

ANNUAL
REPORT
1970-71

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CENTER FOR
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

*International
Studies
at
Cornell
University*

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CENTER FOR
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Director, Milton J. Esman, the John S. Knight Professor
of International Studies

Executive Director, Bryant Robey

The Cornell University Center for International Studies (CIS) was founded in 1961. The major role of CIS has been to support and coordinate the University's programs of international and comparative studies. The Center functions through a network of faculty committees which are organized on a multidisciplinary basis and are essentially self-governed. These include Cornell's established area studies programs and the International Agricultural Development Program, International and Comparative Labor Relations, and the International Legal Studies Program.

In the past few years another of the Center's roles has been to strengthen inquiry into substantive policy issues which cut across professional and area concerns. Although Cornell has been rich in faculty and student resources and concerned with such critical problems as war and peace, international development, and the environment, these interests have not previously been structured and supported intellectually and financially. In 1970-71, however, CIS in cooperation with other university units was able to offer programs on structural change and modernization, international population, peace studies; and participation and labor management, and committees on rural development, international science and technology, and environmental studies.

These organized interdisciplinary groups, however, make up only a fraction of Cornell's commitment to international and comparative studies. The teaching and research of individual faculty members are frequently concerned with international matters; faculty members associated with the Center for International Studies engage in their own individual research.

During the past year the Center has devoted substantial attention

to the question of future funding for Cornell's international studies. All tenured faculty members, the major proportion of library acquisitions, and much of the expense of Cornell's rich offerings in language teaching are now supported by the University's regular budget. But external funding is being substantially reduced or is in jeopardy. Alumni contributions, like the chairs donated by John S. Knight, Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., the Carl Marks family, and Aaron L. Binenkorb, have been helpful but not sufficient to compensate for the steep reductions in foundation grants and the precarious future of federal funding for international studies. The Center has, therefore, been reviewing, with the directors of major programs, the steps that must be taken to adjust the programs to reduced funding levels and to seek new opportunities for external funding.

The Center director has also been exploring, with colleagues of other major universities, means for sharing some of the costs of maintaining international studies programs and better ways of representing the needs of international studies to the federal government. The Center's exploration of opportunities for interinstitutional cooperation centered on two groups during the year: the Upstate New York group (SUNY Binghamton, Rochester, and Syracuse) and the Northeast group (Columbia, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale).

Since 1969, the Center has allotted \$10,000 annually for a small grant program to assist student and faculty research. This year the grants, which are awarded competitively in the fall and spring, were divided among twenty-three people.

UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING

Increasingly, the Center has been concerned with making its resources and those of its affiliated programs more relevant to the needs of undergraduates. During the past year, several of these innovative activities have reached fruition. The Center has developed an experimental interdisciplinary teaching program in international studies at the undergraduate level. Designed for freshmen and sophomores, the program is planned as a two-year, four-course sequence featuring small seminar groups. The instructional goal of the program is to present the concepts and methodologies of several disciplines in terms of their usefulness in providing insights into and dealing with major problems of the international system. Management of conflict, relationships among rich and poor nations, and implications of technological changes for international relations are some of the areas to be explored.

The first course, titled *Integration and Decentralization: Competing Forces in International Society*, was offered during the 1971

spring semester. The course involved an examination of a set of conflicts generated by issues such as national unification and centralization, separatist movements, regionalism, federalism, and others. Using the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, modern France, Western Europe, and Yugoslavia as cases, the basis and implications of each of the opposing forces of integration and decentralization were considered.

The second course will be offered in the fall of 1971. Utilizing the perspectives of psychology, economics, history, and political science, the course will be an exploration of domination-subordination relationships in a wide range of situations. Plans for future courses are under way in collaboration with several of the problem-oriented programs affiliated with the Center.

CENTER STAFF

Center Director Milton J. Esman, the John S. Knight Professor of International Studies and professor of government, has devoted the major proportion of his time this year to supporting the new substantive and policy-oriented activities associated with CIS and to planning the adjustment of Cornell's international studies activities to the new funding situation which will obtain at the expiration of the current Ford Foundation grant in 1972. He has organized and taught a new sequence of courses on international science and technology. He was an invited participant in a Southeast Asia Development Administration Group meeting in Hong Kong on comparative Asian administration and a conference on institution building at the Food and Agricultural Organization meeting in Rome. Professor Esman continues his research and publishing on institution building, foreign aid, development administration, and the politics of communalism. His book *Administration and Development in Malaysia: Institution Building and Reform in a Plural Society* will be published by the Cornell University Press late in 1971.

On June 1, 1971, Bryant Robey, former assistant to Ambassador Chester Bowles, assumed the duties of executive director of the Center for International Studies. Mr. Robey, who worked closely with Ambassador Bowles in the preparation of his memoirs, comes to the Center with considerable experience in administration and international affairs. He has had extensive affiliation with the Peace Corps, serving as Africa Region program officer, as an evaluator, and in the Executive Secretariat. From 1963 to 1965 he was a Peace Corps Volunteer in Guinea, West Africa, and during the academic year 1967-68 was named by the Peace Corps to be a participant in the President's Educational Program in Systematic Analysis. He has also worked as a field officer for the Day Care and Child Develop-

ment Council of America, Inc. As executive director of the Center, Mr. Robey will be involved primarily in carrying out Center policy and assisting the director in policy formulation.

Mr. Robey succeeds Richard V. Moore, executive director of the Center since 1966, and Jane M. Camhi, administrative assistant. Mr. Moore, a doctoral candidate in public administration, left the Center to begin training and research with the Iranian National Family Planning Program. Recipient of a fellowship from the University of Michigan Center for Population Planning, Mr. Moore will spend twelve to fourteen months in Iran completing his doctoral dissertation.

Mrs. Camhi, a doctoral candidate in history, also left the Center in order to complete her dissertation. She was awarded a grant by the American Association of University Women to enable her to continue her research on the social history of antifeminism.

Gilbert Levine, professor of agricultural engineering, served as associate director of the Center during 1970-71. Professor Levine assisted the director in developing new research and teaching programs in several areas, with particular attention to the new effort in comparative environmental studies. He will forego his broader CIS responsibilities during 1971-72 in order to devote more attention to this new program and to work with the Rural Development Committee. He will also continue his research on tropical water management in the Philippines and Taiwan.

Richard Rosecrance, the Walter S. Carpenter Jr. Professor of International and Comparative Politics, has been with the Center for one year. In addition to teaching international relations theory at both the graduate and undergraduate level, Professor Rosecrance has been involved with the Center's Peace Studies Program. He has just completed editing a volume, *The Future of the International Strategic System*, which will be published by Chandler Publishing in January 1972. The book focuses on what the future strategic environment will be like and what can be done to make it more stable. Essentially, the volume recommends the selected use of reward reinforcement strategies as a supplement to deterrent measures in world politics. The volume forms the starting point for further research by the Peace Studies Program. Professor Rosecrance is also engaged in a quantitative study of diplomatic history.

Mario Einaudi, the first director of the Center for International Studies and the first holder of the Walter S. Carpenter Jr. Professorship, is currently the Goldwin Smith Professor of Government. Since July 1, 1968, he has devoted time to establishing the Fondazione Luigi Einaudi in Turin, Italy, which will be a center for advanced research and training in the social sciences. Mr. Einaudi spent the spring semester of 1971 at Cornell teaching comparative government, conducting a graduate seminar, and doing research on contemporary Europe. In preparation are Italian and French editions

of his book *The Early Rousseau* (Cornell University Press, 1967).

George Quester, associate professor of government, is director of the Peace Studies Program. During the year he also taught courses in defense policy and arms control, and he organized and was chairman of Cornell's Conference on Nuclear Proliferation. Mr. Quester recently published a volume entitled *Nuclear Diplomacy: The First Twenty-Five Years* (New York: Dunellen, 1970) which is the first comprehensive survey of the postwar arms race by an academic commentator. He also edited a reader on international politics entitled *Power, Action, and Interaction* (Boston: Little Brown, 1971) and wrote an article entitled "Missiles in Cuba, 1970" which appeared in the April 1970 issue of *Foreign Affairs*.

