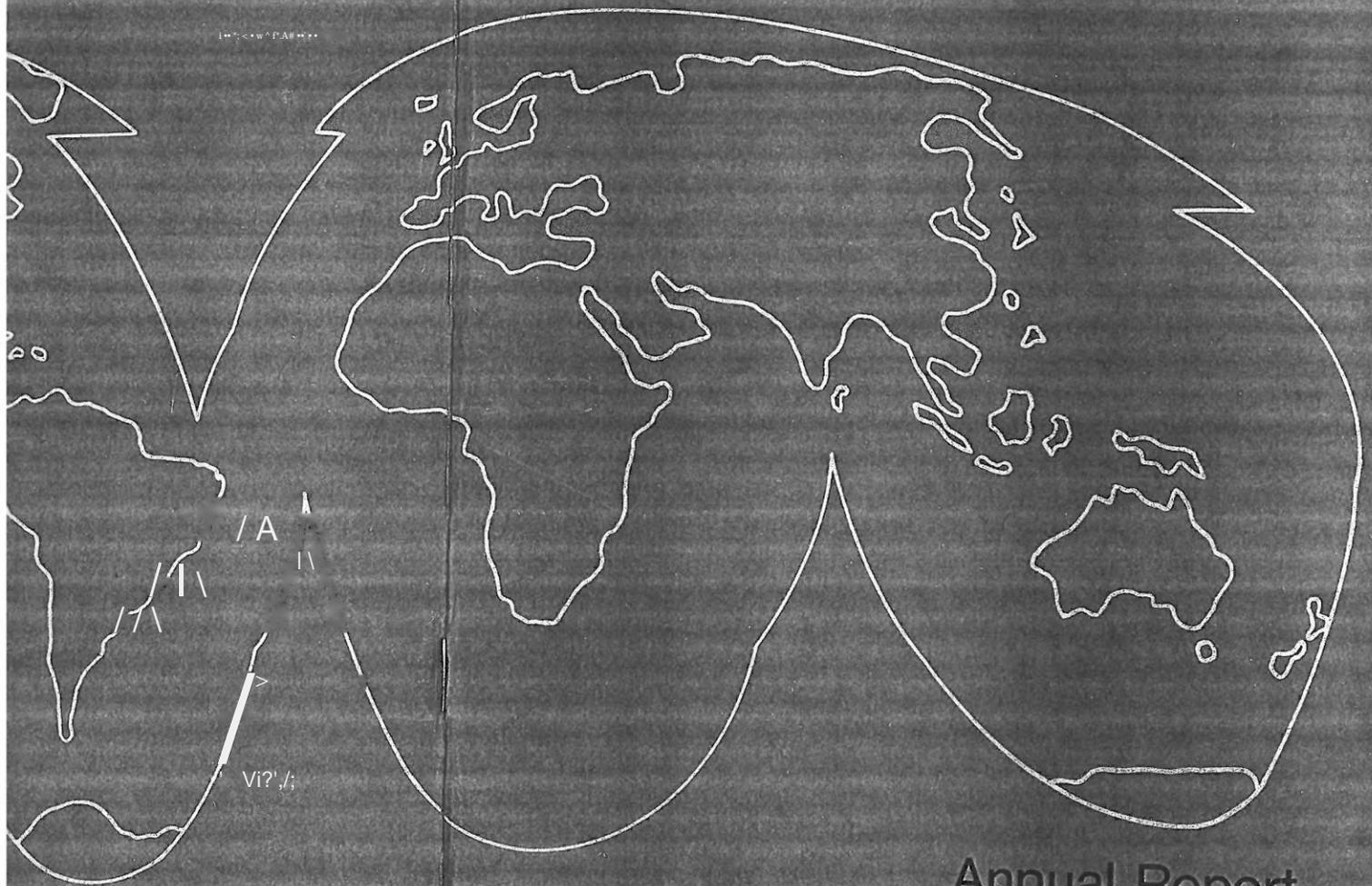


International  
**Studies**  
at Cornell  
University



Annual Report

1972-73

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at Cornell  
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Annual Report

1972-73

A publication of the  
Center for International Studies  
170 Uris Hall  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York 14850

# Contents

International Studies at  
Cornell University 5

Center for International Studies 7  
Center Staff 9  
Executive Committee 13  
Administrative Staff 13

**Program Activities 15**  
China-Japan Program 15  
Program in International Agriculture 15  
International Legal Studies Program 17  
International Nutrition 18  
International Population Program 21  
International Relations of  
East Asia Project 22  
Program on International Studies in  
Regional Planning 23  
Latin American Studies Program 24  
London-Cornell Project 25  
Program on Participation and  
Labor-Managed Systems 25  
Peace Studies Program 27  
Program on Policies for Science and  
Technology in Developing Nations 27

Rural Development Committee 30  
South Asia Program 34  
Southeast Asia Program 34  
Committee on Soviet Studies 38  
Structural Change and Modernization  
Committee 39  
Western Societies Program 39

**General Information 41**

**Financial Statements 43**

**Further Information 47**



# International Studies at Cornell University

The year 1972-73 has seen continued evidence of growing interdependence between matters of domestic and international significance. The United States can no longer presume to pursue international objectives without accounting for their effects at home, and an increasing number of domestic problems cannot be understood without considering both their international implications and parallel trends and events overseas. The declining position of the American dollar in the international monetary market and the imbalance between domestic production and consumption of oil, with its impact on United States relations with the oil-producing countries of the Middle East, are two important examples. The increased export of United States agricultural products to meet major food shortages in the Soviet Union, to help our balance of payments, and to contribute to the United States-Soviet détente has had a major effect on prices and availabilities of food in the United States. The activities of United States-controlled corporations have major consequences—as in the ITT case—for our relations with foreign countries. And, matters of domestic significance—the Watergate scandal, to name the year's most dramatic example—have repercussions far beyond our borders.

There are, moreover, continuing international problems for which no solutions are apparent, but which can

no longer be set aside for some future generation to consider. Rural development and urban poverty continue to plague the majority of the world's population; economic growth, where it has occurred, has not benefited the majority of the world's people, who live in rural areas under conditions of bare subsistence and deprivation. While aid donors have begun to recognize this dilemma, there is a severe shortage of technological and social knowledge that can be applied to these complex problems. As the international conference on the environment held during the year in Stockholm indicates, environmental questions are now a matter of international concern. Problems of political conflict and violence, appropriate patterns of participation in political and economic institutions, overpopulation, malnutrition, inflation, and ethnic and racial conflict are among the principal concerns of the modern world and challenge the intellectual resources of its ablest minds.

There is a critical need for sustaining research on international problems, for new approaches to research and teaching, and for more suitable structures through which to address these important questions. Yet, reduced funding has made 1972-73 a year of belt tightening, a struggle to preserve what already exists in academic programs with little chance to pursue new opportunities.

Cornell is among those universities most affected by the Nixon administration's effort to terminate the NDEA Title VI Program. For the past decade, this Program provided the University's four NDEA language and area centers with more than \$500,000 annually to support graduate fellowships, student and faculty research, library acquisitions, and teaching. While funds for 1973-74 have been restored (although not yet, as this is written, allocated to the universities), the future of this Program remains in doubt. In large part, funds were restored because of protests from students, faculty members, and administrators in international studies.

During the months when it was considered likely that funds would not be available for the 1973-74 academic year, the University administration responded promptly and generously to ensure that prior commitments based on the expectation of continued funding from NDEA Title VI would be honored. Salaries of those few faculty members still paid from NDEA VI funds were transferred to departmental funds, and various costs of administration and library support were assumed by the University. Nevertheless, unless the outlook for 1974-75 and beyond improves, the scale of Cornell's well-established and highly productive area studies programs will be significantly reduced.

Fortunately, however, for all of its benefits, NDEA Title VI has not been the sole support of Cornell's international studies. The University has a strong and continuing commitment to international and comparative studies; faculty and

student interest in the various dimensions of international studies remains strong; some support from endowments is available; and funds continue to flow to the University from outside sources. As this report demonstrates, international studies remains a vigorous and productive component of the intellectual environment at Cornell.

Beyond its immediate concern for protecting existing programs and structures in international studies, important as these goals may be, Cornell must continue to expand its opportunities for research, teaching, and service. The structural context for relevant and high-quality research and teaching is an important consideration, since many major questions of international significance cannot be treated within the confines of a single discipline or even a single profession. This does not diminish the importance of disciplinary and professional training, or the basic viability of the departmental system, developed over many years. But Cornell and other major universities cannot expect to continue strong programs in international and comparative studies without also developing and strengthening parallel structures that are flexible enough to deal with the complexity of emergent problems and that facilitate and reward interdisciplinary research and teaching on the part of faculty members who are interested in working within such a framework. This would encourage the interdisciplinary study of world problems as a legitimate subject of intellectual activity and thus be a continuing claimant on University resources.

# Center for International Studies

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

*Executive Director*, Bryant Robey

The Center for International Studies has been acutely aware of emerging problems and opportunities in international and comparative studies. It has played an increasingly important role in interpreting the needs of the various interdisciplinary programs to the University administration and in providing for the continuing capability for innovative research and teaching on the substantive topics and policy issues that cut across professional and departmental concerns. Inevitably, during 1972-73, a share of the time of the Center's director and executive director has been taken up with the NDEA Title VI crisis, including assessing federal intention and developing a University response.

The majority of the Center's endowment funds were allocated to new interdisciplinary activities that could not otherwise be undertaken through existing departmental channels. There were three broad problem areas that were particularly important and where faculty interest facilitated the development of significant program activities: the problems and trends common to advanced industrial societies, rural development in Third World countries, and the regulation of political violence and war.

A substantial amount of funding was

provided to the new Western Societies Program to enable it to expand the activities of the former European Studies Committee and to build the base upon which major foundation funds could be attracted for its further support. The addition to the Center of Professors Lawrence Scheinman and Sidney Tarrow, as well as the continuing commitment of faculty members interested in Europe, contributed to the rapid development of this Program.

Funding to the Center's Rural Development Committee was also increased. During 1972-73, this Committee continued to focus on the study of integrated rural development—playing host to a wide range of scholars and practitioners, beginning a monograph series, and undertaking a multicountry study of the impact of local government on rural development in Asia.

The Peace Studies Program, initiated jointly in 1970 by the Center and the Program on Science, Technology, and Society, received a Ford Foundation grant of \$400,000 for a five-year period. As a result, the Program expects to substantially increase its activities beginning in 1973-74. The growth of this Program, under the leadership of Professor George Quester, has enabled Cornell in a short period of time to become an important center of activity in the interdisciplinary study of war and peace.

The Center also continued allocating

funds to other developing interdisciplinary activities such as the Program on International Nutrition and Development Policy and the Program on International Studies in Regional Planning. With regard to established programs, it continued a policy of contingency support.

The Center developed and successfully obtained approval for a new interdisciplinary graduate professional degree—the Master of Professional Studies (International Development)—and a graduate Field of International Development has been established to supervise this degree program. The Field provides an interdisciplinary course of study for experienced practitioners in international development who seek to upgrade their educational qualifications in areas of direct relevance to their professional careers. The Program offers training both in substantive specializations (nutrition, regional planning, or population) and in methods of analysis for implementing development objectives (development administration and planning, development economics, development politics, development sociology, or international communication). Requirements for the degree include at least thirty credit hours of course work, of which six credit hours will normally consist of an applied research project. Approximately half of this work will be in one of the three substantive specializations and half in one or more of the methods of analysis.

