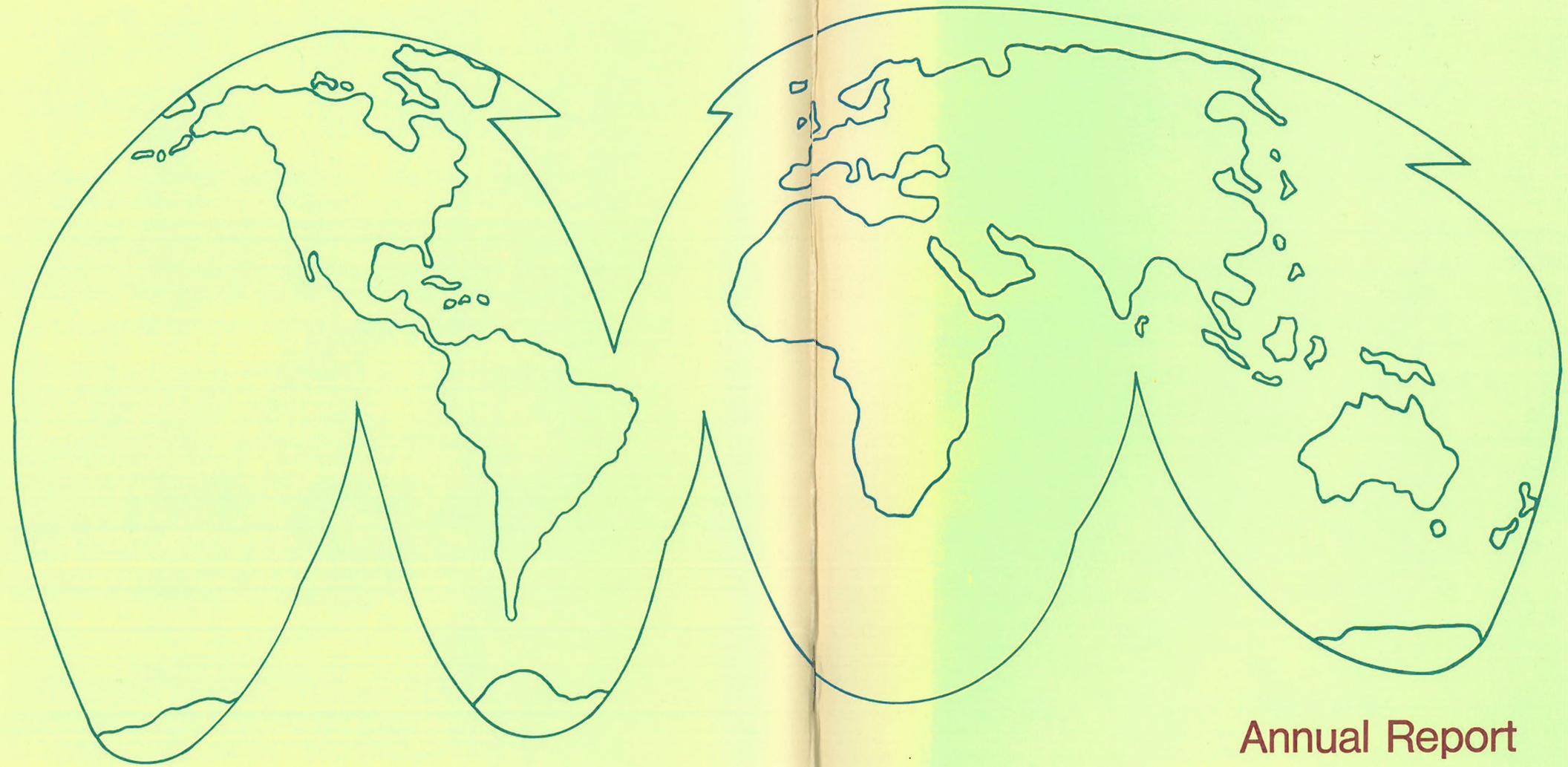


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International  
Studies  
at Cornell  
University



Annual Report

1974-75

# Contents

International Studies at  
Cornell University 5

Center for International Studies 7

Staff 9

Executive Committee 12

Program Activities 13

China-Japan Program 13

*FALCON Project 14*

Program in International Agriculture 14

International Legal Studies Program 16

Program in International Nutrition 17

Program on International Nutrition and

Development Policy 18

International Population Program 19

Program on International Studies in

Regional Planning 21

Latin American Studies Program 22

Peace Studies Program 24

Program on Participation and

Labor-Managed Systems 26

Program on Policies for Science and

Technology in Developing Nations 27

Rural Development Committee 29

South Asia Program 32

Southeast Asia Program 33

*Cornell Modern Indonesia Project 35*

*Cornell Thailand Project 35*

*English-Indonesian Dictionary Project 35*

*English-Cambodian Dictionary Project 35*

*Indonesian Lessons 35*

Committee on Soviet Studies 36

Structural Change and Modernization

Committee 36

Western Societies Program 37

Finances 39

## International Studies at Cornell University

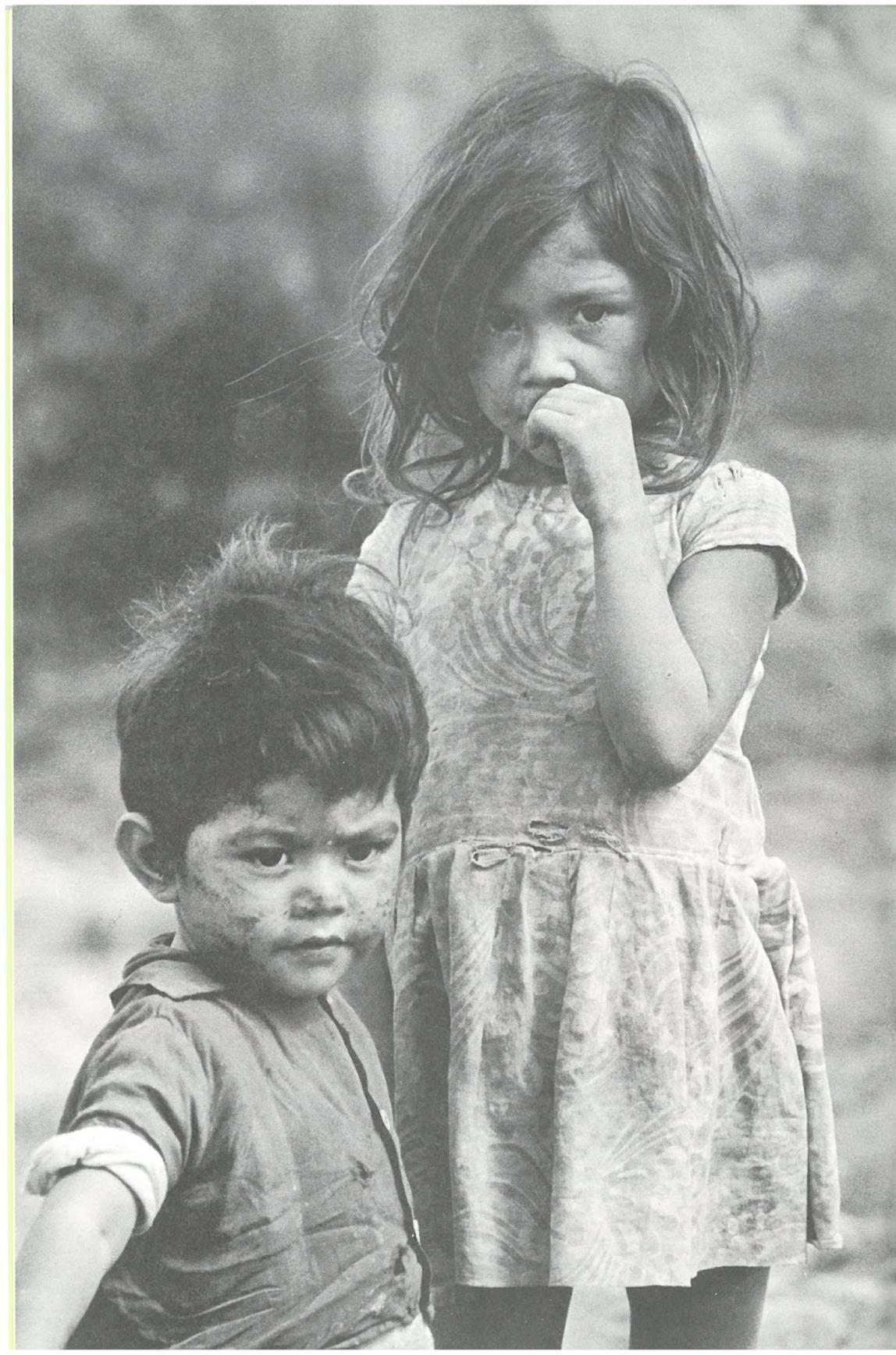
The year 1974-75 brought increasing interdependency to the world, marked by the continuing effects of escalating oil prices and critical food deficiencies among much of the world's population. The severe strains occurring in the world economy were paralleled by the changing of the guard in the White House, the United States military withdrawal from Southeast Asia, and the increasing complexity of détente.

The underlying conditions that generate international problems and the analysis of policies intended to cope with them continued to require interdisciplinary collaboration. Critical issues during the past year have been the need for a greater measure of economic stability among industrialized countries and for stability in relations between the rich and the poor countries. Attempts to satisfy these needs have added to, but not replaced, longer standing efforts to maintain peace, both among major nuclear powers and among smaller regional powers, and to build structures of international order.

In an attempt to understand these intellectual challenges, students of international affairs have increasingly been called upon to analyze problems for which major surgery may be required.

Global inflation, policy redirection in federal spending practices, and the increased inability of foundations to support higher education have eroded the capability of the universities to direct research and teaching to problems besetting the world. Though there is a continuing need to provide training for specialists in geographic regions and "exotic" languages and to augment the body of knowledge pertinent to the comparative study of world regions, major universities are experiencing a decline in external funding support for international studies. Simultaneously, universities are requiring international studies to bear a proportionate share of the responsibility in eliminating budget deficits.

Because Cornell established endowed chairs, set up an endowment fund, and otherwise integrated international studies into its collegiate and departmental structures during the last fifteen years, specifically with respect to library support, teaching positions, and administrative infrastructure, the present contraction is affecting international studies no more seriously than it is other elements of the University. Thus Cornell has been able to sustain an impressive level of undergraduate and graduate teaching and re-



search in international studies and to maintain its academic excellence in these areas.

With the endorsement of the University, the Center for International Studies has maintained its distinguished area study

programs and continued its sustained interdisciplinary study of critical and complex world problems such as tensions in advanced societies, global interdependencies, international conflict, and economic and social development.

