

# General Information

## Fact Book 2002



The University of Georgia

## THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA PERSPECTIVE

Just after the close of the American Revolution, the Georgia legislature took a step that was to start another revolution--this one in higher education. In 1785 Georgia became the first state in the nation to grant a charter for a state-supported university, a decision setting the precedent whereby states would provide for the higher education of their citizens.

The infant University existed for sixteen years on paper only, without campus, money, faculty, or students. Finally, in 1801, a site was selected for the campus, and the first few students began to trickle into the newly formed frontier town of Athens. That first year the faculty consisted only of the College president, Josiah Meigs. Classes were held in a primitive log structure while the University, then called Franklin College, waited for its first permanent building.

From such tenuous beginnings, The University of Georgia has grown to become a major teaching, research, and service institution with over 3,000 full-time faculty, 14 colleges, and a physical plant serving more than 32,300 students. The main campus covers 614 acres, and the University owns extensive acreage across the state. Off-campus centers and experiment stations carry University services to all parts of the state, directly affecting the lives of millions through continuing education, specialized institutes, and applied research.

From its original classical curriculum, the University's scope and diversity of degree programs have grown dramatically. At the undergraduate level, the University provides an associate degree and 20 baccalaureate degrees with concentrations in 176 major fields. At the graduate level, it offers 27 master's degrees in 149 areas of concentration, 22 educational specialist degree programs, and doctoral degrees--Ph.D., Ed.D., D.M.A., and D.P.A.--in 109 areas. In addition, professional degree programs are available in law (JD), pharmacy (PHARM.D.), and veterinary medicine (DVM). The University's research programs combine to make it one of the largest research institutions in the country.

The rich heritage of the tree-shaded campus of Franklin College, now the University's Franklin College of Arts and Sciences, has been preserved, in spite of extensive campus expansion, to provide modern classroom and laboratory facilities. The arch at the campus entrance, the 1806 Old College structure which now houses administrative offices, and other early nineteenth-century buildings renovated for continuing use offer quiet tribute to Georgia's 200-year dedication to providing quality education for its citizens. The new 200,000 plus square foot Student Learning Center in the core of campus is scheduled to open in the fall of 2003. The Student Learning Center will combine traditional architecture with state-of-the-art technology, reflecting the University's respect for the past as well as its commitment to the future.

The most complete account of this institution's long and interesting history is T. G. Dyer's *The University of Georgia: A Bicentennial History, 1785-1985*. Several other studies provide insight into various periods of the University's history: E. M. Coulter, *College Life in the Old South*; A. L. Hull, *A Historical Sketch of The University of Georgia*; H. C. Tuck, *Four Years at The University of Georgia, 1877-1881*; and R. P. Brooks, *The University of Georgia Under Sixteen Administrations, 1785-1955*. F. N. Boney's *Pictorial History of The University of Georgia*, published during the University's Bicentennial, S. Abell's, *The University of Georgia*, a book of photographs commissioned by the Alumni Society in 1987, and F. N. Boney's *A Walking Tour of The University of Georgia*, issued in 1989 by The University of Georgia Press, provide additional insight, background, and color to the University's history and traditions.

**CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA  
PREAMBLE**

*As it is the distinguishing happiness of free governments that civil Order should be the Result of choice and not necessity, and the common wishes of the People become the Laws of the Land, their public prosperity and even existence very much depends upon suitably forming the minds and morals of their Citizens. When the Minds of people in general are viciously disposed and unprincipled and their Conduct disorderly, a free government will be attended with greater Confusions and with Evils more horrid than the wild, uncultivated State of Nature. It can only be happy where the public principles and Opinions are properly directed and their Manners regulated. This is an influence beyond the Stretch of Laws and punishments and can be claimed only by Religion and Education. It should therefore be among the first objects of those who wish well to the national prosperity to encourage and support the principles of Religion and morality, and early to place the youth under the forming hand of Society that by instruction they may be moulded to the love of Virtue and good Order. Sending them abroad to other countries for their education will not answer these purposes,--is too humiliating an acknowledgement of the Ignorance or Inferiority of our own, and will always be the Cause of so great foreign attachments that upon principles of policy it is not admissible. This Country in the times of our common danger and distress found such Security in the principles and abilities which wise regulations had before established in the minds of our countrymen, that our present happiness joined to pleasing prospects should conspire to make us feel ourselves under the strongest obligation to form the youth, the rising hope of our Land to render the like glorious and essential Services to our country. And whereas for the great purpose of internal education, divers allotments of land have, at different times, been made, particularly by the Legislature at their Session in July One thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and February One thousand seven hundred and eighty four, all of which may be comprehended and made the basis of one general, and complete establishment.*

