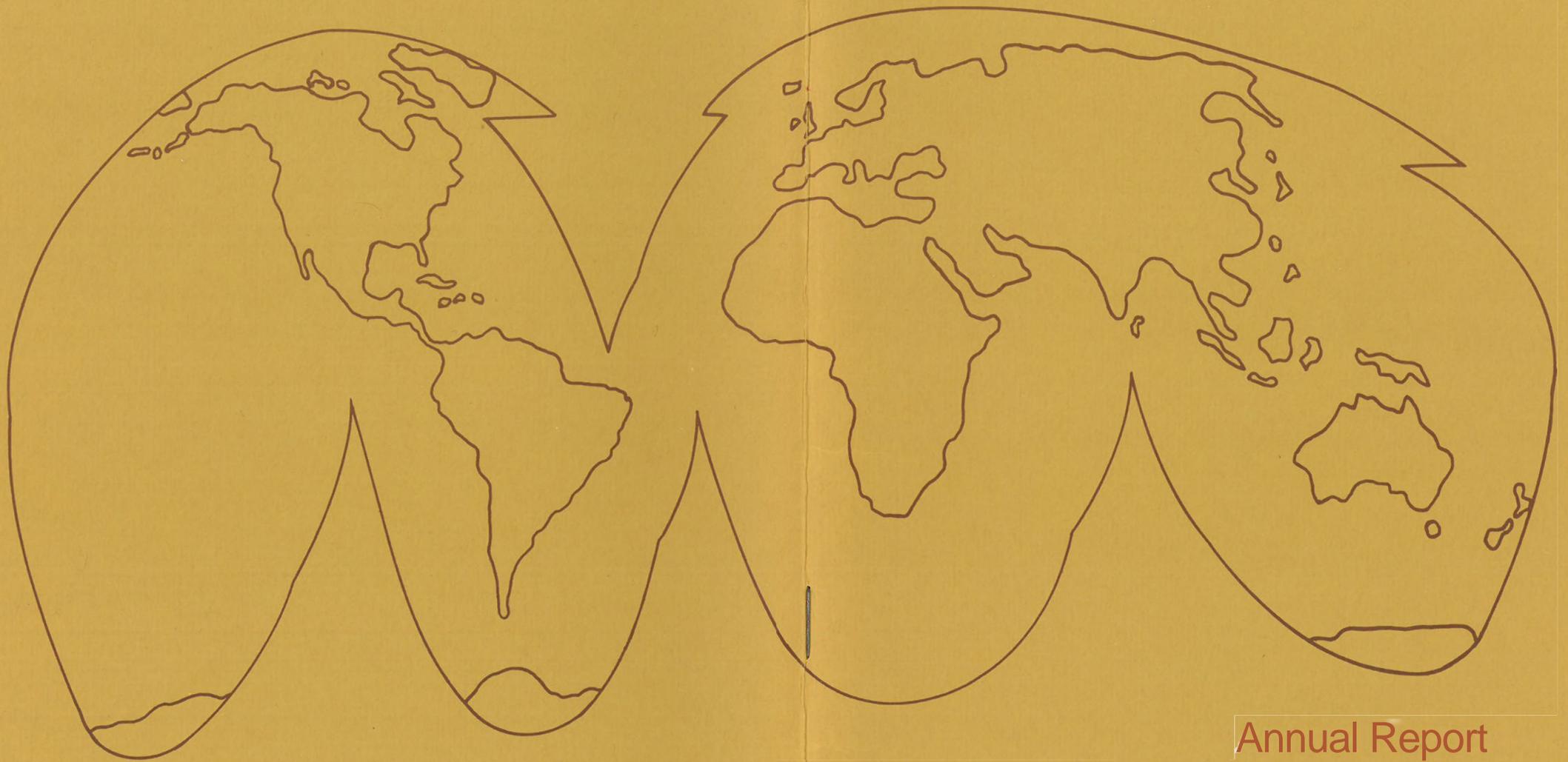


International
Studies
at Cornell
University



Annual Report

1973-74

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International Studies at Cornell University

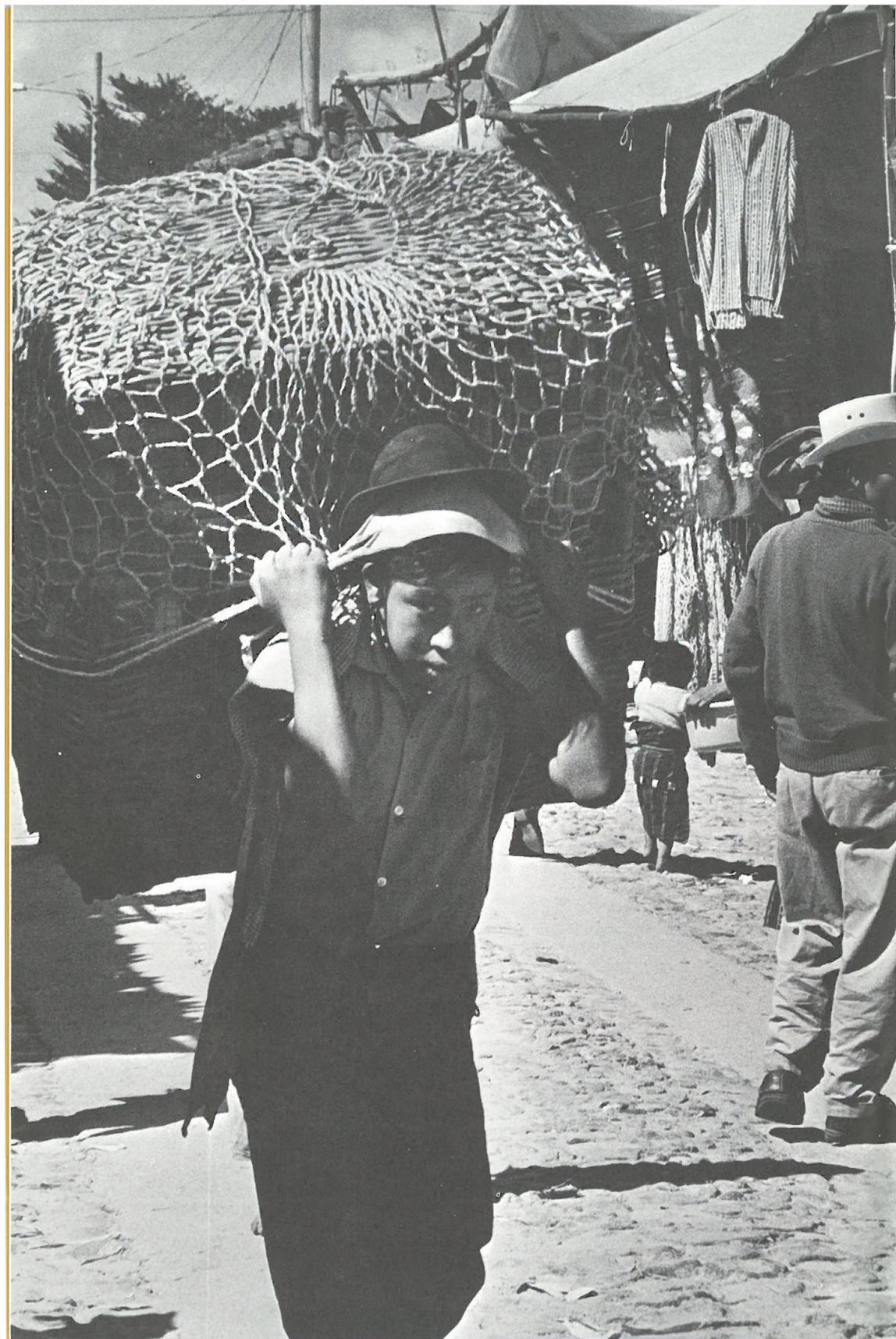
The year 1973-74 has seen significant progress in Cornell's research and teaching activities in international studies. Although there is continuing uncertainty about external funding, Cornell's commitment to international studies remains strong. More than at many other universities, international teaching and research have been thoroughly integrated into the basic structure of Cornell's academic life. Because library support, teaching positions, and administrative infrastructure are supported in large measure by University funds, short-term shifts in external support do not fundamentally affect the scope or the quality of international studies at Cornell.

The policies of major foundations toward international studies have changed from providing general support to assisting specific and selected projects of research and teaching. For example, two major grants from the Ford Foundation in 1962 and 1967, which provided for general support of international studies and substantially assisted Cornell in building its present strength, terminated on June 30, 1974. The only provision for general support funds remaining from the Ford Foundation is its transitional grant, which will expire in two years.

The Ford Foundation and other foundation and governmental sources of external funding, however, maintain an interest in supporting specific research and teaching projects. Many of Cornell's international programs have been able to attract substantial support within this new framework of financing. Ethnic and racial

conflict, population pressures on limited resources and the consequent threats of massive starvation and social disintegration, world inflation, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the strategic and welfare effects of the emergent oligopoly in energy sources continue to challenge the noncreative efforts of scientists, scholars, and men of affairs. The need to sustain research on these subjects, to develop improved approaches to undergraduate teaching, and to forge more suitable ways of addressing these questions is more critical than ever. There is a continuing need to train specialists in world areas and "exotic" languages and to advance the state of knowledge about regions of the world that remain unfamiliar to most Americans. No major university can allow shortfalls in external funding to cripple its continuing search for improved understanding of such problems as these, which are critical to the future of human civilization.

During the year the faculty Ad Hoc Committee on the Future of International Studies, which was convened by President Dale Corson to advise him on this subject, issued a report that has been the subject of review and discussion by various faculty groups. The report recognizes the importance of maintaining Cornell's area studies programs, some of which have achieved national and international prominence. It also endorses the initiatives taken by the Center for International Studies to build sustained interdisciplinary study of critical and complex world problems, such as international conflict,



rural development in Third World countries, and social tensions in advanced societies, and to initiate interdisciplinary, problem-oriented courses for undergraduates. Its recommendation calls for continued discussion, since there are im-

portant implications for the library and for graduate fellowships, and for sustaining the commitment both to excellence and to relevance in teaching and research that has been the mark of Cornell's programs in international studies.

Center for International Studies

The Center for International Studies (CIS) continued to strengthen its commitment to interdisciplinary activities that cannot be undertaken through existing departmental channels. During the year, programs associated with the Center were successful in attracting funds, in producing important scholarly work, and in stimulating more effective teaching. Emphasis continued to be placed upon three broad concerns that seem particularly important and where faculty interest is great: problems and trends common to advanced industrial societies, integrated rural development in Third World countries, and regulation of international conflict.

The new Western Societies Program concluded its first year of support from the Center. It was able to attract funding of its own from sources outside the University for such activities as its project on relationships between centers of political power and peripheral regions in technologically advanced nations and its Conference on Labor Movements in Western Europe. The program has received further support for the coming year from CIS.