Karel Stregl is senior research associate with the Program on Science, Technology, and Development. Mr. Stregl formerly held the Chair of Economics of Science and Technology at Prague University's School of Economics and was secretary general of the Research Institute at the State Commission for Science and Technology there. Mr. Stregl is now particularly interested in questions of science policy and organization and will develop a new course on this subject and conduct comparative research.

Norman Uphoff, assistant professor of government, organized the Rural Development Committee under the auspices of the Center. His activities during the past year include organizing a weekly seminar on rural development in the Philippines, presenting papers at national and international conferences, and participating in a number of colloquia on issues of rural development and of political economy and public policy. He is completing a book with Warren Ilchman, associate professor of political science, University of California, Berkeley, *The Political Economy of Development*, which will be published by the University of California Press. During the summer of 1971, Mr. Uphoff participated in a study of the implications of the air war in Indochina.

Locksley G. E. Edmondson, assistant professor of government, joined the Center this year. During the year, in addition to offering courses on international politics and race relations, he has attended a number of conferences and delivered lectures on international relations topics including "Race in International Relations" and "The Present and Future of Pan-Africanism." During the year he completed work on several articles on nation building and race relations, which are soon to be published.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1970-71

Lisle C. Carter, Jr., *Chairman*, Vice President for Social and Environmental Studies and Professor of Public Administration
Douglas E. Ashford, Professor of Government and of Public and International Affairs

John J. Barceló III, Assistant Professor of Law and Acting Director of International Legal Studies

H. Justin Davidson, Dean of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration

Mario Einaudi, Goldwin Smith Professor of Government

Donald K. Freebairn, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics and Director of the Latin American Studies Program

Frank H. Golay, Professor of Economics and Asian Studies and Director of the Southeast Asia Program

Alfred E. Kahn, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and the Robert Julius Thorne Professor of Economics

David C. Knapp, Dean of the New York State College of Human Ecology

Gilbert Levine, Professor of Agricultural Engineering

David G. Moore, Dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations

David P. Mozingo, Associate Professor of Government and Director of the China Program and the International Relations of East Asia Project

Charles E. Palm, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture and Professor of Entomology

Robert Smith, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology and Professor of Anthropology

Kenneth L. Turk, Professor of Animal Husbandry and Director of the International Agricultural Development Program

Frank W. Young, Professor of Rural Sociology

II.

AREA STUDIES

CHINA PROGRAM AND THE EAST ASIA CENTER

China studies at Cornell began as a pioneer venture in the 1870s with Chinese language courses, continued with the establishment of the Department of Chinese Studies after World War II, and culminated in the organization of the China Program in 1950. The Program is concerned primarily with study of the society, politics, economy, culture, and arts of China, although substantial work is also done in traditional Chinese art, history, and literature.

The faculty of the China Program and the East Asia Center includes sixteen regular members representing the disciplines of anthropology, Chinese literature, economics, government, history, history of art, Japanese literature, and linguistics. The Program receives support from the Ford Foundation and the federal government through the Cornell East Asia Area and Language Center. Professor David P. Mozingo, government, is the director of the Program.

During 1970-71 forty graduate students were in residence beginning or continuing their training in various disciplines and in Chinese or Japanese language, preparatory to taking M.A. or Ph.D. degrees. Major subjects of study for these students included anthropology, Chinese history, Chinese literature, government, and linguistics, with a variety of other subjects represented. Thirty-eight fellowships or grants were awarded to these students primarily from Cornell, the Ford Foundation, and the National Defense Foreign Language Fellowships, Title VI. Seven graduate students were completing field research for their dissertations in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. Thirteen Ph.D. candidates took minors in Chinese history and art history, and fourteen undergraduates majoring in Asian studies concentrated on Chinese and Japanese studies.

The Program sponsored two important conferences of sinologists during the year: the Third Conference on Sino-Tibetan Recon-

struction, and the Third Annual Conference on Chinese Oral and Performing Literature.

The Wason Collection in Olin Library, a rich source of books, manuscripts, and other materials on China, continued to grow in 1970-71. New acquisitions numbered 12,087 Chinese and Japanese books, periodicals, and microfilms and 1,055 Western-language books and periodicals on China and Japan.

Construction was started on the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art which, when completed in 1973, will more than quadruple the display and study space for Cornell's growing East Asia art collection. Chief additions to the collection during 1970-71 were a large Haniwa horse and four Sung Dynasty ceramic pieces. Also added to the permanent collection were four Chinese paintings, two albums of the late Ming period, two fans of the early Ch'ing Dynasty, and sixteen exemplary pieces of early Chinese export ware. During the year the Archive of Chinese Art increased its photograph holdings to 9,800.

CORNELL PHILIPPINES PROJECT

The Cornell Philippines Project was organized to support Cornell's faculty and graduate students in the International Agricultural Development Program, the Southeast Asia Program, and the University at large in their scholarly interests in the Philippines. The Project provides limited funding for the field research of staff and graduate students, brings visiting scholars to Cornell to support the research and teaching activities of the Project and its staff, organizes interdisciplinary seminars and research symposia on diverse topics in Philippine studies, and, in collaboration with other institutions, seeks to develop greater cooperation in the collection and preservation of research materials on the Philippines.

The Project also administers a joint Rockefeller Foundation-Cornell-University of the Philippines College of Liberal Arts Development Program under which Cornell faculty members and graduate students in the humanities and the social sciences are recruited to teach, to supervise the research of Filipino graduate students, and to undertake research at the University of the Philippines. Professor Frank H. Golay, economics and Asian studies, directs the Project.

In June of 1971, The Cornell Philippines Project, jointly with the Asia Society and the Johnson Foundation, sponsored a symposium entitled *The Philippines: Problems and Prospects*, held in Wing spread, Wisconsin. In the spring term, the two-credit Seminar on Agricultural Development in the Philippines was listed jointly by the Field of International Agricultural Development, the Departments of Asian Studies and Government, and the Center for Inter-

national Studies. The seminar was staffed by Project faculty members and advanced graduate students who had completed field research in the Philippines.

Project faculty members presented papers at a number of seminars and continued research into various aspects of the Philippines. Professor Raul P. de Guzman, dean of the College of Public Administration at the University of the Philippines, served as visiting professor of government and Asian studies for the spring term and conducted a seminar on contemporary politics in the Philippines.

Cornell Philippines Project fellowships were awarded in 1970-71 to four graduate students to support their dissertation field research in the Philippines. During the year the Project administered for the Rockefeller Foundation the visiting appointment of Professor William L. Lofstrom, history, to the faculty of the University of Cali, Colombia.

EUROPEAN STUDIES COMMITTEE

The European Studies Committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Paul M. Hohenberg, economics, provides a framework for interaction between faculty members with research and teaching interests in Europe. It is chiefly concerned with the comparative study of problems in industrialized societies and seeks to promote interdisciplinary exchange. A particular objective is to encourage students of American problems to enlarge the scope of their research to include European experience and scholarship.

A recent Ford Foundation grant made it possible for the Program to provide expanded support for faculty and graduate student research, with emphasis on field work and data processing. In addition, a number of European visitors shared their research and interpretations of current trends with members of the Program. The Program also contributed funds to the CIS undergraduate program in international studies, whose first offering centered on Europe.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF EAST ASIA PROJECT

The International Relations of East Asia Project (IREA) supports advanced graduate training and faculty research by members of the Southeast Asia Program and the China Program at Cornell. Its efforts are concentrated on the political interactions and foreign policies of the emerging nations of East Asia. The Project was made possible by a five-year grant from the Ford Foundation in 1967. Professor David P. Mozingo is director of the Project.

In 1970-71 IREA continued to assist the staff's research activities

on the impact of American policy on the Asian states, the peaceful settlement of the Vietnam conflict, external influences on Indonesia's foreign policy, and the Asian policy of the People's Republic of China. The Project also gave a small grant in support of field research on the political and diplomatic effects of United States policy on Southeast Asia. The IREA Interim Report Series, begun in 1969-70, continued throughout 1970-71 with the publication of monographs.