*THEREFORE the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Georgia in general Assembly met this twenty seventh day of January in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and eighty five enact, ordain, and declare, and by these presents, it is ENACTED, ORDAINED and DECLARED.*

Abraham Baldwin  
President, University of Georgia  
1785-1801

## THE MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

The University of Georgia, a land-grant and sea-grant university with statewide commitments and responsibilities, is the state's oldest, most comprehensive, and most diversified institution of higher education. Its motto, "to teach, to serve, and to inquire into the nature of things," reflects the University's integral and unique role in the conservation and enhancement of the state's and nation's intellectual, cultural, and environmental heritage.

The University of Georgia shares with the other research universities of the University System of Georgia the following core characteristics:

- \* a statewide responsibility and commitment to excellence and academic achievements having national and international recognition;
- \* a commitment to excellence in a teaching/learning environment dedicated to serve a diverse and well-prepared student body, to promote high levels of student achievement, and to provide appropriate academic support services;
- \* a commitment to excellence in research, scholarship, and creative endeavors that are focused on organized programs to create, maintain, and apply new knowledge and theories; that promote instructional quality and effectiveness; and that enhance institutionally relevant faculty qualifications;
- \* a commitment to excellence in public service, economic development, and technical assistance activities designed to address the strategic needs of the State of Georgia along with a comprehensive offering of continuing education designed to meet the needs of Georgia's citizens in life-long learning and professional education;
- \* a wide range of academic and professional programming at the baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral levels.

With its statewide mission and core characteristics, the University of Georgia endeavors to prepare the University community and the State for full participation in the global society of the twenty-first century. Through its programs and practices, it seeks to foster the understanding of and respect for cultural differences necessary for an enlightened and educated citizenry. It further provides for cultural, ethnic, gender, and racial diversity in the faculty, staff, and student body. The University is committed to preparing the University community to appreciate the critical importance of a quality environment to an interdependent global society.

As a comprehensive land-grant—sea-grant institution, the University of Georgia offers baccalaureate, master's, doctoral, and professional degrees in the arts, humanities, social sciences, biological sciences, physical sciences, agricultural and environmental sciences, business, environmental design, family and consumer sciences, forest resources, journalism and mass communication, education, law, pharmacy, social work, and veterinary medicine.

The University attracts students nationally and internationally as well as from within Georgia. It offers the state's broadest array of possibilities in graduate and professional education, and thus a large minority of the student body is postbaccalaureate. The predominantly Georgian undergraduate student body is a mix of highly qualified students originally admitted as freshmen and selected transfer students principally from other University System institutions.

With original scholarship, basic and applied research, and creative activities constituting an essential core from which to draw, the impact of the land-grant—sea-grant mission is reflected throughout the state. Cooperative extension, continuing education, public service, experiment stations, and technology transfer are all designed to enhance the well-being of the citizens of Georgia through their roles in economic, social, and community development.

As it has been historically, the University of Georgia is responsive to the evolution of the state's educational, social, and economic needs. It aspires through its strategic planning to even closer contact and interaction with public and private institutions throughout the state as well as with the citizens it serves.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA STRATEGIC PLAN

The institutional goal of the University of Georgia is to provide the best possible education to its students; the best possible service to the citizens of the state of Georgia and beyond; and research, discovery and creative achievement of the highest order to benefit Georgia, the nation, and the world.

Achieving the University of Georgia's institutional goal requires the following elements:

- Comprehensive strength in undergraduate educational programs
- Premier graduate and professional programs
- A faculty of national and international distinction
- Premier research and scholarship
- A culturally diverse and inclusive academic community
- Strong ties between the University and external constituencies
- A comprehensive learning community and a working environment of high quality
- A leading outreach program to extend knowledge and expertise to the people of the State and beyond

The University of Georgia Strategic Plan comprises the set of strategic plans which delineate plans of primary organizational units and an institutional strategic plan. The institutional plan is used as the compass by which operational plans are developed. Operational plans include:

- the academic plan, including research, outreach and public service, and student affairs;
- the physical plan, which includes plans for capital outlay, renovation, and maintenance of the University's physical plant;
- the plan for external relations, which includes plans for a capital campaign;
- an organizational and personnel plan, which includes plans for faculty and staff development;
- the financial plan for the institution; and
- an institutional communications and marketing plan that outlines how these plans should be articulated to public and key constituencies, both internal and external

