in their own right and press for solutions that have a realistic chance of being implemented.

Dennis C. Jett
Professor of International Affairs
Ph.D., University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
M.A., B.A., The University of New Mexico

Former U.S. ambassador Dennis Jett joined the School of International Affairs after a twenty-eight-year Foreign Service career on three continents. Professor Jett was the second-ranking officer in the U.S. Embassy in Liberia during the Liberian Civil War; for his service during this tumultuous time, he received the State Department’s Distinguished Honor Award for “exceptional service, superb leadership, keen perception, and adroitness in the formulation and execution of U.S. foreign policy.”

Professor Jett is a former special assistant to the president and senior director for African affairs at the National Security Council, where he was responsible for Africa policy during the first six months of the Clinton Administration. From 1993 to 1996, he served as U.S. ambassador to Mozambique, where he helped enable the successful conclusion of the third largest peacekeeping mission in the world, resulting in the nation’s first democratic elections. As U.S. ambassador to Peru from 1996 to 1999, he managed the second largest aid program in Latin America and an embassy with more than 500 employees.

Professor Jett frequently publishes on international relations, foreign aid administration, and U.S. foreign policy, as well as peacekeeping and peace building.
Understanding economics, and how human population growth affects the issues that we face, is critical for changing—and improving—international affairs.

Jill L. Findeis
Some argue that the most important problems can be solved by working at the interfaces—in the cracks—between disciplines. My work combines two fields of study: agricultural, environmental, and regional economics, and demography.

International issues show no boundaries: They are urban, rural, and found in places challenged by rapid population growth or decline. The problems are global but also impact and are influenced by the local level.

Striking a balance between human population and the environment is among the greatest challenges of our time. The challenge of feeding a growing world population while ensuring environmental sustainability requires significant and sustained effort across the globe.

The global problems that we face today are beyond what can be solved by a single discipline. They require understanding across multiple levels (local to global), energetic teamwork across disciplines, and leadership with vision. Without vision, we are rats in a maze when it comes to solving the difficult and pervasive global problems that we now face.
In this era of ongoing globalization, central shifts in global energy and financial markets have enormous economic, strategic, and political implications. These are the issues that will shape international relations in the twenty-first century.

Flynt Leverett
International economics and competitiveness: Analyzing practices and policies that impact economic growth and international markets

In this era of ongoing globalization, central shifts in global energy and financial markets have enormous economic, strategic, and political implications. These are the issues that will shape international relations in the twenty-first century.

In a previous era, security and power were about military capabilities. But when you look at the capacity of states to shape the international order in which we live, military capability is progressively less relevant. What matters now are issues like global finance and energy security. The ability to innovate, develop economically, and establish a productive position in the international economy will give states influence in the twenty-first century.
A basic grasp of the role of education in national development, social stability, and economic productivity is essential to the education of any expert in international matters.

Gerald K. LeTendre
Comparative and international education began as a study of the role that schools play in national societies and has expanded into a multidisciplinary field that encompasses a broad range of studies of education around the world, as well as how education can promote international understanding and peace. Scholars in this area have shown how education affects economic development, contributes to social stability, improves ecological awareness, and plays a key role in promoting cultural understanding.

Globally, public schooling is composed of multiple, massive organizational systems that affect virtually all areas of human life. Over time, national governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), multilateral agencies, and leaders in hosts of other fields have increased their expectations of what schools can do. Few, however, realize the substantial impact that global trends have on education in general and national school systems in particular. Understanding theories and research common to comparative and international education is thus an essential component of the study of international affairs.

Gerald K. LeTendre
Professor of Education and International Affairs
College of Education
Ph.D., M.A., Stanford University
B.A., Harvard University

Professor LeTendre's current research focuses on global trends in teacher working conditions and the diffusion and institutionalization of drug prevention programs in public schools worldwide. Editor of the American Journal of Education and board member for the Comparative Education Review, Professor LeTendre has published on a broad range of topics in comparative and international education, including tracking, the Heyneman-Loxley Effect, and national education policy. He chairs the Department of Education Policy Studies within Penn State's nationally ranked College of Education.

