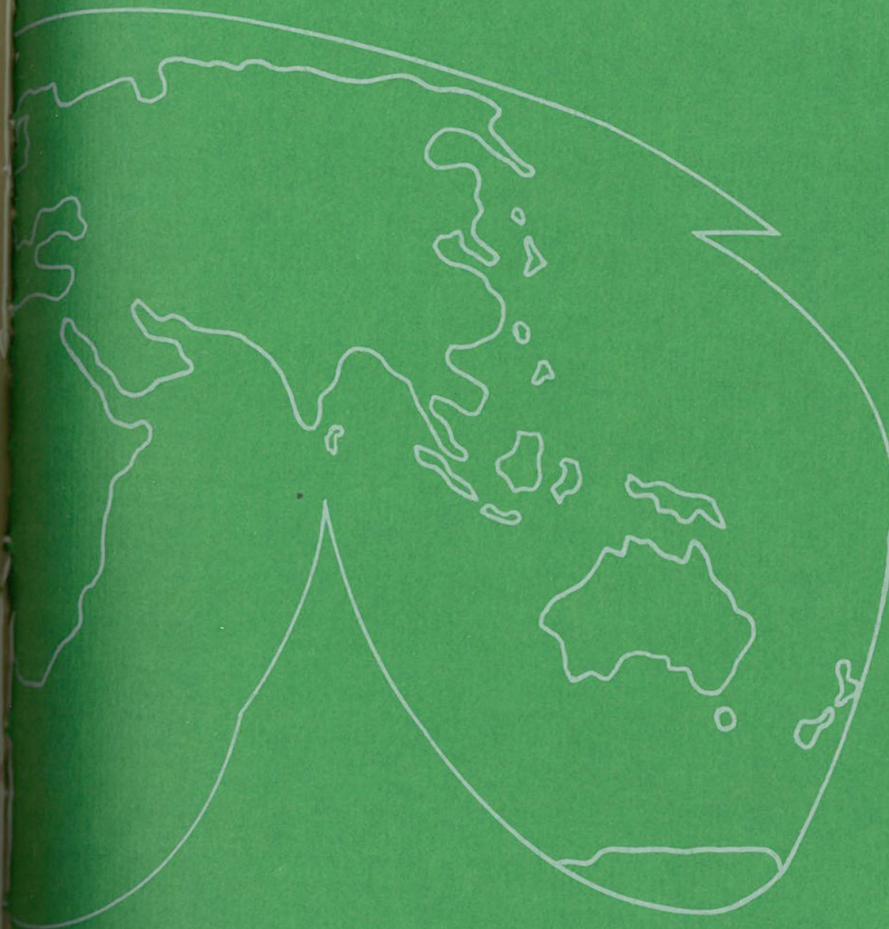




**CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CENTER FOR
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**

**International
Studies
at Cornell
University**



Annual Report

1971-72

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International Studies at Cornell University

The year 1971-72 belongs to a period of transition in international studies. As the substantial government and foundation support for teaching and research in the international field that characterized the 1960s has given way to more modest and selective support, Cornell, like every other university, has had to face problems of scarcity.

Moreover, this is a time of rapid and often unpredictable change in international affairs. Relationships long accepted as inevitable are now in a state of flux. These include international military structure, the shift from a bipolar to a polycentric international system, the contribution of foreign aid to international development, and methods of international intellectual and scientific cooperation. While these far-reaching changes necessitate more precise knowledge and more sensitive understanding of world affairs, there is a danger that a general reaction against American involvement overseas may result in serious weakening of the foundations of support for international and comparative teaching and research.

Cornell is fortunate in having taken steps to protect its strengths in international studies. All tenured faculty members in international studies are supported by University funds. The major proportion of library acquisitions and of Cornell's rich offerings in language teaching are supported by the University's regular budget. Endowments

earmarked for international studies have been obtained, which are a source of guaranteed continuing support. Faculty vacancies in several departments are being filled with scholars who specialize in the international dimensions of their disciplines, and cooperation among the various colleges and the international programs continues to increase.

At a time of general budget reductions, the University administration has been generous in making resources available for innovation and new programs in international studies. For example, this year the University allocated additional funds to the Center for International Studies to support its experimental undergraduate program. It also agreed to underwrite part of a pilot program in intensive language instruction. Several new programs were started during the year, and outside funds for new as well as for continuing activities continued to flow to Cornell.

This was the final year for the Ford Foundation 1962 and 1967 general support grants for international studies. These major grants combined with those provided by the federal government through Title VI of the National Defense Education Act have been instrumental in achieving Cornell's distinguished position in area studies and in international agriculture. The University has received renewed general support from the Ford Foundation totaling \$600,000 for the forthcoming three-year period

and is now planning its adjustment to new federal criteria for the support of foreign area and language study.

During the year, an ad hoc committee was appointed by the University administration to make recommendations

which would form the base for future decisions on University commitments to international and comparative studies. The committee plans to present its report during 1972-73.

Center for International Studies

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

During 1971-72, the Center for International Studies played an important role in reviewing, with directors of major programs, the steps which must be taken to formulate the University's plans for the transitional period in international studies. The Center coordinated the discussions surrounding the new Ford Foundation grant and developed the proposal for funding on behalf of the programs sharing in the grant. It was also heavily involved in the planning and organization of the international studies ad hoc committee appointed by the University administration.

The Center played a major role in an analysis of library needs for Cornell's area studies programs in the face of rising costs and the likelihood of reduced support for collection purchases during the next three years. It was found that additional University commitments to the area collections would be essential, and the University has responded favorably to a request based on this analysis.

Similarly, the Center for International Studies has monitored federal legislation during the year as it pertained to international studies. In particular, the passage of the Higher Education Bill with a continued provision for NDEA Title VI was a matter of great concern,

and the Center expressed to several senators and congressmen its views on the importance of such legislation to international studies. In addition, the Center was a charter contributing member of the Committee on the Future of International Studies (COFIS), an ad hoc intrauniversity organization which maintained a Washington presence on behalf of international studies during the year.

At the same time as it sought to protect areas of strength and to provide leadership in managing the changing situation in international studies, the Center for International Studies placed high priority on ensuring a continuing capability for innovative research and teaching in substantive policy issues which cut across professional and area concerns.

The Center functions through a network of faculty committees that are organized on a multidisciplinary basis and are essentially self-governed. Its general operations are overseen by the Executive Committee consisting of faculty members chosen at large, directors of major programs, certain deans, and representatives of the University administration. In 1971-72 the Center allocated the bulk of its endowment resources to new activities of intellectual interest which could not otherwise be undertaken through existing departmental channels.

Substantial support was provided to

the Peace Studies Program, which shows promise of becoming a distinguished addition to Cornell's international capabilities. Under the auspices of the Center and with support from the Peace Studies Program, a study of the air war in Indochina was conducted by an interdisciplinary study group. The group's preliminary findings received prominent attention from public officials and the national media; their final report, *The Air War in Indochina* (Beacon Press), was published in April 1972.

Similarly, the Center allocated funds to support other recent interdisciplinary inquiry, including activities in rural development, international science and technology, structural change, and comparative environmental studies. When programs associated with the Center become more autonomous and able to attract their own resources, as the International Population Program has done, the Center's resources are turned to other activities of a pilot or experimental nature, while still providing contingency support for established programs.

During the past year, the Center provided the stimulus for initiating several new programs. One of these, a full-year intensive Asian language program, grew out of discussions held during the past two years with other institutions about coordination of language-teaching facilities. Cornell decided to undertake a pilot program to test the effectiveness in a university setting of the intensive language instruction methods which have proved successful for the United States government. With the China Program, the Southeast Asia Program, and Cornell's Division of Modern Languages, the Center developed plans for the language program and ensured its funding. Another new program fostered by the Center has been the Program on International Nutrition and

Development Policy, which brings together existing capabilities in an important emergent area of international concern.

The Center for International Studies is now in the second year of the experimental Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Program in international studies. The Program is designed to use the concepts and methodologies of several disciplines in providing undergraduates with insights into major problems of the international system. One course is offered each semester. In the fall of 1971, the course was Domination and Subordination, which explored domination-subordination relationships in a wide range of situations from the perspectives of psychology, economics, history, and political science. In the spring of 1972, the course was Peace and War, and explored issues related to war and peace from the vantage points of history, international relations, anthropology, economics, and technological development. The course was elected by nearly 150 undergraduates. The Program will continue in 1972-73 with a course on rural development and one on ethnicity, race, and international relations.

During the year, the Center took steps to undertake a thorough evaluation of the Undergraduate Program. Discussions have been held with the United States Office of Education's Institute of International Studies, which has agreed to supply funds for this evaluation. Cornell's Center for Improvement in Undergraduate Education will conduct the evaluation during 1972-73.

The Center's small grants program continued during 1971-72, awarding some \$10,000 in grants to thirty-five applicants. Because demand for these grants increased substantially this year, the Center has decided to increase the amount awarded and to divide the

program into two components, with separate competitions for faculty and graduate students. It is anticipated that \$15,000 will be available for grants of up to \$500 each to graduate students, and \$10,000 will be used for faculty grants, with a limit of \$2,500 each. The faculty grants will enable faculty members who may not be supported through the established international programs associated with the Center to undertake substantial research of international or comparative relevance.

In the spring of 1972, the Center for International Studies and fourteen international programs moved into Uris Hall, the newly completed social sciences building, in which the entire first floor is devoted to international studies. A grant from the Ford Foundation for the housing of international studies at Cornell helped make this move possible.

Center Staff

Center director, Milton J. Esman, the John S. Knight Professor of International Studies, has continued to spend substantial time supporting the policy-oriented programs associated with the Center and guiding the University's plans for the transitional period in international studies.

Professor Esman's book, *Administration and Development in Malaysia: Institution Building and Reform in a Plural Society*, was published in February 1972, by Cornell University Press. During the year, he also published several articles on institution building, development administration, and ethnic pluralism. At present he is developing a graduate-level course on science, technology, and development and will also participate in the Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Program's spring

course on ethnicity, race, and international relations.