The Center's Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Program completed its second full year as an experiment in interdisciplinary teaching of international topics at the undergraduate level. Three faculty members of the Rural Development Committee (Norman Uphoff, government; Gilbert Levine, agricultural engineering; and Davydd Greenwood, anthropology) offered the course *Peasants, Power, and Productivity: Rural Development in the Third World*.

Milton J. Esman, Center director; Aaron Segal, visiting professor of government; and Locksley Edmondson, government, presented the course *Ethnicity, Race, and Communalism: Their Impact on Nation Building and international Relations*. Both of these undergraduate courses were monitored in detail as part of the overall evaluation of the Center's undergraduate program being performed by Cornell's Center for Improvement of Undergraduate Education, with funding from the United States Office of Education. Whiton Paine, doctor of educational psychology, conducted the evaluation, and his report should be completed in late 1973.

The Center expanded its program of small grants, both increasing the amounts available and dividing the program into two components, for faculty and for graduate students. Grants for faculty research are designed to assist scholars at the assistant professor level, particularly those who do not have access to funds from an international studies program, to perform research relevant to international or comparative studies. The graduate-student grants are awarded primarily to doctoral candidates at the dissertation stage. In addition to relevance to international and comparative studies, criteria considered in reviewing research proposals in both categories include the rigor of the research design and the feasibility of the project.

In 1972-73, graduate-student awards, with a limit of \$500 each, were granted to thirty-two graduate students—twenty-one doctoral candidates and eleven master's candidates. The faculty grants, with a limit of \$2,500 each, were awarded to five members of the Cornell faculty—from the Departments of Architecture, Anthropology, Economics, Human Nutrition and Food, and English.

## Center Staff

Milton J. Esman, director of the Center for International Studies and the John S. Knight Professor of International Studies, participated in a wide range of professional activities during the year. He organized and taught a graduate seminar, Science, Technology, and Development, and participated in the spring 1973 offering of the experimental Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Program entitled Ethnicity, Race, and Communalism: Their Impact on Nation Building and International Relations. Professor Esman's publications included "The Management of Communal Conflict" in *Public Policy*, winter 1973, and "Some Issues in Institution Building Theory" in D. Woods Thomas et al., *Institution Building: A Model for Applied Social Change* (Schenkman Publications, 1972).

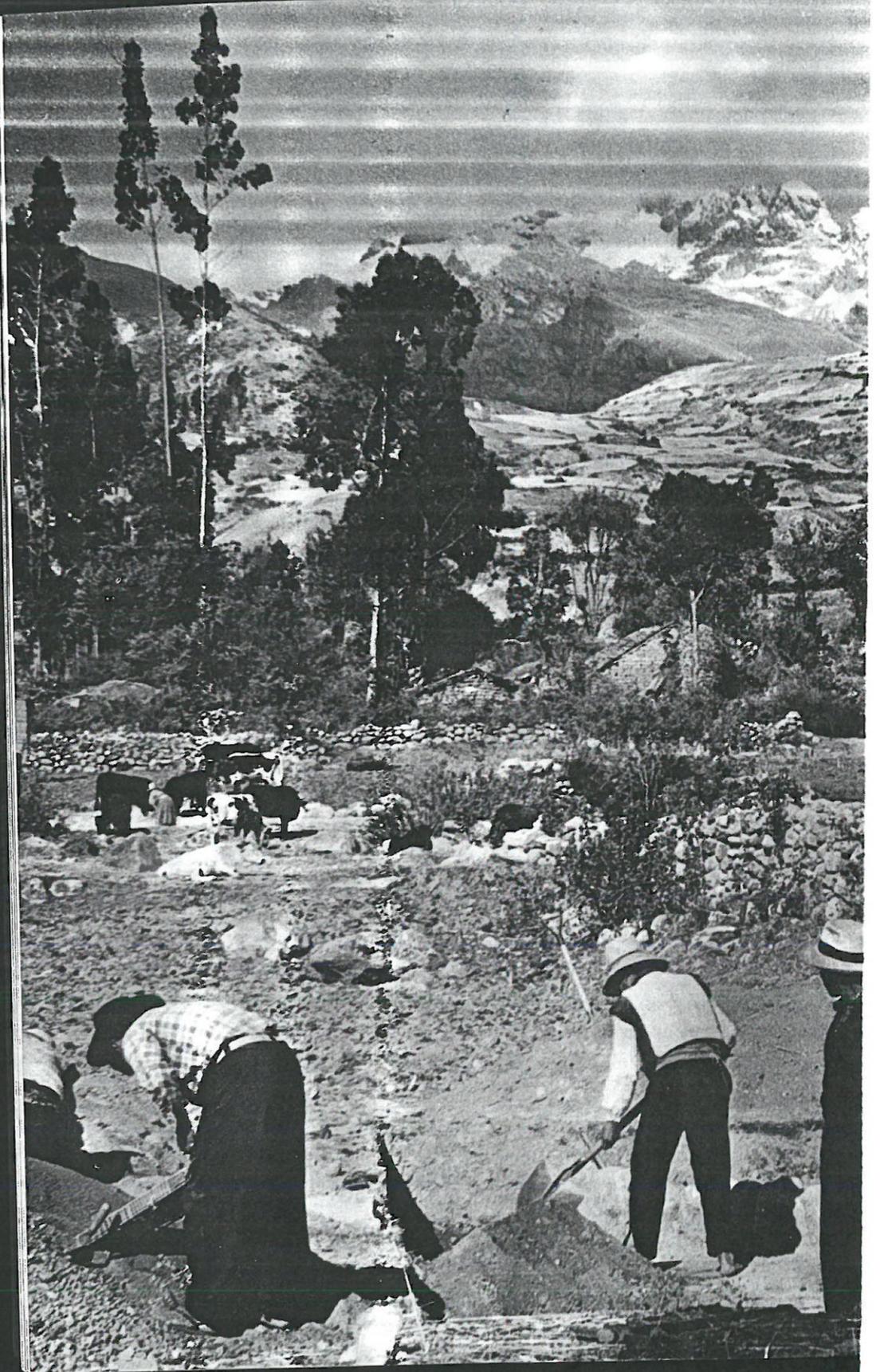
Mr. Esman was a consultant on institution building for the Agency for International Development to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Costa Rica, in January 1973. He also consulted with the Project on Institution Building and Technical Assistance at the Mid-West Universities Consortium on International Activities (MUCIA). In addition, he delivered papers, lectured, and participated in numerous professional meetings during the year. The subjects he spoke on ranged from ethnic pluralism and Malaysian development to development administration, institution building, and science policy for developing nations, with such organizations as the Brookings Institution, World Bank, Ford Foundation, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Asia Society, the Georgetown University Center for International and Strategic Studies, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Malaysia.

Bryant Robey continued as executive

director of the Center for International Studies, directing the administration of the Center, coordinating its related activities, and participating in the development of its innovative programs. He also played a central role in the development of the new program leading to the degree of Master of Professional Studies (International Development). Mr. Robey was moderator at two panels entitled "China, Japan, and the United States," which were presented before Cornell alumni groups in Binghamton and Utica. He served as rapporteur for the science policy workshop at the Cornell Symposium on U.S. Bilateral Aid Strategies and Programs in Selected Areas of Science and Technology, held in May. He was also rapporteur for meetings of two panels of the Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group held at Asia House in New York City: "Factors of Administrative Productivity: Comparative Analysis and Development of Indicators" for the Development Administration Panel, held in March; and "Southeast Asian Development Goals—1980" for the Tenth Panel, held in June.

Mario Einaudi continued his association with the Center, participating in discussions for the establishment of the Western Societies Program and taking part in various other Center activities. Chairmanship of the Academic Committee of the Fondazione Luigi Einaudi in Turin, Italy, continued to occupy a large amount of Professor Einaudi's time. He has offered to the Center the cooperation and facilities of this Foundation for advanced research and training in the social sciences.

George H. Quester, professor of government, is director of the Peace Studies Program. During the year, he also served as acting chairman of the Department of Government. His articles published during the year include "Implications of SALT Outcome for



Potential Nth Powers; Israel, India, and Others" in *SALT: Implications for Arms Control in the 1970's*, edited by William R. Kintner and Robert L. Pfaltzgraff, Jr., (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1973) and "Some Alternative Explanations of Sino-American Detente" in *International Journal*, spring 1973. Mr. Quester also participated in several seminars and panels, including two seminars for the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on arms control, one in Brookline, Massachusetts, in November 1972, and the other in Racine, Wisconsin, in March 1973; the International Studies Association Panel on Nuclear Proliferation, in New York during March 1973; and the Jerusalem Group for National Planning seminar, "Peace in the Middle East," in Jerusalem during May and June 1973.

Richard Rosecrance is the Walter S. Carpenter Jr. Professor of International and Comparative Politics. His book *International Relations: Peace or War?* was published during the year by McGraw-Hill, New York. He continued his association with the Peace Studies Program and the Western Societies Program and as principal investigator with the Situational Analysis Project, designed to test quantitatively a series of propositions of international theory. Professor Rosecrance presented a paper entitled "Disarmament and the Balance in Europe" to the Twenty-second Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs held in Oxford, England, in September 1972; a paper entitled "Continuities in Post-World War II International Relations" to the International Fellows Program at Columbia University in October 1972; and a paper entitled "Balance of Power: Theories in Search of Reality" at the Tenth North American Peace Science Conference, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in November 1972. He participated in several other professional conferences during

the year. Professor Rosecrance has received a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1973-74 on the use of reward to stabilize patterns of international politics.

Lawrence Scheinman, who joined the Center in the summer of 1972, served as acting director of the European Studies Committee for the spring semester 1973 and continued as a member of the Peace Studies Program. During the year he published "The International Atomic Energy Agency; Emergent Condominium?" in Robert Cox and Harold Jacobson, *Anatomy of Influence: Decision Making in International Organization* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1973) and "Political Aspects of Non-Proliferation Safeguards" in Robert Leachman and Phillip Althoff, *Preventing Nuclear Theft: Guidelines in Industry and Government* (New York: Praeger, 1973). Professor Scheinman was chairman of the panel "Actors in Foreign-Policy Decision Making" for the International Studies Association in March 1973 and participated in other conferences during the year, including the Northeast Peace Science Society Meeting in April 1973. He also continued as a member of the Advisory Committee on International Organization of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and served as a consultant to the Union of Concerned Scientists on safeguard problems related to the nuclear fuel cycle.

Sidney G. Tarrow joined the Center during the year as director of the European Studies Committee. The Committee, which placed increasing emphasis on problems common to the advanced industrial societies of the West, has become the Western Societies Program. Professor Tarrow's published research during the year includes the following articles: "Economic Development and the Transformation of the Italian Party System" in *Mass Politics in Industrial Societies: A Reader in Com-*



*narrative Political Behavior*, edited by Giuseppe Di Palma (Chicago: Markham, 1972) and "Children and Politics in Britain, France and the United States: Six Examples" in *Power to the Citizen*, edited by James David Barber (Chicago: Markham, 1972). Professor Tarrow participated in seminars at Columbia and Duke Universities and presented the paper "The Political Style of Communist Decision-Makers: Contrasts at the Local Level in France and Italy" at the Conference on French and Italian Communism in October 1972, sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies. Professor Tarrow was on leave during the spring semester 1973, performing research in Israel and Europe.