Professor LeTendre previously served as chair of Penn State's Comparative and International Education Program. He has been the recipient of a Japan Foundation Fellowship and a Johann Jacobs Young Scholar Award. In 2003, he spent an academic year as a Fulbright Senior Scholar at the University of Bremen in Germany.
Every society is moving through a progression, from agrarian to industrial to postindustrial or knowledge-based.

Eileen M. Trauth
Information technology underlies society, so we can consider it to be an important resource just like electricity, water, and land. My field is a fundamental piece of the study of internationalization and the study of society and development.

Societies evolve into knowledge-based systems. The type of work that such a society is based upon requires access to information. Every country strives for an information economy.

A vibrant information economy is required for a country to be a leader in international affairs. In order to understand societies in the twenty-first century, you have to understand that every society must have a healthy information economy. This requires people who produce and use the information technology to have an understanding of international affairs.
Penn State’s Colleges of Science, Engineering, Agricultural Sciences, and Communications are world-class. Students in the School of International Affairs have the opportunity to pursue advanced study in the sciences that will shape development, innovation, and technology in the twenty-first century.

John A. Kelmelis
International science, technology, and environmental affairs: seeking global sustainability and solutions to environmental challenges

Scientific activity in one part of the world no doubt reverberates to another. Whether it’s mining of rare earth elements, decisions about water use, or the discovery of $e = mc^2$, my research asks: How did a scientific activity in one place lead to an international agreement, negotiation, or treaty in another? How will science and technology affect international affairs in the future?

My students understand that making judgments about what happened and what should happen requires far more than book knowledge. The organizational structure that exists on paper often differs from the organizational structure that exists on the ground. Understanding how those two structures relate to each other is vital to a policy and science professional.

John A. Kelmelis
Professor of International Affairs
Ph.D., The Pennsylvania State University
M.S., University of Missouri—Rolla
B.A., Central Connecticut State College (magna cum laude)

Professor John Kelmelis is a scholar of national and international geography. Over his extensive career in government service and leadership, he has provided scientific advice on U.S. foreign policy, regional resource management, disaster response, and information infrastructure.

Professor Kelmelis served as senior counselor for earth science in the Office of the Science and Technology Adviser to the Secretary of State (STAS), where he provided policy advice to the White House, Department of State, and other high-level government entities on geology, hydrology, biology, geography, and related sciences and technologies in establishing and executing U.S. foreign policy. As such, he directed the Earth Science Findings with Foreign Policy Implications Project, using earth and natural sciences information for improved diplomatic planning and response to countries and regions of high foreign policy interest, such as Iraq and Afghanistan.

Professor Kelmelis was chief scientist for geography at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and has coordinated the USGS Global Change Research Program, directed the White House Scientific Assessment and Strategy Team, and managed the U.S. Antarctic Mapping Program. He is currently on the National Research Council and is scientist emeritus at the USGS.
Creation of new knowledge in the twenty-first century increasingly is done through global collaboration and cross-border knowledge sharing. The old ways of the “lone ranger” model have evaporated.

Denis F. Simon
Global innovation and international technology transfer

The way we pursue, strategize, and capitalize on innovation is evolving constantly in the twenty-first century. As the world has become flatter, knowing how to function in a more globally oriented, open innovation model has become critical for business leaders and entrepreneurs.

Successful business leaders must understand how to work effectively across borders and cultures. While technology may be a universal language, a cross-border collaborative team must navigate many mission-critical issues that frequently can hinder their cooperation. Notions of authority, time, the role of the individual versus the group, and ideas of accountability and responsibility are often culturally defined. The way that a business professional manages and nurtures high-end talent can help or hinder a project more so than the simple fact that he or she has knowledge of engineering or biology or chemistry.

My research focuses on China’s emergent science and technology capabilities. Whether we are talking about clean energy, environment, genetically modified foods, or pandemics, solving global problems will require a significant dose of Chinese participation. Experts in the United States as well as other countries must learn to work collaboratively and effectively with the Chinese so that we can attain a “1 + 1 = 3” result where the whole will be greater than the sum of its parts.