In October, Mr. Esman delivered four lectures on development administration at the Inter-American School of Public Administration in Rio de Janeiro. During the month of January, he served as a Ford Foundation consultant to the Center for Economic Development and Administration, Kathmandu, Nepal. Also during the year, he delivered several papers to conferences in the United States and continued his teaching and research on administration and development. Professor Esman received the Laverne Burchfield Award for the best book review essay in *Public Administration Review*.

Bryant Robey completed his first year as executive director of the Center for International Studies. In addition to directing the administration of the Center and coordinating its related activities, Mr. Robey was a participant in the Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Program's spring course Peace and War. With Onkar S. Marwah he published an article on United States-Indian relations, which appeared in the *Washington Post Outlook*. Mr. Robey was appointed to a three-year term on the Cornell Research Grants Committee and serves on the advisory committee of the International Student Office at Cornell.

Richard Rosecrance, the Walter S. Carpenter Jr. Professor of International and Comparative Politics, participated in a wide range of Center activities during 1971-72. He was chairman of the Center's Committee on Undergraduate Teaching and served as a member of the Peace Studies Steering Committee and the European Studies Committee. He was principal investigator on the Situational Analysis Project, designed to test quantitatively a series of propositions of international theory. He edited *The Future of the International*

Strategic System (San Francisco: Chandler Publishing, 1972) and wrote *International Relations: Peace or War?* to be published later this year by McGraw-Hill. Professor Rosecrance participated in various international forums including the Pugwash Conference in Rumania and the Pugwash Symposium in Finland. He also attended the Strategy for Peace Conference at Airlie House in Virginia and the International Peace Research Society meetings in London.

George H. Quester, associate professor of government, is director of the Peace Studies Program of the Center for International Studies. Much of Professor Quester's time has been devoted to managing the varied activities of the Peace Studies Program, including organizing a major conference at Cornell on the naval arms race. Mr. Quester published several articles, including "Priviness as the Central Goal in Politics," in *Public Policy*, fall 1971, and a chapter, "The Politics of Twenty Nuclear Powers," in *The Future of the International Strategic System*, edited by Richard Rosecrance. He was a participant in several conferences, including the Fifth International Arms Control Symposium in Philadelphia.

Norman Uphoff, assistant professor of government, continued to head the Rural Development Committee of the Center for International Studies. He participated in a variety of activities related to development and modernization, including delivering papers to the American Political Science Association and the Maxwell School at Syracuse University, and organizing and serving as chairman of a panel on intranational theory building and research at the annual meeting of the American Society for Public Administration. Professor Uphoff's publications during the year included *The Political Economy of Development*, with Warren F. Ilchman,

University of California Press (forthcoming) and "Toward a Supra-Disciplinary Analysis of Development: A Theoretical Framework" in *Studies in Comparative International Development*, volume 6, number 3. During 1971, he organized and directed, with Raphael Littauer, professor of physics, the study group which examined the effects and implications of the United States bombing of Indochina. He is coeditor with Professor Littauer of *The Air War in Indochina* (Beacon Press, 1972). Mr. Uphoff also participated in seminars in Madison, Wisconsin, and Manila for the Southeast Asian Development Advisory Group; a seminar in Kathmandu, Nepal, on institution building and development; and a conference in Boston on technical assistance methodology for the United States Agency for International Development.

Karel Stregl has completed his first year as senior research associate with the Center for International Studies. He is now devoting the majority of his time to research on comparative policies for science and technology with the Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations and the Program on Science, Technology, and Society, as well as continuing his research on science and technology in the COMECOM countries. During the year, Mr. Stregl delivered several lectures and seminars for various Cornell University programs and other United States and foreign institutions, and he prepared a background research paper entitled "Science, Technology, and Science Education in the Republic of Korea." A review for the *American Scientist* will be published in September 1972. Mr. Stregl is also preparing a paper concerning economic and science/technology development in Czechoslovakia after World War II and a book on science and technology in COMECOM countries.

Locksley G. E. Edmondson, assistant professor of government, continued his teaching and research on international politics and race relations. His article, "Race and Human Rights in International Organization and International Law—and Afro-American Interests" appeared in the December 1971 issue of *Afro-American Studies*. Two other essays are forthcoming in the fall of 1972. Professor Edmondson also delivered papers and participated in various panels during the year: he was a discussant on "U.S.—South Africa Relations: Strategic and Economic Considerations" at the African Studies Association annual meeting in Denver, and he delivered a paper on Pan-African diplomacy and the politics of race in the international system at the African Heritage Studies Association meeting in Chicago. His other activities included serving as a consultant for the Congressional Black Caucus and as a member of the National Advisory Council for Hampshire College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Mario Einaudi, the first director of the Center for International Studies and the Goldwin Smith Professor of Government, spent most of the year in Turin, Italy, where he directs the Fondazione Luigi Einaudi. Although now retired from Cornell, Professor Einaudi is continuing his association with the Center for International Studies.

Lawrence Scheinman, previously professor of political science at the University of Michigan, agreed to join the Center and Cornell's Department of Government in the summer of 1972. Professor Scheinman is an authority on international law and organization, European unification, and control of nuclear weapons. His many publications include *Atomic Energy Policy in France under the Fourth Republic* (Princeton University Press, 1965) and "France and Great Britain: An Essay in Postwar Cooperation and Conflict," in *International Conflict in the Nuclear Age*, Kenneth Waltz and Steven Spiegel, eds. (Cambridge: Winthrop Press, 1971).

Executive Committee, 1971-72

University Administration

Robert F. Risley, Vice Provost,
Chairman

W. Keith Kennedy, Vice Provost

Faculty Members at Large

Douglas E. Ashford, Professor of Gov-
ernment and of Public and International
Affairs

Walter Galenson, Professor of Eco-
nomics and of Industrial and Labor
Relations

Robert J. Smith, Professor of
Anthropology

Frank W. Young, Acting Chairman of
the Department of Rural Sociology

Deans

H. Justin Davidson, Dean of the Gradu-
ate School of Business and Public
Administration

William R. Forrester, Dean of the Law
School

Alfred E. Kahn, Dean of the College of
Arts and Sciences

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

Robert B. McKersie, Dean of the New
York State School of Industrial and
Labor Relations

Charles E. Palm, Dean of the New York
State College of Agriculture and Life
Sciences

Program Directors

Tom E. Davis, Director of the Latin
American Studies Program

Frank H. Golay, Director of the
Southeast Asia Program

David P. Mazingo, Director of the
China Program

Kenneth L. Turk, Director of the Inter-
national Agricultural Development
Program

Center for International Studies

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

Bryant Robey, Executive Director of
the Center for International Studies

Program Activities

More than twenty formal interdisciplinary programs of teaching and research directed at specific world regions and problems build upon the strong foundation in international studies based in Cornell's departments and colleges. These programs incorporate a wide range of activity and flexible organization, from the well-established area programs and the International Agricultural Development Program, which support many graduate students, to formal committees of faculty members from different disciplines who share a common research interest. The following sections highlight the activities of these interdisciplinary programs during 1971-72.

China Program and the East Asia Center

Chinese and East Asian studies at Cornell began as early as the 1870s with the introduction of Chinese language courses. They continued with the establishment after World War II of the Department of Chinese Studies, which has since been replaced by the China Program in 1950 and an East Asia Language and Area Center in 1960. The principal goals of the Program and the Center are to promote teaching, graduate training, and research on

contemporary and traditional China and Japan from the perspectives of both the humanities and the social sciences.

During 1971-72, forty-one graduate students concentrating on Chinese-Japanese studies were in residence in various disciplines preparatory to taking masters or doctoral degrees. Major subjects of study for these students included art history, anthropology, economics, Chinese history, Chinese and Japanese literature, government, and linguistics. Thirty-nine fellowships, research assistantships, or grants were awarded to these students primarily from Cornell, Ford Foundation Foreign Area Fellowships, and National Defense Foreign Language Fellowships (Title VI). Eighteen graduate students were in Hong Kong, Singapore, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, and the United States completing field research for their dissertations. Twelve candidates for the Ph.D. degree took minors in Chinese history and art history. Thirty-three undergraduates majoring in Asian studies concentrated on Chinese or Japanese studies.

The faculty of the China Program and the East Asia Center included seventeen regular staff members representing the disciplines of anthropology, Chinese literature, economics, government, history, history of art, Japanese literature, and linguistics. Three new appointments were made in 1971-72 in Chinese politics, Japanese politics, and Japanese

economics. The Program and the Center received support from the Ford Foundation and the United States Office of Education. As of September 1, 1972, Professor Martie W. Young, history of art, will be the director of the China Program and the East Asia Center, succeeding Professor David P. Mozingo, government.

Research projects sponsored by the Program included studies of Chinese economic development, central-regional relationships in traditional and modern China, Japanese and Chinese linguistics, Southern Chinese and Sino-Tibetan dialects, contemporary China's international relations, classical and early modern Chinese and Japanese literature, religions and societies of Japan and China, traditional and contemporary Chinese relations with Southeast Asia, and cultural-religious practices of the China/Southeast Asia border regions. The East Asia Paper Series, which will publish some of the above research findings, is scheduled to begin in 1972.

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 recently organized faculty group with broad interests in the international and comparative aspects of the physical environment. The Committee is concerned primarily with environmental problems of the less industrialized nations. The disciplines represented include agriculture, biology, ecology, economics, engineering, city and regional planning, and sociology. Professor Gilbert Levine, agricultural

engineering, is chairman of the Committee. About fifteen faculty members have participated in the meetings of the Committee, whose present interest is centered on land-use problems in Puerto Rico. During the past year, the Committee cooperated with the Graduate School of Planning of the University of Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board to organize and conduct a workshop in Puerto Rico on environmental impact.