## Center for International Studies

The Center for International Studies continued its commitment to intercollege and interdisciplinary activities at Cornell. The acute economic disorders of the advanced, industrialized societies, the deprivation and the development problems of the world's rural peoples, and conflict among states and among ethnic groups within them were interrelated areas of critical concern receiving continued emphasis by a number of broad-based programs involving faculty from a variety of departments and colleges associated with the center.

In spite of the shrinkage of external funding resources, reflecting the depressed state of the national economy and widespread disenchantment with America's international position, a number of center programs were able to attract substantial funds from external sources. The U.S. Office of Education awarded a research grant to the Western Societies Program for a teaching and research project in comparative policy analysis. In a special national competition late in the spring, the China-Japan Program received a grant, from the same source, that restored their status as an East Asia Language Center. These two new grants complemented the substantial grant received on a continuing basis by the Southeast Asia Program. The Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations negotiated an additional grant of \$50,000 from the Agency for International Development to

organize a special summer institute dealing with science and technology policy issues in developing countries. The participants from some twenty-five different developing nations were senior administrators and academics. Two grants totaling \$20,000 from the Inter-American Foundation and the William H. Ferry Foundation were awarded to the Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems to defray travel expenses to Ithaca for those attending the Second International Conference on Self-management in June.

Additionally, seed money granted in previous years began to yield substantial fruit, as indicated by the publication activity of the center's programs and by their participation in a number of conferences held in Ithaca during the year. The Rural Development Committee published a special monograph series on rural local institutions that included eighteen intensive studies of Asian countries. The committee also published additional numbers in their occasional paper and monograph series.

An Agency for International Development grant to the Rural Development Committee early in the year supported a survey of institutions for training and research in rural development in ten Asian countries. After extensive site analysis by Cornell faculty and graduate students, a workshop assembled international participants in Ithaca to review and revise the draft report Training and Research

for Extended Rural Development In Asia, which was published by the committee in December.

Throughout the spring several major conferences were sponsored by programs associated with the center. The first occurred in March, when the Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations in cooperation with the Program in International Agriculture organized a conference to explore science policy issues for the agricultural and industrial sectors.

In April the Latin American Studies Program sponsored a conference with international participation on the theme of prospects for contemporary Brazil. The Committee on Soviet Studies held an interuniversity conference in May to examine the evolution of Russian officialdom from the sixteenth century to the Soviet era. The Western Societies Program in late May hosted a major conference on ethnic pluralism and conflict in contemporary western Europe and Canada. The Cornell University Press will publish the papers from this conference early in the new year.

In conjunction with Carleton University, the Peace Studies Program, after successfully completing a research project, financed by the National Science Foundation, on institutional barriers to cooperation in research on energy matters, planned a conference that was held in Ottawa in October. Financial assistance was provided by the Rockefeller Foundation. Academics from Cornell and other institutions, corporation representatives, and United States and Canadian government and European community officials discussed North American energy policy. Conference papers will be published.

During the course of the year the center grappled with two issues at the forefront of the world's concern: energy and food. It joined with the Program in International Agriculture to develop a strategy to maximize Cornell's response to the urgent world food crisis. After several planning

sessions a plan of action for the academic year was agreed upon. It consisted of (1) compiling and publishing a resource directory of faculty teaching and research efforts at Cornell, including the Medical School, related to international food, nutrition, and demographic issues and (2) organizing a campuswide faculty seminar in the fall term to provide a Cornell forum for discussing the many interdependent facets of the food crisis. The resource directory has been published; the seminar is integrating Cornell's strengths in nutrition, population analysis, the agricultural sciences, and rural development.

Leonard Reissman, former chairman of Cornell's Department of Sociology, was asked to form a special committee to evaluate the educational policy implications of the center's experimental program in interdisciplinary, problem-oriented, undergraduate courses that had been regularly offered in preceding years. The committee's report, presented to the University administration, encouraged the Center for International Studies to continue in its role of supporting these course offerings. In other teaching activities, the Master of Professional Studies (International Development) degree program administered by the center added science and technology policy to complement population, nutrition, and regional planning as a fourth area of concentration within the program. Enrollment, especially by mid-career professionals from developing nations, is expected to increase in the fall term.

The center continued to spend its own endowment resources primarily as seed money for new activities, contingency support for established programs, and general research support. The center's annual competition for research grants in international and comparative studies for junior faculty members and graduate students received nearly a hundred proposals. Twenty-five thousand dollars was awarded to support thirty-eight research

projects of faculty and students from more than thirty academic fields.

In addition to the specialists in international studies who visited the center throughout the year to participate in conferences and to present seminars, a number of distinguished scholars were in residence at the Center for International Studies for extended periods. The center was able to attract these visitors primarily because of the respected position Cornell has earned in international studies. The presence of these specialists at the center and their interaction with various programs stimulated the development of programs in international studies and enriched the teaching and research resources at Cornell.

During the fall term Dr. Uma Lele, on leave from the World Bank, participated in the activities of the center's Rural Development Committee while completing her book, *The Design of Programs and Prospects in Africa*. Also in residence was Professor Luigi Graziano, on leave from the University of Catania, Italy. Graziano was active in the Center-Periphery Workshop, under the auspices of the center's Western Societies Program.

In the spring semester Dr. Peter Knight, formerly with the Ford Foundation in Peru, became closely involved with the activities of the Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems as well as those of the Latin American Studies Program. Knight's visit will continue into the next academic year. Professor G. Parthasarathy, head of the Department of Applied Economics, Andhra University, India, on an Agricultural Development Council postdoctoral fellowship, began his residence at the center during the spring term. The activities of the Rural Development Committee parallel Parthasarathy's research on questions of rural development strategy for assisting the poor.

The Carpenter Lectures, presented to the Cornell community in the spring by

renowned international specialists, also provided for the extended visits of Brigadier Kenneth Hunt, deputy director of the Institute of International Strategic Studies in London, and Francois Duchene, director of the Center for Contemporary European Studies, University of Sussex. During his visit in May, Hunt presented a series of seminars and papers on topics current to strategic studies. During his residence at the center in June and July Duchene conducted an informal seminar and offered a number of presentations on international integration and interdependence.

## Staff

Center for International Studies Director Milton J. Esman, the John S. Knight Professor of International Studies, was active in Cornell's international studies programs and continued his own research and teaching. His primary research interests were rural development and ethnic pluralism. With Professor Norman Uphoff, he wrote *Local Organizations for Rural Development: Analysis of Asian Experience*, which summarized the findings and conclusions of a special series on rural local government published by the Rural Development Committee. In addition, he participated in the November working conference, which produced the report *Training and Research for Extended Rural Development in Asia*. Esman completed his research paper "Scottish Nationalism and North Sea Oil," presented at the Conference on Ethnic Pluralism and Conflict in Contemporary Western Europe and Canada, held at Cornell, which he organized and chaired. Esman is editing the conference papers for a volume to be published by the Cornell University Press.

During the year Esman served as a consultant to the African Center for

Research and Training in Development Administration, in Tangier, Morocco, and as a consultant to the International Labor Office at the Sudan Comprehensive Employment Survey, held in Khartoum.

In 1975-76 Esman will spend his sabbatic leave as a visiting fellow in residence at the Institute of Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa. In addition to pursuing research on ethnic pluralism in Canada, he will participate in the joint Cornell-Carleton Conference on North American Energy Policy. While Esman is on leave, Professor Tom E. Davis, director of the Latin American Studies Program, will be the acting director of the center.

Sean Killeen completed his first year as executive director of the Center for International Studies. In addition to directing the administration of the center and coordinating its related activities, Killeen utilized his extensive experiences in the Middle East to assist the director of the center in formulating policy and program initiatives, especially in regard to contemporary Middle Eastern developments. In February Killeen attended a conference on funding for international education, held at Columbia University, at which prospects for future support of international and comparative studies were closely examined. Killeen serves on the advisory committee to the International Student Office at Cornell.

Professor George Ouester, government, was a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University in 1974-75. Guestier pursued his research interests in the areas of international politics and arms control and also published a number of articles while on leave. "Chemical and Biological Warfare" appeared in the American Political Science Review. "Can Proliferation Now Be Stopped?" was published by Foreign Affairs and later reprinted in Strategic Digest. His essay "SALT II and Potential nth Countries" was included in *Contrasting Approaches to*

*Strategic Arms Control*, edited by Robert L. Pfaltzgraff, Jr. Guestier also edited a volume published during the year, entitled *Sea Power in the 1970's*. In the spring he published two articles pertinent to his research, "Can Deterrents Be Left to the Deterrent?" in *Polity*, and "The World's Political System," in *Handbook of Political Science*, volume 8, edited by Fred I. Greenstein and Nelson W. Polsky. Upon his return from leave in September, Ouester was appointed chairman of Cornell's Department of Government.

Richard Rosecrance, the Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., Professor of International and Comparative Politics, was elected president of the International Studies Association for 1975-76. This year he published an article in *Foreign Affairs*, "Détente or Entente?" which had the double recognition of being praised by *Izvestiya* and reprinted by the U.S. Department of Defense. He argued the contentions of this piece before audiences at the Research Institute on International Change, Columbia University, and the Council on Foreign Relations. His monograph *Strategic Deterrence Reconsidered* was published in June by the International Institute for Strategic Studies as Adelphi Paper 116, and his essay "International Independence" appeared in the proceedings of a symposium, *New Dimensions of World Politics*, edited by Geoffrey Goodwin of the London School of Economics. Rosecrance is currently working on a major paper on interdependence among industrial countries from 1890 to the present. He attended the annual conference of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in Brighton, England, in September and the annual conference of the International Studies Association in Washington in February and participated in a special two-week study mission to Israel in June. During the late spring of 1975 Rosecrance organized a lecture-symposium on United States foreign policy and the future,

which brought outstanding experts to Cornell from Oxford, Sussex, Paris, Princeton, London, and New York City. A book containing the symposium essays will be published early next year.

Professor Lawrence Scheinman, government, is director of the Peace Studies Program. He also serves as a member of the steering committee of the Western Societies Program. Scheinman's writings during the year included "International Energy Research and Development: Problems and Prospects," published by Carleton University, Ottawa, in their occasional papers series, and "International Safeguarding as Institutionalized Collective Behavior," written with Robert Pendley and published in *International Organization*. He acted as principal investigator in a study, funded by the National Science Foundation, of problems related to international energy research and development cooperation. Scheinman presented a paper and participated in a conference, sponsored by the Western Societies Program, on ethnic pluralism and conflict in contemporary western Europe and Canada. He chaired the panel on energy in the context of general Canadian-American relations at the Cornell-Carleton Conference on North American Energy Policy. 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. As a member of the National Executive Committee of American Professors for Peace in the Middle East, Scheinman visited Israel with a study team.