In order to achieve its vision for the future, the University of Georgia is engaging three strategic directions to be carried out at the institutional, college, and unit levels:

- Building the new learning environment
- Investing in its research endeavors
- Competing in a global economy

Source: Associate Provost for Institutional Effectiveness

## CHRONOLOGICAL HIGHLIGHTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

<i>Year</i>		<i>Year</i>	
1784	Legislature granted 40,000 acres and named Board of Trustees for University of Georgia.	1872	By executive order, UGA was designated the state's land-grant institution.
1785	Legislature adopted UGA charter.		State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts opened for operation as a department of the university.
1801	Franklin College of Arts and Sciences held first classes.	1874	Medical College of Georgia at Augusta became Medical Department of UGA.
1803	Demosthenian Society was founded.	1878	Trustees adopted changes in degree programs, abandoning the elective in favor of a fixed curriculum for each program. Instead of one degree (AB) in Arts and Sciences, there would be three (Bachelor of Arts, with emphasis on Latin and Greek; Bachelor of Science, requiring only one classical language; Bachelor of Philosophy, stressing modern languages). Three degrees were possible in the Agricultural College: Bachelor of Agriculture, Bachelor of Engineering, Bachelor of Chemistry.
1804	First commencement exercises were held and first honorary degrees awarded.	1881	General Assembly abolished tuition fees for all students.
1811	Trustees suspended institution for several months.	1883	Bachelor of Philosophy degree was discontinued.
1816	President Brown and other professors resigned under pressure from trustees, and the University was again dissolved until January 1, 1817.	1885	School of Technology in Atlanta was established as a branch of UGA.
1820	Phi Kappa Society was founded by J. H. Lumpkin.	1888	Trustees adopted resolution for establishment of Experiment Station.
1830	UGA began receiving a fixed annual appropriation as support from the state.	1889	Board of Trustees was reorganized to include one member from each congressional district, two from Athens, and four from the state at large.
1833	Botanical Garden was founded.	1891	State Normal School was established at Athens as a branch of UGA; became Georgia State Teachers College in 1927.
1834	Alumni Society was organized.	1892	Intercollegiate athletics were introduced to University; first football game was against Mercer.
1842	Legislature stopped providing annual appropriation; UGA remained "private in support and public in control" until 1875.	1901	By act of the General Assembly, UGA began receiving regular maintenance appropriations from the state.
1854	William Terrell gave University \$20,000 to establish a department of agriculture.	1903	School of Pharmacy was established.
1859	Trustees accepted plan to expand and reorganize UGA into several schools (medical school, law school, agriculture school, engineering school) and authorized granting of the following degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Divinity, and Doctor of Laws. This was an effort to change UGA's status from a small classical college to a true university.  Lumpkin Law School was established.		First summer school sessions were held.
1864-66	University was closed during Civil War.	1905	Certification by accredited high schools replaced written examination as requirement for admission to UGA.
1866	First social fraternity (Sigma Alpha Epsilon) was organized.  Trustees authorized establishment of School of Civil Engineering. State of Georgia received grant of land under Morrill Act of 1862.	1906	Passage of Conner Act established separate board of trustees for College of Agriculture.
1869	AB curriculum was reduced from four to two years; junior and senior years became elective.		School of Forest Resources established.
1870	Master of Arts became an earned degree, based on a prescribed course of study on campus.		