European Studies Committee

The European Studies Committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Paul M. Hohenberg, economics, provides a framework for interaction among 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 Committee to provide expanded support for faculty and graduate student research, with emphasis on field work and data processing. Several visitors shared their research and interpretations of current trends with members of the Committee. These included Jean Runger of the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Heinz Ruhnau of the Government of Hamburg and the Federal Republic of Germany, and Stephen Blank of the Council for European Studies.

Although not formally affiliated with the Council for European Studies, the

Committee has been cooperating with it during the past year. A Cornell graduate student in economics, Alice Galenson, received a summer, 1972, training fellowship from the Council, for work in Italy. In addition, Paul Hohenberg was a planner for a conference on European urbanism, organized by the Council and held in Los Angeles June 18-21, 1972. Professors Douglas Ashford and Sidney Tarrow, government, members of the Committee, also participated.

An emerging focus of the European Studies Committee has been the study of urbanization in Europe, with emphasis on the demographic aspects, particularly the implications of migration. Fifty-five percent of the funds awarded by the Committee for research and course development went to projects directly related to problems of urbanization and demographic change and migration in western societies.

Full-Year Intensive Asian Language Program

During the fall of 1971, plans were advanced for a pilot program of full-year intensive language instruction in three Asian languages: mandarin Chinese, Japanese, and Thai. The Program is organized in the Division of Modern Languages under the direction of Professor Gerald B. Kelley, with support from the Center for International Studies, the China Program, and the Southeast Asia Program. The decision to offer an intensive Asian language program for a full year on a pilot basis grew out of discussions held during the past two years with other institutions about coordination of language teaching facilities. Cornell's program is designed to test the effectiveness in a university

setting of the language instruction methods which have proved successful for the United States government.

Recruiting for the program began during the spring of 1972, and instruction began in the summer. Twenty students enrolled in the mandarin course, fifteen in Japanese, and six in Thai, an enrollment well above the minimum level for financial viability. At the end of the year, these students will have had twelve hundred hours of language instruction, equaling approximately seven years in Cornell's regular language program. Efforts are being made to arrange for students in the special language program to spend the following summer (1973) in the appropriate country with their instructors.

International Agricultural Development Program

The International Agricultural Development Program seeks to strengthen both domestic and foreign competence in international agriculture by providing opportunities for study and research at Cornell and in developing regions of the world. The Program is directed by Professor Kenneth L. Turk, animal husbandry. In November 1971, Dean Charles E. Palm appointed an ad hoc committee to review the role of the international program of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences in the future overall mission and responsibilities of the College. This committee made a comprehensive review and has prepared an analysis, with recommendations that will be most useful in charting the directions and emphasis of activities in international agriculture during the next decade.

The International Agricultural Development Program benefits from substan-

tial continuing support from several sources, including New York State, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Agency for International Development. A continuing grant from the Ford Foundation was negotiated during the year to supplement the residual funds from the 1967 grant. Funds from this new grant will be used for two primary activities: support of overseas research projects for the doctoral theses of selected foreign and American graduate students, and travel and research support of faculty members for supervision of the students' research. The grant also enables the Program to continue to encourage cooperation among scientists and scholars in the United States and other countries.

Support from the state of New York has made it possible to have ten full-time faculty positions in international agriculture and to facilitate the research and teaching of these professors and many others in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences who devote part of their time to international agriculture.

Forty courses specific to international agriculture were offered during the year with a total enrollment of more than one thousand undergraduate and graduate students. More than fifty articles were published in scientific and scholarly journals in addition to those published in the international agricultural development series. Two hundred graduate students whose majors are in college disciplines have professional interests in international agriculture. Of these, nearly fifty conducted thesis research overseas in 1971-72, and some sixty-five theses on international interests, most of them at the doctoral level, were completed during the year. In addition, several international exchange programs for undergraduates were offered, including the Peace Corps Intern Program, and an exchange

visitor program, under which several foreign students were provided with practical training in the technical and applied aspects of agriculture in New York State while living and working with a farm family.

The graduate education and research program between Cornell and the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture, which has received major support from the Ford Foundation, was gradually phased down during 1971-72, and the formal program was terminated on June 30. It is expected that informal relationships, including faculty and student exchanges, will continue. This nine-year program made substantial contributions to the development of the Philippine College of Agriculture into a recognized regional center of high quality in graduate education and research in the agricultural sciences.

A modest program of collaboration was started during the year with the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, to help strengthen its postgraduate education and research in the applied and basic agricultural sciences. Cornell provided a visiting professor of animal science at Ibadan during part of the year, and he will be joined by two additional professors (one in agronomy and one in agricultural biology) in 1972-73. They will participate in the advanced-degree education and research functions of the University of Ibadan. Grants from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations provide the support for these visiting professors.

A major study of the impact of new agricultural technology on rural employment and income in India and other countries of South Asia was actively continued during the year under the leadership of Professor John W. Mellor, agricultural economics. With support from an AID 211(d) grant, the Department of Agricultural Economics con-

tinued to 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 tropics. Under the leadership of Professor Matthew Drosdoff, agronomy, this is a cooperative project with the University of Puerto Rico. The Department of Agronomy, in cooperation with other universities under a 211(d) grant from AID, also is strengthening its program on the special problems of tropical soils.

A grant from the National Science Foundation provided support for research, under the direction of Professor Frank W. Young, rural sociology, on microsocial accounting systems for developing countries.

Linkage with the International Potato Center in Peru has been developed during the year with a grant for cooperative research from the Center. The program is to marshal the resources of international programs in potato improvement to preserve and utilize the genetic variability of the Andean *Solanum tuberosum* cultivars. Involving faculty and graduate students in plant breeding, plant pathology, and vegetable crops, the program has special significance in the high-altitude growing regions, as well as in the low-altitude areas of the world where the potato is becoming a major food crop.

During the year, a program of international studies on pest management and related environmental crop protection was initiated. The program has support and involves Cornell, the University of California, North Carolina State University, and the United States Department of Agriculture. A cooperative program was started in

June 1972, between the College's Department of Communication Arts and the Communication Institute of the East-West Center in Hawaii to offer training for senior information/education/communication specialists. The program is conducted at the East-West Center and is aimed at enhancing the students' ability to serve as consultants and advisers to national population programs in developing countries.

International Legal Studies Program

The Cornell International Legal Studies Program provides extensive offerings in the international and comparative law fields. In addition, it sponsors programs of faculty research, student activities, study and research by foreign graduate students, and a speaker and seminar series. The Program is supported for the most part by a Ford Foundation grant through the Center for International Studies. It was directed in the fall semester, 1971, by Professor Robert A. Anthony, law. Since January 1972, Professor Anthony has been on leave of absence to serve as chief counsel of the Office of Foreign Direct Investment, United States Department of Commerce. During his absence, Professor John J. Barcelo III, law, assumed the duties of Program director. Major emphasis throughout the year was on the Program's effort to find future funding from various foundation, corporate, and government sources for its core program and for special projects.

The *Cornell International Law Journal* is now in its fifth year of publication. During the summer of 1971, it was listed for the first time in the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and also in the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*. The

solo hervidos

A los 9 meses come trocitos de:

A los 11 meses come carne cocida, molida o picada:

RES
CERDO
AVES ó
PESCADO

Al año el niño y le gustan todos los alimentos



Journal is edited and published by a student board of editors in an annual volume consisting of two issues. Volume 1 (1972) presented important articles on international unification of private law, by Ambassador Richard Kearney; on Soviet nuclear nonproliferation policy, by George H. Quester; on the International Court of Justice, by Gerhard Deutsch; and on Soviet high seas fisheries policy, by Moritaka Miyashi, as well as student notes on international subjects.

Enrollment in the Law School's specialized program leading to the degree of J.D. with Specialization in International Affairs reached a new high with forty-five students. Participation and interest remained keen in the Cornell International Law Society, which became increasingly active in planning and carrying forward the Program's regular visiting speaker series and the International Moot Court Competition. The Eastern Regional Round of the Moot Court International Moot Court Competition, a major Program activity of the year, was held at Cornell, March 11 and 12, 1972, and involved competing student teams from six schools in competition to Cornell. Judges for the competition were drawn from the Syracuse and Cornell University law faculties, from the faculties of other academic institutions at Cornell, and from lawyers in private practice. The Cornell team won the regional round and finished second among the American teams competing in the final round held at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law in Washington, D.C., in 1972.

Research by individual faculty members associated with the International Studies Program included Professor Rudolf B. Schlesinger's exploration of the feasibility of a pioneer effort to undertake comparative research in the area of environment law, focusing

mainly on air pollution. Professor Milton R. Konvitz continued the work of the Cornell Liberian Codification Project, including the drafting of many new statutes. Volume 1 of the *Liberian Code of Laws Revised*, containing the Constitution, the Civil Procedure Law, and the Criminal Procedure Law, was prepared for publication.

International Nutrition

The Graduate School of Nutrition's international program is designed to train professionals to deal with the nutritional problems of the developing countries. It 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, India, Jamaica, Tanzania, 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 Michael C. Latham, international nutrition.

A major research project in which Cornell is participating is a long-term investigation at the Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar of the possible effects of early childhood malnutrition. The investigation is supported by a contract with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. A grant from the Research Corporation made it possible to complete a detailed evaluation of Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers in Guatemala and Haiti. The results of this work were presented in a

paper for the United Nations Protein Advisory Group at their annual meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

Program on International Nutrition and Development Policy

For a considerable time there has been a realization that malnutrition is an important health problem in many countries. Only recently has serious and widespread consideration been given to the relation of nutrition to national development and planning. There is now increasing pressure for the inclusion of nutrition as a part of development plans and programs, not only for humanitarian, but also for economic, reasons.

In October 1971, the International Conference on Nutrition, National Development and Planning was held in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Professor David L. Call, the H. E. Babcock Professor of Food Economics in Cornell's Graduate School of Nutrition, and Professor Latham were both members of the planning committee of that conference. Professor Latham presented one of the keynote papers entitled "Positive Experiences in Nutrition Improvement." Another of the keynote papers was by Professor Call and F. James Levinson, a doctoral candidate in international nutrition and development. Several faculty members and graduate students from Cornell also participated in this conference.

