
International
Studies
at Cornell
University

Annual Report
1975-76

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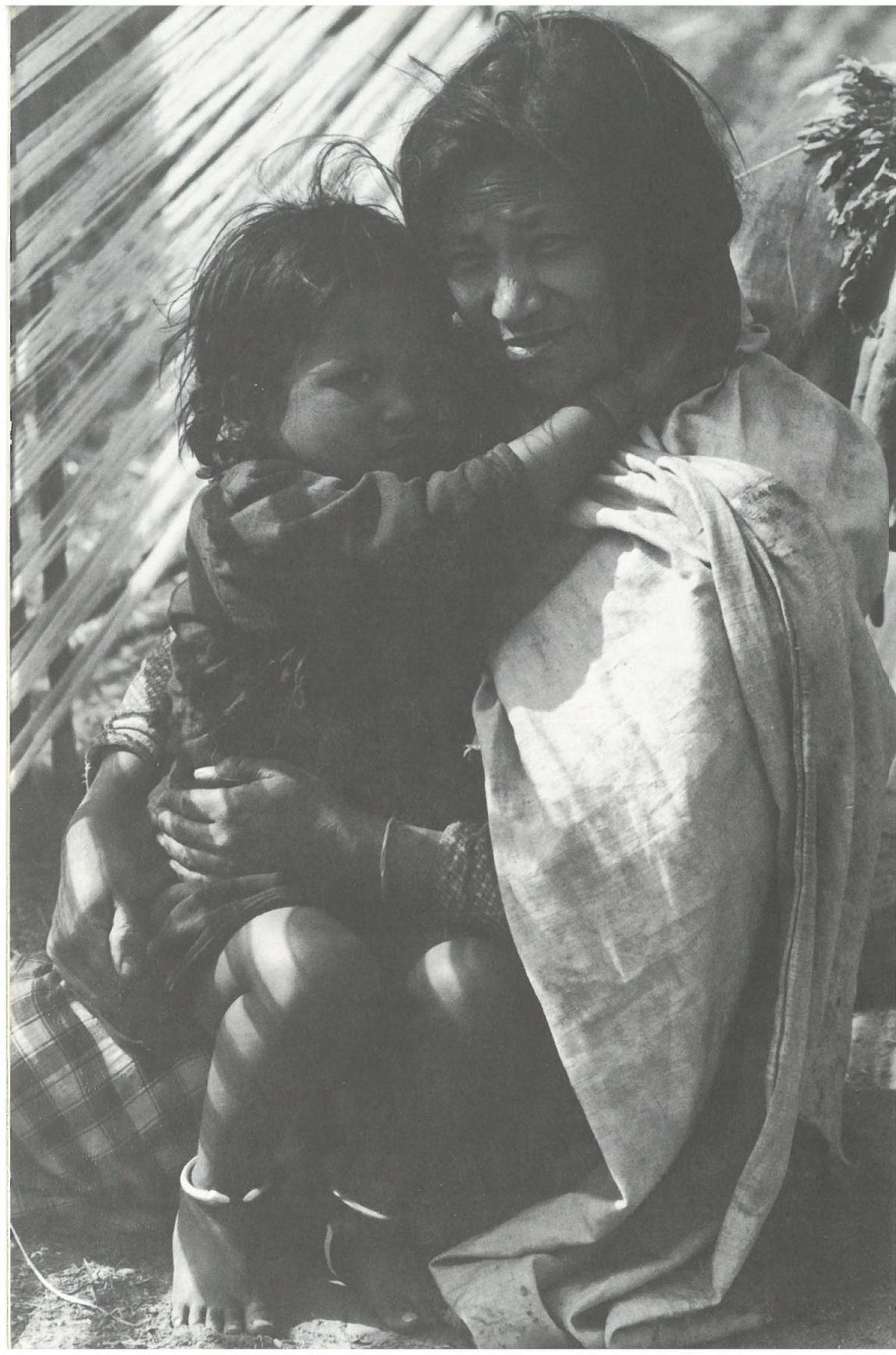
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International Studies at Cornell University



During the academic year, 1975-76, Cornell continued to offer its undergraduates a rich and diversified set of courses dealing with international and intercultural affairs in all the major disciplines. An emphasis on international studies is a long standing tradition at Cornell and never has that policy been more essential to the intellectual development of students than now. Whether in industry or the professions, in government or academic institutions, today's students will be wrestling with problems that have their origins or consequences beyond the borders of the United States. They will have to cope with the reality of food shortages and population growth, rural poverty, shortfalls in the supply of energy and raw materials, attacks on multinational corporations, racial and ethnic conflict, and imbalances in the international economy. Their intellectual preparation must provide them not only with a knowledge of immediate events, but more importantly, with the historical insights, the concepts, and the tools of analysis that will enable them to evaluate the complexity of these problems and to arrive at reasoned judgments about how to cope with them.