## CONT'D: CHRONOLOGICAL HIGHLIGHTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

<i>Year</i>		<i>Year</i>	
1908	A & M College was divided into College of Science and Engineering and College of Agriculture.  College of Education was founded.	1954	Institute of Law and Government (now the Institute of Government) was founded.  Marine Institute was established.
1909	University became an accredited member of the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.	1960	Honors Program began.
1910	Graduate School was established by W. H. Bocock.	1961	UGA became racially integrated.  Institute of Community and Area Development and Institute of Ecology were established.
1912	School of Commerce (later College of Business Administration) was founded.	1964	School of Social Work began operations.  Institute of Higher Education was established.
1915	School of Journalism was established.	1965	Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia was founded.
1918	Board of Trustees adopted resolution admitting women to university for the junior and senior years only.	1966	First "Study Abroad" program was conducted.
1931	University System of Georgia was organized under Board of Regents.	1968	Institute of Natural Resources began operations.
1932	State College of Agriculture and State Teachers College merged officially with UGA; all engineering except agricultural engineering was transferred to Georgia Tech; School of Commerce at Georgia Tech came to the Athens campus.	1969	Rural Development Center was established.  School of Environmental Design was formed.
1933	School of Home Economics was founded.	1970	Institute for Behavioral Research was established.
1937	The University of Georgia Foundation was created.	1972	Rising Junior Test was adopted as a graduation requirement.
1938	University of Georgia Press was established.	1974	Special Studies program was implemented statewide, and standard minimum SAT score was established as a requirement for admission to any system institution.
1940	George Foster Peabody awards established.	1976	Institute for Natural Products Research was established.
1942	Athens became site of one of U.S. Navy's five pre-flight schools.  UGA lost accreditation with Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools because of political interference.	1977	Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law was dedicated.  UGA Small Business Development Center was established.
1943	University System regained full accreditation, and a new, constitutional Board of Regents was created.		School of Accounting was established in College of Business Administration.
1945	Georgia Museum of Art was founded.		Geochronology Lab became Center for Applied Isotope Studies.
1946	College of Veterinary Medicine was re-established by regents.	1978	School of Home Economics became College of Home Economics.  Institute of Continuing Judicial Education and Gerontology Center were established.
1947	Georgia Review began publication.		Black Alumni Association was founded.
1949	All agricultural activities (College of Agriculture, Experiment Station, and Extension Service) were combined under one dean.		UGA Research Foundation was established.
1953	Kellogg Foundation bestowed a grant for establishing Georgia Center for Continuing Education.		

## CONT'D: CHRONOLOGICAL HIGHLIGHTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

<i>Year</i>		<i>Year</i>	
1980	UGA accorded sea-grant college status. Center for Global Policy Studies was established.	1990	(continued) Training and Research; James M. Cox, Jr. Institute for Newspaper Management Studies was established; Institute for African American Studies was approved.
1981	Survey Research Center was founded.		
1982	School of Music was established within College of Arts and Sciences; School of Journalism was designated a professional school.  Research Center in Crime and Delinquency and Center for Insurance Education and Research were established.	1991	College of Agriculture became the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences; School of Forest Resources became the Daniel B. Warnell School of Forest Resources; College of Business Administration became the C. Herman and Mary Virginia Terry College of Business.
1983	School of Pharmacy became College of Pharmacy.  Associate degree program was established in cooperation with Athens Area Vocational-Technical School.  Institute for Business and Learning Disabilities Adult Clinic were established.	1992	The Computational Center for Molecular Structure and Design and the Center for Soybean Improvement were established.
1984	National Center for Leadership Development in Adult and Continuing Education and Lifelong Learning was established.	1993	The Center for Food Safety and Quality Enhancement, the National Reading Research Center, the National UV-B Monitoring Center, and the Southeastern Center for Applied Cognitive Aging Research were established.
1984-85	University celebrated bicentennial of its founding.	1994	School of Ecology was established within the Franklin College of Arts and Sciences; environmental literacy requirement instituted for all undergraduates.
1985	Complex Carbohydrate Research Center was established.		Artificial Intelligence Center and Coca-Cola Center for International Business were established.
1986	Center for Simulational Physics, Center for Environmental Biotechnology, Center for Marketing Studies, Center for Research in Nitrogen Fixation and Metalloenzyme Catalysis, and Center for Latin American Studies were established.		Over \$200 million in construction planned or in progress.
1987	Center for East-West Trade Policy and Center for Computational Quantum Chemistry were established.		UGA chosen as site of Olympic soccer and volleyball for 1996 Summer Games.
1988	Center for Remote Sensing and Mapping Science was established.  School of Journalism and Mass Communication became College of Journalism and Mass Communication.	1995	The Bernard B. and Eugenia A. Ramsey Student Physical Activities Center and the School of Music Building and Performing Arts Center opened.
1989	Dowden Center for Telecommunication Studies and Himan Brown Audio Production Center were established.		The Center for East-West Trade Policy was renamed the Center for International Trade and Security.
1990	College of Home Economics became the College of Family and Consumer Sciences; Center for International Mass Communication Training and Research became James M. Cox, Jr. Center for International Mass Communication		The Center for Global Policy Studies was renamed the Center for the Study of Global Issues.
		1996	UGA host to three competitions in the Centennial Olympic Games.
			New Georgia Museum of Art officially opened.
		1997	The late Bernard B. Ramsey left the University its largest single gift to date, \$18.8 million.
			The Center for Social Services Research and Development, the Forest Business Center, and the National Environmentally Sound Production Agriculture Laboratory (NESPAL) were established.