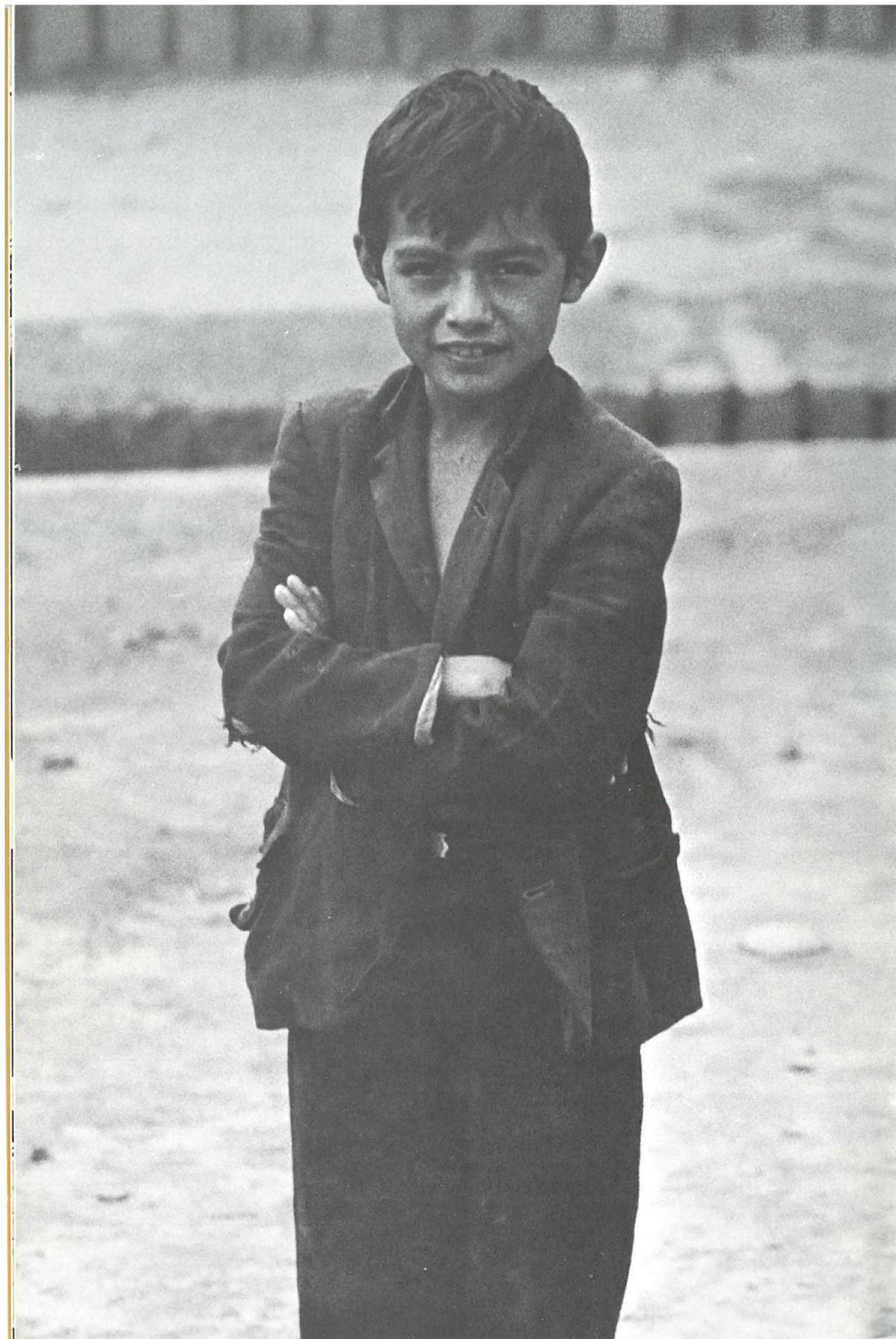
The Rural Development Committee also was able to expand its activities with the Center's support. Research associates of the committee worked on integrated rural development in a number of contexts, including the green revolution in China and African rural development. The committee, with funding from the Agency for International Development (AID), conducted an important fifteen-country

survey on the relationship of local institutions to rural development in Asia. Center Director Milton J. Esman, Committee Chairman Norman Uphoff, and members of the research team are now engaged in preparing the results of the study for early publication. The committee's work is attracting widespread interest among scholars and national and international agencies concerned with development.

The Peace Studies Program, initiated in 1970 by the Center for International Studies and the Program on Science, Technology, and Society, completed its first year of operation under its \$400,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. The program emphasizes arms controls and the regulation of international political and economic conflict. This year, at the request of the National Science Foundation (NSF), the program undertook a study of the prospects for cooperation among industrialized countries on technological research and development in the area of energy.

The Center continued its support for other newer interdisciplinary activities such as the Program on International Nutrition and Development Policy. It devoted considerable attention to the expansion of the AID-funded Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations. It increased its contingency support for established programs affected by the declining level of outside funding.

The Master of Professional Studies (International Development)—M.P.S. (I.D.)—degree program, initiated by the



Center last year, is generating interest among practitioners in development who wish to spend an academic year improving or expanding the scope of their professional skills. The program combines the study of development planning and administration with a particular concentration in nutrition, population, or regional planning. Six students participated during the first year and the number of candidates is expected to increase as the program becomes better known. There is faculty interest in adding another concentration in science and technology policy for developing nations.

The Center's Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Program continued with a Western Societies Program offering in the fall semester, *The Concept of Europe: Crisis in Continuity and the Evolution of an Idea*, jointly taught by a political scientist and a historian. In the spring semester the Rural Development Committee offered for the second time its course entitled *Peasants, Power, and Productivity: Rural Development in the Third World*.

The evaluation of the Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Program conducted by the Cornell Center for Improvement in Undergraduate Education (CIUE) was completed. After review by the CIS Executive Committee and the University administration, Leonard Reissman, chairman of the Department of Sociology, was asked to serve as chairman of a Special Committee of senior faculty members that was selected to consider the educational policy implications of the CIUE report and recommend methods of integrating the new course structure into the normal undergraduate curriculum.

The Center's expanded research-grants programs, with a limit of \$500 per grant for graduate students and a limit of \$2,500 per grant for junior faculty members, continued to be well subscribed. In the graduate competition, awards went to thirty-two students, including twenty-three doctoral candidates and nine

master's candidates. Eight faculty members from the Departments of German Literature, Classics, Architecture, Policy Planning and Regional Analysis, and Comparative Literature and from the Learning Skills Center won awards.

Center Staff

Center Director Milton J. Esman, the John S. Knight Professor of International Studies, participated in a variety of activities related to Cornell's international studies programs and continued his own research and teaching. His primary research interests were in ethnic pluralism and in rural development in Asia. During the summer of 1974 he visited Scotland and examined contemporary Scottish nationalism in the context of European integration. With Professor Norman Uphoff, he is engaged in preparing the results of a study on the impact of local institutions on rural development for publication under the auspices of the Center's Rural Development Committee.

Professor Esman's publications during the year included "Communal Conflict in Southeast Asia" in *Comparative Ethnic Relations*, D. Moynihan and N. Glazer, eds. (Harvard University Press, forthcoming); "Proportionality and the Management of Communal Conflict" in *Ethnicity*, a new journal edited by Andrew Greeley (in press); and "Popular Participation and Feedback Systems in Rural Development," a paper presented at the Cornell-Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) Symposium on Communications and Rural Development, to be published with the conference papers later this year.

Professor Esman also served as a consultant to the Midwest Universities Consortium on International Activities (MUCIA) on institution building and technical assistance, to the United Nations-

sponsored African Regional Centre for Research and Training in Development Administration (CAFRAD) on project management, and to the American Institutes for Research on science policy. In connection with the latter activity he collaborated with John D. Montgomery of Harvard University on a four-country study of science policy, "Science Policy-Making for Development."

Bryant Robey, executive director of CIS for the past three years, has moved on to direct the Office of Public Information at Cornell. He has played an important role in the development of innovative programming at the Center and in the direction and coordination of its day-to-day administrative operations.

Sean Killeen has been appointed the new executive director of CIS. Mr. Killeen has spent considerable time in military service and in study in Europe. He also worked as a Peace Corps volunteer in Turkey and, most recently, as principal of an International School in Tehran.

George Quester, professor of government, served as director of the Peace Studies Program. During the fall semester he was also acting chairman of the Department of Government. His book *The Politics of Nuclear Proliferation* was published during the year by Johns Hopkins Press, as was a textbook *The Continuing Problem of International Politics*. Professor Quester published several articles on arms control and international politics and lectured on these subjects at various institutions during the year. He was a participant at conferences at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) in Travemunde, Germany, and at the Aspen Summer Study on New Directions in Arms Control. Professor Quester will be on leave for 1974-75 on a fellowship at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University.

Richard Rosecrance, the Walter S. Carpenter Jr. Professor of International and Comparative Politics, was on leave

from Cornell for 1973-74 at the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London as a research associate. Supported by a Guggenheim Fellowship, he studied the relationship of reward and deterrence processes in the international system. His work included essays, one an Adelphi Paper "Deterrence in Bipolar and Multipolar Environments" to be published under the auspices of IISS, and the other a broader work on "Theories in International Politics" to be published in the John Wiley International Relations Series. Professor Rosecrance's articles during the year included "Bismarck, Kissinger, and the Balance of Power" in *Millennium: London School of Economics International Studies Journal*; "Interdependence: Myth or Reality?" with Arthur Stein, in *World Politics* (October 1973); and a monograph *Power, Balance of Power and Status in Nineteenth Century International Relations*, with Alan Alexandroff, Brian Healy, and Arthur Stein, for Sage Professional Papers in International Studies (forthcoming). He also contributed a chapter on "The Failures of Quantitative Analysis in International Relations; Possible Causes and Cures" to *Successes and Failures of International Relations Research*, edited by James Rosenau. Professor Rosecrance participated in the conference on Strategic Studies Centres in Paris in October, and in the conference on a common European Economic Community (EEC) foreign policy at Gregynog, Wales. He delivered talks and seminars at Oxford, the London School of Economics, and other institutions. At the March 1973 meeting of the International Studies Association, he was named president-elect, to succeed Kenneth Boulding in March of 1975.

Professor Lawrence Scheinman, government, served as associate director of the Peace Studies Program and will assume the directorship upon Professor Quester's leave. He is also a member of the Western Societies Program Steering Committee. Professor Scheinman published several

articles during the year, including "Safeguarding Nuclear Materials" in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* (April 1974), and "The Political Implications of Nuclear Safeguards" in *International Safeguards and Nuclear Industry*, edited by M. Willrich (Johns Hopkins Press, 1973). He is a member of several national and international committees, including the Committee on International Organization of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Committee on Atlantic Studies of the Atlantic Council of the United States, and the International Institute of Strategic Studies. He participated in the Twenty-third Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs and presented papers on a variety of topics, including "The Impact of the Mideast Crises on Transatlantic Relations" and "International Transactions, Interdependence, and the Energy Crisis." Professor Scheinman is principal investigator in an NSF-funded research project for CIS on Legal and Institutional Barriers to International Cooperation in Energy Research and Development.