Professor Sidney Tarrow, government, directed the Western Societies Program. He wrote and edited, with Donald Blackmer, *Communism in Italy and France*, published by Princeton University Press during the year. Tarrow also completed *Integration at the Periphery:*

*Grassroots Politics in Italy and France*, with publication anticipated in 1976. His articles included "La struttura del potere clientelare della DC nel sud" in *Clientelismo e Mutamento Politico*, edited by Luigi Graziano; and, with William Ascher, "The Stability of Communist Electorates: Evidence from a Longitudinal Analysis of French and Italian Aggregate Data" in the *American Journal of Political Science*.

Tarrow, in addition to being a member of the Executive Committee of the Council on European Studies, served on the council's steering committee. Late in the year the German Marshall Fund of the United States awarded Tarrow a Common Problems Fellowship for research on western Europe.

Professor Norman Uphoff, government, is chairman of the Rural Development Committee. He coordinated the workshop-conference, held at Cornell in November, that resulted in the publication of *Training and Research for Extended Rural Development in Asia*. Uphoff wrote, with Milton Esman, *Local Organization for Rural Development: Analysis of Asian Experience*. Both these volumes reported the results of two projects directed by Uphoff, undertaken for the Agency for International Development, on aspects of rural development in Asia. During the year he has been writing a book-length manuscript on the politics of development, drawing in particular on Ghana's experiences in development over the last thirty years.

He participated as a panelist on new perspectives in rural and regional development at the Fourteenth World Conference of the Society for International Development at Abidjan, Ivory Coast. Uphoff organized and chaired a panel on the politics of rural development at the 1975 meetings of the American Political Science Association in San Francisco.

## Executive Committee 1974-75

### Area Program Representatives

Tom E. Davis, Latin American Studies Program  
James W. Gair, South Asia Program  
Frank H. Golay, Southeast Asia Program  
Walter M. Pintner, Committee on Soviet Studies  
Martie W. Young, China-Japan Program

### Problem-oriented Program Representatives

Edmund T. Cranch, Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations  
Lawrence Scheinman, Peace Studies Program  
J. Mayone Stycos, International Population Program  
Sidney G. Tarrow, Western Societies Program  
Norman Uphoff, Rural Development Committee  
Jaroslav Vanek, Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems

Frank W. Young, Structural Change and Modernization Committee

### Professional School Program Representatives

John J. Barcelo III, international legal studies  
Donald Barton, international business and public administration  
William W. Goldsmith, international studies in regional planning  
Michael C. Latham, international nutrition  
Edwin B. Oyer, international agriculture  
John P. Windmuller, international and comparative labor relations

### Other Representatives

W. Donald Cooke, vice president, Cornell University, chairman  
Milton J. Esman, director, Center for International Studies, ex officio  
W. Keith Kennedy, dean, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences  
Sean Killeen, executive director, Center for International Studies, ex officio  
Harry Levin, dean, College of Arts and Sciences

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

During 1974-75 thirty-one graduate students concentrating on Chinese or Japanese studies were in residence in various disciplines. Major subjects of study for these students included art history, anthropology, economics, Chinese history, Chinese and Japanese literature, government, and linguistics. Forty students were awarded fellowships, research assistantships, or grants, primarily Cornell awards, Ford Foundation Foreign Area Fellowships, and National Defense Foreign Language Fellowships (Title VI). Seven graduate students were overseas, in Indonesia, Tokyo, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Korea, 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-two undergraduates majored in East Asia. Undergraduate enrollments in courses related to China or Japan continued to be high, and teaching undergraduates remained one of the program's most successful achievements.

In a national competition late in the spring, the China-Japan Program re-

ceived an Office of Education grant of \$45,000. The grant recognized the teaching and research capabilities of the China-Japan Program and the extensive library holdings in this area, and it restored the program's status as an East Asia Language Center.

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 support for program activities is a grant from the Ford Foundation. Professor Martie W. Young, history of art, is the director of the China-Japan Program, and Professor John McCoy, linguistics, serves as associate director.

Research sponsored by the program included studies of the role of the rural proletariat in Chinese and Vietnamese revolutions; northeastern China in the eighth and ninth centuries; the professional classes in twentieth-century China, focusing on American-trained professionals in business and engineering; comparative political systems of China and North Vietnam from 1949 to 1964; international aspects of Japanese monetary policy during the period from 1960 to 1974; political implications of trade relations between the United States and Japan; tone and syllable in Chinese; and various aspects of the No play Yamamba.

A new addition to the China-Japan Program in 1974-75 was Karen Brazell, who was appointed associate professor

in Japanese literature. Brazell was awarded the National Book Award for translation in 1974 for her book *The Confessions of Lady Nijo*.

## FALCON Project

Closely associated with the China-Japan Program is the intensive language project known as FALCON, the Full-year Asian Language Concentration. Linguistics professors John McCoy and Eleanor Jordan direct the project. FALCON, offering full-year intensive instruction in Japanese and Chinese, has successfully completed its third year. Entailing six contact hours per day of language instruction for a full year, the program is supplemented by extensive outside work. The aim is to bring students to a working level of proficiency in these difficult languages so that they can move into their fields of specialization able to pursue their work using the foreign language. The students who have enrolled in the program are a cross section of the population in terms of age, background, and goals. They have included college undergraduates from freshmen to seniors, graduate students, and those who have already established themselves in careers in education, law, and business. They include regular Cornell students, but the majority have come from outside the University specifically to attend the FALCON course.

FALCON is viewed as not merely a language-teaching program, but also a linguistics and pedagogy activity conducted within the Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics, which utilizes the data provided by FALCON and in turn provides the basis for improvement of the project's methodology.

A survey of graduates of the first three FALCON classes indicates that they are applying the language proficiency they achieved in a variety of ways. The majority of the students are in postgraduate Asian studies programs in universities in this country, but a significant number

are in Japan and Taiwan—as students, researchers, teachers of English, and professionals.

## Program in International Agriculture

The faculty and students of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences continued their involvement in international activities related to their disciplines. In addition, an increasing emphasis has been placed on multidisciplinary, problem-oriented research and teaching. Examples of interdisciplinary efforts are (1) the team of six graduate students from different disciplines working on a team thesis research project on maize at the Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo in Mexico and (2) the new course, *Peasants, Water, and Development*, taught by Milton L. Barnett, anthropologist; E. Walter Coward, rural sociologist; and Gilbert Levine, agricultural engineer.

Benefits of our international programs have always accrued to the people of New York State through expanded teaching capabilities with less provincial approaches, new research methodologies, and the importation of advanced research results and ideas. In recent years it has become apparent that collaborative research efforts in the developing countries not only help these countries with their agricultural production and distribution problems but also assist with the agricultural problems in our state. Three international research projects in the Department of Plant Breeding and Biometry alone have recently had a major impact on the production of potatoes, corn, and beans in New York State.

This year approximately sixty-five research projects in the college had an international emphasis. Many of these projects were supported by AID 211(d) grant funds in agricultural economics

and agronomy and were designed to strengthen the college's competence for teaching and research on problems of developing countries. During the year college staff published over seventy-five scientific articles on the international aspects of their disciplines; forty professors were on professional assignments abroad; and more than a hundred presentations were made at international meetings. Approximately thirty visiting international scientists and scholars made significant contributions to various college programs throughout the year. A grant from the Alfred Jurzykowski Foundation provided full support for four of these scientists.

A Ford Foundation grant provided financial support for thirteen United States and foreign students to conduct thesis research abroad. These were among the fifty-two graduate students from the college who were abroad this year. Many were students who returned to their home countries to conduct research relevant to their countries' needs. Others were United States students with a deep commitment to assist developing countries in meeting their food needs for the future and improving the welfare of their rural people.

The Program in International Agriculture is administering a National Science Foundation grant that provides funds for a study to identify areas for research on constraints to the production of agricultural commodities in tropical areas of the world.

A new course, *Seminar for Special Projects in Agricultural and Rural Development*, required for all students in the Master of Professional Studies degree programs in international agriculture and rural development, deals with current development issues and projects and provides an opportunity for degree candidates to present their special projects to staff and colleagues. The interdisciplinary field course *Special Studies of Problems of Agriculture in the Tropics* continues to attract considerable student interest.

Thirty students and six professors went to the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico in January and met as a class throughout the spring semester.

A new undergraduate exchange program was initiated with Trinity College, Dublin University, Ireland. Four college students with interest in the biological sciences will spend the year there next year. Other college exchange programs are with universities in Reading, England; Monterrey, Mexico; Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Ultuna, Sweden.

The college again cooperated with the Peace Corps in their Future Agricultural Research Manpower Program in the Philippines. Under this program the college assisted the Peace Corps in identifying needs for volunteers in the Philippines and then made information about specific volunteer opportunities there available to faculty and interested students. This year a doctoral candidate in agricultural economics will conduct thesis research in the Philippines on a Peace Corps volunteer assignment under a new, innovative program arranged through the college.

The director of the Program in International Agriculture is Edwin Oyer. Lawrence Zuidema is the assistant director. Early in the year the director appointed three new committees, on research, curriculum, and program direction. The research committee is considering new areas for research on increasing the production by small farmers in less developed countries. The curriculum committee is reviewing courses in international agriculture and will make recommendations on possible new courses, the degree programs, and overall policies. The committee on program direction assists the director in developing a response posture for project proposals and in reviewing other program opportunities.

Among other activities of the program during the year were program coordination for twenty participants, sponsored by the Agency for International Development

and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in college graduate programs; an orientation seminar for twenty new foreign graduate students; a seminar program in international agricultural development that involved twenty-four seminars; program development for approximately 175 international visitors to the college, including five delegations from the USSR and one from the People's Republic of China; the publication of a periodic newsletter; and participation in intercollege activities relating to the world food situation.

## International Legal Studies Program

Cornell's International Legal Studies Program offers courses in international and comparative law; it embraces, in addition, programs of faculty research, student activities, study and research by foreign graduate students, and speaker and seminar series. The program was supported in 1974-75 by grants from the General Electric Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the Olin Corporation Charitable Trust. After Professor Robert A. Anthony, the former program director, was appointed chairman of the Administration Conference of the United States in late August 1974, Professor John J. Barcelo III became director of the program.

During the year volume 8 of the Cornell International Law Journal was published in two issues through the efforts of over forty student members of the journal staff. The 1974-75 issues presented a series of articles by Donald I. Baker and James A. Rahl on the effect of American antitrust law on international business; S. Azadon Tiewul wrote on nuclear test explosions on the high seas; William C. Gifford, on international tax law; David Silverstein, on international patent law; and Jon Groetzinger, on international harmonization of product standards.