## CONT'D: CHRONOLOGICAL HIGHLIGHTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

<b>Year</b>		<b>Year</b>	
1998	<p>University converted from quarter to semester system fall term.</p> <p>Professor Edward J. Larson won Pulitzer Prize for History.</p> <p>University and Delta Airlines created the Delta Prize for Global Understanding.</p> <p>The Humanities Center was renamed The Center for Humanities and Arts.</p> <p>The Center for Plant Cellular and Molecular Biology was renamed The Plant Center.</p> <p>Institute for Community and Area Development and The Fanning Leadership Center combined into a single administrative unit, the J.W. Fanning Institute for Leadership and Community Development.</p>	2002	<p>The Gwinnett University Center opened offering bachelor's degree programs in business, science, and education -- the first undergraduate degrees delivered in a location other than Athens.</p> <p>The Center for Applied Genetic Technologies opened in a new building that also houses the Georgia BioBusiness Center, an incubator for start-up business in biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, and other biosciences.</p> <p>UGA awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree to civil rights lawyer Donald L. Hollowell who lead the legal battle that resulted in the integration of UGA in 1961.</p>
1999	<p>University campus dedicated as an Arboretum.</p> <p>UGA at Oxford opened making it the first University-owned residential facility abroad.</p> <p>Center for Tropical and Emerging Global Diseases established.</p>		
2000	<p>The Institute for European Studies, the Institute for Leadership Advancement in Business Organizations, the Institute for Nonprofit Organizations, the New Media Institute, and the River Basin Science and Policy Center were established.</p> <p>The UGA Libraries established the Georgia Writers Hall of Fame to recognize authors for their contributions to the state's literary heritage.</p>		
2001	<p>The 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the desegregation of UGA was celebrated including renaming of the Academic Building in honor of Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter, the first two African-American students admitted to UGA.</p> <p>UGA's accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) was reaffirmed.</p> <p>The School of Public and International Affairs, College of Environment and Design, Biomedical and Health Sciences Institute, and African Studies Institute were established.</p> <p>The Franklin Residential College opened.</p> <p>The Faculty of Engineering was established.</p>		

Sources: E.M. Coulter's *College Life in the Old South*; R.P. Brooks' *The University of Georgia Under Sixteen Administrations, 1785-1955*; President's Annual Reports, The University of Georgia; Thomas G. Dyer's *The University of Georgia, A Bicentennial History*.

## INSTITUTIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL ACCREDITATION

### *Institutional Accreditation*

The University of Georgia is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award Associate, Baccalaureate, Master's, and Doctoral degrees.

### *Professional Accreditations of Degree Programs*

Accounting	American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business
Agricultural Engineering	Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology
Art	National Association of Schools of Art and Design
Athletic Training	Committee on Accreditation for Allied Health Education Programs
Audiology	American Speech-Language-Hearing Association
Biological Engineering	Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology
Business	American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business
Chemistry	American Chemical Society
Counseling (School and Community)	Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs
Dietetics	American Dietetic Association
Drama	National Association of Schools of Theatre
Education	National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education
Environmental Health Science	National Environmental Health Science and Protection Accreditation Council
Family and Consumer Sciences	American Association of Family and Consumer Sciences
Forest Resources	Society of American Foresters
Georgia Center for Continuing Education	International Association for Continuing Education and Training
Interior Design (Art)	Foundation for Interior Design Education Research
Journalism	Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communications
Landscape Architecture	American Society of Landscape Architects
Law	American Bar Association and Association of American Law Schools
Marriage and Family Therapy	American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy
Music	National Association of Schools of Music
Music Therapy	American Music Therapy Association
Pharmacy	American Council on Pharmaceutical Education
Psychology (Clinical)	American Psychological Association
Psychology (Counseling)	American Psychological Association
Public Administration	National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration
Recreation and Leisure Studies	National Recreation and Park Association and the American Association for Leisure and Recreation
Rehabilitation Counseling	Council on Rehabilitation Education
School Psychology	American Psychological Association and National Association of School Psychologists
Social Work	Council on Social Work Education
Speech-Language Pathology	American Speech-Language-Hearing Association
Sport Management	Sport Management Program Review Council
Student Personnel Services	Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs
Teacher Education	National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education
Veterinary Medicine	American Veterinary Medical Association
Veterinary Teaching Hospital	American Animal Hospital Association