Norman Uphoff is chairman of the Rural Development Committee. During the year he published *The Politics! Economy of Development*, coedited with Warren F. Ilchman, (University of California Press, 1972). Articles that appeared during the year include "Ghana's Use of Economic Assistance, 1957-66: A Supradisciplinary Analysis of Development" in *Studies in Comparative International Development*, volume 7, number 3, and "The Credit Connection: Cultural and Social Factors Affecting Small Farmer Participation in Credit Pro-

grams," with Cynthia Gillette, in *A.I.D. Spring Review of Small Farmer Credit: Analytical Papers*, volume 3, February 1 1973. Professor Uphoff presented several papers including "The Political Economy of People-Oriented Development" to a colloquium of the Secretaries of the Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, in January 1973 and "Information as a Political Resource" to a symposium entitled "The Humanization of Knowledge in the Social Sciences" at Syracuse University in August 1972. Professor Uphoff also participated in several conferences during the year. He was a member of the panel "Rural Development: Social and Political Aspects of Agrarian Reform" at the Society for International Development World Conference in San José, Costa Rica, in February 1973, and a participant in the conference entitled "Planning Models for Employment and Income Distribution" for the Institute of Development Studies (Sussex) and World Bank held in Bellagio, Italy, in April 1973. Mr. Uphoff was also chairman of the Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group Panel on Development Administration, a member of the SEADAG Executive Committee, and a consultant for the Ford Foundation in Nepal.

## Executive Committee, 1972-73

### University Administration

Robert F. Risley, Vice Provost, *Chairman*

### Faculty Members at Large

Douglas E. Ashford, Professor of Government and of Public and International Affairs

Robert J. Smith, Professor of Anthropology

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

George Staller, Professor of Economics

### Deans

H. Justin Davidson, Dean of the Graduate 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

W Keith Kennedy, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

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

Richard D. O'Brien, Director of the Division of Biological Sciences

### Program Directors

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

Frank H. Golay, Director of the Southeast Asia Program

Martie W. Young, Director of the China-Japan Program

Kenneth L. Turk, Director of the Program in International Agriculture

### Center for International Studies

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

Bryant Robey, Executive Director of the Center for International Studies

### Administrative Staff

Elisabeth M. Thorn, Administrative Assistant

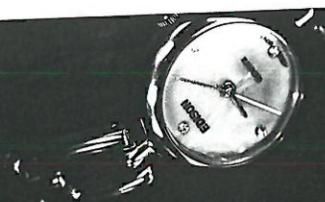
Elizabeth Sachter, Senior Administrative Secretary

Trisha Krupas, Secretary to the Director

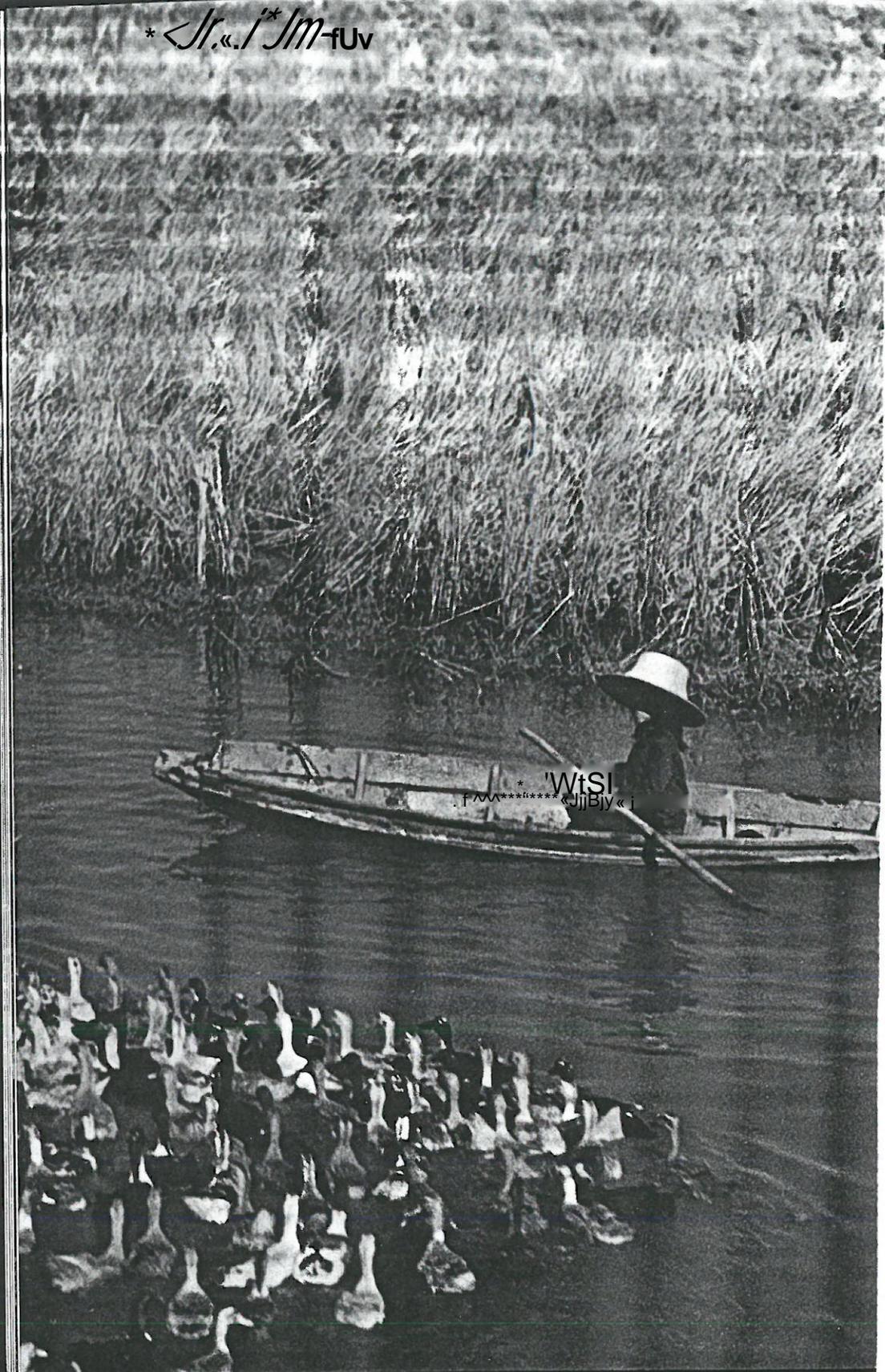
Barbara Stephens, Secretary to Professor Rosecrance

Deborah Van Galder, Administrative Secretary

Deborah Ostrander, Department Secretary



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# Program Activities

## China-Japan Program

The China Program established in 1950, became the China-Japan Program in 1972. The principal goals of the Program are to promote teaching, graduate training, and research in the area of contemporary and traditional China and Japan from the perspectives of both the humanities and the social sciences.

During 1972-73, thirty-nine graduate students concentrating on Chinese-Japanese studies were in residence in various disciplines. Major subjects of study for these students included art history, anthropology, economics, Chinese history, Chinese and Japanese literature, government, and linguistics. Forty-five students were awarded fellowships, research assistantships, or grants primarily from Cornell, Ford Foundation Foreign Area Fellowships, and National Defense Foreign Language Fellowships (Title VI). Ten graduate students were in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Thailand, Tokyo, and the Philippines completing field research for their dissertations. Seven Ph.D. degrees and eight M.A. degrees were awarded. Thirty-nine undergraduates majoring in Asian studies concentrated on Chinese or Japanese studies. Twelve graduated in 1973.

The faculty of the China-Japan program included nineteen members representing the disciplines of anthropology, Chinese literature, economics,

government, history, history of art, Japanese literature, and linguistics. The Program received support from the Ford Foundation and the United States Office of Education. Beginning September 1972, Professor Martie W. Young, history of art, assumed the directorship of the China-Japan Program succeeding Professor David P. Mozingo, government. Professor John McCoy, linguistics, was named associate director.

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.

## Program in International Agriculture

The goal of the Program in International Agriculture is to strengthen both domestic and foreign competence in international agriculture by providing opportunities for research and teaching



of agricultural sciences at Cornell and in developing regions of the world. The Program is directed by Professor Kenneth L. Turk. The continuing research and training activities of the Program are funded from a variety of sources, including the state of New York, the federal government, and major foundations.

Support from U.S. Agency for International Development 211 (d) grants continued to strengthen faculty competence in agricultural economics and agronomy for teaching and research on economic problems of developing countries and special problems of tropical soils. Also, AID research contracts supported studies on the impact of new agricultural technology on rural employment and income distribution in India and other countries in South Asia and on fertility problems of tropical soils in Puerto Rico and Brazil. A grant from the International Potato Center makes possible cooperative research at Cornell and in Peru that is of great value to the potato industry throughout the world.

Under the U.S.-USSR Joint Commission on Science and Technology, the Working Group on Agricultural Research, including Mr. Turk as a participating member, initiated its activities by visits during September 1972 to eight agricultural-research and educational institutions and four state and collective farms in Russia. From these visits and following discussions with representatives of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Joint Working Group recommended three broad problem areas for cooperation, including farm crops, animal production, and mechanization of agriculture. These proposals later were approved by the Joint Commission at its meeting in Washington and steps will be taken to implement cooperative activities in 1973-74.

Following visits to seven tropical countries of East Asia, a study team com-

posed of an entomologist (Edward H. Glass, Cornell University, team leader), a plant pathologist, a nematologist, and a weed scientist issued a sixty-six-page report of findings on the nature and scope of pest problems affecting the food supply in this region of the world. In this timely study, these scientists, known as the East Asian Pest Management Study Team, "attempted to determine whether the local environment and public health are endangered by improper use and lack of management of pesticides on food and other major crops." Leadership for this study was provided by staff of Cornell University under an AID subcontract with the University of California.

The visiting professorship in animal science in its second year and new professorships in agronomy and agricultural biology served to improve and expand postgraduate education at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. These positions were supported by grants from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. Mr. Turk visited the University in the spring of 1973 to participate in the International Symposium on Animal Production in the Tropics held in connection with the dedication of a new animal science building at Ibadan. While there, he reviewed the work of the three visiting Cornell professors as well as the research and training programs of the international Center of Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

Plans were initiated for holding an international symposium on communication strategies for rural development in March 1974 in Cali, Colombia. This symposium will be sponsored jointly by the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell and the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). Several Cornell professors will participate. Objectives of the symposium are to: (1) report and analyze recent research findings,

(2) exchange ideas and strategies for improving communication systems, (3) focus attention on new channels of communication needs, and (4) develop ways to improve communications within rural development agencies.

During 1972-73, one hundred fifty-eight foreign graduate students at Cornell had professional interests in international agriculture. Ninety-four registered for Ph.D. degree programs and sixty-four registered for programs leading to the M.S. degree. Programs enabling international graduate students to do thesis research in their home countries are gaining wide acceptance by both students and faculty advisers. Forty-eight graduate students, foreign and American, went abroad to collect their thesis data during the year. Expanded financial support for this activity has been provided by a three-year grant beginning July 1, 1972, from the Ford Foundation. An interdisciplinary graduate study program cooperative with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico was also developed during the year.