A distinguished group of foreign lawyers from Germany, India, New Zealand, and Nicaragua pursued graduate study at the Law School during 1974-75. The program also sponsored the work of two visiting scholars from abroad: Professor Toshio Yamanaka of Kyoto University, Japan, in the field of criminal law, and Professor Jhy-mou Shih, chairman, Department of Law, National Chengchi University, Taiwan, in the field of international business transactions and admiralty.

Over forty-five students were enrolled in the program's specialized curriculum leading to the degree of J.D. with specialization in international legal affairs, and a large number of high-quality essays were entered in the 1975 Nathan Rothstein International Affairs Prize Competition. The winning essay was on Soviet adherence to the Universal Copyright Convention. The two runner-up essays dealt with international tax problems and international trademark protection. A team represented Cornell in the Eastern Regional Round of the Jessup International Moot Court Competition, held at the Syracuse Law School.

During the year Professor Rudolf B. Schlesinger, in addition to teaching, served as a member of the editorial board of the American Journal of Comparative Law. He is currently working on the fourth edition of his widely used textbook on comparative law. Professor William C. Gifford in his first year at Cornell was a panelist at the International Tax Program meetings at the Harvard Law School. He also prepared an article, "International Business Transactions: Tax and Non-tax Aspects," to appear soon in the Denver Journal of International Law and Policy.

In addition to serving as director of the program, John J. Barcelo III held a law faculty seminar on the results of his research into the regulation of subsidies and countervailing duties in international trade. In May he attended a conference in New York on the teaching of foreign

and comparative law sponsored by the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, at the Columbia Law School. With the research assistance of Jeffrey Janoski, Barcelo prepared a memorandum on a pending admiralty case that was published in Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases.

Professor Ian Macneil presented a paper at the Hungarian and American Contracts Conference in the spring at Columbia University. Professor Norman Penney continued as the United States representative on a United Nations Commission on the Unification of International Trade Law group working on an international negotiable instruments statute drafted by the United Nations secretariat. Professor Ernest Roberts continued as a member of the International Council of Environmental Law. Under the direction of Professor Milton R. Konvitz, the Liberian Codification Project prepared for publication volumes 20, 21, and 22 of the Liberian Law Reports. Volume 6 of the Liberian Code of Laws Revised was completed in 1975.

## Program in International Nutrition

The Program in International Nutrition is associated with and partly supported by the Center for International Studies. The program is directed by Professor Michael C. Latham, nutrition. Its main objective is to meet the needs of both American and foreign graduate students who seek education about the nutrition and food problems of low-income communities and countries. The program offers training and research opportunities in the area of international nutrition for students pursuing a variety of degrees and also for nondegree candidates. Faculty and students participating in the program are also often involved in applied nutrition activities and in providing

consulting services to international organizations and to individual countries.

During the year forty-five students participated in the program. Of these, about half were graduate students completing master's or doctoral degree work with a major in international nutrition. The others were from disciplines such as food science, agricultural economics, community service education, or public administration, with a minor in international nutrition. Twenty-three of the students came from abroad, representing sixteen different countries.

Three graduate courses that relate directly to international nutrition were taught in the Division of Nutritional Sciences this year. These were International Nutrition Problems, Policy, and Programs, and Seminar in International Nutrition and Development Policy, both taught by Professor Latham, and Sociological Approach to Food and Nutrition, a seminar taught by Professor Diva Sanjur, nutrition. In addition, a new course, Food Economics, was given for the Division of Nutritional Sciences by faculty in the Department of Agricultural Economics.

During the year the division appointed three new faculty members who will be associated with the Program in International Nutrition. Peter Timmer, who has had experience in Indonesia, will occupy the H. E. Babcock Professorship in Food Economics; Colin Campbell, who has been involved with work in Haiti and the Philippines, will become professor of nutrition; and Jere Haas, a physical anthropologist interested in the Andean countries of South America, will teach a course on growth and development.

Research in international nutrition was undertaken by faculty and graduate students. A major project is continuing in the Philippines in cooperation with the Cebu Institute of Medicine, one of the seven medical schools in that country. In this study the prevalence of xerophthalmia, a condition due to vitamin A

deficiency that often causes blindness, has been investigated in twelve geographical areas. Currently three different methods of control are being evaluated, each in two rural and two urban areas. Cornell has a research associate in the Philippines working on the project, and two graduate students spent the summer in Cebu. Professor Latham directs this Philippine work for Cornell.

Anemia is one of the commonest forms of malnutrition, found in both industrialized and nonindustrialized countries. Studies have been undertaken or are planned by students and faculty on different aspects of this problem in Appalachian Kentucky, in Malaysia, and in Guyana.

Studies on weaning, on breast-feeding practices, and on the factors influencing change in these practices have been initiated in the Philippines and the Caribbean. Continuing work on lactose and milk intolerance in non-Caucasian populations has resulted in several publications. There is a great concern in many countries about early cessation of breast-feeding and the switch to bottle-feeding. Studies of these feeding methods have been undertaken in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Ghana, as well as at Cornell.

A new Cornell International Nutrition Monograph Series was initiated during the year with the publication of "Priorities in Dealing with Nutrition Problems in Indonesia," by Soekirman, and "The Promotion of Bottle Feeding by Multi-national Corporations: How Advertising and the Health Professions Have Contributed," by T. Greiner.

Other publications during the year by participants in the program included "Vitamin A Deficiency—Prevalence, Causes and Intervention in Cebu, Philippines," by F. S. Solon, M. C. Latham, B. Popkin, J. Panopio, and T. L. Fernandez, in *Xerophthalmia Bulletin*; "Training and Education in Nutrition in Developing Countries," by M. S. van Veen and M. C. Latham, in *Priorities in Child Nutrition*,

published by the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund; and "Conceptual Levels of Dietary Indicators as Predictors of Nutritional Status," by D. Sanjur and E. Romero, in *Nutrition: Proceedings of the Ninth International Congress of Nutrition*.

## Program on International Nutrition and Development Policy

Three years ago the interdisciplinary Program on International Nutrition and Development Policy was established to provide broad training in nutrition and program planning as they affect national and local development policies. Professor Michael Latham, nutrition, directs the program, which continues to respond to the needs of students interested in contributing to the nutritional development of their own nations. During the past year three students pursued studies in the Master of Professional Studies (International Development) degree program with a concentration in international nutrition. Two other graduate students, one from Norway and the other from Madagascar, came to Cornell to participate in the program as special students. Mr. Soekirman, from Indonesia, recently completed his graduate studies and has returned to a position in the nutritional bureaucracy in Jakarta.

With financial assistance from the Center for International Studies, the program continued to cooperate with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in publishing the Cornell-MIT International Nutrition Policy Series. Three new manuscripts have been prepared for publication in the fall. Professor Latham, of Cornell, and Professor Levinson, of MIT, are editors of this series.

During the year program activities stimulated a number of published articles

related to nutritional policy. These included "Nutrition and Infection in National Development," by Michael Latham, in the issue of *Science* devoted to food; and "Protein-Calorie Malnutrition in Children and Its Relation to Psychological Development and Behavior," by the same author, in *Psychological Review*.

At the request of Senator Edward Kennedy, Latham served as the only nutritionist on a mission to the Sahelian countries of Africa for the U.S. Senate Subcommittees on Refugees and on Health, before which he subsequently testified. Latham acted as a consultant for the World Bank in Indonesia in late fall; he traveled to Tanzania for the Agency for International Development, and he served as a member of the joint Food and Agriculture Organization-World Health Organization expert committee on nutrition at the Rome conference. At the request of the World Health Organization, Latham traveled to Jakarta, Indonesia, for the international conference on vitamin A deficiency.

With increasing concern in the United States and the world about the food problem and the extent of malnutrition in developing countries, the relevance of the program's policy focus is clear. The interdisciplinary approach taken in formulating policy analyses of international nutrition and development practices is instrumental in achieving an integrated response to developmental requirements.

## 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. The program, directed by Professor J. Mayone Stycos, sociology, provides

academic training in social demography and offers experience in field research for students in domestic and foreign settings. Students participate fully in the program's research, seminar, and publication activities. A number of foreign students are concentrating on international population studies under IPP's auspices as they pursue the degree of Master of Professional Studies (International Development).

During the year considerable progress on a collaborative program with Costa Rica was made. Professor Peter Chi, sociology, and Professor Maryann Griffin, consumer economics and public policy, designed, supervised, and analyzed a study of housing in Limón, Costa Rica, jointly sponsored by the Costa Rican Institute of Science and Technology and the Cornell Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations. Professor Stycos and a graduate student, Mark Bogan, visited Costa Rica, and the Costa Rican Council on Population subsequently requested that the program send an advisory mission on population research and manpower needs.

Stycos attended the World Population Conference in Bucharest in the late summer as part of the International Planned Parenthood Federation delegation and delivered a paper at the Population Tribune. Several research grants were received during the year. Chi was awarded a grant from the Center for International Studies to carry out a comparative study of internal migration in Latin America. Program Associate Michael Haines, economics, was awarded a \$27,000 NICHHD grant for a historical study of occupational and economic determinants of fertility. During the year Haines visited European and American sources of historical data, and now a large amount of such data has been computerized at Cornell for use by the United States and selected European countries. A \$22,000 NICHHD grant was awarded to Reid Reynolds and J. Mayone Stycos to



ascertain the effect of different sex role orientations and behavior on the fertility of American college-educated women. Having obtained access to questionnaires administered to college seniors at forty-four colleges in 1964, they sent new questionnaires to many included in the original sample. Publication of this study is anticipated upon its completion.

Two program publications by J. Mayone Stycos, *Margin of Life and The Clinic and Information Flow*, were published in Spanish and distributed widely in Latin America. In addition to its publication activity and the continued expansion of library resources pertinent to international demographic studies, IPP stimulates the research interests of participating faculty and graduate students through a weekly population seminar. Presentations were made during the year by Cornell faculty and scholars from other campuses, as well as by demographers associated with national organizations and international agencies.

## Program on International Studies in Regional Planning

The Program on International Studies in Regional Planning (ISRP) supports teaching and research on regional as well as urban issues, focusing on problems of regional underdevelopment. Population shifts in the urban and rural sectoral balance, the rapid growth of cities with attendant in-migration, and differences and inequities between subnational regions are examples of special interest to ISRP.

Graduate-level programs fulfilling different regional planning needs include the Master of Professional Studies (International Development) program, designed for practitioners with extensive planning experience in the field, the two-year

Master of Regional Planning program, and the doctoral program. An expanding set of courses dealing with problems and prospects for urbanization and structural transformation in developing nations was offered during the year. The offerings attracted students from a broad spectrum of disciplines.