Professor Sidney Tarrow, government, is director of the Program on Western Societies. Professor Tarrow's book *Communism in Italy and France*, edited with Donald Blackmer, will be published in early 1975. He is currently completing a book on grass roots politics in rural Italy and France. Professor Tarrow's articles during the year included a Sage Publications Professional Paper on "Partisanship and Political Exchange in French and Italian Local Politics" (June 1974); "Local Constraints on Regional Reform: Some Evidence from Italy and France" in *Comparative Politics* (October 1974); and "Le Parti communiste et la société italienne" in *Le Communism en Italie* (Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, forthcoming). During the year he presented a paper in Montreal entitled "Integration at the Periphery"; participated in several conferences related to comparative politics, social change, and

advanced societies; and served on the Program Committee for the 1974 meetings of the American Political Science Association. He is also a member of the National Executive Committee of the Council on European Studies.

Professor Norman Uphoff, government, is chairman of the Center's Rural Development Committee. He directed the committee's research project on the relationship between local government and rural development, which was supported by a grant from AID, and helped launch a follow-up study of Asian institutions for training and research for integrated rural development, also funded by AID. His publications included "Integrating Policy Studies into Political Science" in *Policy Studies Journal* (summer 1973), and "Beyond the Economics of Labor-Intensive Development: Politics and Administration," with W. F. Ilchman, in *Public Policy* (spring 1974). He edited a special issue on "Administrative Productivity" in the *Philippine Journal of Public Administration* (July 1973). Professor Uphoff spoke on "The Political Economy of Development" at the College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, Manila, and on "African Bureaucracy and 'Absorptive Capacity' for Foreign Development Aid" at an SSRC-ACLS-sponsored Conference on Development of African Bureaucracies. He also participated in panels at the annual meetings of the African Studies Association and the American Society for Public Administration. During the summer of 1973, Professor Uphoff was on a consultantship with the Ford Foundation as a visiting professor of political science at the Centre for Economic Development and Administration in Kathmandu, Nepal, where he supervised research on politics and economics of land reform. He served as chairman of the Development Administration Panel of the Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group (SEADAG) and organized two seminars in Singapore and Ithaca on administration and development.

Executive Committee 1973-74

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

Roger Cramton, 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

Renée Pierce, Senior Administrative Secretary

Susan Spencer, Secretary to the Director

Barbara Stephens, Secretary to Professor Rosecrance

Deborah Van Galder, Administrative Secretary

Deborah Ostrander, Department Secretary

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 the humanities and the social sciences.

During 1973-74, forty-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. Fifty-six students were awarded fellowships, research assistantships, or grants primarily from Cornell, Ford Foundation Foreign Area Fellowships, and National Defense Foreign Language Fellowships (Title VI). Nine graduate students were in Flong Kong, Indonesia, Thailand, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Taiwan, and Nepal completing field research for their dissertations.

The undergraduate major in Asian studies with a concentration on China or Japan continued to be one of the strong elements in the program. This year forty-one undergraduates majored in East Asia, matching the number for last year. Undergraduate enrollments in courses related to China or Japan continued to be high, and program teaching at the undergraduate level remained one of its most successful achievements.

The China-Japan Program includes fifteen faculty members representing the disciplines of anthropology, Chinese literature, economics, government, history, history of art, Japanese literature, and linguistics. The principal source of support for program activities is a grant from the Ford Foundation. Professor Martie W. Young, history of art, is director of the China-Japan Program and Professor John McCoy serves as associate director.

Research 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.

New activities in 1973-74 included the East Asia Publication Series, edited by Professor David P. Mazingo. This series was made possible by a grant from the Center for International Studies. Four numbers were published this year: Number 1, *Seeds of Peasant Revolution, Report on the Haifeng Peasant Movement*, by P'eng P'ai, translated by Donald Holoch; Number 2, *China's Green Revolution*, by Benedict Stavis; Number 3, *The Early Cultures of Szechwan and Yunnan*, by Judith Treistman; Number 4, Pro-

vincial Leadership in China: The Cultural Revolution and Its Aftermath, by Frederick Teiwes.

A new appointment to the program in 1973-74 was Jack Chen, former editor of the *Peking Review*. Mr. Chen was appointed senior research associate, a position shared with Cornell's Peace Studies Program. During the summer of 1973 Mr. Chen led a team of New York State educators to China that included two program members, Professors Mozingo and McCoy. Their stay of approximately three weeks in China included a visit to a commune north of Canton as well as discussions with various groups in Peking, Hangchow, and Shanghai.

International Legal Studies Program

The Cornell International Legal Studies Program provides extensive course offerings in international and comparative law. It sponsors faculty research, student activities, study and research by foreign graduate students, and a seminar series. The program was supported in 1973-74 by grants from the Ford Foundation, the General Electric Foundation, and the Olin Corporation Charitable Trust. Professor Robert A. Anthony served as director.

The *Cornell International Law Journal* completed its seventh year of publication. Volume 7 (1973-74) included major articles on the negotiation of Italian shoe export restraints, by Ralph Oman, and on copyright needs of developing countries, by Irwin A. Olian, Jr. Student notes were published on such divergent topics as the convention of ocean dumping, the East China and Yellow Seas continental shelf, and United States and Canadian approaches to air pollution control.

Fifty-one students were enrolled in the Law School's program leading to the degree of J.D. with Specialization in In-

ternational Legal Affairs. The Cornell International Law Society enlarged its speaker-and-coffee-hour program and initiated a film series. It also sponsored the regional round of the Jessup International Moot Court Competition, which was won by the Cornell team. Cornell law students again won summer internships for legal work at the United Nations. An unusually large number of students entered essays in the 1974 Nathan Rothstein International Affairs Prize Competitions, in which three equal first prizes were awarded to Cornell students.

A distinguished group of foreign lawyers from Austria, Chile, India, Liberia, New Zealand, and Nicaragua pursued graduate study at the Law School during the 1973-74 academic year. Five other graduate students of the 1972-73 academic year remained on campus during the summer of 1973 to complete thesis and examination requirements for the J.S.D. and L.M. degrees. Professor Toshio Yamanaka of Kyoto University was in residence through the year as a visiting scholar.

During the year the Liberian Codification Project, directed by Professor Milton R. Konvitz, concentrated on the preparation of the *Liberian Code of Laws Revised*, Volume I of which was published in 1973. The project also prepared Volume 20 of *Liberian Law Reports*. In March a project attorney went to Liberia to work with Liberian officials in the preparation of a new Revenue and Finance Law.

Program in International Nutrition

The Program in International Nutrition in the Division of Nutritional Sciences provides training and research opportunities in international nutrition. Emphasis is placed on the practical application of a knowledge of nutrition to the solution of nutritional problems of

developing countries. The program is directed by Professor Michael C. Latham.

Graduate students from all parts of the world and with a variety of backgrounds participate in the program. During the year, forty students pursued a course of study in international nutrition.

Research in international nutrition was undertaken by faculty and graduate students in various parts of the world. In cooperation with Dr. Robert Cook, director of the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute, an investigation was undertaken to determine the role of nutrition in the productivity of Jamaican sugarcane cutters. In India, research began in Kerala to determine the family factors that contribute to early childhood malnutrition.

In the Philippines a very large research project has been undertaken in cooperation with Dr. Florentino Solon, head of the Department of Preventive Medicine in the Cebu Institute of Medicine, one of the Philippines' seven medical schools. This joint Cebu Institute of Medicine-Cornell University study is designed to investigate the extent of the problem of xerophthalmia, a condition resulting from vitamin A deficiency, and to evaluate three alternative strategies for its control. Vitamin A deficiency is a primary cause of blindness in Southeast Asia.

The majority of the non-Caucasian persons in the world have been found to possess low levels of the enzyme lactase that digests milk sugar. Because of this deficiency, a number of scientists, physicians, and policymakers were suggesting that milk should not be consumed by non-Caucasians after infancy. Research into lactose and milk intolerance conducted at Cornell and in several other countries, however, has resulted in a significant breakthrough in knowledge. The research clearly indicated that adults of various races who show evidence of low lactase levels can consume nutritionally useful quantities of milk. In the course of conducting this research a

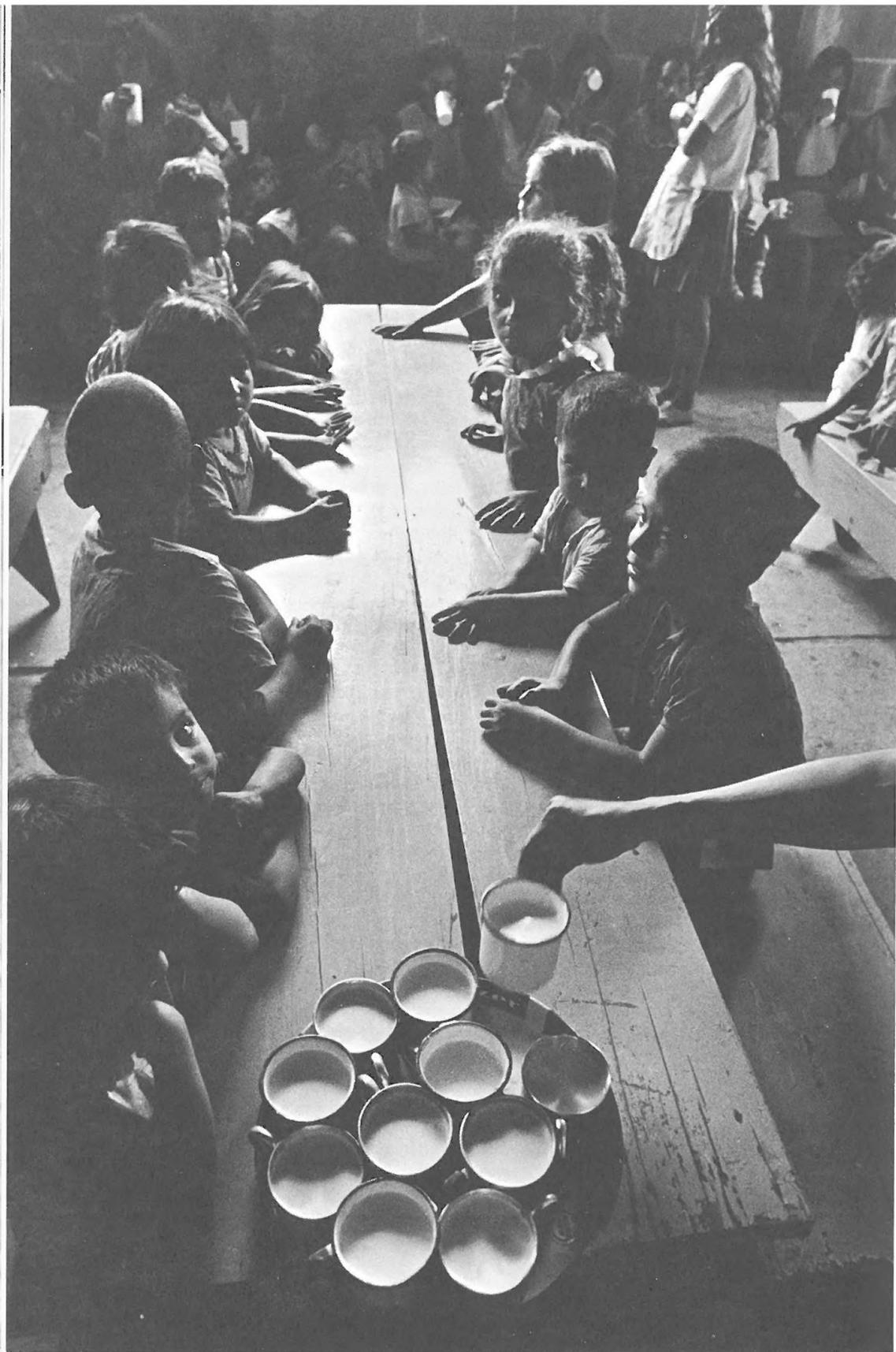
simplified method of conducting lactose tolerance tests was developed and validated. Research studies are now underway to test a newly developed low-lactose milk.