Of the total research effort in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, sixty-seven projects have an international emphasis. Cornell scientists published 102 articles on international aspects of their disciplines; fifty-three members of the faculty were on overseas assignments; and eighty-six presentations were made in international workshops and symposia during the year. Thirty-one scientists from other countries were in residence in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

Other activities in the Program in International Agriculture included counseling for some thirty AID or Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) participants doing graduate work in agriculture; teaching an orientation seminar for new foreign graduate students and a seminar in international

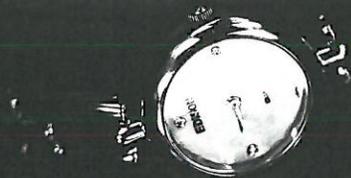
agricultural development primarily for graduate students interested in this field; and hosting approximately 125 international visitors to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

## International Legal Studies Program

The Cornell International Legal Studies Program provides extensive offerings in the international and comparative law fields. It sponsors programs of faculty research, student activities, study and research by foreign graduate students, and a speaker and seminar series. Professor John J. Barceló III acted as Program director for 1972-73 in the absence of Professor Robert A. Anthony, who was on leave for the year to serve first as chief counsel and later as director of the Office of Foreign Direct Investments, United States Department of Commerce.

During the year the Program received two grants for research on the legal problems of international business, one from the General Electric Foundation and one from the Olin Corporation Charitable Trust. The Program was also supported in 1972-73 by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The *Cornell International Law Journal*, now in its sixth year of publication, expanded its membership during the year to more than thirty students selected on the basis of academic performance, legal writing ability, research skills, and interest in international legal studies. Volume 6 (1972-73) presented important articles on European company law by Joseph J. Norton; on foreign law in the New York surrogate's court by Honorable S. Samuel DiFalco; on the law of international trade by Imre Gal; on Namibia (South-West Africa) by John F. Murphy; and on neutrals in the Security Council by Heribert F. Koeck, as well as student



notes on international monetary reform, Common Market antitrust law, and secrecy in United States foreign relations.

Enrollment in the Law School's specialized program, leading to the degree of J.D. with Specialization in International Affairs, reached a new high of fifty-one students. Participation and interest remained keen in the Cornell International Law Society, which has undertaken to expand part-time and permanent employment opportunities for specialization students.

The Program-sponsored research of Michael von Steinacker, J.S.D. 72, was published during the year under the title *Domestic Taxation and Foreign Trade—The United States-European Border Tax Dispute* (1973). Research by individual faculty members associated with the International Legal Studies Program included Professor Rudolf 13. Schlesinger's work on invoking and proving applicable foreign law in domestic courts, on sovereign immunity, and on the conflict of laws provisions of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code. Professor Milton R. Konvitz continued the work of the Liberian Codification Project, which prepared and published during the year the first of six volumes planned for the *Liberian Code of Laws Revised* and Volumes 18 and 19 of the *Liberian Law Reports*.

## International Nutrition

The Program in International Nutrition in the Graduate School of Nutrition trains professionals both in research and in the practical application of relevant knowledge to deal with nutritional problems of developing countries. Professor Michael C. Latham is director of the Program.

This year there were twelve students majoring in international nutrition

working on either Ph.D. degrees or master's degrees. Currently nineteen graduate students, from such Fields as Food Science, Agricultural Economics, and Sociology, have minors in international nutrition.

A wide variety of research in several different parts of the world was undertaken. In cooperation with the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute, research is going on in Jamaica to determine whether improved nutrition will raise the productivity of sugar cane workers. The effect of increased income on the health and nutritional status of workers' families is also being determined. Involved in this research are Peter Heywood, Michael Latham, David Call, and Allan Johnson of Cornell, as well as Robert Cook of the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute.

A project has just begun in the Philippines seeking to evaluate alternative strategies for the control of xerophthalmia, a disease due to vitamin A deficiency and a major cause of blindness in Southeast Asia. An epidemiological survey is now underway in four ecological zones in Cebu in the Southern Philippines. This will be followed by three different interventions all designed to control vitamin A deficiency. The project is being undertaken by Professor Latham and Barry Popkin from Cornell and Florentino Solon from the Cebu Institute of Medicine, with assistance from Professor Henry M. Munger, vegetable crops, and Professor Kenneth L. Turk, international agriculture, at Cornell.

Investigations into the problem of lactose and milk intolerance are being conducted in Ithaca, using volunteers from several different countries. Studies to determine the prevalence of lactose intolerance and the significance of this in relation to milk consumption are also being done under the auspices of Cornell in Colombia, Tanzania-, Ghana, and the Yemen.

## Program on International Nutrition and Development Policy

This Program was launched last year with Professors Call and Latham as codirectors and Barry Popkin as associate director. Cornell faculty from several colleges, departments, and schools are associated with the Program.

Three students came to Cornell under the auspices of the new Program and all received outside financial support. Mr. Kenneth Leslie, from Jamaica and a member of the faculty of the University of the West Indies, came with a fellowship from the United States Food and Agricultural Organization; Mr. Charles Mettam, a United States foreign-service officer with extensive experience in Latin America, was supported by the State Department; and Mr. Arturo Posada, from Colombia, received a fellowship through the United States Agency for International Development. Two of the three students will transfer to the new degree program leading to the Master of Professional Studies (International Development), which allows students to obtain a professional master's degree with a concentration in international nutrition and development policy.

The Program has brought Dr. J. E. Dutra de Oliveira, professor of nutrition at the Medical School of Ribeirao Preto, University of São Paulo, Brazil, to Cornell for one year as a visiting professor. Dr. Dutra is an eminent nutritionist, who in 1970 was elected the first president of the newly formed Latin American Nutrition Society. In the spring semester 1973, Dr. Dutra taught a course entitled Nutrition Problems of Latin America.

An important aspect of the new Program has been the development of research activities that link nutrition, economics, and development policy. The projects in Jamaica and the Philippines

are examples of these.

A new course in international nutrition and development policy has been organized by Professors Latham and Call. A number of outside speakers gave lectures in this course in the spring semester.

Several research papers, journal articles, chapters, review articles, and books relating to international nutrition have been published this year. The books have included *Planning and Evaluation of Applied Nutrition Programs* by Michael C. Latham (FAO Rome, 1972); *A Plague of Corn: A Social History of Pellagra* by Daphne A. Roe (Cornell University Press, 1973); and *Nutrition, National Development, and Planning* edited by A. Berg, N. S. Scrimshaw, and D. Call (MIT Press, 1973). This last book includes separate chapters by three Cornell faculty members—Professors Call, Latham, and Mellor.

Another activity has been the establishment of a series of publications with MIT. This joint Cornell-MIT Case Studies in International Nutrition and Development will begin with the publication of "The Morinda Study" by F. James Levinson in the fall of 1974. The publications will consist of paperback books in a uniform series. The editors are M. C. Latham and F. J. Levinson; the editorial board includes David Call and Milton Esman of Cornell and N. Scrimshaw and E. Skolnikoff of MIT.

Professor Latham visited Zambia in the summer of 1972 as a consultant of FAO and continued throughout the year to provide assistance to the government of Zambia concerning nutrition policy arising from the national nutrition survey. In January 1973, Professor Latham served as a consultant for UNICEF in Malaysia and Thailand to advise on nutrition planning in those countries.

Although it has received a number of small awards and grants, the Program on



International Nutrition and Development Policy is still seeking a major source of long-term funding.

## 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.

The Program's tenth anniversary was celebrated this year by a multimedia exhibition in Uris Library on population problems, accompanied by a special population issue of the Cornell University Libraries' *Readers Report*. While the birthday festivities were somewhat dimmed by news of government cuts in graduate education, the Program's five-year National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) training grant funds will not be materially affected for the first two or three years; and the renewal or award of several other research grants enabled the Program to continue its momentum: (1) a two-year NICHD grant on diocesan mobilization against abortion has allowed Frank Traina to analyze data from eight New York State Roman Catholic dioceses' efforts against abortion; (2) a project grant from the Social and Rehabilitation Service and the Social Security Administration for a study of social and demographic

aspects of disability is under the direction of Professor Thomas Wan; (3) field work on the impact on family planning behavior of various kinds of educational efforts among postpartum patients in Caracas has been completed by Elizabeth Caldera, under a grant from the Population Council; and (4) with the financial assistance of the Population Council, a research monograph on population policies in the Caribbean is being edited by Professor Aaron Segal, following a conference of Caribbean population experts at Cornell in October 1972.

Training, research, and curriculum-development activities in the areas of population, education, and communication were especially marked. The publication of Professor Stycos's *Clinics, Contraception, and Communication* by Appleton-Century-Crofts culminated the efforts of several years of staff and student research in the area of family planning communications. This work is being extended to a study of communication and family planning in Colombia, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic under a grant from the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere.

A summer National Science Foundation Institute in social demography and population policy was organized by the Program and attended by faculty from twenty-five academic institutions; at the same time, a summer workshop in demographic curriculum development was held, sponsored by the Center for International Programs and Comparative Studies, the State University of New York, and the Population Council, and attended by faculty from another thirteen colleges and universities. Staff and students in the workshop created a variety of audiovisual materials for use in the college-level teaching of demography and population problems. Under the editorship of Professor Parker

G. Marden, the first issue of *Teaching Notes on Population* appeared under IPP sponsorship, and the second issue has been issued jointly with the Council for Intercultural Studies and Programs of Lawrence University.

Increasing attention was paid this year to population-related activities in New York State. Professor Peter Chi assisted staff of the Tompkins County Planning Board in compiling demographic and socioeconomic data on Tompkins County; Professor Stycos lectured on population problems at Cooperative Extension-sponsored meetings in Ithaca, Elmira, and Salamanca, and at Auburn Community, Kirkland, and Wells Colleges. Sally Auman continued to work with New York State Cooperative Extension agents through Communication Specialists in Population Affairs (COSPA/NY) in the development of materials and programs for population, family planning, and sex education at the community level.

The Program was fortunate in having a variety of distinguished visitors throughout the year. Twenty different speakers were featured at the Program's luncheon seminars. D. Peter Mazur, an authority on the population of the Soviet Union, was visiting professor for the spring term and gave a special lecture series on the USSR. Dr. Manoel T. Berlinck, dean of social sciences at Campinas in Brazil, was a visiting fellow during the summer, completing research on Brazilian migration sponsored by the Population Council. Professor V. P. Singh of the University of Pittsburgh visited India and investigated the possibilities of collaborative research between the Program and Indian institutions.

## 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 and China-Japan Programs. Its principal areas of concentration are the political interactions and foreign policies of the nations in East Asia. Domestic developments and the actions of outside powers toward this region are also foci of research interest where investigation of such topics helps shed light on the larger dynamics at work in East Asia. The Project is financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation. Professor David Mazingo, government, is director.

Project-supported research activities for 1972-73 included the emerging United States-China relationship, negotiation and maintenance of a Vietnam peace settlement, the Asian policies of the People's Republic of China, and aspects of Viet Minh policy in the Vietnamese revolution. A number of related studies were published by the research staff: Professor George McT. Kahin published "The Role of the United States in Southeast Asia," in *New Directions in the International Relations of Southeast Asia*, edited by Lau Teik Soon; "The Receiving End of the Bombing" in the *New York Times*; and "Strings on Thieu" in the *New Republic*. Mr. Gareth Porter completed several articles, as well as *The Myth of the Bloodbath: North Vietnam's Land Reform Reconsidered*, published in the IREA monograph series. Professor David Mazingo's work included his forthcoming book *Chinese Policy in Indonesia, 1949-1967*, to be published by Cornell University Press, and "China's Future Role in Southeast Asia" in *New Directions in the International Relations of Southeast Asia*, edited by Lau Teik Soon. Two project members,

Professor Kahin and Mr. Porter, gave specialist's testimony before the United States Senate Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations concerning the Indochina peace accords.