Denis F. Simon
Professor of International Affairs
Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley
M.A., University of California, Berkeley
B.A., State University of New York

Professor Simon’s scholarship focuses on international and comparative business strategy, technological innovation, and global management of technology with a particular focus on China and the Pacific Rim. Professor Simon has been honored by the People’s Republic of China for his extensive contributions to U.S.–China science and technology relations; in 2006 he received the China National Fellowship Award, the highest award granted by the Chinese government to a foreign expert. He was recently appointed the Hai–Tian (Sea–Sky) Scholar by the Dalian University of Technology, acknowledging his contributions in the areas of global management of technology and cross-border innovation. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the National Committee for U.S.–China relations.

Professor Simon has provided leadership and development direction to national and international entities. He is a past president of the Monitor Group in Beijing, China, and the founder and former president of China Consulting Associates in Boston, Massachusetts. Professor Simon has served as managing director of the Business Strategy and Innovation Center for Scient Corporation in Singapore, and as general manager for Anderson Consulting (now Accenture) in Beijing as well as director of their China Strategy Group.
International and comparative law are more integral to international relations than ever before.

William E. Butler
The nature of the modern international system is such that professionals across all disciplines require grounding in international and comparative law. They need to know something about the history of international law, the institutional foundations of the existing world order, the principal branches of the law of nations, and the interface between international law and municipal legal systems. This information is indispensable for future careers in government, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), law firms, banks, corporations, and elsewhere.

My studies in the field of international and comparative law, with particular reference to the former Soviet Union and successor Independent States, are relevant to any mainstream school of international affairs. Russia remains a major world power, and areas such as Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Ukraine must continue to be a focal point of training in international relations.

William E. Butler

**John Edward Fowler Distinguished Professor of Law**

*Penn State University, The Dickinson School of Law*

LL.D., University of London
Ph.D., M.A., The Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies
LL.M., School of Law of the Academy University of Law, Institute of State and Law, Russian Academy of Sciences
J.D., Harvard Law School
B.A., The American University

Professor Butler is the preeminent authority on the legal systems of Russia and the former Soviet republics and is the author, co-author, editor, or translator of more than 120 books on Soviet, Russian, Ukrainian, and other Commonwealth of Independent States legal systems, as well as various aspects of international law, the law of treaties, law of the sea, and law of international institutions.

Professor Butler formerly held a chair in comparative law at the University of London. He is an Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences and is serving his third term as a member of the Russian International Court of Commercial Arbitration.
Overview of the Academic Program

The program's core provides a solid academic grounding in the institutions, traditions, and mechanisms of international exchange; targeted study of the critical analytical tools used in multidimensional problem solving; exposure to the most prominent theories of sociocultural interchange; and the professional skills necessary to begin working in the international milieu at any level and in any field.

When the core requirements are completed, students design the remainder of their degree program around a selected theme, which can be a traditional concentration such as law and diplomacy, or a concentration involving the student's area of curricular and career interests.
The Degree Program

The Master of International Affairs degree program generally requires one and a half to two years of study and is open to students with a variety of academic backgrounds. Students range from recent graduates to mid-career professionals seeking to upgrade credentials or change career direction.

The program is designed to teach specific content and skills areas necessary for international exchange. To that purpose, six core courses are required, each addressing separate key areas of international expertise. In addition to acquiring an intellectual knowledge base, students will gain competencies crucial to a professional career in the international arena, including language proficiency and skills in intercultural communication, leadership, analytical, and advocacy.

All students spend their first year taking a core curriculum outlined on the following page.

Upon successful completion of the core curriculum, students work with faculty advisers to choose elective courses and a capstone experience suitable to their thematic interests and to identify a concentration of study, such as:

— Global innovation and international technology transfer
— International economics and competitiveness
— Global governance and leadership
— International science, technology, and environmental affairs

The capstone experience is either an internship, which enables students to integrate their curricular studies in an actual professional environment, or a master’s paper, which allows students to explore their areas of interest in depth and engage in original research.
The Core Curriculum

For official course descriptions, visit: www.bulletins.psu.edu/whitebook

All courses are 3 credits unless otherwise indicated.