Program on International Nutrition and Development Policy

This interdisciplinary program is now in its second year. The program was established to provide broad training in nutrition and program planning as they affect national and local development policies. International nutrition is one of the three concentrations for the new Master of Professional Studies (International Development)—MP.S. (I.D.)—degree intended for mid-career professionals. Professors Daphne Roe, Ruth Schwartz, Diva Sanjur, and Michael Latham, all members of the Division of Nutritional Sciences, were elected to the new Field of International Development, which administers the degree. This year four students studied nutrition and development at Cornell under the program's auspices.

Dr. J. E. Dutra de Oliveira, professor of nutrition at the Medical School of Ribeirao Preto, University of Sao Paulo, was a visiting professor. In the spring semester he taught a seminar course on Nutrition Problems in Latin America and in the fall semester a seminar on Legumes and Carbohydrates in Human Nutrition.

The first volume in the new Cornell-MIT International Nutrition Policy Series, *Morinda: An Economic Analysis of Malnutrition among Young Children in Rural India* by F. James Levinson, was published in the spring of 1974. Three new volumes are in the planning stage. The editors for this series of publications are Professors Latham and Levinson. Professor Latham gave three seminars at MIT in 1974,



and cooperation between the two universities can be expected to continue.

During the year Professor Latham served as a World Health Organization consultant at a meeting held at the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) headquarters in Rome. He visited the Philippines in January in connection with research on vitamin A deficiency, and in the spring he served as external examiner in nutrition at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria. He visited Ethiopia to lay the foundations for a cooperative program between the Cornell Program on International Nutrition and Development Policy and the Ethio-Swedish Pediatric Clinic of Haile Selassie II University in Addis Ababa.

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.

Two major monographs were published this year, culminating three years of research activity. Based on research sponsored by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere, *The Clinic and Information Flow* evaluates the impact of information and education programs on family planning clients in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico. The second publication, *Margin of Life*, is a joint product of the International Population Program

and the International Fund for Concerned Photography. In photographs and text it deals with the interrelation of social, economic, and demographic problems in two Central American republics. A grant from the Rockefeller Foundation has remitted an exhibition of the photographs, to open at the 1974 International Design Conference at Aspen and at the Center for Inter-American Relations in New York City.

A research project dealing with information programs for postpartum patients was carried out at the Maternidad Concepcion Palacios Hospital in Caracas, Venezuela. A doctoral dissertation by Elisabeth Caldera based on the data has been completed.

A one-year grant from the Ford Foundation enabled the program to make considerable progress in the area of research on population education. Dr. Peter Wernick completed an analysis of several surveys of high school and university students, and work on a proposal for an international study of the impact of population education in schools was initiated. Professor Stycos visited with UNESCO officials in Paris to discuss the proposed research design.

Professor Roger Avery joined the staff in September. With research and training background at the Universities of Michigan and California at Berkeley, Professor Avery adds mathematical demography as a specialty area to the IPP. During the year, the program was also enriched by the presence of two postdoctoral scholars: Dr. Amita Bardham, anthropologist on the staff of India's National Institute of Family Planning; and Professor Barend Piek, sociologist from the University of Rand Afrikaans, South Africa.

The first candidates for the new Master of Professional Studies (International Development)—M.P.S. (I.D.)—degree with concentrations in population enrolled in 1973-74. In addition, there are now twenty-six Ph.D. candidates majoring and thirty-nine minoring in demography.

International Relations of East Asia Project

The International Relations of East Asia (IREA) Project has supported advanced graduate training and faculty research by members of the Southeast Asia and China-Japan Programs in the political interactions and foreign policies of the nations in East Asia.

Published research supported by the project included two new issues in the *IREA Interim Report* monograph series: *The Meaning of Non-Alignment: Indonesia's "Independent and Active" Foreign Policy* by Franklin B. Weinstein and *NLF-DRV Strategy and the 1972 Spring Offensive* by David W. P. Elliott. Forthcoming studies, which are expected to be published in 1974-75, deal with the origins of the August Revolution in Vietnam, implications of the Sino-American thaw, and the regional significance of the Thai-Malaysian border insurgency. Mr. D. Gareth Porter, research associate of the project for 1973-74, continued his work on the Vietnam peace accords and a study of North Vietnamese policies following the 1954 Geneva Conference.

The project, which has been financed by a 1967 grant from the Ford Foundation, terminated its research and fellowship activities in July of 1974. *IREA Interim Reports* will continue to be published. Professor Mazingo has been the director of the project since 1969 and will remain editor of the monograph series.

Program on International Studies in Regional Planning

The Program on International Studies in Regional Planning supports teaching and research on urban and regional issues, with emphasis on problems of regional underdevelopment. Examples of problem

areas of interest are 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.

Programs for graduate students in regional planning include the M.P.S. (I.D.) degree program for practitioners already working in the field, the two-year Master of Regional Planning (M.R.P.) professional program, and the doctoral program. A set of courses dealing specifically with problems and prospects for urbanization and structural transformation in developing nations is offered.

Program Director William W. Goldsmith has recently completed a paper on "The Effect of Regional Specialization on Local Economic Activity: A Study Of Chile," with Mario Rothschild, to be published in the Regional Science Association series; and "A Bibliography on Public Planning in Puerto Rico," with Pierre Clavel, to be published in *Latin American Research Review*. He is currently studying the urban development process in Colombia. William W. Goldsmith, Stuart W. Stein, and Kermit C. Parsons are developing a program leading to a regional development project in Trinidad and Tobago. Pierre Clavel is examining problems of regional development in Great Britain, and Sidney Saltzman is working at the Center for Environmental Studies in London. Darrell F. Williams consulted on regional development planning in Limon, Costa Rica. He and Henry W. Richardson are studying the structural characteristics and production capabilities of the urban housing sector in Ghana.

Barclay Jones, chairman of the Department of Policy Planning and Regional Analysis, is working on disaster relief and regional development in Yugoslavia. David B. Lewis, assistant director of the Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations, is studying problems of technology adaptation and

transfer. Stanislaw Czamanski has recently consulted on regional planning with the United Nations in Iran, and often consults in both Canada and Israel.

Doctoral dissertation theses examined migration, urbanization, and underdevelopment in Upper Volta; regional development in Chile; income disparity and regional development in Peru; colonialism and the distribution of city sizes in countries throughout the world; and the river basin development in Puerto Rico. Graduates are now utilizing their talents in planning agencies and universities worldwide.

Support for the activities of the program has come from the Center for International Studies, from the National Science Foundation, from the Fulbright-Hays Program, from the Social Science Research Council, and from the United Nations.

Latin American Studies Program

The Latin American Studies Program, which coordinates Cornell's teaching and research activities on the area and its indigenous languages, was established in 1961. Currently, there are twenty-nine program members who bring diverse interests and experience to their research and teaching on Latin America. Tom E. Davis, professor of economics, is program director.

Cornell's commitment to study of the Andes—originating in the 1950s with the late Professor Allan Holmberg's work at Vicos, Peru—is reflected in the teaching and writing of several faculty members. William F. Whyte and Lawrence K. Williams are participating in a collaborative project on employee participation in ownership and management with Giorgio Alberti (Ph.D., Cornell University) at the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos. Professor

Donald Sola and Jorge Urioste (Ph.D., Cornell University) are working on a translation and analysis of the Huarochiri text, an early seventeenth-century document. The sixth Intensive Quechua Language Program was held at Cornell during the summer of 1974.

In related areas, Thomas F. Lynch's research in Peru and Ecuador concerns the problem of man's first adaptation to the Andean environment, and H. David Thurston is conducting research on potato diseases (nematodes) in cooperation with the Centro Internacional de Papa in Lima.

A number of other program faculty members in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences are involved in field research projects that provide opportunities for graduate student contributions. Matthew Drosdoff is collaborating with public agricultural agencies in Brazil on soil and water management and in Puerto Rico on soil fertility research. Robert McDowell, animal science, is engaged in cooperative ventures with faculty members at universities and institutes in Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and Puerto Rico.

Other research activities by program faculty members include Lucille Kerr's work on Julio Cortazar; John F. Scott's study on the Danzantes of Monte Alban in Oaxaca, Mexico; Roberto Gonzales's work on a special Latin American issue of *Diacritics* (December 1974), a journal of literary criticism; Thomas A. Gregor's film on the Mehinacu Indians of Brazil; and Frank Young's project on macrosocial accounting systems for developing countries.

A number of faculty publications on Latin American topics have appeared during the past year—among these are *Margin of Life* by J. Mayone Stycos, with Cornell Capa (Grossman Press, 1974); "Social Change, Migration and Family Interaction in Brazil" by Bernard C. Rosen in *American Sociological Review* (April 1973); "Pasture and Forage Research in



Tropical America" by Loy Crowder in *Cornell International Agriculture Bulletin* (January 1974); "Complementarity and Competition between Mexican and U. S. Agricultures," an offprint by Donald K. Freebairn (University of Texas Press, 1973); *Modernization, Exploitation and Dependency: Germani, Conzalex Casanova and Cardoso* by Joseph A. Kahl (Transaction Books, forthcoming); and *Agrarian Structure in Latin America* by Solon Barraclough.

Glaucio A. Dillon Soares of the Federal University of Brasilia was in residence as visiting professor of government for the entire year. Adjunct Professor Solon Barraclough, agricultural economics, taught a seminar on land reform during the spring semester, and the late Gabriela Samper, an internationally recognized filmmaker, was brought to campus by the Committee on United States-Latin American Relations.

Graduate students continue to receive substantial support from the program. Every Ph.D. thesis in Latin American studies results from the student's original field research efforts and benefits from the network of collaboration with Latin America established by the Cornell faculty. This year twenty-three students carried out doctoral field research and received financial support from private and governmental sources, as well as from the Latin American Studies Program. Publication of this research in the program's widely circulated Dissertation Series represents a further commitment on the part of the program to graduate-student field research.

The Latin American Studies Program received a two-year grant of \$24,000 from the Tinker Foundation for the support of the Dissertation Series. Since 1966, the program has published fifty Cornell Ph.D. dissertations in Latin American Studies; a total of ten are anticipated for the current year. The volumes are distributed to interested libraries and scholars in the United States,

Latin America, and Europe.