The Project sponsored the visit of several scholars to Cornell during the past year. Professor James Barrington, University of Alberta, the former Burmese ambassador to Canada and the United Nations, held a seminar on problems of Burma's foreign policy and advised several graduate students whose dissertations focus on aspects of Burma's foreign affairs. Mr. Daniel Tretiak, chairman of the Committee for a New China Policy, and assistant professor of political science, York University, led a seminar on recent developments in United States-China relations. The Project also hosted the visit of Professor Michael Leiserson, University of California, Berkeley, who met with graduate students and faculty to discuss the assumptions of the social sciences and their implications for the way Western scholars study Japan.

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAM

The Latin American Studies Program coordinates a complex of teaching and research activities that originate in the several colleges and professional schools of the University. It is directed by Donald K. Freebairn, agricultural economics. During 1970-71 about thirty faculty members were actively involved with the Program. About ninety graduate students had either formal minors in Latin American studies or a comparable area competence. Most students minor-ing in Latin American studies were in the graduate Fields of Agricultural Economics, Anthropology, Development Sociology, Economics, Government, Industrial and Labor Relations, Linguistics, Romance Studies, and Sociology. During the year nineteen graduate students were in the field doing research for their Ph.D. theses. Although much of their support was from external sources, the Latin American Studies Program made supplemental grants in a number of cases.

Although Program faculty members continued to pursue their individual research interests in a broad range of topics, three specific foci of research have become increasingly important: the Andes, Brazil, and United States public policies in Latin America. Research conducted in the Andes included the long-term research program being carried out by Professors William F. Whyte and Lawrence K. Williams of the School of Industrial and Labor Re-

lations, in collaboration with the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos in Lima, Peru. (See page 30.) Professor Thomas F. Lynch, anthropology, is continuing his research on preceramic transhumance in the Callejón de Huaylas, Peru. Other work on the Andes covers ethnohistory, Spanish and Quechua linguistics, including syntactic borrowing, the development of values, the development of modernized agricultural production systems, and agrarian reform. More than 35 percent of the graduate students in Latin American studies do dissertation research on topics related to the Andean region.

Professor Bernard C. Rosen, sociology, has been working on a long-range study of achievement motivation in Brazil. The research examines certain changes associated with industrialization and their consequences for family structure and the ways in which changes in family structure affect the development of achievement motivation in children. Other important work on Brazil includes the study of the social, cultural, and ecological history of the Brazilian Amazon in the eighteenth century, agricultural development, comparative styles of development in Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba, and the study of Amazonian tribal peoples.

Although the full range of possible activities in response to interest in United States presence in Latin America will be subject to technical and financial possibilities, the Program did initiate a graduate student/faculty seminar in the spring of 1971. A group of students are revising papers prepared for the seminar for possible publication.

Also during the year the Program sponsored a series of seminars, lectures, and films related to Latin America.

LONDON-CORNELL PROJECT

The London-Cornell Project (LCP) has completed its eighth year of activity as a venture in interinstitutional cooperation. Committees made up of faculty members from diverse disciplines meet in London and Ithaca to administer a varied program of field research, training, and faculty exchange linking the complementary resources of Cornell, the London School of Economics and Political Science, and the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London for the study of East and Southeast Asia.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has provided the major portion of support for the Project, complemented by a grant from the Nuffield Foundation, which supports most Project activities of the London committee. The research of the Project is focused on problems of social and cultural cohesion in East and Southeast Asia in accordance with guidelines formulated in 1968. In the summer of 1970, Professor David K. Wyatt, history, became director of the Project.

During the year, the Cornell committee made seven full or partial awards of field research fellowships to Cornell doctoral candidates including four in government and three in history. In addition, to these new awards, LCP administered the fellowship support of ten students already doing field research, including one student supported by separate funds administered by the Project under a Pram from the Breezewood Foundation.

During the year, LCP sponsored the visit to Cornell of two members of the London committee and supported a short visit at Cornell of a London doctoral candidate, making possible his use of extensive Indonesian materials in the Wason Collection of Cornell University Libraries. The Project also provided supplemental funding to a government faculty member for field research in Southeast Asia.

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAM

Faculty members of the South Asia Program offer courses dealing with South Asia and conduct research and direct graduate student research in the South Asia area. The director of the Program is Professor James W. Gair, linguistics. The United States Office of Education again renewed its support of the South Asia Language and Area Center at Cornell under the National Defense Education Act, which functions as an important adjunct to the South Asia Program. The Program also participates in the activities of the American Institute of Indian Studies, of which Cornell is a charter member, and in various consortia for developing South Asian studies.

Under a grant made by the Ford Foundation to Cornell to assist in the development of the Linguistics Department at Delhi University, several members of that university faculty have pursued graduate studies in linguistics at Cornell, and faculty members have visited in both directions. Languages currently taught at Cornell include Hindi, Sinhalese, Tamil, and Telugu, in addition to the classical languages, Sanskrit and Pali. Teaching materials for Hindi, Ojia and Sinhalese have been developed, and basic materials for colloquial Sinhalese have recently been published and are available from the Program. Two members of the Program are currently working on materials in Telugu and basic literary Sinhalese. Bit. Krishnamurti, a leading scholar in South Asian and Dravidian linguistics from Osmania University, Hyderabad, India, served as a visiting professor in the fall semester.

During the past year a research project has been conducted on the physical anthropology and paleo-ecology of prehistoric man in India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. Research on agricultural prices in economic development was carried out under the United States Agency for International Development. Students and faculty in rural soci-

ology, history of art, and various other disciplines also carried out research and teaching related to South Asia. Professor Leighton W. Hazlehurst, anthropology, completed his manuscript *Revelation and Recollection: Aspects of Style in Indian Civilization*, which will soon be published.

The South Asia Students Association, a student organization concerned with promoting South Asian studies at Cornell, has conducted a series of lectures, films, and discussions on South Asia. Several members participated in the graduate student symposium on South Asia at Syracuse University by giving papers or serving as discussants.

SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM

Cornell University's Southeast Asia Program has achieved wide recognition as the major center in the West for studies on Southeast Asia. In addition to direct support from Cornell University, the Southeast Asia Program receives funding from a ten-year Ford Foundation grant for international studies at Cornell as well as Ford Foundation grants for Indochinese studies, a Rockefeller Foundation endowment, a Ford Foundation endowment for teaching, and an annual subsidy from the United States Office of Education under the National Defense Education Act as a Southeast Asia Language and Area Center. Professor Frank H. Golay, economics and Asian studies, served as director of the Program in 1970-71 and Professor John M. Echols, linguistics, as associate director.

The Wason Collection, the world's largest integrated collection of books and journals on Southeast Asia, continued to grow in 1970-71. The Cornell University Libraries are designated under the National Farmington Plan as the principal repository in the United States for publications from the countries of Southeast Asia. Beyond the facilities it affords the Cornell community, the extent and variety of its Indonesian-, Thai-, and Vietnamese-language materials, together with its holdings on Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, and the Philippines, attract scholars from all over the world.

The monthly *Southeast Asia Accessions List* is published and circulated by the Southeast Asia Program to interested scholars and institutions throughout the world. This major bibliographic research aid is supplemented by the publication of numerous special bibliographies on topics that reflect the particular strengths of the Wason Collection. Through its Thai-language acquisitions program, materials are purchased and cataloged not only for Cornell Libraries but also for the libraries of other major institutions. The Collector's unique files of Southeast Asian newspapers and other materials are being preserved from deterioration and made available

to other centers of learning by means of a special microfilm program established at Cornell.

With the support of two grants from the Ford Foundation in 1970-71, the Southeast Asia Program has embarked upon a major program to strengthen Indochinese studies at Cornell. One of the grants, to be matched by Cornell, will be used to establish an endowed professorship in Indochinese studies. The second grant will be used to strengthen general studies on Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam over a three-year period. Aspects covered in the latter are library development, graduate student fellowships, preparation of a seminar on Laos, visiting faculty, translation and preparation of language and area teaching materials, and faculty research.