### *Other Professional Accreditations*

Continuing Legal Education	State Bar of Georgia
Counseling & Psychological Services	International Association of Counseling Services, Inc. and American Psychological Association (Predoctoral Internship Program)
Georgia Center for Continuing Education	International Association for Continuing Education and Training
Georgia Museum of Art	American Association of Museums
Georgia Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Laboratories	American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians
Life Sciences Animal Care and Use Program	American Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care
McPhaul Child Development Center	National Association for the Education of Young Children
University Health Center	Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations
University of Georgia Press	Association of American University Presses
Veterinary Medicine Animal Care and Use Program	American Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care

## COMMITMENT TO AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

*The University of Georgia will not discriminate against any student or employee because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, handicap, or disability.*

## THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

<i>Country and Participating University or Group</i>	<i>Type of Agreement</i>
<b>Argentina</b>	
Hospital Interzonal in Buenos Aires (2001)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
National University of Tucuman (2001)	Faculty, professional, and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research, seminars and service programs
Universidad de Belgrano, Buenos Aires (1993)	Student exchange
Universidad del Salvador, Buenos Aires (1998)	Undergraduate student exchange
<b>Armenia</b>	
Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Armenia (1999)	Faculty and student exchange, collaborative meetings, workshops, and conferences
<b>Australia</b>	
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) Melbourne, Victoria (1984)	Study abroad
University of Canberra	Student exchange
University of Sydney (1999)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars, and service programs
<b>Austria</b>	
University of New Orleans-Innsbruck Summer School (1996)	Faculty and student exchanges
<b>Botswana</b>	
The University of Botswana, Gaborone (2001)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars, and service programs
<b>Brazil</b>	
The Agricultural University of Para (2001)	Faculty and student exchanges, academic and research information exchange
Federal University of Pernambuco/The University System of Pernambuco (1997)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and workshops
Porto Alegre Symphony Orchestra Foundation Porto Alegre (1996)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, seminars, workshops, and service programs
A Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Parana (2000)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, seminars, workshops, and service programs
Universidade Federal de Viscosa (1999)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, cooperative educational and research activities in agriculture and environmental programs
Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul (1993)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and workshops
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande Do Norte (2001)	Cooperative educational and research activities and educational exchange
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (1996)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and workshops
Universidade Federal Fluminense (2001)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and workshops

## CONT'D: THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

<i>Country and Participating University or Group</i>	<i>Type of Agreement</i>
<b>Brazil (continued)</b>	
Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Recife	Faculty training, program development, collaborative research, student exchange
Consortium: Universidade Federal de Santa Maria and Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais and Texas A & M University	Veterinary Medicine Student exchange
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	
Centre National de Recherché Scientifique et Technologique and Direction de la Meteorologie Nationale (2001)	Educational and research programs for faculty and researchers
<b>Canada</b>	
Consortium with Mexico and University of Iowa	College of Journalism students study in Canada and Mexico (North American Mobility Project)
<b>Chile</b>	
Fundacion Parque Botanico Omora, Puerto Williams, Antarctica Province (2002)	Cooperative biocultural conservation programs in the Sub-Antarctic and Antarctic Regions
Pontifica Universidade Catolica de Chile (2001)	Cooperative educational and research programs for faculty and students of the two institutions
Universidad Mayor, Santiago (2000)	Faculty and student exchanges, collaborative research programs, cooperative seminars and workshops
Universidade del Desarrollo, Santiago (2002)	Student Exchange
<b>China (People's Republic)</b>	
Chinese Ministry of Agriculture (1999)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
Sichuan Normal University, Chengdu (2002)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
Yunnan University, Kunming (1998)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
<b>Costa Rica</b>	
Earth College (1999)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture San Jose (1999)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
Ministry of Environment and Energy, San Miguel (1999)	Cooperative educational and research activities
University of Costa Rica, San Jose (1991)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
<b>Croatia</b>	
University of Zagreb	Cooperative academic and scientific programs
<b>Denmark</b>	
Royal Danish School of Educational Studies, Copenhagen (2000)	Faculty and student exchanges, collaborative research programs, and joint conference programs
<b>Ecuador</b>	
Cuyabeno Foundation (2002)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs

## CONT'D: THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

<i>Country and Participating University or Group</i>	<i>Type of Agreement</i>
<b>Ecuador (continued)</b>	
El Centro Panamericano de Estudios y Investigaciones Geograficas (CEPEIGE) (1998)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Ecuador (1999)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
<b>Egypt</b>	
Ain Shams University, Cairo (1998)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
Misr International University, Cairo (2002)	Faculty exchange
<b>Finland</b>	
University of Jvaskyla (1998)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars, and service programs
<b>France</b>	
Universite D'Avignon et des Pays de Vaucluse (1998)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars, and service programs
Universite Jean Moulin (Lyon 3) (1989)	Faculty and student exchanges
Universite of Nice-Sophia Antipolis (2002)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars, and service programs
<b>Germany</b>	
Fachhochschule fur Gestaltung, Pforzheim (1986)	Study abroad
The Federal Republic of Germany (BAM) (1998)	Cooperative research in wood-destroying insect pests, and faculty exchange
Friedrich-Alexander Universitat, Erlangen University	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars, and service programs
Heinrich-Heine Universitat, Dusseldorf (2000)	Cooperative research and educational programs, graduate student exchange, courses, seminars, and workshops
Institut fur Germuese-undierpflanzenbau Grossbeeren/Erfurt (1998)	Cooperative educational and research programs, graduate student exchanges, courses, seminars
Universitat Heidelberg (2000)	Undergraduate student exchange
University of Rostock, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (1994)	Faculty and student exchange
<b>Ghana</b>	
University of Ghana (1996)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars, and service programs
University of Ghana (2000) - consortium	Student exchanges, mutual collaboration, academic interchange and focus on globalization and education for public service
<b>Greece</b>	
Dimitris Perrotis College of Agricultural Studies at the American Farm School of Thessaloniki (1997)	Cooperative educational and research programs
University of Athens, Athens (1999)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars, and service programs

## CONT'D: THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

<i>Country and Participating University or Group</i>	<i>Type of Agreement</i>
<b>Hungary</b>	
Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Budapest (2000)	Cooperative educational and research programs for faculty and students, study abroad, seminars and service programs
Central European University, Budapest (2000)	Student exchange
Debrecen Agricultural University (1990)	Collaborative research and education, student internships
Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, (1998)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
Szent Istvan University, Godollo (2000)	Engage in cooperative research and educational activities for the mutual benefit of both institutions
<b>India</b>	
Manipal Academy of Higher Education (2001)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Biotech Park Ltd., Bangalore	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
<b>Italy</b>	
Alessandria Conservatory of Music (2001)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
Intercollegiate Center for Classical Studies in Rome (2002)	Study abroad
The University of Cagliari (2000)	Joint research projects, exchange of researchers and faculty members, postgraduate and doctoral students
<b>Jamaica</b>	
University of West Indies (1996)	Student exchange
<b>Japan</b>	
Biotron Institute, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (2002)	Student exchange
Daito Bunka University, Tokyo (1998)	Student exchange
Kagoshima University, Kagoshima (1998)	Student exchange
Kitasato University (1999)	Cooperative educational and research programs
Kobe University (1999)	Undergraduate student exchange
Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Hyogo (1998)	Undergraduate student exchange
Kyoto University of Foreign Studies (1999)	Student exchange
Osaka University of Foreign Studies (1997)	Faculty and student exchanges
Ryukoku University (2002)	Faculty and research materials exchange
Sophia University, Tokyo (1998)	Student exchange
Waseda University, Tokyo (2001)	Student exchange
Yokohama National University, Yokohama (2000)	Student exchange

## CONT'D: THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

<i>Country and Participating University or Group</i>	<i>Type of Agreement</i>
<b>Kenya</b>	
Egerton University (2002)	General Agreement
The Kenya Science Teachers' College, Nairobi (2002)	General Agreement
International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (1998)	Cooperative educational, extension, and research programs
Moi University, Eldoret (1998)	Collaborative activities in the area of forest-integrated pest management
<b>Korea</b>	
Daejin University (1998)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
Kongju National University, Kongju (2000)	Faculty and student exchanges
Kyungsan University, Daegu (2001)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
Yonsei University, Seoul (1999)	Student exchange
<b>Malaysia</b>	
Taylor's College (1993)	Faculty and student exchanges, research projects, cultural programs and conferences
Universiti Putra Malaysia (1999)	Faculty and student exchanges, research projects, cultural programs and conferences
<b>Mexico</b>	
Consortium with Canada and University of Iowa	College of Journalism students study in Canada and Mexico (North American Mobility Project)
Instituto de Investigacion y Capacitacion Agropecuaria, Agricola y Forestal del Estado de Mexico (ICAMEX) (1999)	Faculty and student exchanges, research projects, cultural programs and conferences
Research Center in Foods and Development (CIAD), Hermosillo (2000)	Cooperative educational and research activities for faculty and students
University of Veracruzana, Xalapa (2000)	Cooperative research exchange, student exchange
<b>Morocco</b>	
Ecole Nationale d'Agriculture De Meknes (1999)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad
<b>Netherlands</b>	
The University of Twente (2001)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
<b>New Zealand</b>	
Christchurch Polytechnic, Christchurch (2000)	Student exchange
<b>Norway</b>	
Agder College, Kristiansand (1996)	Student exchange
<b>Philippines</b>	
West Visayas State University, Iloilo City (1999)	Collaborative research in the fields of science education and teacher education
<b>Poland</b>	
August Cieszkowski Agricultural University, Poznan (1998)	Faculty and student exchanges, research collaboration
Jagiellonian University, Krakow (1987)	Faculty and student exchanges, collaborative research, visiting professor exchange