Research Associates of the Project during 1972-73 were Stanley Bedlington, David W. P. Elliott, and D. Gareth Porter. Their studies focused, respectively, on new developments in the Malaysian insurgent movement, the spring (1972) offensive in Vietnam, and the origins of the second Indochina war. Work also began on the *Documents on East Asia* series compiled by Mrs. Maureen Hoffert, the Project research assistant.

## Program on International Studies in Regional Planning

The Program on International Studies in Regional Planning was established in 1972 in order to promote research on regional issues and problems of regional underdevelopment, which have become increasingly important in recent years. Shifts in the balance between urban and rural populations, migration and changing ways of life, the rapid growth of many cities, the special problems of rural areas, and disparities between subnational regions are examples of problem areas treated by the new program.

The initial framework, orientation, and content of the curriculum for the Program on International Studies in Regional Planning were formulated during the past year. Several areas of concentration have been established for students seeking professional and advanced graduate degrees with emphasis on international urban and regional planning. Four new courses dealing with both general and specific aspects of problems and prospects for urban-

ization and structural transformation in developing nations will be offered during the coming year.

One of the first-year objectives of the Program was to expand the depth and scope of faculty and student research related to aspects of urban and regional planning in developing regions of the world. The rationale behind the emphasis on research was to extend the range of faculty expertise in specific areas of concentration and to facilitate the integration of research and classroom instruction. Professor William W. Goldsmith, the Program director, received a Fulbright Fellowship and a lectureship in urban ecology at Universidad Javeriana and Universidad de los Andes in Bogota, Colombia. Professor Sidney Saltzman has received a Fulbright Fellowship for study of urban and regional systems in Romania. Professor D. F. Williams is coinvestigator with Professor Flenry W. Richardson for a study of structural characteristics and production capabilities of the urban housing sector in Ghana. The research is sponsored by the Agency for International Development and Cornell's Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations.

The Program has strengthened its linkages with other programs and curricula with substantial international orientations. Professors Saltzman and Williams have participated in the formation of an interdisciplinary faculty group to investigate the prospects and possibilities for the development of courses on aspects of policy planning and resource allocation for transportation systems in underdeveloped countries. Professor Williams will present a section on transportation policy analysis and the distributive effects of transportation policy outcomes, in a spring 1974 seminar on transportation systems development policy in underdeveloped regions.

The Program and the Center for International Studies will sponsor a conference on the problems and prospects of urban and regional planning in developing countries. The conference, which is scheduled for the spring of 1974, will bring together noted practitioners, scholars, and public officials involved in various dimensions of the field of international urban and regional planning.

During 1972-73, the Program established a Speakers Bureau. This Bureau provides a forum for the presentation and exchange of ideas related to aspects of urban and regional planning in underdeveloped countries. The following speakers visited Cornell: John P. Robin, director of foreign area studies, the Ford Foundation; David Lewis, Rand Corporation, Washington, D.C.; Robert Lewis, Ohio University; Thomas Reiner, University of Pennsylvania; Shoukry Roweis, MIT; John Miller, United Nations; and Idrian Resnick, who served as a planning officer with the government of Tanzania.

## Latin American Studies Program

The Latin American Studies Program is in its twelfth year of coordinating the teaching and research activities on Latin America that originate in the several colleges and professional schools of the University. Professor Tom E. Davis, economics, is director.

During 1972-73, thirty-two faculty members were actively involved with the Program. Seventy-five graduate students took formal minors in Latin American studies or did comparable work. Twelve graduate students were conducting field research in Latin America for their doctoral theses. Their work was supported by the Latin

American Studies Program as well as by private and government sources. The following theses were published in the Program's dissertation series: Marvin Anderson, *The Planning and Development of Brazilian Agriculture: Some Quantitative Extensions*; Michael B. Anderson, *A Model of the Small Chilean Firm*; Carlos Bertero, *Drugs and Dependency in Brazil—An Empirical Study of Dependency Theory: The Case of the Pharmaceutical Industry*; Jane Cowan Brown, *Patterns of Intra-Urban Settlement in Mexico City: An Examination of the Turner Theory*; Jerald Barry Brown, *The United Farm Workers Grape Strike and Boycott, 1965-1970: An Evaluation of the Culture of Poverty Theory*; Loretta L. Good, *United States Joint Ventures and National Manufacturing Firms in Monterrey, Mexico: Comparative Styles of Management*; Robert N. Seidel, *Progressive Pan Americanism: Development and United States Policy toward South America, 1906-1931*; Keith L. Storrs, *Brazil's Independent Foreign Policy, 1961-1964: Background, Tenets, Linkage to Domestic Politics, and Aftermath*; Charles H. Teller, *Internal Migration, Socio-Economic Status and Health: Access to Medical Care in a Honduran City*; Samuel Wilson, *Occupational Mobility and Social Stratification in Latin American Cities*.

The range of research interests of the Program's faculty is indicated by a sample of recent publications: J. Mayone Stycos, *Clinics, Contraception, and Communication* (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1972); Donald K. Freebairn and Thomas T. Poleman, editors, *Food, Population and Employment* (Praeger, 1972); Bernard C. Rosen and Anita LaRaia, "Modernity in Women: A Measure of Social Change in Brazil," *Journal of Marriage and the Family* (1972); Thomas F. Lynch, "Harvest Timing, Transhumance and the Process of Domestication," *American Anthro-*

*pologist* (in press); John F. Scott, "Ceramic Sculptures before Cortés," *American Ceramic Circle* (1972).

The Andean region continues to be a focal point of Program activities. The 1973 Summer Intensive Quechua Language Program (the third such program to be offered by Cornell) is funded entirely with internal University resources.

During the year, visiting lecturers spoke on political repression, protest, and revolution; economic and agricultural development; and the impact of the social sciences and technological change on Latin America. Speakers included: Gerard Chaliand, Paul Manor, Pedro Guglielmetti, Kalman Silvert, and Jesse Perkinson. The Program also supported the second Latin American Day Program organized by the Latin American Students Association, whose principal speaker was Professor Maurice Zeitlin of the University of Wisconsin.

## London-Cornell Project

The London-Cornell Project (LCP) completed its tenth and final year of activity as a venture in international interinstitutional cooperation. Committees made up of faculty members from diverse disciplines met 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. During the year, the Cornell committee made three full or partial awards of field research fellowships to Cornell doctoral candidates, one in linguistics and two in anthropology. In addition to these new awards, LCP administered

the fellowship support of nine students already doing field research.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has provided the major portion of support for the Project over its ten years of activity, complemented by a grant from the Nuffield Foundation, which supports most of the activities of the London committee. Project research was on problems of social and cultural cohesion in East and Southeast Asia. Professor David K. Wyatt, history, served as director of the Project.

## Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems

During the past academic year the Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems was involved in several areas: regular course offerings, a series of seminars by invited lecturers, research for doctoral dissertations, faculty research, advisory work, meetings and conferences, and experimentation with self-management.

The regular seminar in theory of labor management was offered in the fall term. The spring-term course, Practice and Implementation of Self-Management, was an experimental effort bringing together some forty students, for the most part graduate, from different parts of the University—the Departments of Economics, Rural Sociology, and Sociology; the School of Industrial and Labor Relations; and the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration. As a result of the course, many students have decided to specialize in the area of self-management.

Some fifteen lectures or seminars focusing on various aspects of self-management were organized by the Program during the academic year.

Mr. Irving Bluestone, vice president of the United Auto Workers, spoke on the position of the American labor movement toward self-management. Other speakers covered areas and countries as diverse as Chile, Tanzania, Republic of China, and Yugoslavia. Three seminars on the participatory aspect of the Chinese economy were offered by Pablo Trivelli, who, sponsored by the Program, spent the summer of 1972 traveling through mainland China.

During 1972-73, Professor Tom Davis was editing Douglas Horton's study of Pomalaca, a Peruvian sugar hacienda that was nationalized and converted to a labor-managed enterprise. In addition, Tom Davis and Michael Anderson are preparing a survey article on labor management in Chile and Peru. Dennis Mueller continued with his different studies in the area of voting and democratic decision making, with several of the resulting articles published in the course of the year. Peter Miovic, while on leave in Yugoslavia, is preparing a study on the impact of capital intensity on income determination and income distribution in that country. Professor W. F. Whyte visited Lima, Peru, to continue exploratory discussions examining the effects of a law that introduces a partial form of self-management in certain industrial enterprises. Lars Karlsson was a visiting fellow with the Program in the spring of 1973 and produced an extensive survey of experiments with labor participation in Scandinavia, which was published for limited circulation by the Program. Mr. Karlsson also pursued work on a book dealing with practical managerial problems in labor-managed enterprises.

Jaroslav Vanek, who returned from his sabbatical year in the summer of 1972, continued his research in the area of theory of self-management, producing some dozen papers reproduced in the Department of Economics Work-

ing Papers, and to be published in various reviews and periodicals. Vanek also prepared a volume of readings, *Self-Management: Economic Liberation of Man*, to be published by the Penguin Paperback Series. He also worked on the preparation of the German, French, and Spanish translations of his *Participatory Economy*. Mr. Vanek engaged in advisory work with the new government of Bangladesh, prepared an extensive critical study of the Yugoslav economy for that country's evaluation of its economic system, and continued his contacts with Peru. In January 1973, Mr. Vanek took part in a conference of the International Economic Association in Dacca, Bangladesh, dealing with the first five-year plan of that country and the introduction of worker participation.

Four doctoral students majoring in the area of labor management have been working full time during the past year on their dissertations, dealing respectively with producer cooperatives in England, an econometric model of Yugoslavia, the problem of human capital and education in self-managed economies, and the experience with self-management in Chile. Three doctoral students of the Program from the West Indies are participating in the creation and work of a large agricultural cooperative in the Dominica Island in the Caribbean.

Professor George Staffer together with Mr. Henk Thomas, doctoral student in the Program, represented the Program at the First International Conference on Self-Management in Dubrovnik in December 1972. Valuable documentation and a large number of scientific papers from the Conference were acquired by the Program and are being used extensively by its members and students. In April 1973 an informal conference was organized in Ithaca under the auspices of the Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems,

bringing together students interested in self-management from Cornell, Harvard, MIT, Brandeis, Tufts, and Boston University. As a result a larger and more formal conference is planned for November 1973 in Cambridge aimed at informing the American public of issues of self-management. As a further result, an informal newsletter on self-management has been started.

During 1972—73, a tentative plan and projection of activities for the coming three to five years was produced by the Program's Executive Committee. The general thrust of the projection is to continue, in an accelerated manner, the trend of enlarging the scope of the Program's educational and research objectives. The Program further intends to develop more formal study programs in self-management combined with adjacent areas of interest—economic development, industrial sociology, and economic history, to name a few. It also hopes to enlarge its faculty membership and intra-University affiliations to include the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, the Departments of Sociology and Rural Sociology, the Law School, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, and others.

## Peace Studies Program

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

The core of the Program's activities

during 1972-73 was the Faculty Seminar on Peace Studies, which met more than fifteen times throughout the year, with sessions conducted by guest speakers from Washington, New York, Boston, and abroad. Topics included specific studies on arms control and broader discussions of the international system. Two public lectures were sponsored through the year, one in March by Martin Sherwin, research associate with the Program, and another in April by Senator William Proxmire on the control of military spending. Research support was extended to Michael Rosenthal, a physicist and postdoctoral research associate working on naval arms control problems; to Martin Sherwin, a historian working on the evolution of the Cold War, and to Onkar S. Marwah, on leave from the Indian government, completing a political science dissertation. Mr. Sherwin's book on United States nuclear weapons policies in 1945 and 1946 will be published this year by MIT Press.