These opportunities for undergraduate study of international affairs at Cornell

depend primarily on the support that the University makes available for faculty and graduate student research in these areas. Only faculty members and their graduate students who are directly involved in the investigation of such problems as: the current movement for independence in Quebec, improved varieties of tropical foodcrops, methods of technology transfer, labor relations trends in industrialized countries, the threat of nuclear weapons proliferation, and the origins of Maoist doctrine can provide undergraduate students with an intimate knowledge of these subjects and share with them the excitement of intellectual discovery.

Through its organized international studies programs, which focus on specific areas of the world and on major world problems, Cornell provides its faculty members with an invaluable facility for pursuing their research and for assisting their graduate students. In previous annual reports we have indicated that the decline in the funding of international studies from foundation and government sources has complicated the task of maintaining the viability of these activities. There has been no improvement in this situation during the past year. Fortunately, however, Cornell has been able to deal with this

problem more successfully than most universities because of precautions taken more than a decade ago when endowed chairs were established, endowment funds were set up, and international studies were integrated into collegiate and departmental structures specifically for

teaching positions, library support, and administrative infrastructure. Thus, Cornell has been able to sustain an impressive level of undergraduate and graduate teaching and research in international studies and to maintain its academic excellence in these areas.

Center for International Studies

The Center for International Studies (CIS) continued its commitment to interdisciplinary and intercollegiate activities. Through its programs the center maintained its support of research and teaching on international topics and related themes, as well as publications, and seminar and conference events, in areas of interdisciplinary interest.

Cornell's strength in international studies continued to be nationally recognized during the academic year. The Ford Foundation acknowledged Cornell's distinguished performance and commitment in Southeast Asian studies by concluding negotiations for the establishment of a 1.5 million dollar matching endowment in support of the continued activities of the Southeast Asia Program. The Henry R. Luce Foundation selected Cornell as one of a number of leading American universities to share in the resources being made available by the foundation's fund for Asian studies. Cornell's broad capabilities in the social sciences, humanities, and agricultural sciences, institutionalized over the course of a quarter century, were recognized by the University's inclusion in this select funding opportunity.

Recognition was also accorded to the Southeast Asia Program and the Program in International Agriculture by their success in the Phase III funding competition of the Health, Education, and Welfare's Office of Education. The Southeast Asia Program was awarded \$120,000 for the

first of three years to continue its activities as a Language and Area Study Center. From the same source, \$90,000 was awarded to the Program in International Agriculture, establishing it as a Center for the Analysis of World Food Issues (CAWFI).

The Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations was awarded a \$70,000 contract by the Agency for International Development (AID) to host the second Summer Institute on Science, Technology, and Development. Senior officials and academics from nearly twenty developing nations participated in the institute, which focused on three areas: agriculture, industrialization, and human settlements. AID provided a \$67,000 contract for the International Nutrition Program to conduct a series of summer workshops in Nairobi, Kenya. The Comparative Policy Project of the Western Societies Program was funded by the Office of Education of HEW for a second year of teaching and research activity. Resources approximating \$40,000 will permit the planning and presentation of curricular offerings, as well as the design of teaching materials, and visits to Cornell by distinguished specialists in the policy studies area. The Latin American Studies Program (LASP) hosted a summer institute for academic officials from Venezuela. Forty-six senior University officials participated in the institute which examined current administrative issues

pertinent to Venezuela's institutions of higher education. An allocation of nearly \$40,000 was granted to LASP by Asocia-cion Universitaria Inter-Americana, Caracas, to fund this intensive three-week institute. The International Population Program (IPP) negotiated a \$28,000 research contract with AID to investigate social mobility and fertility patterns in Costa Rica. The IPP faculty and graduate student research team will conduct field measurements during the summer and fall. Other funding was received from AID by the Rural Development Committee for an initial study to design a research method to measure levels of participation among the rural poor. The Peace Studies Program was provided with resources by the Rockefeller Foundation for two conferences, both of which will publish volumes. During the fall, the program members in joint sponsorship with Carleton University of Ottawa, conferred to examine North America's energy policy. The spring conference, hosted by Cornell and jointly sponsored by Harvard, explored the foreign economic policy of the United States.

In addition to specialists who visited the center throughout the year to participate in conferences and to offer seminars, a number of scholars were in residence at the center 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 teaching and research resources at Cornell.

During the fall term, Professor G. Parthasarathy, head of the Department of Applied Economics, Andhra University, India, continued his residence at the center aided by an Agriculture Development Council postdoctoral fellowship. Dr. Parthasarathy's research and writing focused on questions of rural development

strategy for assisting the poor; he completed a book length manuscript on *Agricultural Development and Rural Development: The Indian Case*.