Faculty members of the Department of City and Regional Planning associated with ISRP have been involved in diverse research activities. Program Director William W. Goldsmith recently published "The Effect of Regional Specialization on Local Economic Activity: A Study of Chile" in the *Regional Science Association Papers* and "A Bibliography on Public Planning in Puerto Rico" in the *Latin American Research Review*. He also presented a paper, "Poverty Policies in Latin America and the United States," at the Third Annual Comparative Urbanization Seminar at the University of California, Los Angeles. In addition to fulfilling his teaching responsibilities, Goldsmith is currently studying the urban development process in Colombia.

Pierre Clavel conducted research in Great Britain on problems of regional development and wrote, with William W. Goldsmith and Deborah Roth, a bibliography on public planning in Puerto Rico. Sidney Saltzman pursued research interests at the Center for Environmental Studies in London. Darrell F. Williams consulted on regional development planning in Limón, Costa Rica, and in collaboration with Henry W. Richardson researched the structural characteristics and production capabilities of the urban housing sector in Ghana. Barclay Jones 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 and has recently visited technology centers and programs in Egypt, India, Nepal, Iran, and Ghana. Stanislaw

Czmanski has consulted on regional planning matters with the United Nations in Iran.

The program continued its support of seminars and speakers that have stimulated graduate student research. Research for some recent theses and dissertations has been on income disparity and regional development in Peru, rural public health in Kenya, and river basin development in Puerto Rico. Graduates are now using their acquired skills and knowledge in planning agencies and universities worldwide.

Continuing activities of the program will focus more intensely on research related to developments in Latin American and Caribbean regional planning studies. In addition to support for the activities of the program provided by the Center for International Studies, research has been facilitated by the National Science Foundation and 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 languages, was established in 1961. Currently there are thirty-three program members, who bring diverse academic interests and experiences to their research and teaching on Latin America. Professor Tom E. Davis, economics, is the 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: Thomas F. Lynch, John V. Murra, Donald F. Solá, H. David Thurston, William F. Whyte, and Lawrence K. Williams. Professor Solá has received a substantial grant from the Agency for International Development to develop

Cornell's capability to assist Andean countries in the area of bilingual education. Cornell's continuing concern in this area is reflected by the fact that the Intensive Quechua Language Program was held at Cornell for the seventh time during the summer of 1975.

Lynch's research in Peru and Ecuador concerns the problems of the first human adaptation to the Andean environment, and Thurston is conducting research on potato diseases in cooperation with the Centro Internacional de Papa in Lima, where Dr. Douglas Horton, a recent Cornell graduate, is the resident economist. 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.

Graduate students continue to receive substantial support from the program. Every doctoral thesis in Latin American studies results from the student's original field research and benefits from the network of collaboration, established by Cornell faculty, with Latin American institutions. This year twenty-four students carried out doctoral field research and received financial support from various private and governmental sources, as well as from the Latin American Studies Program.

Results of this doctoral research are reported in the program's widely circulated dissertation series, partially supported by the Tinker Foundation. Since 1966 the program has published fifty-eight Cornell dissertations in Latin American studies; twenty more are anticipated for the current year. The volumes are distributed to libraries and scholars in the United States, Latin America, Europe, and Japan.

In conjunction with several student groups on campus with interests in Latin America, the program has supported a broad spectrum of films, lectures, and exhibits that are open to the community. In 1974-75 these included colloquia



by Sergio Bitar of the Harvard University Institute for International Development; Fernando Fajnzylber of the Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica, Mexico; Thomas Carroll of the Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C.; and Alberto Palacios, Commission on U.S.-Latin American Relations, Cornell University. The program lent its support to the Latin American Student Association for the fourth *Celebración Latinoamericana*, which this year included a series of lectures on the Cuban cultural and historical society presented by Lourdes Casals, University of Rutgers; Eldon E. Kenworthy, Cornell University; Thomas H. Holloway, Cornell University; Julio E. Hernández Miyares, Kingsborough Community College; Luis Aguilar, Georgetown University; Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento, São Paulo; and Tom E. Davis, Cornell University. The program also sponsored an exhibition by Ediciones Universal, Miami, Florida.

In April the program hosted an international conference on the prospects for Brazil. In addition to faculty associated with the Latin American Studies Program, international participants included Edmar Lisboa Bacha, Universidade de Brasília; Carlos Estevam Martins, CEBRAP and the State University at Campinas, São Paulo; and Luciano Martins, University of Paris.

## Peace Studies Program

The Peace Studies Program was inaugurated in September of 1970 in order to sponsor teaching and research on the moderation or avoidance of war and on the political, economic, technological, and social prerequisites and consequences of progress towards peace.

Professor Lawrence Scheinman, government, is the director of the Peace Studies

Program. The program's steering committee includes Professors Peter Auer, Milton Esman, Franklin Long, William Lucas, George Quester, and Richard Rosecrance. A major policy decision to avoid dependence on government funds was made in order that the objectivity of the program not be questioned. It is also a matter of policy that all research be unclassified and publishable and that the nature of the program's research findings be free of direction from its sponsors.

In July of 1973 a five-year grant was received from the Ford Foundation, enabling the program to expand its activities. This grant permitted an increase in predoctoral and postdoctoral support for research on arms control and related topics pertinent to international order. Several of the more advanced students in the program have already begun to make professional contributions. Wallace Koehler presented a paper, "Scientific and Technological Non-governmental Organizations in International Relations: Makers or Mirrors?" to the 1975 meeting of the International Studies Association in Washington. Pauli Jarvenpää recently completed a manuscript, "Flexible Response: Old Realities and New Myths," based on his experience as an intern with the United Nations' Disarmament Division; this manuscript is being reviewed for publication in the program's occasional papers series. This work dovetails with that of Professors Rosecrance, Katzenstein, and Scheinman on interdependence in general and energy politics in particular and with Professor Quester's interests in the development of military strategy.

Under the program's auspices postdoctoral participants examined varied aspects of regulation of the international system. Milton Leitenberg continued his study of analysis of military strategy. Judith Reppy researched economic issues related to the U.S. Defense Department's Independent Research and

Development Program. Jack Chen completed his manuscript, *Inside the Cultural Revolution*, published by Macmillan in the fall. Steven Baker contributed to the understanding of both the political and economic dimensions of international system regulation with a paper published in the program's occasional paper series under the title *Commercial Nuclear Power and Nuclear Proliferation*.

Each of the program's research areas was reflected not only in the product of the predoctoral and postdoctoral participants but in the published work of regular Cornell faculty as well. Significant inroads were made in the issues of economic regulation by Professors Rosecrance and Katzenstein and on matters of political and technological development in the international system by Professors Quester, Scheinman, Rosecrance, Long, and Auer. A study of barriers to international energy research, initiated by the Peace Studies Program and funded in large measure through a National Science Foundation grant, is currently being completed under Scheinman's direction.

Two program research activities resulted in investigators being asked to present testimony before congressional committees. Quester and Scheinman were invited to testify on the proposed sale of nuclear reactors to Egypt and Israel. Professor Long and Research Associate Judith Reppy were asked to give testimony during hearings on the Defense Department's Independent Research and Development Program. Some of the findings of the latter study will be published early in 1976 in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*.

The seminar series continued as a central element in the program. Regular presentations during the year by visiting specialists exposed the program's participants to the views, expertise, and analyses of other academics interested in peace studies and to representative views of

United States and foreign governmental agencies and international institutions. The seminars, invaluable in stimulating the fruitful exchange of ideas and in generating new research and teaching approaches, have been fashioned to correspond with the basic research activities of the program.

The Carpenter Lectures, conceived and organized by Richard Rosecrance, were presented to the Cornell community during the spring term. Lectures were given by Rosecrance, Coral Bell, Alastair Buchan, Robert Gilpin, Pierre Hassner, and Leonard Silk on themes related to international regulation. The Carpenter Lectures are currently being edited for publication. In addition to these speakers, Brigadier Kenneth Hunt and Francois Duchene offered a number of seminars and presented papers pertinent to international strategic studies during their extended visits to the campus.

Closely associated with the seminar series are the conferences supported by the Peace Studies Program. The year 1975 saw the publication of the proceedings of the 1972 Conference on Problems of Naval Armaments under the title *Sea Power in the 1970s*, edited by George Quester. In March, in conjunction with the Association of Professors for Peace in the Middle East, the program cosponsored a miniconference on the implications of a Palestinian state for peace in the Middle East. The program completed plans for a joint conference in October with Carleton University in Ottawa on North American energy policy. Cornell's participation in this conference was facilitated by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, and a published volume developed from the conference's presentations and conclusions is anticipated.

Course offerings in subjects related to peace studies were expanded during the year. In response to the growing concern with energy issues, Professor Auer has introduced a course on the role of energy in society. Professor Long offered a course

on United States public policies for science and technology in which students gained insight into policy-making areas of concern to peace studies. In conjunction with Professor Quester, Long taught a course on defense policy and arms control, an expanded version of a course previously offered by Quester. Professor Scheinman introduced an undergraduate course on international organization and the international system that examines the limits and possibilities for international institutional management of conflict. His international law course has also emphasized the development of partial arms control measures as building blocks for an international regulatory regime.

The program has continued in its commitment to strengthening the library resources in the area of peace studies, facilitating further research into international power trends, disarmament potentialities, and conflict moderation. Utilizing the working relationships established with other research centers, nationally and internationally, the program is continuing to develop an information network.

## Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems

The activities of the Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems (PPLMS) during 1974-75 fell under two distinct categories. The program maintained its support of teaching and research and planned a major conference on self-management, which took place in June. Under the direction of Jaroslav Vanek, the Carl Marks Professor of International Studies, PPLMS continued its sponsorship of course offerings, a series of seminars by invited lecturers, research for graduate student dissertations, and faculty research. The program also sup-

ports a publication series.

Two courses, one in the theory of self-management and the other in its practice and implementation, were offered during the academic year. Visitors and Cornellians gave several special lectures and seminars that dealt primarily with practical experiences in self-management and workers' participation. A number of papers on participation, written by members of PPLMS, were published in the discussion paper series of the Department of Economics and in the program's series of unpublished studies. Two volumes were edited by Vanek, *Selfmanagement: Economic Liberation of Man* (London: Penguin, 1975) and a complete issue of *Autogestion*, the French sociological review, devoted to self-management in North Africa.