During the spring of 1972, the Center for International Studies and the Graduate School of Nutrition advanced plans to establish the Program on International Nutrition and Development Policy to provide interdisciplinary training primarily for planners and administrators from developing countries, and research in problems relating to nutrition, national development, and planning. The co-

directors of the Program are Professor Michael C. Latham and Professor David L. Call.

The Program encompasses a broad array of disciplines and University departments, including agricultural economics, anthropology, demography, economics, food science, nutrition, public administration, public health, and sociology. Faculty members in the Program have current research activities or close ties with operational programs in countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.

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. Its principal objectives are to provide academic training in social demography and related fields, to offer field research experience for students 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.

For a decade, the Program operated almost exclusively within the Department of Sociology. In 1971-72, with the assistance of a Ford Foundation grant through the Center for International Studies, the Program began to expand its teaching and research activities to other departments, through the addition of several staff members. With support from IPP, Aaron Segal was appointed visiting assistant professor of government, and Kent Earnhardt was appointed instructor in the Department of Policy Planning and Regional Analysis. Mr.

Segal will introduce course work on political aspects of population problems and initiate research on population policies in the Caribbean. Mr. Earnhardt will offer a course in population policy planning and conduct research on Puerto Rico's family planning program. Through a released time arrangement, Professor Royal Colle, communication arts, worked with the IPP staff and students in creating audiovisual programs and exhibits dealing with population. Collaboration with the Cornell Cooperative Extension program was accelerated by the addition of Sally Auman as a program associate. Ms. Auman has worked closely with both Cooperative Extension and the Department of Communication Arts in the development of population and family planning education for possible use in New York State extension activities. The Program also gave partial support to Professor Thomas Wan, sociology, and a member of Cornell's Comprehensive Health Program, who introduced courses in epidemiology and the sociology of medicine.

The major research activity during the year involved the evaluation of family planning communications programs in three Latin American countries, a project supported by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere region. Under the general direction of Axel Mundigo, field work was completed in the Dominican Republic and initiated in Colombia. Allan Keller continued to direct research activities in Mexico. Other projects currently in the analysis stage include a survey of foreign students' attitudes toward population problems; an experiment in population education in the Matanzas junior high school; a study of population policies in British Honduras; a comparative analysis of health care delivery in developing nations; and a study of Roman Catholic diocesan

mobilization against abortion reform. A new Population Council grant will support research on communications aspects of the postpartum family planning program in Caracas, Venezuela, while a grant from HEW will focus on the disabling effects of major chronic conditions among American males.

In the training area the Program received three important grants. A five-year grant of \$452,000 renews the National Institute of Child Health and Development's support to the graduate training program in demography within the Department of Sociology. A grant of \$56,000 from the Population Council will enable the IPP, in cooperation with the National Council of Associations of International Studies, to hold a summer workshop for the development of college curriculum materials in population; a complementary grant of \$74,000 from the National Science Foundation will support a summer institute to train college teachers in demography and population studies.

As part of the Program's effort in population education, a half-hour film strip and sound presentation was produced in collaboration with the College of Human Ecology. Entitled *Issues in Population: Where The Experts Disagree*, the program is suitable for use at the high school and at the college level.

During the year, Professor Stycos, the IPP director, became engaged in several outside activities which should further enhance the Program's growing capacities in population education. He was named chairman of the International Planned Parenthood's Committee on Information and Education, was designated director of an interdisciplinary team developing a major population exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution, and became editor of a *Population Monograph Series* for Appleton-Century-Crofts.

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. Its efforts are concentrated on the political interactions and foreign policies of the nations of East Asia. The Project was made possible by a five-year grant from the Ford Foundation in 1967. Professor David P. Mozingo, government, is director.

Research activities of Cornell faculty which continued to receive Project support in 1971-72 include the impact of American policy on the Asian states, the prospects for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam conflict, external influences on Indonesia's foreign policy, and the Asian policy of the People's Republic of China. Publications in these fields included several articles by Professor George McT. Kahin, government, among them "Negotiations—Major Responsibility for the Impasse at Paris Lies with the Nixon Administration," *New Republic* (November 6, 1971), and David Mozingo's "Recent Trends in China's Diplomacy," *Problems of Communism* (January-February 1972).

Guest lecturers sponsored by the Project gave seminars on a wide variety of topics: Professor Donald Zagoria on the new dimensions of United States-Soviet-Chinese rivalry; journalist Jack Chen (formerly with *Peking Review*) on foreign policy and the cultural revolution; and William Whitson on the PLA leaders and China's military strategy. Donald Luce spoke to a wider Cornell audience about his last trip to Vietnam and the prospects for a negotiated settlement of the war.

In 1971-72 the Project appointed four

research associates whose work is focused on particularly important questions: Professor Daniel Tretiak, the emerging United States-China relationship; Franklin Weinstein, the sources and uses of Indonesia's foreign policy; Onkar S. Marwah, a comparison of Chinese and Indian strategic resources and planning; and David Elliott, the nature of North Vietnam's relationship to China and the Soviet Union. Some of the findings from these research activities will be published in the Project's interim report series.

Latin American Studies Program

The Latin American Studies Program coordinates teaching and research activities on Latin America that originate in the several colleges and professional schools of the University. It is directed by Professor Tom E. Davis, economics. During 1971-72, thirty-five faculty members were actively involved with the Program. Ninety graduate students had either formal minors in Latin American studies or comparable area competence. Most students minoring in Latin American studies were in the graduate Fields of Agricultural Economics, Anthropology, Development Sociology, Economics, Government, History, Industrial and Labor Relations, Linguistics, Romance Studies, and Sociology. During the year, twenty-two graduate students did field research for their doctoral theses. Although much of their support was from external sources, the Latin American Studies Program made supplemental grants in some cases.

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 includes the long-term program being carried out by Professors William F. Whyte and Lawrence K. Williams, industrial and labor relations, in collaboration with the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos in Lima, Peru. Professor Thomas F. Lynch, anthropology, is continuing his research on pre-ceramic transhumance in the Callejón de Huaylas, Peru. Other work on the Andes covers ethnohistory, physical anthropology, political participation, Spanish and Quechua linguistics, transmission of values, development of modernized agricultural production systems, and agrarian reform. About one-third 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. Other work on Brazil includes the study of the social, cultural, and ecological history of the Brazilian Amazon in the eighteenth century, agricultural development, the study of Amazonian tribal peoples, and comparative styles of development in Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba.

In response to heightened interest in this country concerning the United States presence in Latin America, the Program continued a graduate student/faculty seminar on the subject in the spring of 1972, under the direction of Professors Davis; Joseph Kahl, sociology; and Eldon Kenworthy, government. The Program places emphasis upon the dissertation research of its graduate students and publishes many of the theses produced by students who minor in Latin American studies. During the year, twelve such theses were pub-

lished by the Program in a variety of disciplines.

The Program sponsored a series of seminars, lectures, and films related to Latin America, including visits from Professor James Petras of Pennsylvania State University; Professor Ivan A. Schulman of the State University of New York at Stony Brook; Stefano Varese of the Ministry of Agriculture of Peru; Professor Peter Dorner of the University of Wisconsin; Marcio Alves, a former Brazilian congressman in exile; Michael Maccoby of the Institute of Policy Studies in Washington, D.C.; Raul Urzua, chairman of the Department of Sociology at the Catholic University of Chile; Julio Cotler of the Institute of Peruvian Studies; and William Carmichael, director of the Ford Foundation Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, during the spring semester the Program and the Rural Development Committee cosponsored a series of weekly seminars on rural development and income distribution in Latin America.

London-Cornell Project

The London-Cornell Project (LCP) has completed its ninth year of activity as a venture in international 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 Asia 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 of the activities of the London committee. In accordance with guidelines formulated in 1968, Project research is focused on problems of social and cultural cohesion in East and Southeast Asia. Professor David K. Wyatt, history, is director of the Project.

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

Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems

The Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems was established in 1970 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 director of the Program. While he has been on sabbatical leave,

Professor George J. Staller, economics, has been acting director.

Principal activities for the year 1971-72 included continuing research and publications by members of the Program, interdisciplinary seminars, and course work in the area of participation and labor-managed systems. Thirty graduate students have chosen the economics of participation and labor-managed systems as their major or minor subject.

A summer grant was awarded to Professor Peter Miovic for continuing research and preparation for his course Economics of Workers' Management in Yugoslavia and for the course Economics of Participation and Labor-Managed Systems, normally taught by Professor Vanek, and for revision of his paper, done jointly with Mr. Vanek, entitled "Realistic Behavior of a Yugoslav Firm." Summer grants were also awarded to Professor Vanek for his continuing research; to Professor Trent J. Bertrand, Johns Hopkins University, to enable him to do research in Yugoslavia; to Ante Cicin-Sain, a postdoctoral fellow, to enable him to complete and publish the research which he had done under the auspices of the Program on Comparative Economic Development; and to Giorgio Alberti of Lima to continue his research into new forms of industrial organization and labor-managed systems.

Pablo Trivelli, a graduate student from Chile, served as graduate research assistant to the Program for the academic year, and Derek Jones, another graduate student, was given support to assist Professor Vanek in his research during the summer of 1971.

The English bibliography on the Yugoslav economy has been updated, and the small collection of books and documents in the general area of industrial democracy and labor participation has been increased with additional

acquisitions. Both of these activities are under the general supervision of Professor Miovic.

While on sabbatical leave, Professor Vanek visited Lima in July 1971, and again from October to December, at the invitation of the government of Peru, advising them in their efforts to move in the direction of labor-managed systems. Professor Vanek was also a visiting professor at the Institute of Economic Sciences, Yugoslav Academy of Sciences, Belgrade, where he continued his research in the general area of industrial democracy and labor management.