Geoffrey Benson, career officer with the Australian Foreign Service, recently posted in Tokyo, spent the year in residence at the center. Mr. Benson participated in Peace Studies Program activities; his particular interest is in strategic studies in the Pacific.

Professor Manfred Schulz, on an eight-month sabbatic from the Sociological Institute, Free University of Berlin, worked on a research project designed at the center for a study on "Organizing Extension Services for Integrated Rural Development in Sub-Saharan African Countries." He also examined the relationship of the European Economic Community Fund to rural development concerns.

Professor Gabriel Sheffer, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, began a year-long visit to the center in the spring term. Sheffer researched issues relative to stability in the Middle East and other interest areas of the Peace Studies Program; he also conducted a policy studies analysis of the Western Societies Program faculty.

Professor K. K. Singh, a member of the senior faculty of the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, India, on an International Research and Development Council fellowship arrived at the center in February for a one year visit. From his perspective as a social psychologist, Dr. Singh pursued research on problems of community organization and development and prepared a manuscript on strategies for assessing organizational and developmental factors in an Indian context.

The center, through the active involvement of Professors Parthasarathy, Schulz, and Singh jointly sponsored, with the Program in International Agriculture, a continuing weekly seminar for faculty and advanced graduate students dealing with the world food situation. The Scientific, Technological, Ecological, Political, and Social (STEPS) seminar presented an interdisciplinary perspective on this global

crisis by engaging the faculty and research activities of the area and problem-specific programs associated with the center. One immediate consequence of the STEPS seminar, which examined long-range solutions to the world's food shortage, was the aforementioned designation of Cornell's Program in International Agriculture as an HEW Office of Education funded Center for the Analysis of World Food Issues.

Publication activities of the center's programs have continued at an extensive rate. During the year Cornell University Press published volumes by Richard Rosecrance, the Walter S. Carpenter, Jr. Professor of International and Comparative Politics, and by Jaroslav Vanek, the Carl S. Marks Professor of International Studies. *Ethnic Conflict in the Western World*, edited by Milton Esman, the John S. Knight Professor of International Studies, an outgrowth of the Western Societies Program's (WSP) Ethnicity Conference in the spring of 1975 was published by Cornell University Press early in 1976. The Peace Studies Program and Western Societies Program added to their monograph series, as did the International Nutrition Program, the Rural Development Committee, and the Committee on Soviet Studies.

The Latin American Studies Program continued to produce and distribute the Tinker Foundation sponsored Dissertation Series to libraries and educational institutions on an international basis. The Southeast Asia Program, in commemoration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, compiled a catalog of the Southeast Asia Collection of the Cornell University Library. This catalog of seven folio volumes was published in the spring by G. K. Hall and Company, Boston.

All of the center's programs were engaged directly, as well as indirectly, in the support of new teaching activities. The Master of Professional Studies (International Development), now in its third year, is sponsored by the center and intel-

lectually supported by the center's programs. The degree program provides analytical and substantive training opportunities through course work and research projects in nutrition, regional planning, science and technology policy, and population to practicing professionals of developing nations as well as career staffs of international development and assistance agencies. International studies programs provided seminars, colloquia, and speakers which enriched the teaching activities and course offerings available to Cornell students. For example, the Western Societies Program offered a year-long seminar on comparative policy analysis; the center's Rural Development Committee and the Program in International Agriculture offered a new graduate course on the administration of agricultural and rural development.

As a public service to the Cornell community, the center provided modest administrative support to the Peace Corps in an experimental program conducted during the spring term. A Peace Corps recruiter was permanently assigned to Cornell and housed in the center. The experiment sought to determine if the presence of a permanent recruiter would ensure greater access to information concerning postgraduate opportunities with the Peace Corps as well as minimize the red tape associated with the application process. The experiment also provided an opportunity for initiating discussions with the Peace Corps for designing programs to allow graduate students to undertake their dissertation field research while serving as Peace Corps volunteers.

Funds from foundation and government sources to support international and comparative studies are seldom available for large general support grants. They are increasingly allocated on a competitive basis for individual and collaborative group research on specifically defined projects. Several scholars active in CIS related programs have been awarded research funding on an individual basis.

Such proposals are frequently strengthened by the ability of these scholars to work in an interdisciplinary environment where they can cooperate with colleagues who share their general interests. The center, through an administrative support appropriation which it receives from the University, is able to pursue research funding opportunities for interdisciplinary groups of collaborating faculty. Complementing the resources made available to the center by the University are the international studies endowment resources which are used as seed money in developing new program activities to attract externally funded research.

In addition to supporting organized international studies programs, the CIS conducted its annual grants competition early in the spring term. Endowment funds of \$25,000 were allocated in support of international and comparative studies research. Proposals were submitted by faculty and graduate students from all units of the University and twenty-six proposals were funded, representing twenty-one departments.