In conjunction with several student groups on campus, the Latin American Studies Program has supported a broad spectrum of films, lectures, and exhibits, which are open to the community.

The program lent its support to the Latin American Student Association for the third Celebración Latinoamericana, which this year included a series of lectures on pre-Columbian Latin America presented by Peter Furst of the State University of New York at Albany, and John Murra and John Scott of Cornell; an exhibition of photographs by J. Mayone Stycos; and the film, *Lucia*, which portrays the women of Cuba.

Peace Studies Program

The Peace Studies Program was inaugurated in September of 1970 to sponsor teaching and research on the moderation or avoidance of war, and on the political, economic, technological, and social prerequisites and consequences of such progress towards peace. While seeking to expand Cornell's activities in this field, the primary goal of the program was to provide interaction and coherence generally for such work at Cornell; at the very outset, therefore, the program established a continuing faculty-level Peace Studies Seminar. Principal support for the first three years of activity came from the Center for International Studies and the Program on Science, Technology, and Society. Supplementary grants for the Peace Studies Program were received from several institutions, including the Bernstein, Johnson, and Stanley Foundations.

In July of 1973, a five-year grant was received from the Ford Foundation, enabling the program to expand its activities. The grant provides for an increase in the support that can be offered to graduate students working on arms con-

trol and on other topics relevant to war and peace; it similarly makes possible expanded support for parallel scholarship at the postdoctoral level.

A major policy decision was made at the outset to avoid dependence on government funds lest the objectivity of the program be in question. It is planned, therefore, that government support shall not at any time make up more than a small fraction of the program's total budget. It is also a matter of policy that all research shall be unclassified and publishable and that it shall be free of sponsor direction as to the nature of research findings.

Since its inception the program has been based on the premise that further work is required in the study of war and peace, even as we move into a period of relative detente and de-emphasis on military approaches. Some of this work will be directed to arms control as new weapons developments challenge the effectiveness of the SALT negotiations, and as deadly options spread into the hands of additional governments and perhaps beyond governments to non-governmental terrorist groups. Other work will focus on economic, political, or social substitutes for military force, as exemplified in the recent Arab use of oil to influence American policy. The very newness of the polarities involved generates new needs for research. What if, for example, there is a war between China and the Soviet Union? What if South Africa tries to invade Portuguese colonies?

George H. Quester, professor of government, served as director for the program's first four years. Professor Lawrence Scheinman, who served as associate director for the 1973-74 academic year, assumed the post of director as of July 1, 1974.

During the year 1973-74, the core of the Peace Studies Program has been the interaction of faculty and senior graduate students from all academic units

at Cornell, and beyond the University, in regular seminars dealing with questions of international order and arms control, and issues of war and peace. The Faculty Seminar on Peace Studies met on a bi-monthly basis, with some ninety scholars as members of the seminar and with a regular attendance of approximately thirty persons. Discussion leaders were brought to Ithaca from other campus centers concerned with the same problems, as well as from government agencies in Washington and elsewhere. Efforts have been made to draw scholars from Rochester, Syracuse, Elmira, and Binghamton in order to make the seminar a focal point of objective war-and-peace-related discussion for this region of New York State.

Other seminars during the year dealt with a wide variety of subjects related to international politics and arms control and to conflict in the Middle East, China, and the Soviet Union.

The program encourages and supports research and graduate training of persons already at Cornell. It also brings qualified specialists to visit Ithaca for varying lengths of time. Working relationships have now been established with many of the most significant, relevant research centers outside of Cornell, including the Brookings Institution, the RAND Corporation and Hudson Institute, the Harvard-MIT Arms Control Seminar, the Pugwash discussions, the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) and the Royal Institute for International Affairs in Britain, the Atlantic Institute in Paris, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Australian National University, the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses in New Delhi, and the Institute of International Law and World Economy in Moscow.

Support is provided to scholars at both the predoctoral and postdoctoral level. A series of fellowships for graduate students whose interests are relevant to war and peace was inaugurated in the 1972-73

academic year, and was expanded during 1973-74 with the support provided by the Ford grant. Potential graduate scholars continue to attain the requirements of established graduate fields in such disciplines as government, economics, engineering, history, and psychology.

In 1973-74 the Peace Studies Program provided financial support for research projects undertaken by Peter Lyon, University of London, on the evolution of the international system; by Jack Chen, formerly on the editorial staff of the *Peking Review*, on Chinese foreign policy trends; by Golam Choudhury, Columbia University, on the future of South Asia after the division of Pakistan; by Judith Reppy, research associate at Cornell University, on defense research and development contracting processes; by Chaim Braun, postdoctoral student at Cornell University, on the international political implications of the energy crisis; and by Milton Leitenberg, research associate at Cornell University, on executive policy process on arms control, with the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty as an example. The program also extended support to a project on scientific research and weapons development and to a group of studies on nuclear weapons—strategic and tactical.

The stimulation of teaching on problems of peace and war has high priority; some of these courses and graduate seminars have been offered at Cornell prior to the program's inception, but additional offerings have been generated. Faculty members having an interest in such courses are identified in the give-and-take of the Faculty Seminar on Peace Studies; professors visiting Cornell are encouraged to teach courses in this area in addition to pursuing their peace studies research. In the spring of 1974, for example, a seminar-style undergraduate course (Government 384) was offered on Defense Policy and Arms Control and taught by George Quester and Franklin Long, with the assistance of guest lecturers

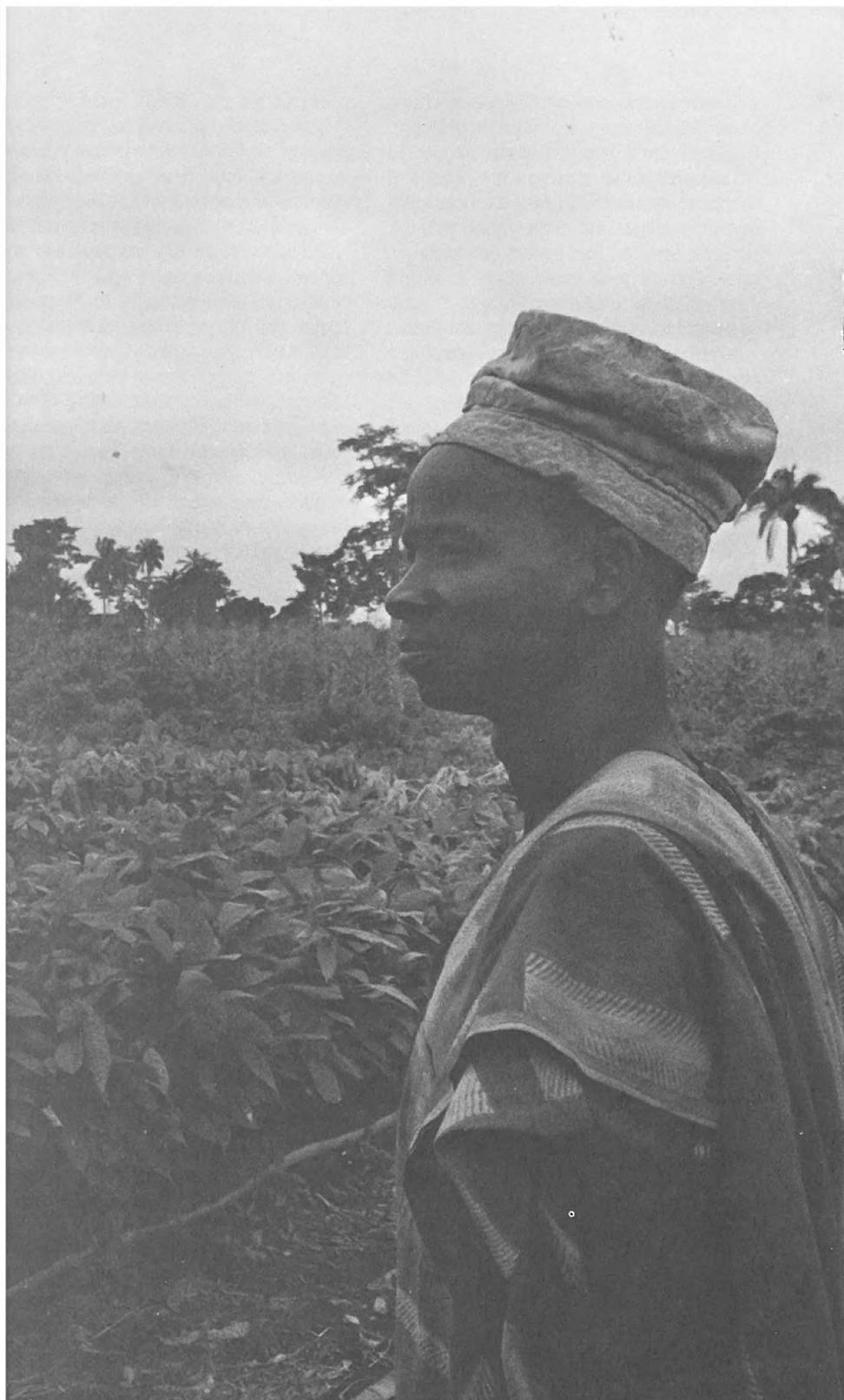
drawn from the program.

Graduate education relevant to the regulation of the international system is being furthered directly and indirectly. Graduate students whose dissertation topics are relevant to the program have received fellowships to support their postdoctoral research. Historians, economists, political scientists, and natural scientists carry on peace-related research at Cornell, and, as they combine their research activities with teaching, new course offerings are emerging. Graduate students writing theses on peace-related questions will then find it easier to locate interested advisors. Employment opportunities for graduate students will also emerge in such substantively useful positions as rapporteurs for conferences, research assistants, and course assistants.

Finally, the program placed emphasis on strengthening library resources in the area of peace studies in order to assist research into international power trends, disarmament possibilities, and related topics. Some very fine sources of information have now emerged in Britain, Sweden, India, and other locations apart from the many in the United States, and the intention is to collect as many as possible of these materials for the use of the interested Cornell community.

Program in International Agriculture

The Program in International Agriculture of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences began its second decade in 1973-74. The continuing goal is to strengthen research and teaching in the international dimensions of agriculture. Professor Kenneth L. Turk, who provided direction and leadership for the program since its beginning in 1963, retired at the year's end to become professor emeritus of animal science. Professor Edwin B. Oyer is the new director.



The program continued its progress under two AID 211(d) grants. The purpose of the first grant is to strengthen faculty competence in agricultural economics and agronomy for teaching and research on economic problems of developing countries; the purpose of the second is to develop expertise in special problems of tropical soils. AID research contracts also supported studies on the impact of new agricultural technology on rural employment and income distribution in South Asia, and on the fertility problems of tropical soils in Puerto Rico and Brazil.