INTAF 801 Actors, Institutions, and Legal Frameworks in International Affairs
This course introduces students to the various levels of international interaction and exchange (supranational, state-to-state, state-to-private, private-to-private); the sources and limitations of law and regulation at each level; and the variety of actors and institutions characteristic of each level. The course explores the roles, authority, and limitations of the institutions and actors at each level and the implications of these for domestic and transnational governance, development, human rights, commerce, migration, and civil society.

INTAF 802 Foundations of Diplomacy and International Relations Theory
This course surveys major theoretical paradigms and arguments concerning international relations. Substantive areas include international conflict, international law, international organization, and international political economy. Theories and paradigms considered may include: realism vs. idealism; balance of power; democratic peace; clash of civilizations; liberalism vs. neocolonialism; political causes and consequences of economic globalization (trade, foreign direct investment, and financial flows); rational design of international institutions; domestic vs. international determinants of foreign economic, diplomatic, and security policies; and the role of formal institutions and law.

INTAF 803 Multi-Sector and Quantitative Analysis
This course introduces students to the methods, importance, and limitations of statistical, quantitative, and economic analysis within and across various sectors of communities and societies as practiced in such areas as business, law, education, health, environmental, and science policy.
INTAF 804 Culture, Global Diversity, Civic Responsibilities, and Leadership

This course introduces students to cultural theories (from global to personal cultural identity issues) and discusses how sociocultural beliefs may impede or accelerate social change. The course aims to link these theories with programs, policies, or practices for social change, such as the United Nations Millennium Development Goals initiative, and explores how global issues can be addressed through accessible and affordable education, health care, and technology.


This course addresses the principles, policies, and practices in international trade and finance that are fundamental for understanding international economic relations and the future of global economy. The course examines the economic principles underlying behaviors and policies in international and domestic public affairs and explains how to evaluate and conduct economic analyses.

INTAF 590 Colloquium on Current Policy Challenges

Colloquium topics vary depending upon the current issues of the day. The course surveys some major transnational social problems confronting the world, suggested by the Copenhagen Consensus, such as: climate change; communicable diseases; conflict and arms proliferation; access to education; financial instability; governance and corruption; malnutrition and hunger; migration; sanitation and access to clean water; and subsidies and trade barriers. The course involves team teaching and guest lecturers.

Areas of Concentration

Global innovation and international technology transfer
International economics and competitiveness
Global governance and leadership
International science, technology, and environmental affairs
The Graduate Experience

Candidates for the master of international affairs (M.I.A.) degree study at Penn State's University Park campus in State College, Pennsylvania. This suburban campus is home to more than 44,000 students and several thousand international scholars. State College is often said to have the amenities of a larger urban area but with a small-town feel. It was ranked the safest U.S. metropolitan area in 2009 (Congressional Quarterly City Crime Rankings 2009–2010) and features affordable housing and living costs.

The School of International Affairs is housed in the Lewis Katz Building, constructed in 2008. Designed to meet sustainable building standards, the Katz Building features state-of-the-art technology that connects students with educational programs around the world in real time via satellite.

Penn State University Park is located within a few hours' drive of many major cities, including New York, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore.

Career Direction and Support

Under the direction of Dr. Tineke Cunning, the Office of International Career Services provides the tools and resources students need to secure internships and full-time positions. From setting goals and identifying potential targets to practicing interviewing skills and creating networking opportunities, the School of International Affairs is dedicated to helping place its students in the global leadership roles for which they have trained.

Students of the School of International Affairs have landed positions and internships all over the world, including New York, Washington, D.C., France, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Germany, and Qatar.

Students are encouraged to pursue Penn State's extensive career services programming, including on-campus interviewing, career fairs, and employer databases.