Peace Studies Program

The Peace Studies Program completed its second year of activity under the joint sponsorship of the Center for International Studies and Cornell's Program on Science, Technology, and Society. The Program sponsors teaching and research on the moderation and avoidance of war, and on the political, economic, technological, and social implications of progress toward peace. Professor George H. Quester, government, is director.

During the spring semester, the Program organized a course, Peace and War, for the Center for International Studies Undergraduate Interdisciplinary program, involving some one hundred students and twelve faculty members. With the help of a grant from the Johnson Foundation, a regular series of conversations between members of the program and the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Ottawa, and the Chinese UN Mission in New York City has been initiated. A series of occasional papers and a reprint series were inaugurated by the Program, exchanging Cornell publications on peace

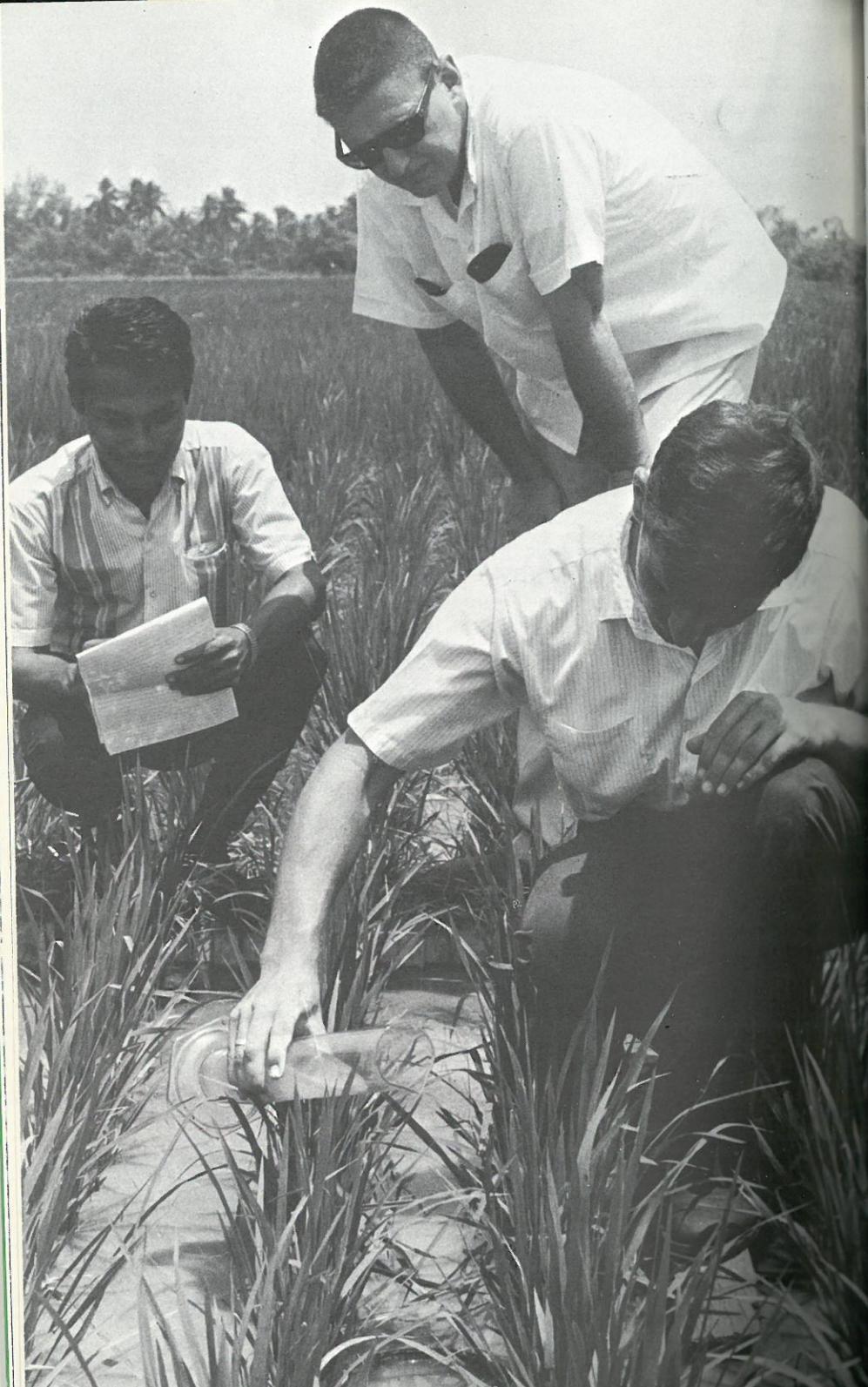
and war with those of parallel institutions around the United States and abroad.

In April 1972, the Program sponsored the Conference on Problems of Naval Armaments drawing together some fifteen experts from the United States and abroad and an equal number of participants from the Cornell Program. It is intended that the papers prepared for this Conference will be published as a book on the subject, edited by Professor Quester. Throughout the year the faculty seminar on peace studies continued its regular meetings, bringing experts on arms control and other peace-related issues to Ithaca.

During the year, the Program has supported the research of Martin Sherwin, a postdoctoral research associate, and Onkar S. Marwah, an Indian government official on leave to complete a political science doctoral dissertation. Mr. Sherwin is preparing a book on the role of scientists in influencing American defense and foreign policy since the 1940s; Mr. Marwah's study is focused on parallels between Indian and Chinese economic development and foreign and defense policies. The Program also hosted a month's visit by Ian Smart, assistant director of the International Institute of Strategic Studies, London.

Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations

In the summer of 1971, Cornell received a grant of \$580,000 for a five-year period from the Agency for International Development to establish a center of knowledge on policies for science and technology in developing nations. This grant has enabled Cornell, through the Program on Policies for Science and



Technology in Developing Nations to increase library and course capabilities, train more graduate students, and engage in overseas research and consultation in the field of science and technology. The Program is sponsored jointly by the Center for International Studies, the College of Engineering, and the Program on Science, Technology, and Society and is directed by Edmund T. Cranch, dean of the College of Engineering.

The major goal of the Program is to identify and evaluate alternative policies for science and technology at the national and regional levels to promote social and economic progress in less developed countries. The Program intends to foster greater interaction between Cornell and individuals, institutions, and government agencies of a select group of linkage countries consisting of one in Africa, one in Asia, and one in Latin America.

A memorandum of understanding between Cornell and the Korean Advanced Institute of Science calls for collaborative activities in curriculum planning, interdisciplinary research, and seminars on assessment, selection, adaptation, and diffusion of technology for development. Similarly, a workshop with Indian officials is planned; preliminary meetings are to take place in January 1973.

The Program has encouraged professors from related fields to join in planning and offering interdisciplinary courses on specific development problems, particularly as they relate to methodologies for adapting existing technologies to developmental situations. For instance, beginning in the summer of 1972, an architect, an economist, a social scientist, and a structural engineer who have worked on various phases of housing in developing nations are planning a course on low-cost housing. With support from the Pro-

gram, the Department of Policy Planning and Regional Analysis will initiate a program to train administrators from developing countries in regional planning.

The Program awarded several research grants during the year, including a travel grant to a Cornell professor to explore with the International Center for Advanced Technical Training at Turin, Italy, the possibility of developing a joint research program on the relationship between economic development and cognitive ability to deal with man-machine systems.

A series of seminars held during the year examined the contribution of science and technology programs to the development process and their impact on other sectors of the economy. The series was sponsored jointly by the Program and various other academic units—the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration and the Departments of Anthropology, Geological Sciences, and Urban Planning and Development. This effort will continue during the 1972-73 academic year.

Rural Development Committee

The interest and involvement of Cornell faculty members in problems of rural development are long standing. The Rural Development Committee was organized to focus on these problems from a multidisciplinary perspective. Seminars and discussions involving faculty members and graduate students from several departments were held with a view to pursuing common research and teaching efforts. A planning committee, with Professor Norman Uphoff, government, as chairman, acts on behalf of the larger Committee mem-

bership and includes faculty members from agricultural engineering, anthropology, communication arts, community service education, economics, extension education, nutrition, public administration, regional planning, and rural sociology.

During the fall term, in cooperation with the Africana Studies and Research Center, the Committee sponsored a series of presentations on rural development strategies in East Africa, comparing the Kenyan and Tanzanian experiences. In the spring, a series of seminars on rural development and income distribution in Latin America was presented jointly with the Latin America Studies Program. Plans were made for offering a course—Peasants, Power, and Productivity: Strategies of Rural Development in the Third World—in the fall of 1972 for the Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Program of the Center for International Studies. The course will be taught by Professors Davydd Greenwood, anthropology; Gilbert Levine, agricultural engineering; and Norman Uphoff, government; with teaching assistants from anthropology and rural sociology.

During the spring term, Professor Norman K. Nicholson, on sabbatical leave from Northern Illinois University, was a visiting fellow in the Center for International Studies with the Rural Development Committee. He has done extensive work on the politics and economics of food production and distribution in India and is doing research and writing on the political economy of rural India. He has accepted a visiting appointment for 1972-73 by the Department of Government and the South Asia Program and will continue to be associated with the Committee next year. Professor Harry Blair from Bucknell University, who has interests and background similar to those of Professor

Nicholson, will be a visiting fellow in the coming year.

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, under the National Defense Education Act, of the South Asia Language and Area Center at Cornell, 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, Oriya, 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.

During the past year, a research project has been conducted on the physical anthropology and paleoecology of prehistoric man in India, Pakistan,

and Ceylon, and Professor Kenneth Kennedy, anthropology, has been in the field carrying out that research. Professor John W. Mellor, agriculture economics, carried out research on agricultural prices in economic development, focusing on comparisons of regional development in India, under a grant from the United States Agency for International Development. Students and faculty members in rural sociology, history of art, and various other disciplines also carried out research and teaching related to South Asia. Professor Leighton Hazlehurst, anthropology, completed his manuscript soon to be published under the title *Revelation and Recollection: Aspects of Style in Indian Civilization*. He is spending the summer in India continuing his research.