Preparation for the Second International Conference on Self-management, hosted by the program, required extensive planning during the year. Considerable assistance was received in this endeavor from the chairpersons of the conference, Christopher and Hazel Gunn. Faculty and students associated with the program aided in organizing and participated in the conference. Nearly five hundred delegates from some thirty countries, representing developed and developing nations, attended the conference. The Inter-American Foundation provided a grant of \$18,000 and the Ferry Foundation, a grant of \$2,000 to pay for travel and subsistence of foreign participants in the conference. Eighty-five written contributions were presented in thirty-five panels during the conference. Discussions of publication of the conference papers are being held.

The conference was followed in the early summer by two successful workshops in self-management, one conducted in Spanish for visitors from Latin America and the other in English. Peter Knight, a visiting postdoctoral fellow to the program, formerly with the Ford Foundation in Latin America, and George Bannello

organized and coordinated these two workshops.

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

Developing countries are increasingly concerned that the domestic impact of science and technology utilization be consistent with national development objectives—particularly employment generation and industrial and agricultural production. This concern has created a need for information on the establishment and implementation of effective policies for research development, external acquisition, and utilization of science and technology in developing nations.

In 1971, through a grant from the Agency for International Development, Cornell University established a special unit for this purpose, the Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations (PPSTDN). Cornell has been involved in international research, education, and technical assistance programs for more than fifty years; in this context PPSTDN is providing a stimulus for new activities and coordinating ongoing work at Cornell. Edmund Cranch, dean of the College of Engineering, is the director of the program. Franklin J. Ahimaz, engineering, and David B. Lewis, city and regional planning, are assistant directors.

In 1974-75 PPSTDN continued to sponsor the development of science and technology policy courses; sponsor a series of seminar symposia and conferences; collect pertinent research documents; and develop cooperative relationships with institutions abroad doing research on science and technology policy. The program increased its sponsorship of appropriate research projects as well as the publication of these research results.

The development of graduate and undergraduate teaching on science and technology policy has been a basic thrust of the program since its inception. New courses have provided both United States and international students with opportunities to study the practical problems of decision-making and the ways in which science and technology policy issues affect the development process. In addition to the five PPSTDN-sponsored courses offered on campus last year, science and technology policy became a major concentration in the graduate field of International Development. The program leading to the degree of Master of Professional Studies (International Development) is an interdisciplinary program designed for experienced practitioners who want to expand their knowledge of development concepts and their analytical skills.

Under the direction of David B. Lewis and assisted by Porus Olpadwala, PPSTDN organized and presented a four-week institute on science, technology, and development. The institute involved twenty-five resource people from Cornell and twenty-nine senior officials representing nineteen developing countries. Faculty members and advanced graduate students assisted institute participants in their examination of issues critical to the basic problem of how developing nations might use science and technology with increasing effectiveness in the pursuit of national goals. Lectures and discussions focused on the assessment of social, economic, and political consequences of current policies on the identification of future alternatives. As a result of the institute, formal and informal links are being developed, both between PPSTDN and the participants as representatives of their national organizations and among the participants themselves.

The program continued to serve as a catalyst and source of support for the development of research on science and technology policy at Cornell. Studies

have covered a wide range of science and technology policy issues, but major emphasis has been placed on research in agriculture, low-cost housing, natural resources, industry, and research institutions themselves.

Program-supported studies completed during the year included work by Franklin J. Ahimaz, who concluded his research, funded by a contract from the Agency for International Development, on a methodology for formulating and implementing science policy in a small developing nation. This research, begun as a private effort in Limón Province, Costa Rica, was presented in final report in the spring. The dissertation research of Vincent Richards, of Cornell's Department of Economics, was sponsored in part by PPSTDN. Richards examined the regional industrial policy strategy for the seven countries of the East Caribbean Common Market. Professor Henry Richardson, city and regional planning, conducted research on basic housing systems in Ghana. The research model entailed field inspections of various housing schemes. Benedict Stavis, a research associate with PPSTDN, is finalizing a major study of Chinese agricultural mechanization policies. A book based on this study is being prepared for publication. Professor William F. Whyte, industrial and labor relations, has completed a major study of how research and development in agriculture are influenced by organizational and inter-organizational relations. The study, printed as a monograph by PPSTDN in October, has been published by Transaction Books.

Ongoing research projects include a comparative international science policy project directed by Professor Tom E. Davis, economics, with collaboration from Research Associates Jerry Ingles and Loretta Good Fairchild and research assistance by Antonio D'Antas Sobrinho and Heinz Schneider. The project extends the methodology of an earlier study of Mexican science and technology policy by Davis and Fairchild to Brazil, Venezu-

ela, Colombia, and Central America in order to determine the factors that influence the effectiveness of national industrial science and technology policy. Early in 1975 Professor William F. Whyte traveled to Peru, Mexico, and Colombia to continue his research on agricultural research centers. Whyte has prepared two working papers as a result of this journey: "Problems and Potentialities of Agricultural Research in Peru" and "Policies and Strategies for International Agricultural Organizations." Other research activities included a collaborative study by city and regional planning professors Henry Richardson and Darrell Williams on rural housing delivery systems in Ghana and their implications for rural low-cost housing policies. A study of housing policy alternatives for the squatter settlement in Limón, Costa Rica, was jointly conducted by Professors Peter Chi, economics, and Maryann Griffin, consumer economics and public policy, in conjunction with the Institute for Science and Technology in the Development of Costa Rica. The program sponsored, with the Korea Advanced Institute of Science, the feasibility study of a technology for producing a soybean-based protein beverage for school nutrition programs in Korea.

PPSTDN seminars and conferences offered a forum during the year for those involved in program-related research to present the results of their work and receive the benefit of critical comment from their colleagues. More than a dozen seminars were presented during the year, and in the latter half of the year the presentation of program-sponsored research was emphasized. In March PPSTDN, in cooperation with the Program in International Agriculture, sponsored a major conference at Cornell that addressed issues of science and technology policy in the industrial and agricultural sectors. More than a hundred faculty members and professionals from outside the University participated in the con-

ference sessions. Several program associates attended and made presentations at conferences on science and technology policy during the year. This participation served both to share the results of PPSTDN's work and to keep the program aware of recent developments within other professional organizations.

In its role as a center for science and technology policy education and research, PPSTDN has devoted attention to the acquisition and organization of information on science and technology policy. This activity is especially useful to researchers and practitioners because of the growing volume of information being published. The program's information services consist of two projects: the development of its documentation center, and the preparation and publication of bibliographies.

PPSTDN will continue to concentrate on questions of national science policy, industrial technology policy, agricultural research organization strategy, and the regional problems of housing for low-income families, low-volume roads, and technical education planning. These are areas in which science and technology policy plays an evolving role in strategies for national development. The program's research and teaching efforts will focus on adding to the body of knowledge in science and technology policy.

## Rural Development Committee

Since its inception the Rural Development Committee has focused on policies and institutions having an effect on small farmers, tenants, landless laborers, and their families. Development strategies have been analyzed that will directly attack the roots and branches of poverty,

that will employ the abundant human resources of Third World nations, and that will increase productivity and output in agriculture. In 1974-75 the committee continued to support a series of activities concerned with (1) rural service delivery systems, (2) water management systems, (3) rural local organizations for small farmers and laborers, (4) education and training for rural development, (5) appropriate science and technology for rural development, and (6) land settlement activities.

Continuing concern has also been manifested for assessing overall strategies for rural development along new lines. During the year the committee's Working Group on Training and Research for Rural Development in Asia formulated a doctrine on extended rural development. In the summer of 1974, under a contract with the Agency for International Development, the working group conducted a survey of experience in Asian institutions concerned with training and research for rural development. The group visited some 120 institutions in ten Asian nations. During the fall the group began to focus on integrated rural development, but during the course of their meetings this approach was modified to address the issues of extended rural development. This statement of strategy emphasizes the need for reaching and involving more members of rural populations in a variety of locales and diffused over larger areas of greater ecological, economic, and cultural variation. In November 1974 an international workshop was conducted at Cornell to review and revise the draft report of the working group. Participants included, in addition to members of the Rural Development Committee, representatives from Pakistan, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The final report, Training and Research for Extended Rural Development in Asia, was published by the committee in December of 1974. Throughout the year the Rural Develop-



ment Committee greatly expanded its publication series, continued to support seminars, and encouraged the teaching and research of faculty and graduate students.

As a result of two research contracts from the Agency for International Development awarded in the previous year, extensive publication of research findings occurred during 1974-75. A special series of rural local government studies composed of eighteen separate cases, with a summary volume entitled *Local Organization for Rural Development Analysis of Asian Experience*, by Norman Uphoff and Milton Esman, was published by the Rural Development Committee in the late fall. The committee added numbers 4 and 5 to their occasional paper series during the year with the publication of *Training and Research for Extended Rural Development in Asia* and *Designing Rural Development Programs: Lessons from Past Experiences In Africa*, by Uma Lele. The first publication in the committee's monograph series, *Making Green Revolution: The Politics of Agricultural Development in China*, by Benedict Stavis, was updated and reprinted in 1975.

The major ongoing activity of the Rural Development Committee has been the presentation of seminars for faculty and graduate students interested in rural development. The committee, in addition to drawing on the resources of Cornell University personnel, has had visitors from a range of institutions including the World Bank, the International Rice Research Institute, the Institute of Development Studies (Geneva), the Institute of Development Studies (Nairobi), the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, the Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, the Punjab Agricultural University, and the Agrarian Training and Research Institute of Colombo.

Throughout the fall semester Professors Milton Barnett, rural sociology, and Matthew Drosdoff, agronomy, offered a

seminar on land settlement. The seminar sessions addressed organizational and policy issues in a range of cases from Venezuela, Colombia, Malaysia, and Tanzania. An extensive annotated bibliography, prepared by Frank Catania for the seminar, will be published by the Rural Development Committee.

Aside from committee-supported seminars, most of the teaching at Cornell related to rural development is conducted within various departments by the committee's faculty participants. The Rural Development Committee membership includes faculty members from agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, anthropology, communication arts, economics, government, plant pathology, and rural sociology. Professor Norman Uphoff, government, is the chairman of the Rural Development Committee.

The Rural Development Committee sponsored a number of research associates during the course of the year. Benedict Stavis continued in his research, writing, and teaching on Chinese rural development strategies and administration. In addition to participating in committee activities, Stavis taught a spring-semester course in the Department of Government on the politics of Chinese development. Uma Lele, on a one-year leave of absence from the World Bank, was also involved in committee activities. Lele completed her book, *The Design of Rural Development: Analysis of Projects and Programs in Africa*, and taught a course in the Department of Agricultural Economics on the administration of rural development in Africa. In the spring term G. Parthasarathy, head of the Department of Applied Economics, Andhra University, in Waltair, Andhra Pradesh, India, joined the Rural Development Committee for an extended visit. Parthasarathy, on an Agricultural Development Council post-doctoral fellowship, has done extensive research and writing on the unemployed and underemployed rural poor in India, on the impact of technological change in

rural communities, and on agricultural price policies. At Cornell Parthasarathy is continuing his research of rural development strategy for assisting the poor.