During 1970-71 the Southeast Asia Program faculty consisted of fifteen full-time members who hold joint appointments in the Department of Asian Studies and in the graduate Fields of Anthropology, Economics, Government, History, History of Art, International Agricultural Development, Linguistics, Literature, and Development Sociology. In addition, there were three visiting professors who provided support for development of Indochinese studies and conducted seminars, and two visiting professors who hold continuing appointments in the Department of Asian Studies, and in the Field of the History of Art and Archaeology.

In the academic year 1970-71, 93 graduate students with minors in Asian studies (Southeast Asia) were active in the Program. There was a total enrollment of 789 students in courses related to Southeast Asia, of which 714 were enrolled in area courses and 75 in language classes. Fourteen M.A. and M.S. degrees and fifteen Ph.D. degrees were awarded to students specializing in Southeast Asia.

The United States Office of Education contracted with the Southeast Asia Program to give intensive language instructions cooperatively and alternatively every summer by Cornell's Southeast Asia Program and Yale University. In the summer of 1970 eighty-eight students were enrolled at Cornell for instruction in Burmese, Indonesian, Javanese, Thai, and Vietnamese. This instruction was interrupted in the summer of 1971 as Office of Education funding for NDEA Title VI activities was drastically reduced.

In addition to articles and contributions to scholarly journals or periodicals, Southeast Asia Program faculty members wrote or edited six books which appeared during 1970-71: A. Thomas Kirsch (with James L. Peacock), *The Human Direction: An Evolutionary Approach to Social and Cultural Anthropology* (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts); David G. Marr, *Vietnamese Anticolonialism (1885-1925)* (Berkeley: University of California Press); Milton F. Osborne *Region of Revolt: Focus on Southeast Asia* (Australia: revised Pelican edition and Pergamon Books); Oliver W. Wolters *The Fall of Srivijaya in Malay History* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press); David K. Wyatt (with A. Teeuw) *Hikayat Patani: The Story*

of Patani (The Hague: M. Nijhoff); David K. Wyatt (with David J. Steinber, et al.) *In Search of Southeast Asia: A Modern History* (New York and London: Praeger Publishers; Toronto: Oxford University Press).

The following research activities were coordinated by the Southeast Asia Program.

Cornell Modern Indonesia Project

The Cornell Modern Indonesia Project has been directed by Professor George McT. Kahin, the Aaron L. Birtenkorb Professor of International Studies, since its establishment under a Ford Foundation grant in 1954.

The Project has undertaken a major part of the scholarly research in the United States on Indonesia's social and political development. The Project also supports a number of advanced graduate students, including Indonesian students, both in their studies at Cornell and in field research overseas. These students have contributed greatly to the growing knowledge of Indonesia. During the period 1970-71 the project supported research in Indonesia on contemporary Islam in Indonesia and research in Southeast Asia on Indonesian-American relations in the period 1945-1965.

A study on the Pemuda Revolution (1945-46) by Professor Benedict R. Anderson, government, and a book of essays on the cultural roots of Indonesian politics edited by Mr. Anderson, the late Claire Holt, and Professor James T. Siegel, anthropology, will be published by Cornell University Press in the fall of 1971.

The Project's semiannual journal, *Indonesia*, was continued during 1970-71, with volumes 10 and 11. These volumes contain a wide variety of writings, including articles dealing with the Japanese occupation of Indonesia, the social history of Java, party politics in the 1960s, and the cultural history of the Outer Islands.

Since 1963 the Project has been cooperating with the library of the Djakarta Museum in microfilming the library's collection of Indonesian newspapers from the prewar through the revolutionary period. Copies of the microfilm are deposited in both the Djakarta Museum and in the Cornell Libraries. In addition, the Project donated two microfilm readers to the Faculty of Letters and the Faculty of Political Science, University of Indonesia.

Cornell Thailand Project

The activities of the Cornell Thailand Project in area and language training, research, and publications are designed to enhance the understanding of the cultural development of the kingdom from the earliest times to the present. Of particular concern to the Project since its establishment in 1947 has been the strengthening of work

in the social sciences and humanities by Thai scholars in Thailand. The Project has been directed since its inception by Professor Lauriston Sharp, anthropology.

Master's theses and doctoral dissertations completed during the year included studies in the areas of development sociology, agricultural economics, and political science. Six graduate students prepared for field research to be carried out in 1971-72.

A study of the Yao, an important ethnic minority of a million or more persons scattered through the high borderlands of northern Southeast Asia and the southern Chinese provinces, organized by the Project a year ago and jointly sponsored by the Southeast Asia and China Programs, continued in the field during 1970-71. Following earlier linguistic and anthropological research, field work to advance this study has been begun in north Thailand during the year in collaboration with the Thai Tribal Research Centre in Chiangmai. Field research in north Thailand by members of the Project, begun in 1963-64 was also continued through 1970-71.

Thai Cultural Readers Project

Under a contract with the United States Office of Education, Professor Robert B. Jones, Jr., linguistics, completed a series of Thai readers for college-level use in intermediate and advanced courses in Thai. *Thai Cultural Reader, Book I*, was published in a revised edition in 1970, *Book II* was completed in 1969, and the third and final volume, *Introduction to Thai Literature*, was completed in 1970.

English-Indonesian Dictionary Project

Professor John M. Echols, project director, completed revisions on the dictionary during 1970-71 with continuing support from a Ford Foundation grant. The completed manuscript has been accepted for publication by the Cornell University Press for the spring of 1972.

Cebuano-English Dictionary Project

Professor John U. Wolff, linguistics, continued work during 1970-71 on the preparation of a dictionary with about thirty thousand entries. This work has been in progress since 1961 and is scheduled for completion the latter part of 1971. The research is being carried out under a contract with the United States Office of Education.

Vietnamese Teaching Materials Project

During 1970-71 Professor Robert M. Quinn, linguistics, carried out local research in Vietnam. Testing of preliminary texts was

conducted in Vietnamese language classes at Cornell and field revisions compiled by Professor Quinn in Vietnam are under way. The project, sponsored by the United States Office of Education, supports development of elementary and intermediate teaching materials for college level instruction in Vietnamese.

COMMITTEE ON SOVIET STUDIES

The various research, teaching, and international service activities of faculty members on the Committee on Soviet Studies continued throughout 1970-71. Professor Myron Rush, government, is chairman of the Committee.

Three Title VI Fellowships were awarded this year to Cornell for Russian area studies. This comes at a time when most universities are experiencing sharp reductions in Title VI fellowships for study in this field.

A major conference held at Cornell on the Russian avant-garde was sponsored by the Committee. Related events included an art exhibition, an art and architecture discussion, three literature discussions, a music discussion, and a university lecture. Professor George Gibian, Russian literature, the organizer of the conference, is now editing a book based on contributions to the Conference.

Professor George J. Staller, economics, will be cochairman of a conference funded by the American Council of Learned Societies. Entitled *The Measurement of Growth and Factor Productivity in Eastern Europe*, it is tentatively scheduled to be held at Yale in November 1971. New research projects begun this year by committee members include one on hidden unemployment in Czechoslovakia and another on the Twenty-fourth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

PROBLEM-ORIENTED PROGRAMS

PROGRAM ON COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Program on Comparative Economic Development, directed by Professor Jaroslav Vanek, the Carl Marks Professor in International Studies, was established in the Department of Economics in 1966 and transferred to the Center for International Studies in 1967. The goal of the Program is to develop theoretical and empirical models that will identify common elements and typological differences among countries during the process of growth. The Program attempts to combine the techniques of historical and institutional analysis with those of economic theory and econometrics in the study of economic development.