The South Asia Students Association, an organization concerned with promoting South Asian studies at Cornell, has presented a series of lectures, films, and discussions on South Asia. In 1971-72, the meetings and lectures focused on Asian religions.

Southeast Asia Program

Cornell University's Southeast Asia Program has achieved wide recognition as the leading center in this country for studies on Southeast Asia. In addition to direct support from Cornell University, the Program receives funding from Ford Foundation grants for international studies at Cornell as well as two special grants for Indochinese studies, a Rockefeller Foundation endowment, a Ford Foundation endowment for teaching, and an annual grant 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, eco-

nomics, served as director of the Program in 1971-72, and Professor John M. Echols, linguistics, together with Professor David K. Wyatt, Southeast Asian history, were associate directors.

The Southeast Asia holdings of the Wason Collection continued to grow in 1971-72. 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. The Indonesian holdings are being reproduced on microfiche in order to make this outstanding collection available to other research libraries.

With the support of two recent grants from the Ford Foundation, 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 is being used to strengthen general studies on Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam over a three-year period. Aspects covered by the latter grant include funding for library development, graduate student fellowships, visiting faculty, translation and preparation of

language and area teaching materials, and faculty research. In the spring term of 1972, a continuing Sino-Vietnamese colloquium was initiated. It will feature a series of lectures and seminars sponsored jointly by the Department of Asian Studies and the Southeast Asia and China Programs.

During 1971-72, the Southeast Asia Program faculty consisted of fourteen 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, and Comparative Literature. In addition, there were four visiting professors who contributed to the development of Indo-Chinese studies and conducted Southeast Asia seminars, and two visiting professors who hold continuing appointments in the Department of Asian Studies and in the Fields of History and the History of Art and Archaeology. There were also seven scholars engaged in research at Cornell or overseas who held appointments as research associates in the Program.

In the academic year 1971-72, 99 graduate students with minors in Asian Studies (Southeast Asia) were active in the Program. There was a total enrollment of 884 students in courses related to Southeast Asia, of which 818 were enrolled in area courses and 66 in language classes, with undergraduates making up 75 percent of the total. Nine Ph.D. degrees and twelve M.A. and M.S. degrees were awarded to Program students specializing in Southeast Asia.

Under a contract with the United States Office of Education, the Program is collaborating with Cornell's Division of Modern Languages and the Summer Session in offering a program of intensive language training in Cambodian, Indonesian, Javanese, Thai, and Vietnamese in the summer of 1972. One

hundred sixteen students are enrolled for this summer program in five South-east Asian languages and in Chinese.

In addition to articles in professional journals, research monographs, and data papers, Southeast Asia Program faculty and research members authored or edited eight books which appeared during 1971-72. Six new *Southeast Asia Program Data Papers* appeared (numbers 80 through 85) and one (number 72) was reprinted. Two monographs appeared in the series published by the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project as well as two issues of the semiannual journal, *Indonesia*.

Cornell Modern Indonesia Project

The Cornell Modern Indonesia Project has been directed by Professor George McT. Kahin, the Aaron L. Binenkorb Professor of International Studies, since its establishment under a Ford Foundation grant in 1954. Professor John M. Echols, linguistics, is the associate director and Professor Benedict R. O'G. Anderson, government, is assistant director.

The Project has undertaken a substantial portion of the scholarly research in the United States on Indonesia's social and political development. It also supports advanced graduate students, both in their studies at Cornell and in field research overseas. During the 1971-72 academic year, the Project supported research in Indonesia on contemporary Islam in Indonesia, and research in Southeast Asia on Indonesian-American relations in the period from 1945 to 1965.

Professor Anderson completed *Java in a Time of Revolution*, a study of the Indonesian revolution, which was published by Cornell University Press in the spring of 1972. Together with the late Claire Holt and Professor James Siegel, he edited

Culture and Politics in Indonesia, a book of essays on the cultural roots of Indonesian politics, also published by Cornell University Press in the spring of 1972. Franklin B. Weinstein, research associate of the Project, completed a study of attitudes and processes of decision making of the Indonesian foreign policy elite.

The Project's semiannual journal, *Indonesia*, was continued during 1971-72 with volumes 12 and 13. These volumes contain a wide variety of writings, including a series of biographies and autobiographies on Indonesian historical figures, articles on foreign affairs, and articles on the Indonesian military, dance, and culture.

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 library and in the Cornell libraries.

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 contribute to 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. Professor Frank H. Golay, economics, directs the Project.

The Project also administers a joint Rockefeller Foundation/Cornell/University of the Philippines 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.

Project fellowships were awarded to three graduate students to support their dissertation field research in the Philippines, and three students were awarded funds to assist them in writing up their dissertations at Cornell. In addition, the Project provided partial funding for the appointment of a research associate to prepare a Philippines macrosocial accounting system.

The papers contributed to the spring 1971 symposium, "The Philippines: Problems and Prospects," jointly sponsored by the Cornell Philippines Project, the Asia Society, and the Johnson Foundation, appeared as the autumn 1971 issue of *Asia*. These included "Philippine Security Issues: External and Internal," by Alejandro Melchor, executive secretary of the Philippines cabinet; "Philippine Industrialization Strategy and Foreign Investment Policy," by Cesar Virata, secretary of finance; and "Philippine Public Administration: Challenges and Performance," by Onofre D. Corpuz, former secretary of education, as well as papers by Arturo Taneo, Jr., secretary of agriculture and natural resources, and Dean Raul de Guzman, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines. The volume also included papers by American contributors.

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. Professor David K. Wyatt, history, served as associate director of the Project during 1971-72. Lucien M. Hanks, Jane R. Hanks, Herbert C. Purnell, and Richard Cushman were appointed research associates for the year.

Doctoral dissertations completed during the year included studies in the areas of agricultural economics, child development, history, and sociology. Twelve Cornell graduate students have been engaged in field research in Thailand during 1971-72: three in political science, two each in agricultural economics, anthropology, history, and social psychology, and one in developmental sociology.

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 two years ago and jointly sponsored by the Southeast Asia and China Programs, continued in the field during 1971-72. Linguistic and anthropological research in north Thailand continued in collaboration with the Thai Tribal Research Centre in Chiangmai and informally with Chiangmai University, under the sponsorship of the National Research Council.

English-Indonesian Dictionary Project

Professor John M. Echols, linguistics, Project director, and Hassan Shadily,

coauthor, in Djakarta, Indonesia, completed the revision of the dictionary during 1971-72. The finished manuscript is at Cornell University Press, and publication is expected in early 1973.

Cebuano-English Dictionary Project

Professor John U. Wolff, linguistics, Project director, and a staff of Filipino assistants in Cebu City, the Philippines, completed the manuscript for the dictionary in August 1971, under a contract with the United States Office of Education. The dictionary will appear shortly as a joint publication by the Philippine Society of Linguistics and the Cornell Southeast Asia Program.

Vietnamese Teaching Materials Project

Professor Robert M. Quinn, linguistics, Project director, and Hoa Pham Piper, research assistant, produced two textbooks, *Elementary Vietnamese* and *Vietnamese Newspaper Reader*, under a contract with the United States Office of Education. The Vietnamese reading materials were tested in a class in written Vietnamese at Cornell during the past year. The textbooks are now ready for distribution to language teachers, scholars, and libraries.

Historical Study of Intellectual and Social Developments in Vietnam During the Period 1925 to 1945

Visiting Professor David G. Marr, Asian studies, the principal investigator, and Pham Nhu Ho, research assistant, spent the year in Paris searching the National Archives and other depositories for reference materials. Professor Marr will spend the summer writing up the results of the research which is funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Cornell Southeast Asia Program.

Committee on Soviet Studies

While continuing to support the research activities of faculty members, the Committee is giving increased financial support to graduate students for language and disciplinary training. This was proved necessary in part because of a decline in external support for area studies. Nevertheless, despite this reduction in general support, the number of Title VI Fellowships awarded to Cornell for Russian area studies increased this year from three to five.

Work continued on manuscripts planned for future publication: Professors George Gibian and H. William Chalsma, Russian literature, are editing the volume of papers on Modernism which has grown out of the conference on the Russian avant-garde that the Committee sponsored last year; Professor M. Gardner Clark, industrial and labor relations, is completing his study of the Chinese steel industry; Professor Richard L. Leed, linguistics, is translating *Nominal Accentuation in Baltic and Slavic* by Illich-Svitych; Professor Byron Rush, government, and chairman of the Committee, is at work on a study of political succession in east Europe. Teaching activities include the presentation by members of the Soviet Committee and the China Program of a joint course on comparative communism which is viewed as the core for further development at Cornell of this new discipline.

Structural Change and Modernization Committee

In 1971-72 the Structural Change and Modernization Committee supported

work on comparative research methods and related computer technology. Professor Frank W. Young, rural sociology, continued as chairman. In addition to several special seminars, the Committee sponsored three workshops on special topics. The first was organized by Professor Douglas Ashford, government, and dealt with recent trends in the methodology of research on subnational units. Professors Henry Tuene of the University of Pennsylvania, Thomas Cook of Pennsylvania State, and Timothy Hennessey of Michigan State presented papers.

The second workshop, organized by Professor Andrew Milnor, government, brought together the students and faculty who had worked on the Comparative Political Systems (COMPOLS) Project during the previous several years. COMPOLS was a major research project financed by the Structural Change and Modernization Committee, and the purpose of the workshop was to review the chapters that had been prepared for a book.

The third workshop, with Professor Howard Aldrich, industrial and labor relations, as chairman, brought Professor Michael Aiken from the University of Wisconsin for sessions on the comparative analysis of Belgian cities, and a discussion of problems of comparing organizations.

The Comparative Modernization Research Methods Office closed this year, and a new approach to providing technical assistance remains to be worked out. Comparative research expertise has been diffused and decentralized to the various departments, primarily the Departments of History and Government.