The Rural Development Committee awarded a number of modest grants during the year to support field research on topics related to its interests. Graduate students were assisted in their fieldwork in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Nigeria, and Turkey. The Rural Development Committee expects to continue to focus its interdisciplinary research and teaching activities on the problem areas previously described. In the last few years contacts and cooperation with other rural development institutions throughout the world have grown significantly. Considerable synthesis of doctrines and analysis of rural development pointing toward more unified action in policy and practice are expected.

## South Asia Program

Members of the South Asia Program offer courses and encourage research on South Asia. Cornell University through its South Asia Program is a charter member of the American Institute of Indian Studies, and the program is involved in various consortia for developing and encouraging South Asian studies. Prominent among program activities is the encouragement of research in South Asian linguistics by both students and faculty. In addition to the classical languages of Sanskrit and Pali, the South Asian languages of Hindi, Sinhala, Tamil, and Telugu are currently offered at Cornell. James W. Gair, linguistics, is the director of the program.

The program had several distinguished visitors during the year. M. S. Rao of the Indian Embassy in Washington visited Cornell and presented a lecture. M. H.

Navaratne, deputy minister of agriculture, member of the Parliament of Sri Lanka, and chairman of the Kandyan Parliament Committee, visited Cornell under the auspices of the State Department. B. G. Misra, deputy director of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Hyderabad, presented a lecture to faculty and graduate students of the program. Dixon Nilaweera of the Sri Lanka Agrarian Research and Training Institute offered a lecture to the program during his visit to Cornell as a participant in a conference sponsored by the Rural Development Committee. In late May, Professor Agehananda Bharati from Syracuse University visited Cornell as a guest speaker.

Professor Gair attended a conference at Perideniya on agricultural development in Sri Lanka. Gair represented the South Asia Program at an Office of Education conference in Columbia, Maryland, in October. The conference was held in order to reconsider the list of critical languages and the priorities among them, and to establish priorities within language groups for the preparation of language materials. Professor Gerald Kelley, modern languages and linguistics, attended the International Telugu Conference held in Hyderabad in April.

During the year Professor J. Bruce Long, Asian studies, completed *The Mahabharata: A Selected Annotated Bibliography*, and the volume was published as an occasional paper of the South Asia Program. Professor Mary Katzenstein, government, continued her research on Indian migration policy, serving as a consultant for the Ford Foundation-Rockefeller Foundation grant to MIT; this research resulted in an occasional paper in the MIT series on migration and development. Professor Gair continued working on his supplementary volume of literary Sinhala under a research contract granted by the Office of Education. He is also working on a Pali text.

The program expects to continue its seminar series for faculty and graduate students. Cornell faculty as well as distinguished visiting scholars will be invited to speak on topics pertinent to South Asia. This activity continues to stimulate the research and teaching interests of program participants.

## Southeast Asia Program

Cornell University's Southeast Asia Program has achieved wide recognition as a center for studies on Southeast Asia. During the 1974-75 academic year, Professor Frank H. Golay, economics, was the director; Professor John M. Echols, linguistics, and Professor David K. Wyatt, Southeast Asian history, were associate directors.

With the support of grants from the Ford Foundation, the Southeast Asia Program is strengthening Indochinese studies at Cornell. Major funding has been allocated to library development, graduate student fellowships, visiting faculty, translation and preparation of language and area teaching materials, and faculty research. Four Cornell doctoral candidates specializing in Indochinese studies in the fields of government and linguistics were awarded fellowships under the general support grant. During the past year Professor George McT. Kahin, government, introduced an undergraduate course, *Political Development of Indochina*, and Professor Franklin E. Huffman, linguistics, expanded his teaching to include a fourth level of Cambodian.

Faculty research on Indochina continued during the year. Professor Kahin delivered three lectures at Ohio University on American foreign policy and Vietnamese and Cambodian politics. He also prepared statements for the hearings of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on supplemental assistance to Cambodia. Professor Huffman, with

Im and Sivone Proum, is preparing a Cambodian literary reader and compiling a Cambodian dictionary. With Hoang Thi Thanh-Giang, Huffman is writing a textbook on intermediate spoken Vietnamese. Professor O. W. Wolters wrote three articles, "Northwestern Cambodia in the Seventh Century" and "Khmer Hinduism in the Seventh Century," for the *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University*, and "The Definition and Defence of Vietnamese Independence in 1272."

A second endowment grant from the Ford Foundation, matched by a gift from Marion S. Halsey of Washington, D.C., is available to support a professorship in Indochinese studies. Several visiting faculty have been brought to Cornell in the program's search for the scholar to be appointed to the chair. In 1974-75 Gerald C. Hickey was visiting professor of Indochinese studies and anthropology. Hickey, an authority on the highland peoples of Indochina, taught a graduate course on the ethnology of mainland Southeast Asia and lectured to other classes on the campus.

Loan Anh Vidmanis joined the staff of the University library as a cataloger of Vietnamese materials. Major additions of Vietnamese materials during the past two years include the Paul Hartman collection, the microfilm collection from the Archaeological Research Institute in Saigon, and the papers of Jules Francois Harmand (1845-1921), donated by his grandson. Harmand, a French naval doctor, accompanied Francis Gamier on his expedition to Cochin China in 1873 and later served as commissioner-general in Tonkin. A special project to preserve Cham manuscripts located in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan provinces of Vietnam was begun by Jay Scarborough during the past year under the joint sponsorship of the Cornell University library, the Southeast Asia Program, and the Ford Foundation.

The Southeast Asia holdings of the

Wason Collection grew apace in 1974-75. Special acquisitions include the Bowditch collection of Filipiniana, a gift of the family of Edward Bowditch and the Asia Society, and the transcription and microfilming of Sassak palm leaf manuscripts undertaken by Judith Ecklund in the course of her field research on Lombok, Indonesia. Vernacular and Western titles now number 120,433 monographs, 9,934 periodicals, and 823 newspapers.

The Southeast Asia Accessions List, compiled by Giok Po Oey, Southeast Asia librarian, is circulated monthly by the program to scholars and institutions throughout the world. This major research aid, now in its seventeenth year, is supplemented by the publication of numerous special bibliographies on topics that reflect the strengths of the Wason Collection. Many of the Indonesian holdings have been reproduced on microfilm for use by other research libraries. Program scholars and advanced graduate students are preparing a catalog of Cornell's Southeast Asia holdings for publication in 1976 to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the program. Five new Southeast Asia Program Data Papers, numbers 96 through 100, were published and distributed.

During the 1974-75 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, or rural sociology. Anthony Van N. Diller, an advanced graduate student in linguistics, was designated the Lauriston Sharp Scholar, an honor conferred annually in recognition of academic excellence. Two visiting professors holding continuing appointments were D. G. E. Hall, Asian studies and history, and Alexander B. Griswold, history of art and archaeology. Five visiting fellows with formal appointments in the program

for extended periods during the year were linguist Herbert C. Purnell; historian Francesco De Napoli; political scientists Raktakamal Barman and Dilip Chandra; and anthropologist Judith M. Triestman.

In 1974-75 seventy-six graduate students minored in the Southeast Asia area. Of these, twenty-one were doctoral candidates conducting dissertation research abroad in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Thirteen Doctor of Philosophy degrees and ten Master of Arts and Master of Science degrees were awarded to students specializing in Southeast Asian studies. Major financial support for program students came from Cornell University, the Ford, Danforth, Lehman, and Rockefeller foundations, and the United States government.

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 grant for teaching support; from a Rockefeller endowment; and from the United States Office of Education under the National Defense Education Act as a Southeast Asia Language and Area Center.

The Cornell Philippines Project was organized in 1967-68 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. Although project faculty members continue their studies on the Philippines, the project was formally terminated at the end of 1973-74. The Cornell-University of the Philippines Development Program, administered by the project and sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, was completed during the academic year 1973-74.

Current program-sponsored research activities include those discussed below.

### 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 development. The project has been directed by Professor George McT. Kahin, the Aaron L. Binenkorb Professor of International Studies, Professor John M. Echols, and Professor Benedict R. Anderson.

Volumes 18 and 19 of the project's semiannual journal, *Indonesia*, were issued during 1974-75. These volumes contain a 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. In its monograph series the project has arranged for publication, in the fall of 1975, of Barbara S. Harvey's study of the Permesta Rebellion.

### Cornell Thailand Project

The activities of the Cornell Thailand Project in area and language training, research, and publications are intended to enhance the understanding of the cultural development of the kingdom from the earliest times to the present. Of particular concern to the project, since its establishment in 1947, has been the strengthening of work on the social sciences and humanities by Thai scholars in Thailand. The project was founded by Professor Lauriston Sharp (now professor emeritus) and is currently directed by Professor David K. Wyatt, Southeast Asian history. Lucien M. Hanks, Jane R. Hanks, Herbert C. Purnell, Richard Cushman, and Dean Frasche are research associates.

A study of the Yao, an important ethnic minority of a million or more people scattered through the high borderlands of northern Southeast Asia and southern China, undertaken with support from the

Southeast Asia and China-Japan programs, continues under the direction of Purnell and Cushman. Purnell spent the past year in residence at Cornell on the linguistic analysis of Yao ritual texts, while Cushman continued his analysis of field data. The series of maps plotting the distribution of ethnic settlements in North Thailand, prepared by project associates and first published in 1965, was updated and issued with an expanded gazetteer by Hanks. Professor Wyatt's long-standing research on the chronicles of the southern Thai kingdom of Nakhon Si Thammarat was completed with the publication by the Southeast Asia Program of *The Crystal Sands: The Chronicles of Nagara Sri Dharmmaraja*. Professor Sharp, with Lorraine Gesick, again offered the triennial Thailand Seminar, with the assistance of several project associates.

### English-Indonesian Dictionary Project

Linguistics Professor John M. Echols as project director and Hassan Shadily, of Jakarta, Indonesia, completed their work on the dictionary, which was published by the Cornell University Press in April 1975. This concludes the project, which was supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

### English-Cambodian Dictionary Project

Linguistics Professor Franklin E. Huffman, serving as project director, and Research Associate Im Proum continued to compile the dictionary. About twenty-five thousand entries have been gathered thus far, and a two-year renewal grant has been received from the U.S. Office of Education to complete the manuscript.