The Program also continued its series of conversations with Chinese embassy officials in Ottawa. Subjects discussed included improved relations between the United States and China, as well as more specific questions of American politics and Sino-Soviet relations.

The Peace Studies Program received a grant of \$400,000 for the five-year period beginning with the 1973-74 academic year and is preparing for a major expansion of activity.

## Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations

During the past year, the activities of the Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations, directed by Edmund Cranch, primarily

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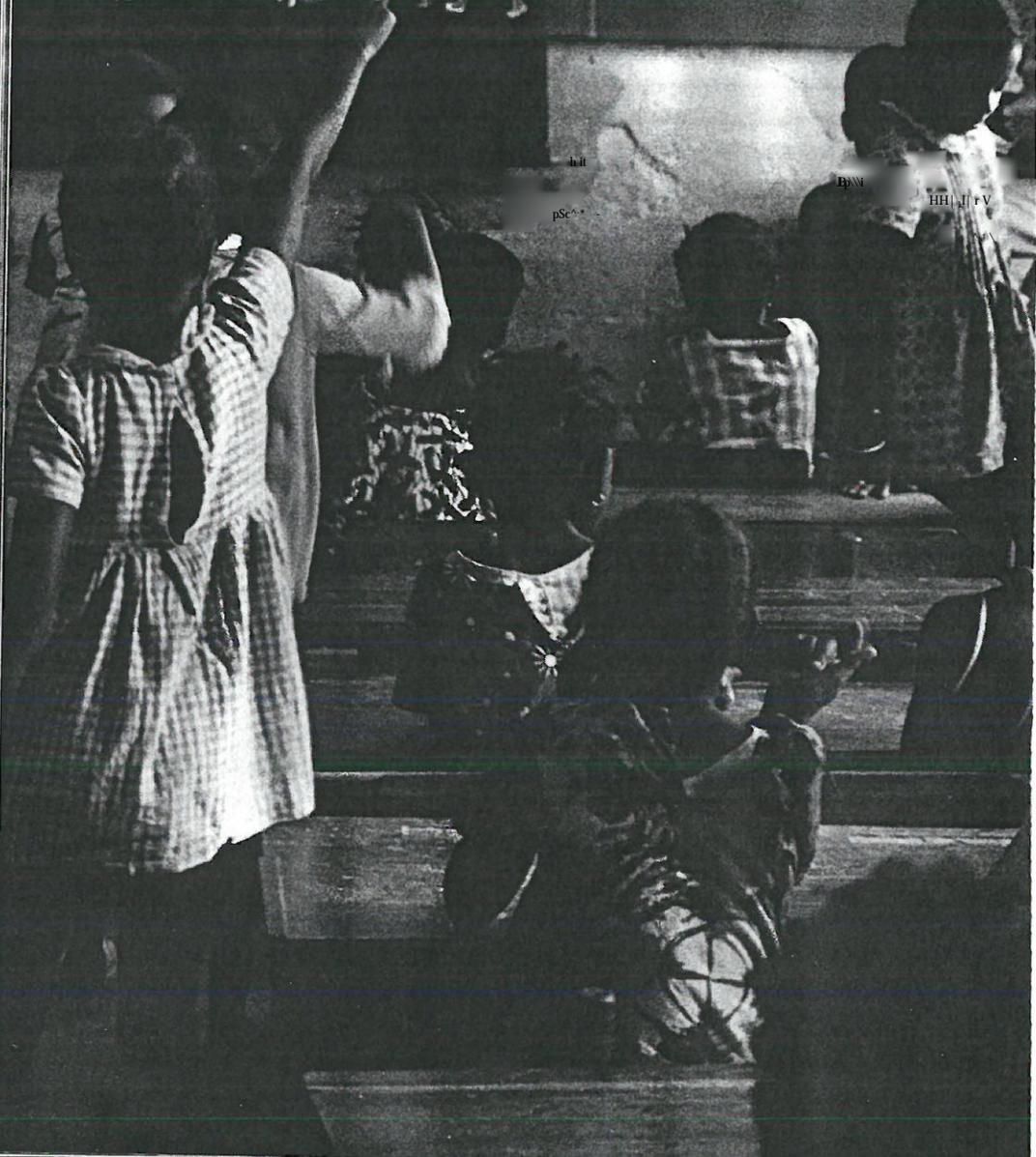
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focused on identifying a core group of faculty members and students interested in participating in the broad areas of science and technology policies for developing nations.

In support of this objective, two courses were offered during 1972-73. Science, Technology, and Development, taught by Professor Milton Esman, director of the Center for International Studies, sought to explore the processes and channels of technology transfer and adaptation, the development of scientific and technological manpower and institutions, and the shaping and implementation of national science policies for the development goals of low-income countries.

The second course attempted to look closely at one important sector—low-cost housing, primarily for developing nations. An interdisciplinary group of faculty members comprising an engineer, an architect, a planner, an economist, and a social scientist, each with experience in housing in a developing country, jointly planned and offered the course. Students were drawn from several disciplines—human ecology, architecture, engineering, sociology, economics, and planning—and ranged from upperclassmen to doctoral candidates. As a follow-up to this course, an interdisciplinary team will conduct a case study on basic housing systems in Ghana to develop an analytical framework for assessing the performance of different housing systems for low-income groups in general and to explore housing policy alternatives for Ghana in particular.

A biweekly seminar series was conducted during the fall and spring semesters. Speakers with considerable experience in developing nations identified critical problem areas that impede growth in developing nations and discussed the need for multidisciplinary approaches to clarify their policy

choices. The seminar series explored both the broad and the sectoral approach to policy formulation and implementation.

A group of Cornell professors visited Colombia and Peru to explore opportunities for establishing Program linkages in these countries. As a result of this visit, the Program has established closer working relations with COLCIENCIAS (Fondo Colombiano de Investigaciones Cientificas) in Colombia.

Several proposals for research were funded by the Program during 1972-73. These included such subjects as study of science and technology policy for the Andean Pact countries (Robert N. Seidel), an industrial policy for an economically integrated commonwealth Caribbean (Vincent A. Richards), and research on models of development organizations in Costa Rica (William F. Whyte, professor of industrial and labor relations, and Milton J. Esman).

Following a Cornell/KAIS (Korea Advanced Institute of Science) Workshop that was held in December 1972, Dr. KunMo Chung, director of KAIS, visited Cornell to explore joint research opportunities.

The Program, in cooperation with the Office of Science and Technology, AID, held a symposium on United States bilateral aid strategies and programs in selected areas of science and technology. A group of specialists from United States institutions, international organizations, and developing countries conducted discussions on AID programs and problems in developing countries and on how United States talents and institutional capabilities can be matched to the requirements of developing countries in the following key areas of science and technology: (1) science policy, (2) orientation to development of science and engineering education at universities in developing countries, (3) development of institutions for the

study and transfer of industrial technology, (4) natural resource use and conservation, and (5) public sector technologies.

The Program has been able to generate interest among a group of Cornell participants and will increasingly concentrate on fostering research.

## Rural Development Committee

The increasing awareness of faculty and students throughout the University of the importance of rural development in Third World countries created interest in a Universitywide focus on rural development problems. In 1971, the Rural Development Committee (RDC) was organized under the auspices of the Center for International Studies. The Committee involved faculty members and graduate students from various disciplines: agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agronomy, anthropology, communication arts, community service education, economics, extension education, nutrition, plant pathology, political science and public administration, regional science, and rural sociology. The RDC Planning Committee, with Professor Norman Uphoff, government, as chairman, took responsibility for overseeing the development of a problem-oriented, multidisciplinary program of rural development activities.

The Rural Development Committee has linkages through its members with the Program in International Agriculture and several departments, including agricultural economics and rural sociology. Several new interdisciplinary programs (Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations, International Nutrition and Development Policy, and International Studies in

Regional Planning) also are related to the RDC's interests. The Committee has operated with financial support from the Center for International Studies, including funds provided by the Structural Change Committee out of its earlier grant from the Ford Foundation.

The focus of concern within the Rural Development Committee has been primarily on problems of raising the productivity, and thereby the income and power, of "small farmers" and those without land in rural areas. They have been the bypassed people, if not always the forgotten people. Their underdevelopment constitutes the main drag on the rural sector and the nation, and improvements in their productivity and welfare will make the greatest impact on the productivity and welfare of Third World countries. Most of the research, consulting, and aid giving of the last twenty-five years, however, has done little for them. The RDC has seen it as appropriate and necessary to be concerned not simply with the growth of rural sector outputs in the usual GNP sense, but also in terms of security, welfare, and participation of the people. That this concern is increasingly shared in official and nonofficial circles encourages the Committee.

During 1972-73, the major ongoing activity of the Rural Development Committee has been the presentation of seminars and discussion series for faculty members and graduate students interested in rural development. The RDC has hosted visitors to Cornell from a range of institutions, including the Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin, the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex in England, the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, the Agricultural Development Council, the International Development Research Centre of Canada, and the United States Agency for International Development.

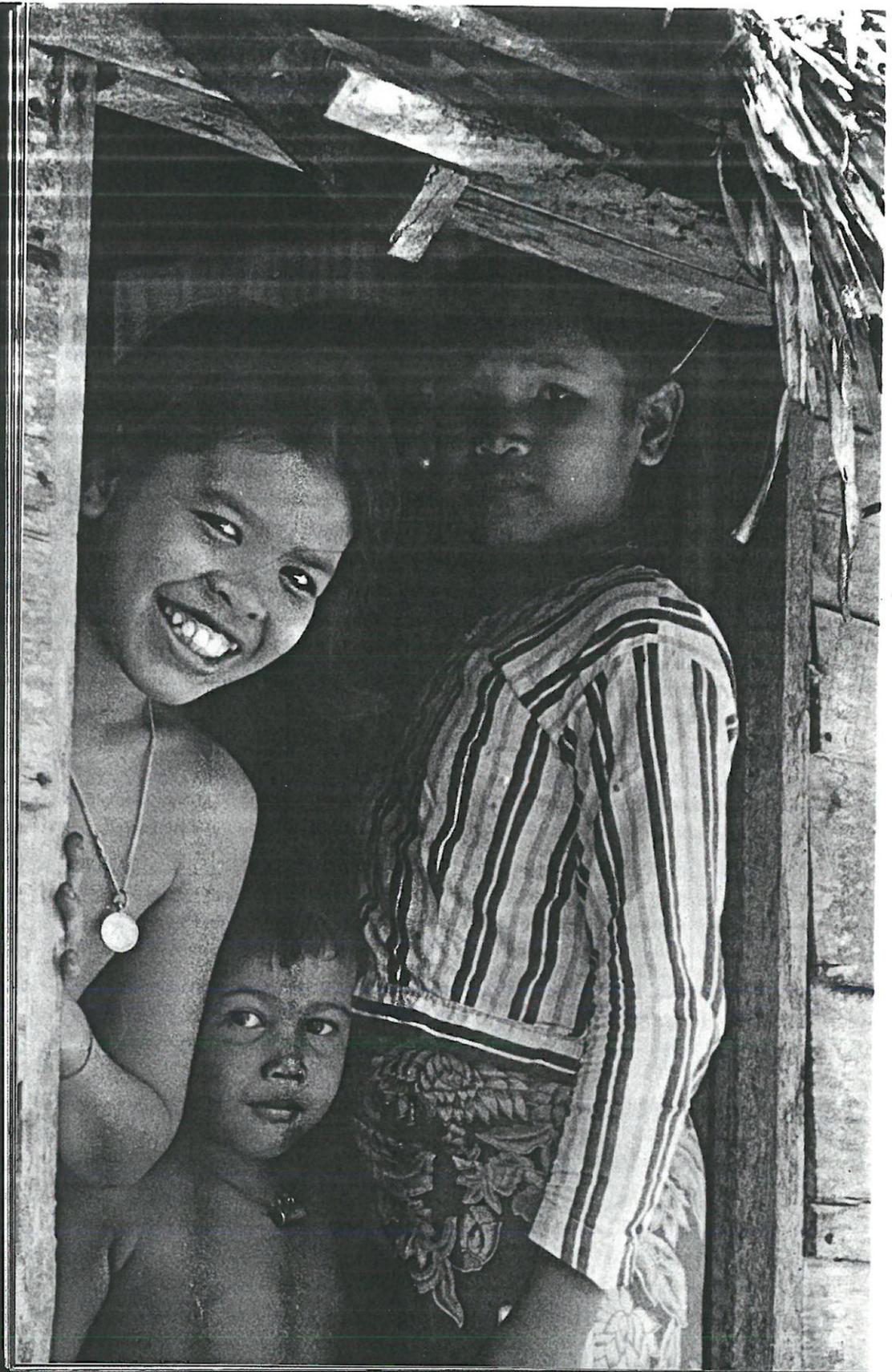
It has also presented talks by visitors from other American universities and from Belgium, Chile, Israel, the Philippines, and Uganda.