The Penn State Connection

Penn State University has been named by Newsweek as one of the top fifty global universities. With nearly 500,000 alumni worldwide, students and graduates are never far from a Penn State connection. The Office of International Career Services can assist students and graduates in identifying alumni networking opportunities. Upon graduation, graduates of the School of International Affairs become part of one of the largest alumni networks in the world.
Student Engagement

There is no greater need—in a world challenged by issues as far-reaching as terrorism, poverty, environmental sustainability, and access to technology—than the one for leaders capable of crossing boundaries to create truly global solutions. Through its curriculum, faculty mentorship, career services, and integration with a top global research institution, the School of International Affairs is dedicated to developing these leaders.

“I was able to interact and network with government officials from agencies and ministries across the globe. I have a much better understanding of how the United States can better cooperate with Europe in dealing with security and terrorism issues.”

—Leigh Cressman
Junior Fellow (summer 2009), George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, Germany

“My internship bridged my past biomedical engineering experience with my current international development studies. Coming to Penn State has been the best decision I ever made.”

—Chanda Turner
Summer intern, Mashavu (telemedicine solutions), Kenya

“The outstanding interdisciplinary faculty mentors have provided me with the foundation to address a broad range of international issues.”

—Ahmed Banya
Concurrent degree student, International Affairs/Agricultural and Extension Education; presenter, United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development, Doha, Qatar (2008)

“My internship validated my career choice and allowed me to get a feel for how policy is shaped. I met national and international decision makers, enjoyed the company of tomorrow’s leaders, and worked with some of the best people in the field.”

—David Morar
Intern, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, D.C.
Penn State University Park is located in the town of State College near the geographical center of Pennsylvania and within driving distance of many major cities, including Harrisburg (1.5 hrs., 145 km), Pittsburgh (3 hrs., 220 km), Philadelphia (3.5 hrs., 312 km), Baltimore (3.5 hrs., 249 km), Washington D.C. (4 hrs., 306 km), New York City (5 hrs., 402 km) and Toronto (6.5 hrs., 489 km).

“Penn State and our graduates share enduring values: a belief in the power of education, a commitment to helping others, and a sense of responsibility to the larger world.”

Graham B. Spanier, President, Penn State University

Erected in 2008, the state-of-the-art Lewis Katz Building houses the School of International Affairs and provides real-time connections to speakers and events around the globe.
**Admission**

Students of Penn State's School of International Affairs represent the highest-qualified candidates from a range of backgrounds and disciplines. They hail from all parts of the world and have a broad range of interests. If you would like to partake in the School of International Affairs, please visit [www.sia.psu.edu](http://www.sia.psu.edu) for application information.

**Online Resources**

The following links may be useful in learning about Penn State's University Park campus and the surrounding Centre Region.

- Penn State Home Page: [www.psu.edu](http://www.psu.edu)
- Visitors' guide and campus maps: [www.psu.edu/ur/visitors.html](http://www.psu.edu/ur/visitors.html)
- Penn State Office of Public Information (news and photographs): [www.live.psu.edu](http://www.live.psu.edu)
- Borough of State College: [www.statecollegepa.us](http://www.statecollegepa.us)

**Contact Information**

Director of Admissions
Mr. Stewart Combs
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Director of International Career Services
Dr. Tineke Cunning
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E-mail: txc4@psu.edu

**Facts at a Glance**

**School of International Affairs**

49% Male
51% Female

42% International students from nations such as Benin, Cameroon, China, Egypt, India, Korea, Sierra Leone, and Turkey

Student-to-Faculty Ratio: 9:1

**Penn State University Park**

44,832 Undergraduate and graduate/first professional students

6,202 Graduate students

2,316 International graduate students

180+ Graduate programs of study

**Joint Degree Programs**

School of International Affairs students can enroll in joint and concurrent degree programs to further specialize and enhance their academic experience. A close relationship with Penn State University, The Dickinson School of Law—including shared faculty, facilities, and elective courses—facilitates a joint master of international affairs degree and juris doctorate.

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