Approximately sixty research projects in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences had an international emphasis and application during the year. College staff members published sixty-four scientific articles on the international aspects of their disciplines; sixty-three professors were on assignments abroad; and eighty-eight presentations were made at international workshops and symposia. Two faculty members served as visiting professors in animal science and in agricultural botany at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, in its postgraduate education program. Support for their work comes from grants from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. A new grant from the Alfred Jurzykowski Foundation enables two agricultural scientists from Eastern European countries to serve for one year each as visiting researchers at Cornell.

A large number of graduate students continued to direct their interests to agriculture in the less-developed areas of the world. Fifty-seven of these students went abroad for thesis research during the year. A grant from the Ford Foundation supported eight of these students during the year and permitted awards to ten others for next year.

A new concept in graduate training was initiated this year. Graduate students doing thesis research will work as a coordinated interdisciplinary team to study maize variety development. The research will be conducted at the Centro Inter-

nacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (CIMMYT) in Mexico with support from CIMMYT, Cornell University, and the Rockefeller Foundation. Six students and their advisors are currently planning the research programs in consultation with CIMMYT scientists. Each student will prepare a separate thesis based on his or her part of the joint interdisciplinary research project.

The course on Special Studies of Problems of Agriculture in the Tropics added staff and students from the social sciences this year. This significant change provided an increased awareness of the social and economic issues in agricultural development, while at the same time increasing student understanding of the technical problems of soils, crop production and protection, and animal production. The interdisciplinary course began with a two-week trip to Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic during the semester break and continued through the spring semester in the form of a weekly seminar. Twenty-six students, mostly at the graduate level, participated.

A new Master of Professional Studies (Agriculture)—M.P.S. (Ag.)—degree has been established in the Field of International Agricultural and Rural Development. The M.P.S. (Ag.) program is designed for students interested in the interdisciplinary aspects of international agricultural and rural development. The curriculum is especially relevant to experienced development practitioners and administrators who require a broad perspective on agricultural development.

An international symposium on Communication Strategies for Rural Development was held in mid-March in Cali, Colombia, under the joint sponsorship of Cornell University and the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT). More than seventy rural development and communication specialists from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and North America shared information and viewpoints about the flow and quality of communications

to and from developing rural populations. The proceedings are being published.

The program assisted the Peace Corps in its Future Agricultural Research Manpower (FARM) Program in the Philippines, identifying the needs for volunteer assistance and providing information about specific opportunities to interested faculty and students.

An account of the nearly two decades of cooperation in agricultural education and research between the University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture at Los Baños, and Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences was published this year. The *Cornell-Los Baños Story*, written by Professor Turk, documents the unique long-standing relationship between those two institutions.

The Program in International Agriculture conducted a variety of other activities, such as providing orientation for foreign graduate students, sponsoring a seminar series, and annually hosting 200 international visitors.

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: course offerings, a series of seminars by invited lecturers, research for doctoral dissertations, faculty research, conferences and meetings, and experimentation with self-management.

Professor Jaroslav Vanek, the Carl Marks Professor of International Studies, served as director of the program in the summer and fall of 1973. During the spring semester he was on leave in Belgium where he taught a seminar on self-management and worker participation at the University of Louvain. Professor Peter

Miovic served as acting director during this period.

The seminar Economics of Participation and Labor-Managed Systems was offered in the fall by Professor Vanek. The seminar was continued in the spring by Professor Miovic. The course was attended by graduate students from agricultural economics, economics, industrial and labor relations, and business and public administration.

During 1973-74, Professor Tom Davis worked on legislation that created a Social Property Sector in Peru, and he prepared a translation of the draft legislation (together with a brief commentary on the law) for a Conference on Worker Self-Management held at MIT in January of 1974.

Dennis Mueller continued his research on voting and democratic decision making, and several of his articles were published during the year. Richard Schramm co-authored the paper "Towards a Fully Self-Managed Industrial Sector in the United States" for the January MIT Conference. During the spring he taught a course in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, BPA 129 Institutions and Values in Contemporary Society, together with Sander Kelman and Peter Miovic. George Staller presented a paper at the American Economic Association (AEA) Conference in New York in December on difficulties of measuring the growth of output in Czechoslovakia.

Jaroslav Vanek continued his research of the theory of self-management, publishing a series of papers. His volume of readings *Self-Management: Economic Liberation of Man* was published by the Penguin Paperback Series in August 1974. Contracts have been signed for the German, Spanish, and Swedish translations of his *Participatory Economy*. A new publication *The Self-Managed Economy: Additional Essays* is in progress. Mr. Vanek has given a seminar at the Coady International Institute of St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova

Scotia for Latin American cooperative officers and promoters as well as for students from Africa, India, and Pakistan.

William F. Whyte and Lawrence K. Williams, with Giorgio Alberti as field director, have completed half of a two-year project on Employee Participation in Ownership and Management, which is supported by the National Institute of Mental Health. The field work is being carried out in Peru on the Industrial Community, a government-decreed reform that provides for increasing shares of collective ownership in private enterprise by employees.

During the 1973-74 academic year, the program hosted Henk W. G. M. Peer as a postdoctoral visiting fellow. Sponsored at Cornell by the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research, The Hague, Professor Peer is a member of the faculty of economics at the Catholic University of Tilburg, Netherlands, where he has taught a graduate course in the Economic Theory of Labor-Managed Market Economics. Besides doing postdoctoral research work at Cornell, he gave a series of lectures and a seminar in the Department of Economics.

Three graduate students majoring in labor management completed their doctoral dissertations: Derek Jones examined British producer cooperatives; Henk Thomas researched the problem of human capital and education in self-managed economies; and Alex Bahcic performed econometric evaluation of the Yugoslav economy. Ten graduate students are in various stages of their doctoral dissertations research.

In addition the program sponsored three visitors from the Brownsville, New York City, Federal Credit Union for two months of research and training in co-op management. Several seminars focusing on labor-managed systems were organized during the course of the year.

In 1973-74 a tentative plan and projection of activities for the coming three to five years was discussed with the

program's Executive Committee. The program will continue to enlarge the scope of its educational and research objectives and to develop more formal study programs in self-management combined with adjacent areas of interest—economic development, industrial sociology, and economic history. In addition, it is planned to enlarge faculty membership in the program, particularly in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, the Departments of Sociology and Rural Sociology, the Law School, and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations

In response to a growing realization among scholars and practitioners that science and technology are fundamental components of development policy, Cornell University has undertaken a major commitment to the subject and, with an AID grant, established the Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations (PPSTDN). The program is jointly sponsored by the Program on Science, Technology, and Society; the Center for International Studies; and the College of Engineering. PPSTDN sponsors the development of new courses and seeks to provide opportunities for Cornell faculty and students to engage in collaborative research with science and technology professionals in developing countries.

Over the past year, PPSTDN activities have grown substantially. This has resulted in increased program participation by faculty members and has enabled PPSTDN to focus its research efforts on science policy issues in specific problem areas. These areas include—

(1) agricultural production (particularly food processing);

- (2) industrial production;
- (3) regional development (particularly low-cost housing and transportation policies);
- (4) education (particularly science and engineering education at the university level); and
- (5) natural resource management (particularly water).

Within each of these problem areas, researchers are examining several policy issues. These include characteristics of alternative technologies, sources of technology supply, nature of technology demand, linkages between supply and demand, the institutional infrastructure for designing and implementing national science and technology policy, and the effects of alternative policies on the attainment of development objectives.

Over the past year, the program published two major monographs based on research. One, by Robert N. Seidel, research associate with the program, is entitled *Toward an Andean Common Market for Science and Technology*. It deals with the science and technology policies of the Andean Common Market in Latin America. The second, *Quo Vadis Cybernetic Civilization? National Policies for Science and Technology and Industrial Democracy: A Hypothetical Model for an Industrially Semi-Developed Country*, was written by Karel Stregl, senior research associate with PPSTDN.

The program also published an extensive annotated bibliography, *Low-Cost Housing for Developing Countries: An Annotated Bibliography 1950-1972*, prepared by Professor Floyd O. Slate, structural engineering, with the aid of Mary Ann Acton and Thandiwe Chinamora. The bibliography is the first comprehensive compilation in the field. A second bibliography, on low-cost transportation, is in preparation.

A booklet entitled *Directory of Courses Related to Policies for Science and Tech-*

nology in Developing Nations, 1974-1975 was compiled by Nancy Gallant for the use of Cornell students interested in science and technology in developing countries.

A current research project involves the study of science and technology policies in Mexico as they apply to the regulation and promotion of both Mexican and foreign industry. This study also includes an empirical analysis of the impact of Mexico's science and technology policies on manufacturing firms; joint venture firms that have United States equity participation are compared with a group of Mexican-owned firms. Over the next year, this research is expected to be expanded into a comparative project, using data from Medellin, Colombia; Maracay-Valencia, Venezuela; Sao Paulo and Northeastern Brazil; Copenhagen, Denmark; and Lacrosse, Wisconsin. The research is being carried out by Tom E. Davis, professor of economics and director of the Latin American Studies Program, and Loretta Good, assistant professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin at Lacrosse. Jerry Ingles, research associate with PPSTDN, will coordinate the larger, comparative study.

A project on housing policy alternatives for the squatter settlement in Limon, Costa Rica, is also in progress. Peter Chi, assistant professor of sociology and with the International Population Program, and Maryann Griffin, instructor in consumer economics and public policy, are evaluating existing housing projects in Limon with the purpose of formulating policy alternatives for low-cost housing for urban squatters. Professors Chi and Griffin are working closely with a group of professionals in Costa Rica.

Course offerings sponsored by PPSTDN include two on low-cost housing and one on low-cost transportation. These three courses are taught by multidisciplinary teams of professors. Other PPSTDN-sponsored courses included Science, Technology, and Development and Sci-



ence, Technology, and International Relations, both taught by Milton J. Esman, professor of government and director of the Center for International Studies. A course on Advanced Planning Analysis with Selected Applications to Development Problems in the Third World was taught by David B. Lewis, assistant professor in policy planning and regional analysis, and newly appointed assistant director of PPSTDN. Professor Lewis is also teaching a course with Robert Seidel on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations.

The PPSTDN-sponsored seminar series continued in 1973-74 with speakers in the first semester dealing with general perspectives on science and technology policy for developing countries. During the second semester, speakers discussed recent research and new research strategies in the field. Also in the spring semester, PPSTDN sponsored a seminar series on low-cost transportation policies for developing nations.

In 1973, PPSTDN was invited to undertake a series of policy studies in Costa Rica. As a result, a group of professors and students from Cornell, led by F. J. Ahimaz, assistant dean of engineering and assistant director of PPSTDN, joined a multidisciplinary group of Costa Rican consultants for intensive study of the natural resource potential of Limon Province. The result was the joint publication *The Natural Resource Potential for Regional Development of Limon Province: A Preliminary Survey*. A seminar was held in Limon City in 1974 to discuss the report and to establish priorities for further projects in which Cornell, through PPSTDN, will be involved.

Rural Development Committee

Two major themes have marked the activities of the Rural Development Committee and will continue to organize its

work in the foreseeable future: the analysis of alternative strategies for rural development; and the development of institutions for rural development, in particular, institutions pertaining to

- (1) delivery of services to small farmers,
- (2) water systems management,
- (3) adaptation and diffusion of technology,
- (4) local governance and participation,
- (5) education and communications, and
- (6) land settlement.