Principal activities for the year 1970-71 included continuing research and publications by members of the Program. Work in progress was facilitated by the awarding of summer grants to members of the Program: Professor Peter Miovic, economics, for research leading to a paper "Explorations into the 'Realistic' Behavior of a Yugoslav Firm" with Jaroslav Vanek, and for development of a new course on the economy of Yugoslavia; Professor Dennis Mueller, economics, for research resulting in a paper "A Competitive Market for Trading Votes" (coauthored by Geoffrey Philpotts and Jaroslav Vanek) to be published by *Public Choice* in 1971; Professor S. C. Tsiang, economics, to do research on the role of banks in Japanese economic development; and Jaroslav Vanek for continuing his research on labor-managed economic systems. Mr. Vanek's efforts in the area of economics of participation laid the groundwork for the formation in 1970 of the new Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems.

The Program on Comparative Economic Development, in conjunction with the Department of Economics, continued its program of visiting scholarships, initiated three years ago, and brought postdoctoral fellows to Cornell from the Economic Institute of

Zangreb, Yugoslavia, and the Economic Institute of Prague in Czechoslovakia.

During 1970-71 two books by Professor Vanek were published by Cornell University Press: *The General Theory of Labor-Managed Market Economies* (1970); and *The Participatory Economy: An Evolutionary Hypothesis and a Strategy for Development* (1971). Professor Vanek also started work on a volume of readings on industrial democracy for Penguin Books, Ltd., and completed a paper "The Subsistence Income, Effort and Developmental Potential of Labor Management and Other Economic Systems" which served as a basis for an informal summer seminar in 1971 and very likely a new monograph in collaboration with members of the seminar.

As a result of the appointment by the Program in 1967 of Mr. Jan Vanek as a senior research associate to collaborate with other members of the Program on the study of Yugoslavia, volume 1 of Mr. Vanek's book, *The Behaviour and Performance of Self-Governing Enterprises under Workers' Management: A Yugoslav Case Study*, will be published in 1971 by Allen and Unwin, London.

COMPARATIVE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

The Comparative Environment Committee, sponsored jointly by the Center for International Studies and the Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center, is a newly organized faculty group with broad interests in the international and comparative aspects of the physical environment. The disciplines represented include agriculture, biology, ecology, economics, engineering, city and regional planning, and sociology. Its chairman is Professor Gilbert Levine, agricultural engineering. About fifteen faculty members have participated in the meetings of the Committee, which is exploring problem areas of mutual interest before developing specific joint activities. At the present time this exploration is centered on land-use problems in Puerto Rico.

INTERNATIONAL POPULATION PROGRAM

Established in 1962 as a research and training program in social demography, the International Population Program (IPP) emphasizes comparative and international aspects of population analysis. It has three principal objectives: to provide sound academic training in social demography and related fields, to offer field research experience for students and staff in domestic and foreign settings, and to stimulate interest in the professional field of population study. The Program is directed by Professor J. Mayone Stycos, sociology.

During the past year the Program has developed a closer functional relationship with the Center for International Studies. This organizational development has emphasized the university-wide and interdisciplinary character of training in demography at Cornell. Through program development support from the Ford Foundation, faculty members interested in population studies will be added to a number of university departments, and students from a variety of fields will be encouraged to select demography as a minor subject.

The IPP continues to involve both undergraduate and graduate students in its research and training activities. For undergraduates majoring in sociology, a new concentration in social demography was established. Other students are also working in this area through the Independent Majors Program of the College of Arts and Sciences. These undergraduates have participated in the weekly seminars and professional meetings of the Program. During the past year, undergraduates were also involved in an experimental mass-media campaign on family-size ideals, research on fertility in Niger, and in the analysis of data on health personnel in Honduras.

About one half of the fifty-two graduate students in the IPP were majoring in demography-ecology. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development provided basic support for them. In the past academic year, Ph.D.'s were earned by four students majoring and three minoring in demography-ecology, with M.A.'s earned by an additional six students, four of whom were demography-ecology majors.

During the year, eight graduate students completed chapters for Professor Stycos's book, *Ideology, Faith, and Family Planning in Latin America*, to be published by McGraw-Hill. Seven graduate students spent the summer in British Honduras (Belize) conducting research on population policy. Funding for this project was provided by Cornell's Latin American Studies Program. Five students continued their research on fertility in Niger under a grant from the Population Council, following their summer field work in 1970. A number of papers and articles have been written on the findings of this project. With support from CIS and the European Studies Committee three students began a study of the relationship between population, the environment, and social institutions in the Netherlands. In addition a number of students were involved in field work or study in Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, England, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, and Scotland.

During the past year, several projects were developed in population education. The Population Council sponsored the six-week Summer Institute in Demography for faculty members from thirty colleges and junior colleges. Under an earlier grant from the Population Council and with additional funding from the Center for International Studies the three-day Conference on Population's Challenge was held. A half-hour video program on population

problems was produced by IPP in collaboration with the College of Human Ecology. A study of foreign students at Cornell and their attitudes towards population was conducted. A five-week sequence in population for junior high school students was developed and tested in the Ithaca Schools. Professor Stycos and Cornell Capa, a distinguished American photographer, completed a photointerpretative project on population and development in Central America. Professor Stycos's exhibit, *Children of the Barriada*, drawn from the book of the same title, was shown several times in Ithaca and at the Boston Museum of Science. A grant of \$7,000 was received from the Population Reference Bureau for a series of television programs on population involving interviews with distinguished Latin Americans.

With support from the Program on Structural Change and Modernization, research continues on comparative aspects of medical services with special emphasis on the relationship between health institutions and child and maternal health care. Faculty members of the Program completed an evaluation of the national family planning program in Honduras.

The Program has just received a grant of \$80,000 from the International Planned Parenthood Federation for research on communications and family-planning evaluation in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

The International Science and Technology Program is sponsored jointly by the Center for International Studies and the Program on Science, Technology and Society. It has evolved from the efforts of an interdisciplinary group of faculty members meeting during the past two years to discuss science policy and international development. The Program sponsors inquiry into the development of indigenous science and technology in developing countries, the relationship of international technology transfer to development, and the implications of the transfers of science and technology among the industrialized countries. The director of the Program is Professor Edmund T. Cranch, engineering.

The first course sponsored by the Program, in the fall of 1970, was on the transfer of science and technology from industrialized to developing countries. A second course, in the fall of 1971, will focus on science and technology relations among advanced industrialized countries and the foreign policy implications of scientific and technological change.

During the year, the Agency for International Development approved a grant to Cornell of \$580,000 for a five-year period for the

development of a center of knowledge on policies for science and technology in developing nations. This grant will enable the Program to expand its work, train more graduate students, increase library and course capabilities, and develop overseas research and consultation. Links will be established with a selected number of research organizations in developing countries for intensive cooperative efforts on the problems faced by those countries in building indigenous scientific and technological capabilities.

PROGRAM ON PARTICIPATION AND LABOR-MANAGED SYSTEMS

In 1970 the Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems was established under the auspices of the Center for International Studies. The economics of participation and labor managed systems also became a major or minor subject in the graduate Field of Economics. The tendency for employees to assume control and management of the enterprises in which they are employed is increasing; the Yugoslav economy is the best-known example, but there are many other instances. The body of economic knowledge, both empirical and theoretical, on the subject is now as extensive as that of some other major subjects for Ph.D. candidates in the Field of Economics. Professor Jaroslav Vanek, economics, is the director of the Program.

About twenty graduate students have specialized in the economics of participation and labor-managed systems as their major or minor subject. Ten graduate students participated in a summer seminar organized by the University of Ljubljana in Yugoslavia. This trip was financed partly from the resources of the Program. Part of the Program funds are allocated for support of doctoral and postdoctoral students in labor management.

In the summer of 1970, at the invitation of the government of Peru, Professor Vanek visited Lima to offer a lecture series on participatory economy and advised the government in this general area. A series of interdisciplinary seminars was also held at Cornell in which papers were given by speakers from Cornell and elsewhere.

An English bibliography on the Yugoslav economy has been prepared, and a small collection of books and documents in the general area of industrial democracy and labor participation has been started.