Opportunities for Study



Cornell's approach to international studies is distinctive. There is no separate school or department of international studies with its own faculty and degree program. Rather, the variety of interests of the broad range of colleges and schools at Cornell and the diverse array of their departmental offerings form the foundation for strength in international and comparative studies. The teaching and research of individual faculty members are frequently concerned with international matters, and there is an international component in several of the professional schools, such as the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, the Law School, and the Medical College.

Students at Cornell have extensive opportunities to specialize in international studies at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. Undergraduates and graduate students may develop majors in various aspects of international studies through the different colleges, schools, and departments in which they are enrolled and through participation in the various area and problem-oriented programs. Many students with majors in other disciplines take courses in aspects of international and comparative studies that relate to

and complement their majors. In addition, faculty members frequently provide special opportunities for both graduates and undergraduates to do work in particular facets of international studies.

Undergraduate Studies

To become an undergraduate at Cornell, a student must apply to and be accepted by one of Cornell's undergraduate colleges or schools (Agriculture and Life Sciences; Architecture, Art, and Planning; Arts and Sciences; Engineering; Hotel Administration; Human Ecology; and Industrial and Labor Relations). In each college, certain departments and programs are more active than others in international studies. Undergraduates in all units of the University may participate in specialized programs and choose courses in related and supplemental areas. Every student has ample advice and assistance from faculty members in choosing his major subject and planning a course of study to suit his individual interests.

Asian Studies

Each year about one-fourth of the undergraduates in the College of Arts and Sciences, as well as many undergraduates from other colleges in the

Opposite: The Center for International Studies and most of its constituent programs are housed in the newly completed Uris Hall.

University, enroll in one or more of the courses offered by the Department of Asian Studies. A few students each year are accepted by the Department to major in Asian studies. Many of the students who major in Asian studies are enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences, but interested undergraduates from any of Cornell's colleges and schools are eligible. A student majoring in Asian studies usually concentrates in China, Japan, South Asia, or Southeast Asia. A candidate for the Bachelor of Arts with a major in Asian studies is required to complete at least eighteen credit hours in one of the Asian languages offered at Cornell, and a total of forty-eight hours, including languages, in the Department.

International Agriculture

Any student who is accepted as a degree candidate in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences has an opportunity to do work in international agriculture. Each student in the College chooses an area of specialization from the more than fifty available. With the help of his faculty adviser he works out a program to meet the requirements of that major and, if he wishes, to also meet the requirements of a secondary specialization in international agriculture. Those requirements are a minimum of nine credit hours of basic courses in international agriculture, twelve hours or its equivalent in one foreign language, and three to six hours in an area study.

International Population

Many courses taught by professors associated with the International Population Program are open to undergraduates from all colleges. Juniors and seniors with special interests and aptitudes in demography frequently qualify for advanced courses in the Program.

In the past three years, undergraduates have participated in various research projects of the Program, both in the United States and abroad. While undergraduates at Cornell are not required to declare a minor, many undergraduates do in effect "minor" in demography through the Department of Sociology. Undergraduates from other departments are also welcome and often develop a secondary expertise in population studies with an international emphasis.

Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Program in International Studies

During the 1970-71 academic year, the Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Program in international studies was initiated by the Center for International Studies. One course is taught each semester in which a major international problem is examined from an interdisciplinary vantage point. (See page 8.)

Independent Majors Program and College Scholar Program

Through the College Scholar and Independent Majors Programs students in the College of Arts and Sciences have opportunities to develop highly individualized courses of study. The College Scholar Program is primarily a college-wide Honors program designed for particularly able students. The Independent Majors Program is designed for students who prefer to focus on topics—such as some aspects of international studies—that cross the boundaries of existing departments. With the approval and guidance of faculty members, the student may define his major field and plan a course of study to pursue it.

Other Undergraduate Studies

Various other departments and programs offer courses which are of interest to

the student of international studies. Special programs can be arranged for undergraduates within the requirements of the various colleges. For example, an undergraduate in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations may develop the equivalent of a minor in international and comparative labor relations by taking elective courses in that subject. Many faculty members in that School and in the College of Human Ecology are interested in various aspects of international studies. In the College of Arts and Sciences, the Departments of Anthropology, Economics, Government, History of Art, Modern Languages and Literature, Semitic Languages and Literatures, and Sociology all offer courses that are international in orientation. Many courses in the Latin American Studies Program are open to undergraduates.

Graduate Studies

A student who wishes to become a candidate for the Master of Arts, Master of Science, or Doctor of Philosophy degree in some aspect of international studies at Cornell must apply to and be accepted by the Graduate School. The Graduate School at Cornell is organized into Fields of study; Fields are academic units independent of departments and colleges. The prospective graduate student applies for admission to one of the more than eighty Fields. (Each has a Field Representative to whom inquiries should be directed.) If accepted, he chooses a major subject or specialization within that Field. A student generally has two minors, one chosen from the same Field as his major subject and one from a related Field. One attractive aspect of graduate study at Cornell is the fact that each

student develops his own program and curriculum with the aid of, and under the direction of, his Special Committee. A doctoral candidate's Special Committee is composed of three faculty members; normally the chairman is from the Field of the student's major subject and the other two members represent his minor subjects. The student himself chooses his Special Committee, and the academic interests of the faculty members chosen are critical factors in the development of a program of work.

The organization of the Graduate School, the large number of major and minor subjects, and the Special Committee structure make possible great flexibility and allow for maximum individuality in planning programs of work in international studies.

Area Programs

African Studies

Although Cornell has no formal area program in African studies, there are opportunities for a graduate student interested in Africa. A number of professors teach and do research on topics relating to Africa. A student interested in academic work on Africa usually arranges to have one or more faculty members knowledgeable about the area on his Special Committee. The Africana Studies and Research Center offers courses in the history, political science, and literature of Africa.

Chinese and East Asian Studies

Candidates for the Doctor of Philosophy and Master's degrees in the Fields of Anthropology, Chinese Literature, Economics, Government, History, History of Art and Archaeology, and Linguistics can develop a concentration on China

through their respective disciplines (for example, modern Chinese history, China's economic problems, or traditional Chinese social structure and organization).

Students and faculty pursuing Chinese studies have available the Cornell University Libraries' Wason Collection, the sixth largest holding of Chinese books and documents in the country. Research activities in the humanities and social sciences take place on the Cornell campus as well as in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the Chinese communities in Southeast Asia.

European Studies

Work in European studies can be arranged through a student's Special Committee. Many faculty members offer courses related to Europe and have research interests there, although Cornell offers no formal major or minor in European studies. The European Studies Committee coordinates Cornell's academic activities related to Europe.

Latin American Studies

Latin American studies constitutes a minor for graduate students. The central focus of the graduate minor is the design of a research project which is carried out in Latin America and serves as the basis for the student's dissertation. The Latin American Studies Program encourages, coordinates, and supports faculty and student interests in Latin America.

South Asian Studies

The South Asia Program coordinates research and teaching relating to the countries of the Indian subcontinent—India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Ceylon—and their roles in world affairs. A candidate for a degree in one of the Fields

of the Graduate School usually pursues his interest in South Asia through one or both of his minors. Possible minor subjects are Asian studies (with concentration in South Asia), South Asian linguistics, and oriental art (South Asian art history). The doctoral candidate should have a reading ability in Hindi or another important South Asian language. Ph.D. dissertations are generally based on research carried out in South Asia.

Southeast Asian Studies

The Southeast Asia Program organizes and coordinates extensive programs of language and area training, library development, faculty and graduate-student research, and publications which support Southeast Asian studies at Cornell. The teaching and research activities of the Program are focused on the comparative and interdisciplinary study of the countries of Southeast Asia and the region as a whole.

Graduate students choosing to specialize in Southeast Asian studies enroll in one of the Graduate School's regular Fields such as Agricultural Economics, Anthropology, Government, Linguistics, or Development Sociology (rural sociology), and minor in Asian studies (Southeast Asia). The graduate student develops his concentration in Southeast Asian studies by taking area and language courses and seminars and through work arranged with his Special Committee. Graduate students in the Field of History may choose to major or minor in Southeast Asian history. Similarly, those admitted to the History of Art and Archeology Field may choose to major or minor in oriental art history.

Soviet Studies

Cornell offers courses and seminars in prerevolutionary Russia, the Soviet

Union, and Eastern Europe. The University's academic activities related to the Soviet Union are coordinated by the Committee on Soviet Studies. The Committee does not offer a separate area program; a graduate student must choose major and minor subjects in regular Fields of the Graduate School. Some of the subjects particularly suited to specialization in this area are Russian history, Russian literature, and Slavic linguistics. Other subjects in which Soviet area specialization is possible are comparative government, regional economics and development planning, and social psychology. Graduate students pursuing Soviet studies in any of these subjects are expected to attain proficiency in the Russian language, preferably before entering the Graduate School.

Problem-Oriented Programs

International Agricultural Development

Cornell University provides unusual scope and facilities for graduate-level study and research concerning development of the agricultural sector of newly developing nations. An integrated program of research and graduate training in the various biological, physical, and social sciences which are relevant to agricultural development constitutes a minor in the Field of International Agricultural Development. The student may take courses which help him apply his knowledge to the special conditions of newly developing nations, consult with experienced faculty members in regard to such application, and pursue a dissertation research project relevant to the special problems of newly developing countries. In much of this work the program in agriculture draws upon the strong international

programs in the various colleges of the University, including the area studies programs and the diverse offerings in modern languages.

International and Comparative Labor Relations

Considerable research and teaching in international and comparative labor relations is done at Cornell; the work is coordinated through the Department of International and Comparative Labor Relations in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. A graduate student in the Field of Industrial and Labor Relations may major or minor in international and comparative labor relations; it is available as a minor subject to students in other Fields.

International Population

At the graduate level, the International Population Program stresses the relation of social and cultural factors affecting fertility, mortality, migration, and urbanization in various parts of the world. Teaching in the Program also includes demographic techniques and theory, family planning, ecology, population policy, and health and medicine.