### Indonesian Lessons

Linguistics Professor John U. Wolff, as principal investigator, spent 1974-75

in Malang, Indonesia, working with a staff of fourteen local research assistants and native speakers, preparing intermediate conversation lessons for students of Indonesia. Revision of Wolff's Beginning Indonesian textbooks is also being carried out under this project, funded by a contract with the U.S. Office of Education and a supplemental grant from the American Council of Learned Societies.

## Committee on Soviet Studies

The Committee on Soviet Studies supports teaching and research activities at Cornell that relate to Imperial Russia and the Soviet Union, and to some aspects of Eastern Europe. Professor Walter Pintner, history, is the chairman of the committee.

The program of colloquia, which brought to Cornell distinguished scholars from American and European universities as well as public figures, continued during 1974-75. Subjects discussed included the Czech film, religious themes in Chekhov, Soviet policy on historic preservation, the development of the Russian scientific community in the nineteenth century, and the problems of political dissent in the USSR. Participating faculty and graduate students look forward to additional colloquia next year.

The committee continued to sponsor Cornell's undergraduate major in Russian and Soviet studies and administered the NDFL Title VI fellowships awarded by the U.S. Office of Education.

The volume resulting from the committee-sponsored conference on the Russian avant-garde and edited by Professor George Gibian, Russian literature, is being published by the Cornell University Press.

In May the committee sponsored a two-day working conference on Russian officialdom from the seventeenth century

to the present, with participants from seven universities. Professor Walter Pintner coordinated the conference. The members of the conference expect to meet within a year to discuss papers that will be published in the first study to deal with the history of the Russian bureaucracy.

Cornell Soviet studies faculty were active in the program of scholarly exchange with the USSR. Professor Antonia Glasse, Russian literature, became the first American scholar in the humanities to be made a member of the editorial board of a book to be published by the Soviet Academy of Sciences (Lermontov—New Discoveries). Professor Leonard Babby, modern languages and linguistics, spent the spring semester lecturing on linguistics at Moscow University. Professor Richard Leed, modern languages and linguistics, has initiated a program to translate the works of young Soviet linguists into English. The committee provided modest student support to John Carter, who assisted Professor George Staller, economics, in researching material relevant to comparative productivity in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

## Structural Change and Modernization Committee

The Structural Change and Modernization Committee, chaired by Professor Frank Young, rural sociology, continued its interest in comparative studies. The committee joined with the Peace Studies Program in December to support a seminar by Professor R. D. McKinlay of the University of Lancaster, England, on his recent cross-national research.

The committee awarded a modest research grant to Professor Howard Aldrich, industrial and labor relations, that was used to defray the expenses of a graduate student who participated in the

summer training session in research methods at the University of Michigan. Research support was also given to Richard Swenk to enable him to conduct an analysis on a socioeconomic survey related to the development of his thesis.

Professor Samuel Bacharach, industrial and labor relations, completed a number of working papers concerned with the structural analysis of Belgian local governments. In the winter the committee held several sessions discussing the state of theory on technological determinism. Cornell faculty members Dorothy Nelkin and Donald Freebairn brought the committee up to date on current thinking on science and agriculture. Interest in this theme is continuing, and additional presentations on technological determinism are anticipated.

## Western Societies Program

Created in the spring of 1973 as the successor to the European Studies Committee, the Western Societies Program has initiated a number of activities relating to the problems of western Europe and other advanced societies. With the European experience at its substantive center and with an emphasis on the developmental problems of advanced societies, the program concentrates the research and teaching resources of historians, social scientists, and public policy specialists on this focal point. Sidney Tarrow, government, is the director of the Western Societies Program.

In January 1975 the program entered its second year of administering a grant of \$63,000 from the Ford Foundation for research and training in center-periphery relations in western Europe in the context of European integration. The problem of subcultural cleavages in Western societies was the subject of an international symposium, directed by

Professor Milton Esman in May 1975, on ethnic pluralism and conflict in contemporary western Europe and Canada. Specialists on ethnic, religious, and cultural conflicts in nine nations, in Europe as a whole, and on the international scene presented papers on these subjects that are being integrated into a volume under Esman's editorship. A seminar series held throughout the academic year also dealt with some of these problems: visiting economist Donald MacKay, from Aberdeen University, spoke on Scottish nationalism and the political economy of North Sea oil; political sociologist Jean-Claude Thoenig, of the University of Paris, on regionalism, administrative centralization, and political power in France, and John Rex, a visiting sociologist from the University of Toronto, on race, politics, and the city. The center-periphery project completed the year with a workshop-conference, directed by Lawrence Scheinman and Donald Puchala and organized with Columbia University's Institute on Western Europe, on the domestic politics of the European Communities; participants explored how and why European governments seek to use international organizations for purposes of national problem solving, and what the impact of this has been on the maintenance of domestic political consent during a period of increasing subnational cleavages.

The Western Societies Program continued to support faculty research with small grants in 1974-75. Professor Pierre Clavel, city and regional planning, was assisted in a study of regional economic planning in Wales; Olaf Larson, rural sociology, in the completion of research on the economic impact of Italian regional policy in the Metaponto region of southern Italy; political scientist Jerome Milch, in a study of comparative federalism and the management of technological conflicts in the United States and Canada; and Samuel Bacharach, industrial and labor relations, in completion of a project on

Belgian community innovation. Through the center-periphery project, M. Gardner Clark, industrial and labor relations, carried out research on rural depopulation in Italy; anthropologist Davydd Greenwood continued his work on the development of Basque ethnicity in Spain; Peter J. Katzenstein, government, completed his work on Austrian national integration; and Program Director Sidney Tarrow began a project comparing center-periphery policy flows and the local political response in Italy and France.

Graduate student support was expanded during this year. Partial fellowship stipends were awarded to Amos Avgar, city and regional planning, for study leading to a research project comparing new-town planning in Israel and Britain; to Ole Therkildsen, city and regional planning, for research on the European community as a potential generator of regional economic inequalities; and to Charles Baden-Fuller, industrial and labor relations, for research on industrial organization and advertising in Britain. Small grants were also awarded to Gail Bier, sociology, for research on the social impact of rural-urban migration in Spain and to William Sheasgreen, history, for research on English educational history. Thesis support was awarded through the center-periphery project to Ulker Copur, city and regional planning, for a project on central city preservation in Turkey; to James Jacob, government, for a study of the political development of Basque ethnicity in France; to Raymond Seidelman, government, for research on the regional policies of the Italian Communist party; and to Nathan Schwartz, government, for research on race and urban planning in Britain.

This year the program began the pub-

lication of an occasional paper series, with three papers already published and others in preparation. The papers are Peter J. Katzenstein's "From Many One and From One Many: Political Unification, Political Fragmentation and Cultural Cohesion in Europe since 1815"; Michael Plaines's "Fertility and Occupation: Coal Mining Populations in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries in Europe and America"; and Luigi Graziano's "A Conceptual Framework for the Study of Clientelism." Professor Graziano, of the University of Catania, with support from the German Marshall Fund, was a visitor to the Western Societies Program during the fall semester. In addition to participating in program activities, Graziano taught a course in the Department of Government.

A new activity for some of the program's members is the workshop on comparative public policy, developed by Douglas Ashford, Peter J. Katzenstein, and T. J. Pempel. In the spring the U.S. Office of Education awarded a grant of \$38,000 for a project to coordinate and develop graduate-level studies of public policy in industrial societies. Through intensive exposure to case materials on related public policy issues in four industrial countries (Britain, France, West Germany, and Japan), members will analyze the processes of decision making and policy formation in each country and how these processes affect the success of representative institutions in advanced industrial societies. During the 1975-76 academic year efforts will be made to extend the approach to new policy areas and to other industrial countries, such as the United States, that are not normally included in comparative studies.

## Finances

Table 1

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

Period	Source	Amount	Purpose
1960-73	NDEA	\$ 600,405	East Asia Language and Area Center
1960-73	NDEA	589,173	South Asia Language and Area Center
1960-74	NDEA	1,218,722	Southeast Asia Language and Area Center
1962-	Walter S. Carpenter, Jr.	500,000	Endowing a professorship
1962-67	Carnegie Corporation	468,000	Cooperative London-Cornell research
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
1967-73	NICHHD (renewable annually)	461,116	Training in population studies

Table 1—Continued

Period	Source	Amount	Purpose
1968-	Carl Marks family	\$300,000	Endowing a professorship
1968-73	Rockefeller Foundation	259,438	United States-Philippine exchange
1969-	John S. Knight	500,000	Endowing a professorship
1970-	Ford Foundation	150,000	Matching endowment for a chair in Indochinese studies
1970-73	AID	599,690	Impact of new technology on rural employment income
1970-73	Ford Foundation	100,000	European studies including Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems
1970-73	Ford Foundation	225,000	International Population Program: general support
1970-73	Ford Foundation	150,000	Indochinese: general support
1970-75	AID 211(d)	240,000	Economics of agricultural development
1970-75	AID 211(d)	500,000	Special problems in tropical soils
1971-76	AID 211(d)	580,000	Public policies for science and technology development
1972-75	Ford Foundation	150,000	International agriculture
1972-75	Ford Foundation	450,000	General support
1973-77	Ford Foundation	400,000	Research on peace studies

Table 2  
Expenditures by Program and Source of Grant, 1974-75

	Ford Foundation				AID	NDEA	NICHHH	NIH	NSF	Inter-American	Other	Total
	1962-63	1967	1970	1972								
Center for International Studies												\$ 13,318
China-Japan Program	\$30,694	\$38,388										69,082
English-Indonesian Dictionary	7,118											7,118
International Agriculture			87,719								\$10,000	97,719
International Legal Studies			7,230								5,833	13,063
International Population			\$17,657			\$97,015	\$31,712				9,341	155,725
Latin American Studies			44,215								11,311	55,526
Participation and Labor-Managed Systems										\$18,026	2,327	20,353
Peace Studies			70,304						\$23,698			94,002
Rural Development											\$ 78,195	78,195
Science and Technology in Developing Nations					178,130							178,130
South Asia Program			6,767								3,563	10,330
Southeast Asia Program		\$39,448	75,781			\$139,878						255,107
Soviet Studies			16,072									16,072
Western Societies											10,066	35,387
Total	\$37,812	\$38,388	\$39,448	\$251,102	\$87,961	\$256,325	\$139,878	\$97,015	\$31,712	\$23,698	\$18,026	\$1,099,127

### Table 3

#### Total Expenditures from All Grants by General Category, 1974-75

Category	Amount
Faculty salaries	\$ 120,523
Research	278,493
Student fellowships	235,486
Staff salaries	71,964
Library acquisitions	49,160
Library salaries	37,121
Publications	41,146
Visitors	43,102
Course development	13,129
Administration	59,183
Fringe benefits	33,070
Conference	41,850
Other	74,900
Total	\$1,099,127