A great deal of faculty and graduate-student research relating to rural development is done at Cornell. The Rural Development Committee's role is to support and encourage research pertaining to rural development that is specifically problem oriented and multi-disciplinary and which may not otherwise be done. Beginning in the fall of 1972, a working group on "Culture and Credit" was organized under the auspices of the RDC to prepare an analytical paper for the 1973 *A.I.D. Spring Review of Small Farmer Credit*. The paper, "The Credit Connection: Cultural and Social Factors Affecting Small Farmer Participation in Credit Programs," was coauthored by Cynthia Gillette, anthropology, and Norman Uphoff, government. Other members of the working group, who participated in discussion and outlining of the topic, were Harry Blair, visiting fellow, RDC; James Converse, rural sociology; Davydd Greenwood, anthropology; Arthur Hansen, anthropology; Gillian Hart, agricultural economics; Patricia Kluck, anthropology; and Norman Nicholson, government. The group also had the benefit of discussions with Mr. David H. Penny, visiting professor in agricultural economics from Australian National University during 1972-73. In preparation for the July 1973 *Review*, analytical papers were presented to regional workshops, and three members of the working group participated in these: Harry Blair (Manila, Dacca, and Ankara); Cynthia Gillette (Nairobi, Accra, and Abidjan); and James Converse (San José and Quito).

As part of a broader undertaking to analyze rural development strategies in different countries, a working group was set up in the spring of 1973 to study

comparatively the role of local government in rural development. A fifteen-country survey is being conducted with financial support from the Asia Bureau of the United States Agency for International Development and in cooperation with researchers from most of the countries being considered. The countries selected for study are China, Korea, Japan, and Taiwan in East Asia; Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines in Southeast Asia; Bangladesh (Comilla), India (Bihar and Punjab), Pakistan (Punjab), and Sri Lanka in South Asia; and Egypt, Israel, Turkey, and Yugoslavia in the Near East. These country studies are to be completed before the end of 1973, with a series of analytical workshops to be conducted beginning in the fall of 1973. The analysis and synthesis of how local government institutions can best contribute to rural development should be finished by the first part of 1974.

The Committee has benefited from the presence of several visitors during the year. Professor Harry Blair, from the Department of Political Science at Bucknell University, supported by a grant from the Social Science Research Council, performed research on the Green Revolution and political participation in Bihar (India) and participated in RDC activities. Mr. Benedict Stavis has been a research associate in the China-Japan Program and the Center for International Studies, with financial support from the Program in International Agriculture and the Rural Development Committee. His dissertation was on political dimensions of agricultural mechanization in China, and he is now completing a monograph entitled "The Green Revolution in China." Mr. Stavis visited mainland China in April 1972 and is concerned with the technical, economic, administrative, and political means for improving rural life in China, as well as what can be learned from



the Chinese case.

Though no program of funding faculty and graduate research has been possible yet, support has been given to several research efforts that combine disciplinary perspectives and represent concerns of the Rural Development Committee. Professor Davydd Greenwood, anthropology, has prepared a monograph that assesses and reappraises current views of "peasant rationality" in economics and anthropology, in order to suggest more appropriate approaches to rural development.

A doctoral research project by Helen Cruz, rural sociology, has received support for travel and local expenses in the Philippines. She deals with Philippine gravity irrigation systems in terms of how these sociotechnical systems function at the village level. Combining social science and behavioral science approaches, she deals with the sources of conflict over irrigation and how social and administrative organization could be more supportive of effective utilization of the productive possibilities with irrigation.

A series of Occasional Papers has been started. The first is by Professor Norman Nicholson of the Department of Political Science at Northern Illinois University. Professor Nicholson spent his sabbatical leave in the spring of 1972 at Cornell under the auspices of the RDC. His paper, "Panchayat Raj, Rural Development, and the Political Economy of Village India," will be followed by Davydd Greenwood's paper, "The Political Economy of Peasant Family Farming: Some Anthropological Perspectives on Rationality and Adaptation." Other papers will follow.

Under the auspices of the Center for International Studies, a new course, Peasants, Power, and Productivity: Strategies of Rural Development in the Third World, was developed. Eighty

students enrolled in the course. Professors Davydd Greenwood, anthropology; Gilbert Levine, agricultural engineering; and Norman Uphoff, government, were responsible for planning the course and doing most of the teaching. Guest lecturers included Professors Donald Freebairn and John Mellor, agricultural economics; Norman Nicholson and Aaron Segal, government; Benedict Stavis, China-Japan Program; and Gary Thomas, anthropology, Ithaca College.

The analytical framework for the course consisted of three "matrices of decision making": the *micro* matrix of decisions made at the local level encompasses anthropology, sociology, psychology, and microeconomics; the *macro* matrix at the national level includes political science, public administration, macroeconomics, and planning; while the *technical* matrix involves factors of agronomy, hydrology, plant science, animal science, engineering, and extension education. In teaching and in the main readings, these interdisciplinary perspectives were maintained insofar as possible.

During the first part of the course, most of the readings and examples in lectures dealt with India. In the last third of the course, different rural development strategies were presented with examples from the Philippines, Taiwan, Kenya, Tanzania, China, and Mexico. The course was monitored and evaluated at all stages of planning and presentation by the Cornell Center for Improvement of Undergraduate Education, under terms of a grant from the United States Office of Education, to see how interdisciplinary undergraduate instruction can best be provided. The course will be offered again in 1973-74.



## 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 Program, directed by James W. Gair, linguistics, 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.

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 teaching colloquial Sinhalese have been published and are available from the Program. Two members of the Program are currently working on materials in Telugu and basic literary Sinhalese. An active research program in South Asian linguistics by both students and faculty members is a prominent feature of the Program.

During the past year, Professor Kenneth Kennedy has been conducting his research on the physical anthropology and paleoecology of prehistoric man of India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka based on his field work. Professor Leighton Hazlehurst, anthropology, returned from India and is continuing his analysis of his field work, particularly with regard to the relationships between symbols, culture, and tradition. Professor J. Bruce Long conducted a conference on South Asian religions and has received a grant to complete his book on Saivism. Professor John Mellor, agricultural economics, continues his 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 Develop-

ment. Visiting Professor Rama Sharma, of the University of Rochester, offered a seminar on Panini and Sanskrit grammatical theory, and Professor Norman Nicholson, of the Department of Government at Northern Illinois University, held a visiting appointment in the Department of Government and the South Asia Program. An occasional papers series was begun with "The Crisis on the Indian Sub-Continent and the Birth of Bangladesh," by Ved Kayastha and "Panchayat Raj, Rural Development, and the Political Economy of Village India," by Norman Nicholson.

The South Asia Studies Association, an organization concerned with promoting South Asian studies at Cornell, has presented a series of lectures by visiting lecturers including topics on archaeology, Hinduism, and music.

## 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, economics, served as director of the Program in 1972-73; Professor John M. Echols, linguistics, and Professor David K. Wyatt, Southeast Asian history, are associate directors.

The Southeast Asia holdings of the Wason Collection continued to grow in

1972-73. Cornell University Libraries is 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 the collection 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. Important additions of Vietnamese materials made during 1972-73 have greatly expanded the research possibilities of American scholars on Vietnam. Purchases included the Paul Hartman collection consisting of 16,000 Vietnamese books, periodicals, and maps, and 10,000 engravings and photographs on various subjects including history, art, literature, and language. Cornell also acquired a large microfilm collection of more than 800 Sino-Vietnamese titles from the Archaeological Research Institute in Saigon. These films were originally made by the École Française d'Extrême Orient in Hanoi in 1954 and are in Chinese, the official written language of traditional Vietnam.

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 have been reproduced on microfiche in order to make this outstanding collection available to other research libraries.

With the support of two grants from the Ford Foundation, the Southeast Asia Program has embarked upon a major effort to strengthen Indochinese studies

at Cornell. One of the grants, matched by a gift from Miss Marion S. Halsey of Washington, D.C., will be used to establish an endowed professorship in Indochinese studies. A series of younger visiting faculty members will be supported with the income from this endowment until a permanent chairholder is selected. During 1972-73, Roger M. Smith served as visiting professor of Indochinese studies, and Gerald C. Hickey will hold this position in the coming year. The second grant is being used to strengthen general studies on Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam over a three-year period. Activities 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. During the summer of 1972, Professor David K. Wyatt, Southeast Asian history, spent eight weeks in Laos and Thailand, carrying out research for a seminar on Laos to be given at Cornell in the spring term 1974, and making purchases of Lao materials for the Southeast Asia collection in the Cornell Libraries. While there, he also gave a public lecture and a seminar at the newly formed National Historical Commission of Laos in Vientiane. The Sino-Vietnamese colloquium, initiated in 1972, continued its series of lectures and seminars sponsored jointly by the Department of Asian Studies and the Southeast Asia and China-Japan Programs.

During 1972-73, the Southeast Asia Program faculty consisted of fourteen full-time members, holding joint appointments in the Department of Asian Studies and in the graduate Fields of Anthropology, Economics, Government, History, History of Art, Linguistics, and Comparative Literature. Two visiting professors hold continuing appointments in the Department of Asian Studies and in the Fields of History,

History of Art, and Archaeology. In addition, the Program hosted two visiting professors, who contributed to the development of Indochinese studies and conducted Southeast Asia seminars.

In the academic year 1972-73, 102 graduate students with minors in Asian studies (Southeast Asia) were active in the Program. There was a total enrollment of 889 students in courses relating to Southeast Asia, of which 752 were enrolled in area courses and 137 in language classes, with undergraduates making up 73 percent of the total. Eight 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 collaborated with Cornell's Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics and the 1972 Summer Session in offering a program of intensive language training in Cambodian, Indonesian, Javanese, Thai, and Vietnamese. One hundred sixteen students enrolled for this summer program in five Southeast Asian languages and in Chinese.