A Ph.D. candidate can major or minor in demography-ecology. An M.A. candidate in the Program usually minors in demography-ecology and majors in general sociology. Admission as a Ph.D. candidate with a major in demography-ecology or as an M.A. candidate with a major in general sociology, minoring in demography-ecology, is possible in the graduate Field of Sociology. Students from most other graduate Fields may elect a minor in the subject.

International Science and Technology

This new area of study at Cornell, coordinated by a committee of social

scientists and natural scientists, focuses on cross-national flows of scientific and technological information and manpower, between the developed and the developing countries and among more industrialized countries. Several new courses dealing specifically with these flows of science and technology and with problems of science policy and organization are now being taught at Cornell. Through the Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations, Cornell is becoming a center of expertise in this field. No formal major or minor is available, but several graduate Fields have one or more faculty members each who participate in the Program. Thus, a Ph.D. candidate working with his Special Committee can receive considerable academic support to study and do research in this area.

Participation and Labor-Managed Systems

Students in the Field of Economics in the Graduate School may major or minor in the economics of participation and labor-managed systems. Cornell created this specialization, the first in the country, in 1970. Growing academic interest in worker and employee management of enterprises has been inspired, in large part, by the model of the labor-managed economy of Yugoslavia.

Courses include a two-semester seminar devoted primarily to the theory of participatory economics and a one-semester course dealing with the experience of Yugoslavia. Other courses and seminars focus on producer's participation and cooperation, participatory trends in socialist countries, agrarian reform in Latin America, and problems of efficient decision making. The graduate student desiring to major

in this subject must be in the graduate Field of Economics; the minor is available to Ph.D. and Master's candidates in many other Fields.

Peace Studies

Cornell's Peace Studies Program sponsors teaching and research on the moderation or avoidance of war, and on the political, economic, technical, and social implications of progress towards peace. In graduate teaching and research, the Program emphasizes an interdisciplinary approach involving social scientists, natural scientists, engineers, and lawyers. The graduate student can participate by choosing one or more faculty members associated with the Peace Studies Program to serve on his Special Committee.

Rural Development

Although there is no formal major or minor in rural development, interested students can participate by selecting for their Special Committee faculty members interested in rural development. The Rural Development Committee brings together Cornell's strengths in this interdisciplinary area.

Professional-Degree Work

Several of Cornell's colleges and schools offer graduate-level work leading to professional degrees. Students interested in pursuing work toward a professional degree must usually apply to and be accepted by the individual schools and colleges. Within the structure of the professional curricula in the following schools are programs which focus on international

problems: the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, the Law School, the Medical College (in New York City), and the Graduate School of Nutrition. Courses offered by these schools are frequently open to students from other colleges and schools in the University.

International Development Administration

The Graduate School of Business and Public Administration offers an elective concentration in international development. The student in the two-year Master's program takes core courses in the School, which normally constitute one-third of his academic work. The rest of the student's work deals with some aspect of development of special interest to him. For this specialization, courses in the School of Business and Public Administration are supplemented by academic work throughout the University.

International Legal Studies

A qualified student in the Cornell Law School may become a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.) with specialization in International Affairs. At the end of the first year of the regular three-year law curriculum, a student begins his international specialization. Present, eleven courses in international legal studies are offered. Students are admitted to the program on the basis of demonstrated competence in legal studies during their first year, reasonable language qualifications, as well as a special interest, previous study, or practical experience in international affairs. The student members of the Cornell International Law Society edit and publish the recently expanded Cornell International Law Journal.

International Medical Programs

There are several international programs at the Cornell University Medical College in New York City. Through cooperation with the Federal University of Bahia School of Medicine, a fourth-year medical student from Cornell may qualify to spend four months in Brazil studying tropical medicine. Other Cornell students have done research on the ecology of arboviruses in Mexico and Central America through a program in the Department of Microbiology. Senior students in the College participate in the public health program in Jamaica. Collaborating with the Jamaican Ministry of Health and the Department of Public Health of the University of the West Indies, the Medical College is helping plan, implement, and evaluate a health care program in the rural area of Elderslie in Saint Elizabeth Parish.

International Nutrition

There are several kinds of graduate study in international nutrition at Cornell. In addition to work in the Field of Nutrition (in the Graduate School), leading to the Ph.D. or Master of Science degree, the Graduate School of Nutrition offers a program of study leading to the professional degree, Master of Nutritional Science (M.N.S.). The specialization provides professional training for students who plan to work for governmental and international agencies in those developing countries where malnutrition and undernutrition exist. Two years of academic work is required for the M.N.S. degree. Usually it is possible for Master's degree candidates to obtain supervised field experience in a nutrition program for two or three months. Beginning in 1971-72, an interdisciplinary program in international nutrition and develop-

ment policy is also available. (See page 20.)

Language Studies

Cornell's faculty includes a large group of linguists and language specialists. The following major and minor linguistic subjects are offered in various graduate Fields: general linguistics, French linguistics, Germanic linguistics, Italian linguistics, Romance linguistics, Slavic linguistics, South Asian linguistics, Southeast Asian linguistics, and Spanish linguistics. In addition, East Asian linguistics, English linguistics, and Indo-European linguistics are offered as minors only. An undergraduate major in linguistics is offered by the Division of Modern Languages in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Courses in languages and literature are offered for both undergraduates and graduate students. Currently, the Division of Modern Languages in the College of Arts and Sciences offers courses in the following languages: Burmese, Cebuano, Chinese, Dutch, French, German, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Javanese, Portuguese, Quechua, Russian, Sinhalese, Spanish, Swedish, Tagalog, Tamil, Telugu, Thai, Urdu, and Vietnamese. Other linguistics and language study offered elsewhere in the University includes Greek, Latin, and classical linguistics (Department of Classics, College of Arts and Sciences); Swahili (the Africana Studies and Research Center); and Hebrew and Arabic (Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures, College of Arts and Sciences).

Libraries

Cornell University Libraries contains nearly four million volumes, of which

more than six hundred thousand relate directly to one or another of the University's international programs. Most of the books relating to international studies are housed in Olin Library along with the University's other general research collections in the humanities and social sciences.

The Wason Collection in Olin Library comprises some two hundred sixty thousand volumes, both in Asian vernaculars and in Western languages, concerning East and Southeast Asia. Also housed in Olin are about one hundred eighty thousand volumes concerning Latin America, one hundred sixty thousand in Soviet studies, and twenty-three thousand in South Asian languages. Card catalogs in the Olin lobby, however, also contain references to pertinent volumes in the Business and Public Administration Library, the Law Library, the Industrial and Labor Relations Library, and the Mann Library (agriculture and life sciences and human ecology).

Announcements

A prospective undergraduate student should obtain a copy of the *Cornell University Announcement of General Information*; a prospective graduate student should have a copy of the *Cornell University Announcement of the Graduate School*. Copies may be obtained by writing to Cornell University Announcements, Day Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850. A writer should be sure to include his zip code with his full name and address.

Financial Statements

Table 1

Major Grants (\$100,000 and More) Received by Cornell University for International Studies (Since 1960)

Period	Source	Amount	Purpose
1960-	NDEA (renewable annually)	\$ 994,543	Southeast Asia Language and Area Center
1960-	NDEA (renewable annually)	535,405	East Asia Language and Area Center
1960-	NDEA (renewable annually)	529,769	South Asia Language and Area Center
1962-67	Carnegie Corporation	468,000	Cooperative London-Cornell Research
1962-	Walter S. Carpenter, Jr.	500,000	Endowing a Professorship
1962-67	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
1965-67	Ford Foundation	200,000	Study of Latin American Agriculture
1965-	NDEA (renewable annually)	274,493	Latin America Language and Area Center
1967-	Aaron Binenkorb Family	250,000	Endowing a Professorship
1967-70	Carnegie Corporation	250,000	Cooperative London-Cornell Research
1967-72	Ford Foundation	6,000,000	General Support

Table 3

**Total Expenditures from All Grants
by General Categories, 1971-72**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Faculty	\$ 215,340
Research	347,212
Student fellowships	264,713
Staff	124,465
Library acquisitions	56,417
Library salaries	36,394
Publications	44,609
Visitors	21,094
Course development	21,591
Administration	110,544
Fringe	43,383
Other	3,115
Total	\$1,288,877

Further Information

Further information on international studies may be obtained by writing to or telephoning one of the offices listed below. (All addresses are for Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850 unless otherwise indicated, and all telephone numbers, unless otherwise specified, are area code 607.)

Center for International Studies
Uris Hall, 256-6370

China Program and East Asia Center
Uris Hall, 256-6222

Comparative Environment Committee
Uris Hall, 256-6370

Department of Asian Studies
56 Rockefeller Hall, 256-5095

European Studies Committee
Uris Hall, 256-6370

Full-Year Intensive Asian Language Program, Division of Modern Languages and Hall, 256-3554

International Agricultural Development Program
12 Roberts Hall, 256-2283

International and Comparative Labor Relations
36 Ives Hall, 256-4546

International Legal Studies Program
15 Myron Taylor Hall, 256-3504

International Medical Programs
Cornell Medical College
300 York Avenue, New York City 10021
2/472-5454

International Nutrition
4 Savage Hall, 256-3180

International Population Program
15 Ives Hall, 256-4925

International Relations of East Asia Project
Uris Hall, 256-6222

International Student Office
200 Barnes Hall, 256-5243

Latin American Studies Program
Uris Hall, 256-3345

London-Cornell Project
Uris Hall, 256-3497

Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems
Uris Hall, 256-4867

Peace Studies Program
Uris Hall, 256-6370

Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations
Uris Hall, 256-6484

Rural Development Committee
Uris Hall, 256-6370

South Asia Program
Uris Hall, 256-4863

Southeast Asia Program
Uris Hall, 256-2378

Committee on Soviet Studies
Uris Hall, 256-4298

Structural Change and Modernization Committee
35 Warren Hall, 256-4486

Study Abroad Programs, Career, Summer Plans, and Placement Center
14 East Avenue, 256-5221