PEACE STUDIES PROGRAM

The Peace Studies Program has concluded its first year of activity under the joint sponsorship of the Center for International Studies

and Cornell's Program on Science, Technology, and Society. A two-day workshop was held in August, 1970, on defense and arms control with the objective of discussing the outline of a more extensive program. The interest and ideas generated by this workshop, together with Cornell's unusual resources in this area, contributed to the establishment and rapid growth of this effort.

During the year, the Program sponsored research and graduate training on the moderation or avoidance of war, and on the political, economic, technological, and social implications of progress toward peace. The Program seeks to expand Cornell's effort in this field and to provide continuing interaction and coherence for the study of peace and war. It established a continuing faculty seminar on peace studies which met frequently during the year. The Program brought a number of visitors to the campus during the year from Washington and elsewhere. The director of the Program, Professor George H. Quester, government, offered a new course, Defense Policy and Arms Control, during the fall. Other new courses are planned for next year.

In March 1971, the Program sponsored a three-day conference, Problems of Nuclear Proliferation. A total of nineteen specialists from outside Cornell joined twenty-seven Cornell faculty and graduate students in the discussions. Overseas participants included scholars and policymakers from Britain, Germany, India, Israel, Japan, and the United Nations Secretary-General's office. Disciplines represented by these visitors and Cornell participants included chemistry, economics, engineering, government, law, physics, and psychology.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Cornell faculty members have recognized for some years that rural development is one of the most important international problems. Cornell University has already made notable contributions to agricultural development in a number of less developed countries, but the broader, nontechnical aspects of improving incomes and well-being in rural areas have not received equal attention. The Rural Development Committee was set up this year under the auspices of the Center for International Studies to focus faculty interest and resources on these aspects of rural welfare. Professor Norman Uphoff, government, is chairman of the Committee's planning group.

During the spring term, the Committee sponsored a series of weekly colloquia on rural development in the Philippines. Topics discussed included the implications for rural development of economic policies and development strategy, technological improvements, communications systems, extension programs, and issues of

local government and central administration, voluntary associations, and popular participation. More than sixty faculty members and students from all parts of the University have indicated an interest in teaching and/or research relating to rural development. A substantial proportion of them regularly attended the colloquium sessions.

PROGRAM ON STRUCTURAL CHANGE AND MODERNIZATION

In the middle of the 1970-71 year, the Executive Committee of the Program on Structural Change and Modernization took the unusual step of voting half of its remaining uncommitted funds to the newly organized Rural Development Committee. The Executive Committee was then reorganized to consist of eight faculty members, six of whom would be representatives of on-going research groups or projects and two "at-large" representatives. Professor Frank W. Young, rural sociology, is the director of the Program.

The research groups involved are the Consortium Committee, a group of faculty members whose research is oriented to the use of data of the kind supplied by the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research; the macrostructural research group, which consists of faculty members working on large samples of social systems and making use of certain new techniques of structural measurement; the quantitative history group, which has been meeting regularly to review recent developments in quantitative history and encourage campus research of this kind; and the social structure and change in developing areas group.

This division of the original "constituency" of the Program's Executive Committee was based upon the recognition that it previously included some persons primarily interested in policy-oriented problems and others interested mainly in testing hypotheses on a comparative basis. As reorganized, the Program is now focused more narrowly on comparative studies, and the Committee's purposes are sharpened.

Last year's emphasis on subnational comparisons continues, and the range of substantive work on this topic has broadened. Members of the Program have an opportunity and responsibility to collaborate with the area programs, since the comparisons at the village, state, province, and other subnational levels of interest to the Committee are becoming relevant to the area programs, and the cumulative area expertise provides a valuable source of data for the new techniques of structural measurement.

There is also the possibility of a similar link with the problem-oriented programs, such as agriculture and water and resource

management, as well as closer ties between comparative analytical studies and policy formulation.

The reorganization of the Program has temporarily curtailed its usual internal funding activities, but other work has gone on as before. The Comparative Methods Research Project has continued to assist a number of faculty members and graduate students in their research, especially when computer programming is involved, and it has also taken on the task of organizing the increasing accumulation of teaching and research materials that have been obtained from the consortium at the University of Michigan. A related research-support activity was the organization of a university-wide group of computer users for the purpose of upgrading social science computing. This group formulated policy on new social science program packages and has since helped to put the policy into effect.

IV.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE PROGRAMS

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Activities in the International Agricultural Development Program have expanded gradually since 1962, reflecting the continuing support of New York State, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the United States Agency for International Development, and other agencies. The development of those international aspects of normal teaching, research, and extension functions of the University which are necessary to the understanding and solution of worldwide problems of agriculture is the purpose of the Program. It seeks to strengthen both domestic and foreign competence in international agriculture through opportunities for study and research in major developing regions of the world. The Program is directed by Professor Kenneth L. Turk, animal husbandry.

Currently, eleven full-time faculty positions in international agriculture are supported by New York State and grant funds. Forty-one professors from the College of Agriculture contributed significantly to teaching and research programs at Cornell this year by traveling abroad on professional assignments.

Undergraduate specialization and the graduate-level minor in international agricultural development continue to help prepare students for careers in international service. Twenty-seven graduate students with minors in international agriculture were among more than two hundred (fifty-seven from the United States) training for international service. Forty-eight foreign and American graduate students conducted thesis research overseas last year. These field research projects provide the American student with an understanding of development problems of low-income countries and afford the foreign student the opportunity to direct his thesis research to the problems of his home country.

During the year, students participated again in international exchange programs between Cornell and the Agricultural College of Sweden in Uppsala, the University of Buenos Aires in Argentina,

and the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey in Mexico. Proposals have been submitted to the International Studies and World Affairs Office of the State University of New York for independent and group programs during 1971-72.

The Peace Corps intern program, in which seniors and graduate students in the College of Agriculture and Human Ecology are given special training, involved seventeen participants in 1970-71, its third year. These interns will serve as technical leaders in agriculture and related fields in Colombia and will work with Colombian officials and other Peace Corps volunteers.

Twenty-eight students interested in tropical agriculture participated in the third annual field trip to Puerto Rico which enables those students with a special interest in tropical agriculture to become more thoroughly acquainted with problems of soils, crops, and livestock under humid, tropical conditions.

In 1970, an exchange visitor program sponsored by the College of Agriculture, designed to provide qualified foreign students with a period of practical training in the technical and applied aspects of agriculture in New York State while living and working with a farm family, was approved by the United States Department of State. Eight students participated.

A seminar entitled Keys to Agricultural Development at the Local Level was held jointly at Cornell and in Batavia, New York, in the fall of 1970 with sixteen participants sponsored by AID and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. The objective of this seminar was the identification, observation, and analysis of factors affecting agricultural development at the local level. The proceedings of an international workshop held at Cornell was edited by Kenneth L. Turk and published by the New York State College of Agriculture in 1971 under the title *Some Issues Emerging from Recent Breakthroughs in Food Production*.

The cooperative graduate education program established in 1963 between Cornell University and the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture (UPCA) continued to involve an exchange of Filipino and Cornell faculty members and graduate students. The objective of this program is to assist the UPCA at Los Baños in its further development of graduate education and research in agriculture in the Philippines. UPCA is rapidly becoming recognized as a regional center for graduate education and research in the agricultural sciences. Under this program, Filipino doctoral candidates complete their course work at Cornell and return to Los Baños to do research and write their theses. Thirteen of the twenty-one Filipino participants in the program have received graduate degrees from Cornell; the remainder are now conducting their thesis research. This cooperative program also affords Cornell graduate students the opportunity to spend two years at Los Baños assisting with teaching and research while collecting data for their

theses. Twenty-two Cornell students have participated in the program, and, of these, thirteen have received doctoral degrees while the remainder are in various stages of their degree programs.

A major study by Cornell's Department of Agricultural Economics of the impact of new agricultural technology on rural employment and income in India and other countries of South Asia was started in 1970. Support for this three-year project comes from a contract with USAID. Also in 1970, under a five-year AID 211d grant, the Department of Agricultural Economics will develop and strengthen its competence for work directed toward the economic problems of developing countries.