Five students enrolled in the Full-Year Asian Language Concentration (FALCON) in Thai, a twelve-month intensive training program under the direction of Professor R. B. Jones. This experimental program, funded by the Cornell Center for International Studies and the Southeast Asia Program with fellowships provided by the Office of Education (NDFL Fellowships) and the Ford Foundation, enabled students to undergo approximately nine hundred hours of language study beginning in June 1972.

Program faculty and research members authored or edited numerous articles in professional journals, research monographs, and data papers that appeared during 1972-73. Six new *Southeast Asia Program Data Papers*

appeared (numbers 86 through 91), and one (number 18) was reprinted. Two monographs appeared in the series published by the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project. Two issues of the semiannual journal *Indonesia* were published.

### **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 Benedict R. 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.

Professor Anderson translated *Report from Banaran: The Story of the Experiences of a Soldier during the War of Independence* by Major General T. B. Simatupang, which appeared in the Project's translation series during the past year.

The Project's semiannual journal, *Indonesia*, was continued during 1972-73 with volumes 14 and 15. These volumes contain a wide variety of writings, including a series of biographies and autobiographies of 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 Program in International Agriculture, 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 Cornell/Rockefeller Foundation/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 two graduate students during 1972-73 to assist them in writing their dissertations and for computer services.

### **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, who retires at the end of academic year 1972-73. Professor David K. Wyatt, Southeast Asian history, who has served as associate director of the Project, will become the new director. Lucien M. Flanks, Jane R. Flanks, Fterbert C. Purnell, and Richard Cushman were appointed research associates.

Doctoral dissertations completed during the year included studies in the areas of civil and environmental engineering, economics, history, and linguistics. Seventeen Cornell graduate students were engaged in field research in Thailand during 1972-73: five in government, three each in linguistics and sociology, two each in anthropology and history, and one each in agricultural economics and social psychology.

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 three years ago and jointly sponsored by the Southeast Asia and China-Japan Programs, continued with activities in the field and at Cornell during the past year. The Project has prepared a comprehensive analytical bibliography of works dealing with the Yao, which it plans to publish later in 1973. Project staff have continued to collaborate informally with the University of Chiangmai and with the Tribal Research Centre of Thailand.

### **English-Indonesian Dictionary Project**

Professor John M. Echols, linguistics, Project director, and Hassan Shadily, coauthor in Djakarta, Indonesia, revised galley proofs during the past year to



reflect orthographic changes recently decreed by the Indonesian government. Publication by the Cornell University Press is expected in late 1973.

### **Cebuano-English Dictionary Project**

Professor John U. Wolff, linguistics, Project director, and a staff of Filipino assistants in Cebu City, the Philippines, supervised printing of the dictionary and shipment to the United States in summer 1972. The Southeast Asia Program bound the 2,000 volumes that are now being distributed as number 87 in its Data Paper series. The dictionary was prepared under a contract with the United States Office of Education and is jointly distributed by the Philippine Society of Linguistics and the Cornell Southeast Asia Program.

### **English-Cambodian Dictionary Project**

Professor Franklin E. Huffman, linguistics, Project director, and Im Proum, research associate, began preparation of the dictionary in June 1972 under a contract with the United States Office of Education. Due to the recent cutback in federal funds, alternative sources of financing are being explored to permit completion of the dictionary during 1973-74.

### **Thai Discourse Analysis Project**

Professors R. B. Jones and Eleanor Jordan continued research under a United States Office of Education contract to analyze Thai and Japanese discourse samples. Data for the analysis of Thai discourse consists of sixty hours of taped conversations recorded for the Project in Thailand during the summer of 1971 by Ruchira Mendiones with support from the Cornell Southeast Asia

Program and the Center for International Studies.

## **Committee on Soviet Studies**

During the past year the Committee on Soviet Studies established an interdepartmental undergraduate major in Russian and Soviet Studies, the first such program at Cornell. A substantial grant was made for book purchases in order to help maintain, in spite of rising costs, the leading position that the Cornell collection of Russian material has attained. One of the most important of the Committee's activities has been the series of interdisciplinary colloquia given by distinguished visitors throughout the year, including Nils Nilsson, University of Stockholm; Alexander Flaker, University of Zagreb; Iurii Glazov, formerly of Moscow University; and Samuel Baron, University of North Carolina.

A number of important research projects have been completed during the past year. The volume of papers growing out of the Committee's conference on the Russian avant-garde and edited by Professors George Gibian and H. William Chalsma, Russian literature, is in the hands of the Cornell University Press for final editing. Professor M. Gardner Clark's study of Russian technical aid and the Chinese steel industry is about to be published. Professor Richard Leed's translation of Illich-Svitych's *Nominal Accentuation in Baltic and Slavic* is in final form; Professor George Staller, economics, has completed his research on the comparison of the material outputs of Czechoslovakia over the Soviet Union; and Professor Myron Rush, government, has finished the manuscript of his study of

political succession in Eastern Europe. Professor Walter M. Pintner, history, is preparing an extensive analysis of quantitative data on the development of the bureaucracy in Imperial Russia. Professor Gibian has begun a major new project on contemporary Soviet prose fiction in collaboration with scholars who will deal with Czechoslovakia and other Eastern European countries.

## Structural Change and Modernization Committee

The Structural Change and Modernization Committee, directed by Frank Young, continued to serve the needs of faculty and graduate students working on comparative problems, particularly of subnational systems. The Committee began a program of support for the analysis costs of doctoral dissertations on comparative topics. It sponsored a "Data Fair," an occasion when faculty with data of potential interest to graduate-student thesis writers could meet with potential users. More than one hundred graduate students attended this event.

The dominant emphasis of the Committee is reflected in research on Italian communes and English boroughs, as well as minor civil divisions in New York State around 1850 and cities and towns in many less developed countries. In line with these interests, Professor Andrew Milnor of the University of Kentucky led a workshop at Cornell on reactive subsystems. The workshop covered civil strife in Ireland, leftist voting in Chile, and political protest in the Philippines. Additionally, the Committee embarked on systematic discussions of the literature on subnational structural change with a view to delineating the main patterns and problems.

## Western Societies Program

The Western Societies Program, established in 1973, is directed by Professor Sidney Tarrow, government. An outgrowth of the former European Studies Committee, the new Program institutionalizes a long-standing interest at Cornell in the study of advanced societies. With the European experience as its substantive center, the Program gives primary emphasis to historical and contemporary developmental problems of advanced societies. Among the themes at the core of the Program's concerns are: the problem of cultural integration and national identity, the problem of social cleavage management, the qualitative changes in the concept of citizenship, the crisis of administrative penetration, and the crisis of participation and authority.

The Program is interdisciplinary in character, drawing on the resources of social scientists, historians, and students of public policy and planning, among others. It has both research and training objectives and includes moderate research support for scholars or groups of individuals working on the above or related themes, as well as colloquia and conferences on those issues.



# General Information

Students at Cornell have extensive opportunities to specialize in international studies at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Undergraduates may choose to concentrate on various aspects of international studies through the different departments in which they are enrolled; they may also participate in the various area and problem-oriented programs: Asian Studies, International Agriculture, International Population, Soviet Studies, and the Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Program in International Studies. The Independent Major Program and College Scholar Program give undergraduates in the College of Arts and Sciences the opportunity to plan a course of study to suit their individual interests, which can include international studies.

Students in the Graduate School have an opportunity to pursue a range of courses in a variety of international subjects. There are more than eighty graduate Fields at Cornell from which a student chooses his major subject or specialization. Two minor subjects are usually chosen as well. Many Fields deal with international and comparative subjects, and a graduate student may elect a program of work to include area studies or the study of problems of international significance. Graduate student participation is welcomed in the activities of the programs described in this annual report.

Graduate students enrolled in a professional school may elect programs that focus on international aspects of their field: International Development Administration in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration; International Legal Studies in the Law School; the International Medical Program at the Cornell University Medical College in New York City; International Nutrition in the Graduate School of Nutrition. A newly formed professional degree program leading to the Master of Professional Studies (International Development), with a concentration in either nutrition, population, or regional planning, is available through the Graduate School for practitioners of development planning and administration.

For students who wish to pursue a course of study in linguistics, foreign languages, or literature, Cornell offers many opportunities in "rare" languages, such as Burmese and Hindi, as well as European languages, at both graduate and undergraduate levels.

Library resources in international topics are impressive. Of the 4 million volumes in the Cornell libraries, 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.

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.

# Financial Statements

Table 1

**Major Grants (\$100,000 and more) Received by Cornell University for International Studies since 1960**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1960-73	NDEA	\$1,105,722	Southeast Asia Language and Area Center
1960-73	NDEA	600,405	East Asia Language and Area Center
1960-73	NDEA	589,173	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	<b>English-Indonesian</b> 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
1965-73	NDEA	318,493	Latin American 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
1967-72	Ford Foundation	500,000 !	Social Science Studies on China

<i>Period</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1967-73	NICHHD (Renewable Annually)	\$ 461,116	Training in Population Studies
1968-	Carl Marks Family	300,000	Endowing a Professorship
1968-73	Rockefeller Foundation	259,438	United States—Philippine Exchange
1969-	John S. Knight	500,000	Endowing a Professorship
1970-73	Ford Foundation	225,000	International Population Program: General Support
1970-73	Ford Foundation	150,000	Indochinese General Support
1970-75	AID 211(d)	240,000	Economics of Agricultural Development
1970-75	AID 211(d)	500,000	Special Problems in Tropical Soils
1970-	Ford Foundation	150,000	Matching Endowment for a Chair in Indochinese Studies
1970-73	AID	599,690	Impact of New Technology on Rural Employment Income
1971-76	AID 211(d)	580,000	Public Policies for Science and Technology Development
1972-75	Ford Foundation	150,000	International Agriculture
1972-75	Ford Foundation	450,000	General Support



**Total Expenditures from All Grants  
by General Categories, 1972-73**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Faculty	\$ 220,527
Research	391,628
Student fellowships	232,742
Staff	130,569
Library acquisitions	57,236
Library salaries	40,980
Publications	33,153
Visitors	37,589
Course development	22,537
Administration	89,254
Fringe	44,451
Other	80,656
Total	<u>\$1,381,322</u>

# Further Information

Further information on international studies may be obtained by writing to or telephoning one of the offices listed below. (Ail 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  
170 Uris Hall, 256-6370

Department of Asian Studies  
156 Rockefeller Hall, 256-5095

China-Japan Program  
140 Uris Hall, 256-6222

Program in International Agriculture  
102 Roberts Hall, 256-2283

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

International Nutrition  
114 Savage Hall, 256-3041

International Population Program  
368 Uris Hall, 256-4925

International Relations of East Asia  
130 Uris Hall, 256-6224

International Student Office  
200 Barnes Hall, 256-5243

Latin American Studies Program  
190 Uris Hall, 256-3345

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

Peace Studies Program  
166 Uris Hall, 256-6235

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

Rural Development Committee  
170 Uris Hall, 256-6370

South Asia Program  
130 Uris Hall, 256-4958

Southeast Asia Program  
120 Uris Hall, 256-2378

Committee on Soviet Studies  
130-B Uris Hall, 256-4289

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

Study Abroad Programs  
14 East Avenue, 256-5221

Western Societies Program  
170 Uris Hall, 256-6370