## CONT'D: THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

<i>Country and Participating University or Group</i>	<i>Type of Agreement</i>
<b>Portugal</b> Universidade do Porto, Porto (2000)	Faculty and student exchanges, research, and educational programs
<b>Romania</b> The University of Bucharest (2001)	General agreement
<b>Russia</b> Moscow Center on Export Control (2001)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
St. Petersburg State University (1998)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
Urals State University (1999)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
<b>Slovak Republic</b> Comenius University, Bratislava (2000)	Faculty and graduate student exchange
<b>South Africa</b> University of Cape Town (2000)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
<b>Switzerland</b> Universitat Zurich (1999)	Exchange of faculty, graduate students, scientific materials, collaborative research, and joint research projects
<b>Taiwan</b> National Taiwan University (2001)	General agreement
<b>Tanzania</b> St. Augustine University of Tanzania (2001)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
<b>Thailand</b> Chiang Mai University (1993)	Cooperative research programs
King Mongkut's University of Technology, Thonburi (1998)	Faculty and student exchange, scientific materials, publications, research collaboration
University of Kasetsart (1999)	Faculty and student exchange, scientific materials publications and information; joint research projects
<b>Turkey</b> University of Ege, Izmir (2001)	Collaborative research programs
<b>Uganda</b> Makerere University, Kampala	Collaborative research programs
<b>Ukraine</b> Inter-Regional Academy of Personnel Management (University), Kyiv (1999)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
Ukrainian Scientific and Technical Center (1997)	Cooperative exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
Uzhgorod State University (1993)	Cooperative educational and research programs, exchange of scientists and students

## CONT'D: THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

<i>Country and Participating University or Group</i>	<i>Type of Agreement</i>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	
De Montfort University, Leicester, England (1993)	Study abroad
Lancaster University, Lancaster, England (1985)	Study abroad
The Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, England (1997)	Study abroad
UGA at Oxford Center, Oxford, England (1989)	Study abroad
University of Reading, Reading, England (1992)	Study abroad
University of Wales-Aberystwyth, England (1999)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
<b>Uruguay</b>	
National Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA) (1996)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	
University of Zimbabwe, Harare (1998)	Student Study Abroad Program (SSAP)
<b>Zululand</b>	
University of Zululand (1997)	Faculty and student exchanges, study abroad, collaborative research programs, seminars and service programs

Source: International Development

**THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA  
ALMA MATER**

(Verses)

From the hills of Georgia's northland  
Beams thy noble brow,  
And the sons of Georgia rising  
Pledge with sacred vow.

'Neath the pine trees' stately shadow  
Spread thy riches rare.  
And thy sons, dear Alma Mater,  
Will thy treasures share.

And thy daughters proudly join thee,  
Take their rightful place,  
Side by side into the future,  
Equal dreams embrace.

Through the ages, Alma Mater,  
Men will look to thee;  
Thou the fairest of the Southland,  
Georgia's Varsity.

(Chorus)

Alma Mater, thee we'll honor,  
True and loyal be,  
Ever crowned with praise and glory,  
Georgia, hail to thee.

Tune: "Annie Lisle" (c. 1870) by H.S. Thompson

Arrangements: Hugh Hodgson, class of 1915; Thomas Y. Wallace, B.M. '70, M.F.A. '72

Lyrics: J.B. Wright, Jr., Class of 1912; Third verse by Gail Carter Dendy, B.A. '74, M.A. '81

Note: In response to a request by the University Council for more inclusionary language in the *Alma Mater*, the third verse was added in 1990.