The new Executive Committee elected in the fall of 1973 includes faculty members from agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, anthropology, communication arts, economics, government, plant pathology, and rural sociology. Professor Norman Uphoff, government, serves as chairman.

In the area of rural development strategies, the committee offered an interdisciplinary undergraduate course during the spring of 1974 that was taught by Randolph Barker, agricultural economics (on leave from the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines); Walter Coward, rural sociology; Cheryl Lassen, rural sociology; Michael Latham, nutrition; and Aaron Segal, government. The course focused on Mexico, the Philippines, and Tanzania as case studies, relating issues of population, employment, income distribution, food production, nutrition, technological change, and world trade to these countries.

During the fall of 1973, a graduate research seminar on comparative strategies of rural development was offered by Professors Uphoff and Segal; the seminar addressed basic economic, technical, demographic, and political issues of strategy as well as experiences in Kenya and Tanzania, Ghana and the Ivory Coast, Tunisia and Turkey, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, India, China, and the Philippines. Graduate students from anthropology, community service education, extension education, government, public administration, regional planning, and rural soci-

ology participated in the seminar.

Benedict Stavis and Uma J. Lele, research associates of the Rural Development Committee, were involved in research and writing on strategies and institutions of rural development during the year. Dr. Stavis completed a book-length monograph *Making Green Revolution: The Politics of Agricultural Development in China* in addition to researching and writing extended monographs on rural local government in China and in Taiwan. Dr. Lele took a leave of absence from the World Bank beginning in February of 1974 to work on materials gathered in connection with a World Bank study that she directed on rural development efforts in Africa. She is writing a book on African rural development strategy that is based on extensive field studies and deals with problems of planning and implementation.

A major activity during the year was a study of the relationship of local governing institutions and participation to rural development. A working group of the Rural Development Committee undertook the fifteen-country comparative study, with case studies based on fieldwork by Cornell or other Asian and American scholars. Countries studied included Bangladesh, China (Mainland and Taiwan), Egypt, India (Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, and Rajasthan), Indonesia (Java), Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaysia (West Malaysia), Pakistan (Punjab), Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. The project was supported by a grant from the Asia Bureau of AID.

During the spring of 1974, six workshops analyzing the case studies were held at Cornell with a total of seventy participants, of whom forty-five came from outside Cornell. An analysis of the cases and the lessons to be learned about rural local governance is being prepared for the working group by Professors Uphoff and Esman. The case studies and analysis will be published by the Rural Development Committee during 1974.

On water systems management, a new

seminar was offered jointly by Milton Barnett and Walter Coward, rural sociology, and Gilbert Levine, agricultural engineering, with more than two dozen students participating. Preliminary work was done for an interdisciplinary analysis of an irrigation system in Venezuela, and plans were laid for a broader comparative study of water systems management in Southeast Asia. On delivery systems, field research support was given to Mohinder Mudahar, agricultural economics, for study of new production credit programs in the Indian Punjab that do not require land as a surety for loans, thus enabling smaller farmers to get credit. Preliminary work was also done to initiate a comparative analysis of land settlement schemes, under the direction of Milton Barnett, rural sociology.

In the area of education and communications for rural development, field research support was given to Sulaiman Yassin for analysis of use of audio cassettes to communicate developmental information to rural Malaysians, and to Njoku Awa for the study of changes in the production practices of Eastern Nigerian small farmers under the impact of war and reconstruction and the channels of communication judged most effective.

A survey is being conducted of Asian institutions for training and research on integrated rural development. A working group of faculty and graduate students from communication arts, community service education, extension education, government, and rural sociology will visit institutions in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and Thailand during the summer of 1974 and will organize a conference in the fall to evaluate their report and suggestions for strengthening training and research for new directions in rural development.

As in the past, the Rural Development Committee sponsored various informal seminars by visitors to Cornell on topics of rural development during the year.

South Asia Program

Faculty members of the South Asia Program offer courses dealing with South Asia, and conduct research and direct graduate student research in the South Asia area. The director of the program is James W. Gair, linguistics. The program 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.

An active program of research in South Asian linguistics by both students and faculty is a prominent feature of the program. Languages of South Asia currently offered at Cornell include Hindi, Sinhala, Tamil, and Telugu, in addition to the classical languages Sanskrit and Pali. Teaching materials for Hindi, Oriya, and Sinhala have been developed. A new text, *Literary Sinhala*, by Professor Gair and Dr. W. S. Karunatil, appeared as a program publication and a supplement is in progress.

Faculty and students associated with the program carry out teaching and research in areas such as anthropology, religion, agricultural economics, rural sociology, government, and architecture. Several students were in the field in India and Sri Lanka last year and several others are planning fieldwork there in the coming year.

A new offering this year was an interdisciplinary course on the *Mahabharata* given by Professor Hazlehurst, anthropology and Professor Long, Asian religions, and it is hoped that this will form the nucleus of a new series of courses in South Asian religion and associated cultural phenomena.

In the past year, the program benefited greatly from two distinguished faculty members from India. Professor Romila Thapar, a Fellow of the Society for the Humanities, Jawaharlal Nehru University, offered a seminar in Indian history. Professor M. N. Srinivas, Andrew D.

White Professor-at-Large, of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, gave a series of lectures and seminar sessions.

Southeast Asia Program

Cornell University's Southeast Asia Program has achieved wide recognition as a leading center in this country for studies on Southeast Asia. During the 1973-74 academic year, Professor John M. Echols, linguistics, served as acting director in the absence of Director Frank H. Golay, economics, who was on leave in the Philippines. Professor David K. Wyatt, Southeast Asian history, served as associate director.

With the support of a grant from the Ford Foundation, the Southeast Asia Program is engaged in a major effort to strengthen Indochinese studies at Cornell. Activities covered by the part of this grant intended for support of general studies on Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam include funding for library development, graduate student fellowships, visiting faculty, translation and preparation of language and area teaching materials, and faculty research. Professor Wyatt taught a special seminar on Laos in the spring term of 1974, based on his research in that country during the summer of 1972. Professor Franklin E. Huffman, linguistics, has expanded his teaching to include three levels of Cambodian and four levels of Vietnamese during the past year. The balance of the grant is in the form of an endowment, matched by a gift from Miss Marion S. Halsey of Washington, D.C., to establish a professorship in Indochinese studies. A series of younger visiting faculty are being supported with the income of this endowment until a permanent incumbent is selected. In 1973-74, Gerald C. Hickey, served as visiting professor of Indochinese studies and anthropology. Professor Hickey, an authority on the highland peoples of Indochina, taught the

Asian studies seminar on Vietnam during the fall term of 1973.

Mrs. Loan Anh Vidmanis joined the University Libraries staff as cataloger of Vietnamese materials in June 1974, a position left vacant during recent years. Important additions of Vietnamese materials made during the past two years have continued to expand the research possibilities of American scholars on Vietnam. Purchases included the Paul Hartman collection, which consists 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 has acquired a large microfilm collection of more than 800 Sino-Vietnamese titles from the Archaeological Research Institute in Saigon. These films were made originally by the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient in Hanoi in 1954 and are in Chinese, the official written language of traditional Vietnam.

The Southeast Asia holdings of the Wason Collection continued to grow in 1973-74, and vernacular titles now number 113,387 monographs, 9,021 periodicals, and 755 newspapers. 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 in the extent and variety of its Indonesian, Thai, and Vietnamese language materials, together with its holdings on Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore, the collection attracts scholars from all over the world.

The monthly *Southeast Asia Accessions List*, compiled by Mr. Giok Po Oey, Southeast Asia librarian, is published and circulated by the Southeast Asia Program, without charge, 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. Many of the Indonesian holdings have been reproduced on microfiche in order to make this outstanding collection available to other research libraries.

During the 1973-74 academic year, 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 rural sociology. Milton L. Barnett was appointed professor of rural sociology in the fall term of 1973, bringing his considerable experience in agricultural development in the Philippines and Malaysia to bear on his teaching and research at Cornell. Professor Lauriston Sharp, the founder and first director of the Cornell Southeast Asia Program, who retired from active teaching in June of 1973, was named the Goldwin Smith Professor of Anthropology and Asian Studies Emeritus. Barbara Harrisson, an advanced graduate student in Southeast Asian Art History, was designated the first Lauriston Sharp Scholar, an honor to be conferred annually in recognition of academic excellence as a tribute to Professor Sharp by the Southeast Asia Program. Two visiting professors held continuing appointments: Professor D. G. E. Hall in the Department of Asian Studies and the Field of History, and Professor Alexander B. Griswold, in the Fields of History and Art and Archaeology. The program also hosted three visiting professors who conducted one-term Southeast Asia seminars: John H. Badgley, Burma; Gerald C. Hickey, Vietnam; and Cesar A. Majul, the Philippines. In addition, there were seventeen visiting ad hoc lecturers and over fifty Asian and American scholars who visited Cornell to use the library or consult with program staff.

In the academic year 1973-74, seventy-seven graduate students held minors in Asian studies (Southeast Asia). Of these,



twenty-two were doctoral candidates conducting dissertation research abroad in Holland, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Burma, and Vietnam in the fields of anthropology, art history, government, history, linguistics, psychology, and sociology. At Cornell there was a total enrollment of 521 students in courses relating to Southeast Asia, of which 439 were enrolled in area courses and 82 in language classes, with undergraduates making up 53 percent of the total. Twelve Ph.D. degrees and eighteen M.A. and M.S. degrees were awarded to students specializing in Southeast Asia studies. Assistantship and fellowship support for program students came from Cornell University, the foundations (Ford, Danforth, and Rockefeller), the United States government (NDEA Title VI, NDEA-Fulbright, NSF, NIGMH), and various other sources.

Program faculty and research members authored or edited numerous articles in professional journals, research monographs, data papers, and several books that appeared during the past year. Four new Southeast Asia Program Data Papers (numbers 92 through 95) were published and distributed.

In addition to direct support from Cornell University, the Southeast Asia Program receives funding from the Ford Foundation under a grant for international studies, a special grant for Indochinese studies, and a matching endowment for teaching; income is forthcoming from a Rockefeller endowment; and the program has been awarded annual grants from the United States Office of Education under the National Defense Education Act as a Southeast Asia language and area center.

Additional grants have also been received for the following projects.

Cornell Modern Indonesia Project

The Cornell Modern Indonesia Project has undertaken a substantial portion of the scholarly research in the United States on Indonesia's social and political develop-

ment. It also supports advanced graduate students, both in their studies at Cornell and in field research overseas.

The 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. Professors John M. Echols, linguistics, and Benedict R. Anderson, government, are associate directors.

The project's semiannual journal *Indonesia* was continued during 1973-74 with volumes 16 and 17. 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.

As of December 31, 1973, the project concluded its participation in and support of the microfilming of the library's collection of Indonesian newspapers from the prewar through the revolutionary period. This microfilming is now being conducted by the Djakarta Museum.