The Department of Agronomy has continued its studies of soil fertility requirements needed to attain efficient production of food crops on deep and well-drained, but infertile, soils of the humid tropics. This is a cooperative project with the University of Puerto Rico and is funded by a five-year research contract from USAID. The Department is also strengthening its programs, in cooperation with four other universities, on the special problems of tropical soils under a grant from USAID.

A one-year grant from the National Science Foundation provides support for research on a macrosocial accounting system for developing countries.

SCHOOL OF HOTEL ADMINISTRATION

As in past years, the School of Hotel Administration sponsored workshops, seminars, and conferences for executives in the hospitality industry throughout the world during 1970-71.

The growth of international tourism and the importance of hotels in serving the travel industry are clearly evidenced by the fact that nearly half of the six hundred people enrolled in the School's summer short courses and applied programs during 1970 were from fifty-two countries outside the United States. While the largest foreign delegations continue to come from Europe, the Bahamas, and Canada, a wide range of other regions was represented. Africa's developing tourism encouraged hotel operators to enroll from such countries as Egypt, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Rhodesia, South Africa, Uganda, and the Madeira Islands. Many came from the Caribbean and Latin American countries. Those from Brazil report that their hotel industry is being stimulated because the Brazilian government gives corporations a tax credit for money invested in tourism facilities. Again, the Near East, the Far East, and Australia were well represented.

The 1970 summer program included thirty-five different courses covering all aspects of hotel and restaurant operation. The courses, one to three weeks in length, permit those enrolled to update their

operational methods. The summer faculty includes most of the School's regular faculty, supplemented with lecturers drawn from industry.

Members of the European Chapter of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen, which include managers and owners of some of Europe's leading hotels and restaurants, used the occasion of their tenth annual meeting as a homecoming to the Cornell School of Hotel Administration in the spring. The chapter was established in 1961 by the School's first dean and founder, the late Howard B. Meek.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF HUMAN ECOLOGY

Twenty-four visitors from eleven countries visited the College of Human Ecology for varying periods during the year. Seven of these visitors were Japanese and Korean food editors who spent two days in the College as part of a tour sponsored by the American Soybean Association. There were twenty-four students from foreign countries enrolled in the College in 1970-71, including fourteen graduate students.

Research activities by members of the faculty for the year 1970-71 included a six-month overseas trip by Professor Edward C. Devereux, Jr., human development and family studies, to collect data for cross-cultural family studies; Professor Heinz B. Biesdorf, consumer economics and public policy, spent five months working with the staff of the Institut fuer Wirtschaftslehre des Haushalts und Verbrauchsforschung der Justus Liebig Universitaet Giessen in West Germany. His work included both teaching and consulting, with a focus on the American point of view in consumer economics and major emphasis on methods and activities of cooperative extension.

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS

The international activities of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations are coordinated through two of its units: one academic, the Department of International and Comparative Labor Relations, and one administrative, the Institute of International Industrial and Labor Relations. The Department is staffed by faculty members with a substantial commitment to international studies in research and teaching. It also serves as a coordinating body for specialized undergraduate and graduate courses. The Institute serves as the liaison between the School and the international activities of the State University of New York.

A number of research studies by members of the faculty were

published during 1970-71. Professor Vernon H. Jenson's *Decasualization and Modernization of Dock Work in London* was published by the School as ILR Paperback No. 9. Professor John P. Windmuller completed work on the Dutch translation of his book *Labor Relations in the Netherlands*. He also published an article "Czechoslovakia and the Communist Union Model" in the *British Journal of Industrial Relations*. Professor John R. Niland completed an article-length manuscript to be published by the *Journal of Economic Issues* under the title "A Human Capital Model for Brain Drain of Foreign Manpower Trained in the United States."

The Liberian Codification Project under the direction of Professor Milton R. Konvitz completed work on two volumes of the new *Liberian Code of Laws Revised*. Volume 17 of *Liberian Law Reports* will be published in the fall of 1971. The Project is now operating under the seventh three-year agreement between the Liberian government and Cornell University. The new three-year agreement went into effect April 1, 1971.

The research program being carried out by Professors William F. Whyte and Lawrence K. Williams in collaboration with the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos in Lima, Peru, completed its tenth year in 1970-71. The studies include human problems in industry, the reactions of high school students to economic and social developments in Peru, the impact of government intervention in agriculture and industry, and the impact of agrarian reform in large agroindustrial sugar plantations. Concentrated studies of rural communities have been made with a survey and a resurvey in selected communities, linked with intensive anthropological studies of change processes during a five-year period. Final reports of this five-year study are now in preparation.

In 1970-71, the Institute of International Industrial and Labor Relations continued to work in close collaboration with the International Labor Organization's International Center for Professional Training in Turin, Italy. Professor Felician F. Foltman has been on leave from the School during the 1970-71 academic year to serve as a faculty member of that Center. The director of the Institute, Professor Walter Galenson, was on leave in 1970-71. He held the Pitt Professorship in American History and Institutions at the University of Cambridge in England.

LAW SCHOOL

The International Legal Studies Program of the Law School is centered around extensive course offerings in the international and comparative law fields. In addition, it embraces programs of faculty research, student activities, foreign graduate student support, and speaker and seminar series. It receives support from a Ford Founda-

tion grant through the Center for International Studies. In 1970-71 the Program was directed by Professor John J. Barceló III, in the absence of Professor Robert A. Anthony, who was on sabbatical leave.

Continuing with its new format, volume 4 of the *Cornell International Law Journal*, which is edited and published in an annual volume by student members of the Cornell International Law Society, presented important articles on international and comparative law topics.

Forty-one students enrolled this year in the Law School's specialized program leading to the degree of J.D. with Specialization in International Affairs. Also, lawyers from Egypt, India, New Zealand, Okinawa, Thailand, and West Germany pursued graduate study at the Law School during the year.

The Law School continued to bring distinguished foreign scholars to Cornell for panel discussions and general lectures. The International Legal Studies Program joined with Cornell's Program on Science, Technology, and Society in the fall to bring Professor Milton Katz, director of International Legal Studies, Harvard Law School, to Cornell for a series of lectures and discussions on environmental law and international aspects of environmental protection.

The regional meeting of the American Society of International Law brought prominent international figures to Cornell for the highly successful conference on international unification of private law which was organized and directed by Professor Barceló, with the assistance of the Cornell International Law Society. Selected portions of this conference will be published in the *Cornell International Law Journal*.

MEDICAL COLLEGE

Department of Medicine

The program of training and research conducted by the Cornell University Medical College and the Federal University of Bahia School of Medicine, Salvador, Brazil, completed its seventh year of operation on June 30, 1971.

The principal objectives of the program are (1) to provide training and research opportunities in tropical medicine for faculty members, postdoctoral fellows, and students from the Cornell University Medical College; (2) to provide additional training and research opportunities for faculty members, postdoctoral fellows, and students from the University of Bahia—the kind of training being based on the needs of the Faculty of Medicine at Bahia; and (3) to augment the educational facilities of the participating universities. A major component of the program is the exchange of

faculty members, postdoctoral fellows, and medical students. Plans are to extend the scope of the program to other areas of medicine and to health personnel other than physicians.

The Commonwealth Fund of New York has sponsored the program since its inception and will continue to sponsor it through July 1973. The program is directed by Dr. Warren D. Johnson, Jr., assistant professor of medicine, Cornell University Medical College. A faculty member from the Department of Medicine at Cornell has been in residence at the Federal University of Bahia during much of the past seven years. Visiting Cornell faculty members have engaged in research, given lectures, conducted clinical rounds, and participated in seminars and courses in tropical medicine. Members of the Cornell faculty in Salvador have made a number of field trips into areas in which there are high incidences of the parasitic diseases schistosomiasis and Chagas's disease.

Senior medical students from Cornell have been sent to the Federal University of Bahia for periods of four months during fourth-year elective periods. Each student received a course in tropical medicine and engaged in clinical rounds, field trips, and faculty-supervised research.

Research studies have included evaluation of antimicrobial agents in the treatment of typhoid fever, development of surgical techniques for removal of *Schistosoma mansoni* worms from the vascular system of man, and observations on growth retardation in patients with schistosomiasis.