Miss Barbara Harvey was research associate for the project working on a monograph on center-province relationships in Indonesia, with particular attention to Sulawesi.

In January, 1974, Professors Kahin and Anderson jointly briefed the new ambassador to Indonesia, Mr. David Newsom, at a session in the Department of State. In March, Professor Anderson gave a talk on Japan-Indonesia in the Twentieth Century at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington.

Among those Indonesian scholars and publishers who visited the project during the year were: Professor Sunardjo and Dr. Sanusi Latief, Islamic institutions of higher learning; Mr. Aristides Katoppo, assistant publisher, *Sinar Harapan*, Indonesia; Dr. Bachtair Rivai, National Institute of Science (LIPI), Jakarta; and General Edi Sugardo, chief, Army Historical Center, Jakarta.

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 Gilbert Levine, agricultural engineering, served as acting director of the project in 1973-74.

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 social sciences are recruited to teach, to supervise the research of Filipino graduate students, and to undertake research at the University of the Philippines. Frank H. Golay, professor of economics and project director, served as visiting professor of economics at the University of the Philippines during the 1973-74 academic year, accompanied by Richard J. Greene, Jr., a Cornell graduate student, who served as visiting research associate.

Project fellowships were awarded to two graduate students during 1973-74 to assist them in dissertation research travel 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 cul-

tural 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 on the social sciences and humanities by Thai scholars in Thailand. The project was founded by Professor Lauriston Sharp, anthropology, who retired at the end of the 1972-73 academic year. Professor David K. Wyatt, Southeast Asian history, became the new director. Lucien M. Hanks, Jane R. Hanks, Herbert C. Purnell, and Richard Cushman serve as research associates.

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 four 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 for eventual publication and *An English-Yao Dictionary*, compiled by Sylvia Lombard and other research associates, is currently available in mimeographed form. Project staff have continued to collaborate informally with the University of Chiangmai and with the Tribal Research Centre of Thailand.

English-Indonesian Dictionary Project

John M. Echols, professor of linguistics and project director, and Hassan Shadily, coauthor in Jakarta, Indonesia, continued work on the *English-Indonesian Dictionary*, which is in the second round of page proofs. Publication by the Cornell University Press is expected during the fall of 1974.

English-Cambodian Dictionary Project

Franklin E. Huffman, professor of linguistics and project director, and Im Proum, research associate, continued the compilation of the dictionary. About 25,000

entries have been gathered thus far and application is being made to the United States Office of Education for a two-year renewal grant to permit completion of the manuscript.

Indonesian Lessons and Javanese Speech-Levels Projects

Professor John U. Wolff, linguistics, principal investigator, has obtained funding from the United States Office of Education and the American Council of Learned Societies for the project that he will conduct with a staff of fourteen local research assistants and native speakers in Malang, Indonesia, during his year of leave in 1974-75. The project will be devoted chiefly to the preparation of intermediate conversational lessons for students who have already completed beginning-level Indonesian and Malay language study. Revision of Professor Wolff's *Beginning Indonesian* textbooks will also be carried out under the project. Preparation of these materials is seen as a prelude to an intensive full-time year of Indonesian language instruction to be held at Cornell in the near future.

Professor Wolff, and Dr. Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo of Yogyakarta, Indonesia, have been conducting joint research on Javanese speech levels and codes of communication in Central Java, under a grant from the Ford Foundation that covered the period from May 1973 through August 1974.

Southeast Asian Linguistics Bibliography Project

Franklin E. Huffman, professor of linguistics and project director, and two graduate students at Cornell, Scribner Messenger and Gregory Page, are preparing a bibliography of research sources on mainland Southeast Asian linguistics under a small grant from the Committee on Research Materials of Southeast Asia (CORMOSEA), Southeast Asia Regional Council, Association for Asian Studies. The Research Aids

Subcommittee of CORMOSEA will publish and distribute the bibliography upon its completion.

Vietnamese History Project

Professor O. W. Wolters, history, principal investigator, continued his research on Vietnamese independence in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, begun last year under grants from the J. S. Guggenheim Foundation and the Southeast Asia Program. A manuscript for eventual publication is currently underway.

Soviet Studies Committee

The Committee on Soviet Studies supports University teaching and research activities on Russia and the USSR. This year it successfully inaugurated its undergraduate major in Russian and Soviet studies. The committee continued its program of colloquia by visiting scholars, including presentations by Professors Richard Burks, Priscilla Meyer, Peter Reddaway, and others. It continued its program of support to the library for special purchases in the Russian field. Despite an overall decline in the number of Title VI fellowships currently authorized, the number awarded to Cornell for Russian area studies increased from three to four.

Books were published, or are forthcoming, by three members of the committee. *Russian Modernism*, to be published by Cornell University Press, was edited by Professor George Gibian, Russian literature. Stemming from his previous work on the Soviet steel industry, Professor M. Gardner Clark, industrial and labor relations, prepared a book on *The Development of China's Iron and Steel Industry and Soviet Technical Aid* (Committee on the Economy of China of the Social Science Research Council, 1973). Myron Rush, government, completed *How Communist States Change Their Rulers* (Cornell University Press, 1973).

Research was conducted by Professor Walter Pintner, history, on war and Russian society; by Professor Leonard Babby, linguistics, on the syntax of gerunds in modern Russian; and by Professor George Staller, economics, on causes of the reduced rate of Czechoslovak economic growth during the sixties.

Structural Change and Modernization Committee

The committee maintained its emphasis on supporting analysis costs for doctoral dissertations on comparative topics. Small grants were awarded to eight students. The committee also made five grants to faculty members working on comparative problems. Given the shortage of support for overseas research and the consequent increase in interest in the analysis of available data, this program of support, small though it is, has assumed increasing significance.

The committee sponsored its second annual Data Fair in March. The event provides a point of contact for faculty working on comparative materials and graduate students who may want to participate in such work. The committee also continued its support of the Interuniversity Consortium for Political Research. A Cornell student was provided with support to participate in training in quantitative techniques at the summer seminar in Michigan. Professor Allan Schnaiberg, Northwestern University, was invited to Cornell to give a seminar on his cross-cultural methodological research.

Western Societies Program

Created in the spring of 1973, the Western Societies Program has initiated a number of activities relating to the prob-

lems of Western Europe and other advanced societies. With the European experience at its substantive center and with a primary emphasis on the developmental problems of advanced societies, the program concentrates the resources of historians, social scientists, and public policy specialists on the problems of advanced societies and provides Cornell with a focal point for research and teaching on Western Europe.

In January of 1974, the program was awarded a grant of \$63,000 from the Ford Foundation for research and training in center-periphery relations in Western Europe within the context of European integration. The emerging problems of subcultural and ethnic nationalism, the new regional programs and institutions that have emerged in Europe, and the changing modes of participation at the grass roots in relation to the centralization and bureaucratization characteristic of the activist state and of the concentrated economic marketplace, were explored by a faculty research group associated with the program. A seminar series held during the year, composed of outside scholars and members of the Cornell research group, examined varying approaches to center-periphery problems in both Europe and America.

Two planning workshops were held to discuss "Europe's Rural Periphery: Political, Economic, and Ethnic Dimensions," and "The Politics of European Economic Integration: A Search for New Approaches." The former, directed by Davydd Greenwood, emphasized problems of rural depopulation, adaptation to social and economic change, ethnic and regional cleavages, and different types of political and economic linkages between center and periphery. The second, directed by Lawrence Scheinman, with the cooperation of Columbia University's Institute on Western Europe, explored the relationships between domestic political needs, demands and processes in different European labor movements. The proceedings

of this symposium will be published in two parts in the *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* (October 1974, January 1975).

Faculty research grants were awarded this year for preliminary research on British water resources management; regional development in Britain; linguistic nationalism in Central Europe; politics and broadcasting control in England and the Netherlands; and French provincial parlements in the eighteenth century. Fellowship stipends were awarded to graduate students for dissertation research on French and British imperialism and on planning alternatives for the development of coastal nuclear energy in France.

The program sponsored an interdisciplinary course in the fall of 1973, The Concept of Europe, taught jointly by historian Edward Fox and political scientist Lawrence Scheinman. The spring 1974 offerings on Western European Political Development were presented by Program Director Sidney Tarrow and political scientist Peter Katzenstein.

Grants to academic departments for support of visiting scholars substantially increased the exposure of Cornell students to both European problems and to scholars from Western Europe. Pierre Goubert, David Sabeau, and Franklin Mendels participated in Steven Kaplan's courses on

social and economic history. Kenneth Newton lectured in Douglas Ashford's course on comparative local government and Michel Crozier was a visiting participant in Sidney Tarrow's course on European political development. Gabriel Dupuy lectured on urban planning and the political process in France. A small grant also was made to the Women's Studies Program.

The program has provided a number of services to the Cornell community. An informal arrangement has been made for suggesting library acquisitions in European studies by the program's staff. Scholars associated with the program can draw on an archival acquisition fund with the understanding that such materials will be available to other Cornell scholars. Annotated bibliographies are being compiled on the following themes: European center-periphery problems, and absorption of immigrants in European societies.

The program has become associated with the Council on European Studies and Program Director Sidney Tarrow is a member of its national Executive Committee. This provides Cornell with access to informational materials, predissertation fellowships, conference grants, and other resources on European Studies.



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 a major subject or specialization. Two minor subjects are usually chosen as well. Many graduate 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 Ad-

ministration 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 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; a professional degree program leading to the Master of Professional Studies (Agriculture), with a concentration in either international agriculture or rural development, is also available for interested students.

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 6 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, Cornell University, Day Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853.

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	English-Indonesian Dictionary
1964- 67	Ford Foundation	550,000	Latin American Studies
1965- 66	Carnegie Corporation	150,000	Cornell Latin American Year
1965-67	Ford Foundation	200,000	Study of Latin American Agriculture
1965-73	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

Table 3

**Total Expenditures from All Grants
by General Categories, 1973-74**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Faculty	\$ 68,521
Research	294,847
Student fellowships	143,575
Staff	106,490
Library acquisitions	49,545
Library salaries	7,465
Publications	21,639
Visitors	26,718
Course development	18,572
Administration	58,030
Fringe	20,751
Other	40,407
Total	\$856,560

Further Information

Further information on international studies may be obtained by writing to or telephoning one of the offices listed below. (All addresses are for Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853 unless otherwise indicated, and all telephone numbers, unless otherwise specified, are area code 607.)

Center for International Studies
170 Uris Hall, 256-6370

China-Japan Program
140 Uris Hall, 256-6222

Department of Asian Studies
156 Rockefeller Hall, 256-5095

Program in International Agriculture
102 Roberts Hall, 256-2283

Western Societies Program
170 Uris Hall, 256-6370

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

International Nutrition
114 Savage Hall, 256-3180

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
164 Uris Hall, 256-6370

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, 256-6224

Southeast Asia Program
120 Uris Hall, 256-2378

Committee on Soviet Studies
140 McGraw Hall, 256-4076

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

Study Abroad Programs
14 East Avenue, 256-5221