All participants in the research had language instruction for at least six months before their departure for Salvador or for New York. The Cornell Medical College employs a language instructor to provide training in Portuguese.

Department of Microbiology

The Department of Microbiology has been engaged in a teaching and research program in Mexico and Central America since 1962. The program, which deals with the ecology of arbovirus, has provided training for students and fellows throughout the University. Students from other North American universities and from Latin American institutions have also been associated with the program.

The Central American projects have been carried out under the direction of Dr. William F. Scherer, professor of microbiology and chairman of the department, and Dr. Robert W. Dickerman, assistant professor of microbiology and an ornithologist. The program is sponsored by the Office of Research Coordination of the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), a regional affiliate of the World Health Organization. PAHO has an agreement with the Cornell University Medical College and international agreements with Central American countries. Programs in Mexico and Guate-

mala have been conducted in cooperation with national departments of public health. A training grant from the National Institutes of Health has provided financial support for the training program.

During the summer of 1970, several members of the faculty, together with two graduate students, a postdoctoral fellow, and a second-year student of the Veterinary College, conducted a follow-up study of Venezuelan encephalitis virus in regions of Guatemala covered by the epidemic the previous year and in other areas where the virus has been demonstrated to be endemic during Cornell projects in 1967 and 1968. Materials collected during the summer research and training programs are used in part to provide laboratory experiments and thesis material for trainees.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

The Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and the Federal University of Bahia have been engaged in a cooperative research and training effort since late 1966. As in the Cornell-Bahia program conducted by the Department of Medicine, the collaboration provides for an exchange of research information as well as faculty members and students.

The cooperating schools have received grants from the Ford Foundation for the study of reproductive physiology with the aim of developing new and more effective means of population control. The principal investigators in both programs, Dr. Fritz F. Fuchs, the Given Foundation Professor and chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cornell, and Dr. Elsimar M. Coutinho, professor and chairman of the Department of Biochemistry at Bahia, have established a collaborative project which includes an exchange program dealing with uterine physiology.

Department of Public Health

A consortium was formed by the Ministry of Health of Jamaica, the Department of Public Health of the University of the West Indies, and the Cornell University Medical College in May 1968. The principle objective of the consortium is the planning, implementation, and evaluation of a system for the delivery of health care in the rural community. The residents of Elderslie and its environs, a mountainous, rural area in St. Elizabeth Parish, was chosen as the target population. Elderslie was selected as the project site for many reasons, including the receptivity of the local medical officer, the availability of data collected by earlier student investigators, the adequacy of clinic facilities, and the belief that this area, with all its problems and resources, fairly represented rural Jamaica. During the first year, project activities were centered in the mod-

ern clinic which included three examining rooms, one small laboratory, a dispensary, and a large waiting room. Three medical clinics were held each week, and in the first four months demographic and disease data were obtained from the more than one thousand new clinic patients. Beyond the clinic setting, locally recruited and trained community health aides generated the support of a diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, and polio immunization campaign. More than 90 percent of the one-year-old to four-year-old children had at least two doses of D.P.T. and polio vaccine each.

By the close of the first academic year, clinic services had been established and were well accepted; the demographic data already obtained were providing a fair picture of Elderslie problems and resources; six community health aides were making a substantial contribution to project activities; and the people of Elderslie, as represented by the Health Committee, were endorsing and participating in the design of particular programs.

During 1970-71, the emphasis was on the development of a low-cost, culturally advantageous program for reducing preschool morbidity. It had been found that during the period 1965-1970, 46 percent of all deaths in the Elderslie district occurred in children under five years of age. Two-thirds of these deaths were associated with malnutrition. The program began with health aides' obtaining demographic, anthropometric (height, weight, arm, chest, and head circumference), and dietary data on each child under five that attended the clinic. Malnourished children were identified and visited at home each month by the aides who, guided by special protocol, advised mothers on proper child feeding and assessed the household situation. Each aide then presented "his patient" to a regular weekly staff conference where service education was combined with the planning of future individual patient care. This initial approach was evaluated and refined, and more complete community coverage was then attempted through field screening. By February more than 80 percent of the district children under five were examined. The malnourished ones were entered into the home visit program. In addition, the screening program has supplied information from which a profile of the child likely to become malnourished is emerging. This profile will be used in the next, or preventive, phase of the young child nutrition program.

Dr. Michael Alderman, assistant professor of community medicine in public health, served as field supervisor for the project from September 1970 to June 1971.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NUTRITION

The Graduate School of Nutrition's international program is designed to train professionals to deal with the nutritional problems

of the developing countries as well as those of the poor in the more industrialized countries. The program provides training both in research and in the practical application of relevant knowledge to the problems of malnutrition and undernutrition. Most students in the program are given an opportunity for field experience. This year, students in the program undertook research in Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, and Zambia.

Financial support for traineeships and for field study came from several different sources including the National Institutes of Health, the Williams-Waterman Fund of the Research Corporation, and the Cornell Center for International Studies. The program is directed by Professor Michael C. Latham, international nutrition, a physician and nutritionist with considerable experience in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

A major research project in which Cornell is participating is a long-term investigation of the possible effects of early childhood malnutrition at the Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar. The investigation is supported by a contract with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Two visits were made to Colombia this year in connection with this project.

A grant from the Research Corporation made it possible to undertake a detailed evaluation of Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers in Guatemala and Haiti. It has been claimed that centers of this kind are a major factor in reducing the extent of childhood malnutrition in developing countries.

In the spring of 1971 Professor Latham was a World Health Organization consultant in Jamaica advising the University of the West Indies School of Medicine on its nutrition training. In collaboration with the Department of Public Health of Cornell Medical College, a graduate student conducted research on the diet and food habits of mothers and young children in Elderslie, Jamaica. In Zambia, graduate student research included an evaluation of certain under-five clinics. Some four hundred of these clinics have been established in Zambia, but their impact on nutrition and health had not previously been assessed. In October 1970, Dean Richard H. Barnes and Professor Latham attended the Pan American Health Organization-National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Conference on Assessment of Tests of Behavior from Studies of Nutrition in the Western Hemisphere at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

In the fall of 1970 Professor A. G. van Veen, retired director of the international nutrition program at Cornell, was awarded the Eykman Prize, which is presented to scientists who have made significant contributions to tropical medicine and hygiene.

Professor David L. Call, the H. E. Babcock Professor of Food Economics in Cornell's Graduate School of Nutrition, and Professor Latham are both members of a committee planning the Interna-

tional Conference on Nutrition, National Development, and Planning to be held at M.I.T. in October 1971. Professor Latham has been appointed a member of the National Academy of Science Committee on International Nutrition Programs.

V.

FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS

TABLE I
MAJOR GRANTS (1100,000 AND OVER) RECEIVED SINCE 1960 BY CORNELL UNIVERSITY STUDIES FOR INTERNATIONAL

<i>Period</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1960-71	NDEA (renewable annually)	\$936,523	Southeast Asia Language and Area Center
1960-71	NDEA (renewable annually)	500,821	East Asia Language and Area Center
1960-71	NDEA (renewable annually)	496,784	South Asia Language and Area Center
1962-67	Carnegie Corporation	468,000	Cooperative London-Cornell Research Program
1962	Walter S. Carpenter, Jr.	500,000	Endowing a Professorship
1062-67	Ford Foundation	3,250,000	General Support
1963	72 Ford Foundation	189,482	English-Indonesian Dictionary
1964	67 Ford Foundation	550,000	Latin American Studies
1965	66 Carnegie Corporation	150,000	Cornell Latin American Year

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM ALL
GRANTS BY GENERAL CATEGORIES
1970-71

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Faculty	\$ 226,376
Research	367,442
Student Fellowships	166,707
Staff	121,825
Library Acquisitions	62,181
Library Salaries	47,275
Publications	45,481
Visitors	20,576
Course Development	871
Administration	74,241
Fringe	24,583
Other	73,615
Total	\$1,231,173