Staff

Center for International Studies director Milton J. Esman, the John S. Knight Professor of International Studies and professor of government was on a sabbatic during the academic year. Part of his leave was spent as a visiting fellow in residence at the Institute of Canadian Studies at Carleton University in Ottawa gathering data on the problems of ethnic pluralism in Canada, especially on the relations between English and French speaking communities. While on leave Professor Esman edited the volume, *Ethnic Conflict in the Western World*, to be published by Cornell University Press. He contributed a chapter on "Communal Pluralism and Conflict in Southeast Asia" in *Ethnicity Theory and Experience*, edited by Nathan

Glazer and Patrick Moynihan, Harvard University Press.

Milton Esman participated as a discussant in the joint Cornell-Carleton Conference on North American Energy Policy held in Ottawa. In the spring he was associated with the Development Studies Program of AID in Washington, D.C. He also served as a consultant to the African Center for Training and Research on the Administration of Development (CAFRAD) in Tangier, Morocco. At present he is directing a research project at Cornell on the landless and near landless in the rural areas of developing countries.

Tom E. Davis, director of the Latin American Studies Program, served as acting director for the CIS during the year. Professor Davis's research interests in Latin American economics were reflected by his active participation in the Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations, the Rural Development Committee, and the Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems. Professor Davis continued his comparative study of factors influencing industrial science and technology policy effectiveness in representative Latin American nations. He also presented a series of lectures and seminars in Mexico City, Caracas, Brazilia, and Sao Paulo.

Sean Killeen, executive director of the CIS, assisted in innovative programming and policy development for the center as well as in overseeing the direction and coordination of day-to-day administrative operations. Mr. Killeen attended the annual meetings of the American Council on Education which examined the issue of "Higher Education in the World Community." He participated in a number of national sessions on external funding sources available to international studies, which will facilitate effective planning of international studies activities in future years.

Professor Douglas E. Ashford, government, is the director of the Western Societies Program. For the past two years he has also directed the Program in Compara-

tive Public Policy sponsored by the Office of Education of HEW, assisted by Professors Pempel and Katzenstein. Their *Bibliography of Comparative Public Policy* appeared in an abbreviated form in 1975; the complete version will be published by Sage in 1977. Ashford's special interest is the inter-relation of policy and politics in a modern democratic state, particularly those aspects dealing with territorial organization and bureaucratic influence. Papers related to these interests were presented by him over the past year at meetings of the International Political Science Association (Edinburgh), the American Political Science Association, and the Northeast Political Science Association. He also attended the Stirling Conference of the British Studies Group. He continued his work on the comparative analysis of local government reorganization in Britain and France. Currently he is a member of the steering committee of the Council of European Studies, and is organizing a research planning group for the council.

Professor Ashford's recent publications include: *The Limits of Consensus: Local Reorganization in Britain and the French Contrast*, Western Societies occasional paper; "The Expenditure-Finance Decision in British Local Government," in *Policy and Politics* (United Kingdom); and "Cities vs. Nations," in *Comparative Urban Research*.

Professor Franklin A. Long, chemistry, and the Henry R. Luce Professor of Science and Society, is director of the Peace Studies Program. During the year he edited *Arms, Defense Policy, and Arms Control*, published by Norton and wrote one of the articles in the volume. The book consists of papers presented at a 1974 arms control conference in Aspen, Colorado. Long chaired this conference and participated in similar conferences in Aspen during the summers of 1975 and 1976. In 1975 he chaired a small working committee for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which examined the economic feasibility

and utility of peaceful nuclear explosions. The resulting report was presented to the Arms Control Agency and published in the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, October, 1976, under the title "Peaceful Nuclear Explosions." Long has been working with Dr. Judith Reppy on the aspects of decision making for military research and development. As one consequence of these studies, he testified at a Senate subcommittee hearing in the fall of 1975 on the Department of Defense program of Independent Research and Development (IR&D) and published an article with Dr. Reppy in the January 1976 *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* on "The Pentagon's Program of IR&D: The Need for Reform." Professor Long is co-chairman of the U.S. Pugwash Committee; he attended the Pugwash meeting in Madras, India in January, 1976. He participated in a joint United States—Soviet Union study on science policy and also contributed to informal discussions with Soviet scientists on arms control. He teaches, with Professor Quester, the course Defense Policy and Arms Control.

George H. Quester, government, serves as associate director of the Peace Studies Program. He completed his book on *Offense and Defense in the International System*, an analysis of the impact of military technology on international politics for a long period of history. Work continued on a study of public opinion on matters of military strategy, testing the hypothesis that the public may be more reliable on such matters than the experts. Other research topics included the problem of terrorism and the issue of nuclear technology proliferation.

Professor Quester attended a conference in West Berlin, sponsored by the Aspen Institute, on the problems of nuclear technology and guest lectured at the U.S. Naval War College on the basic issues of strategic deterrence. He also joined the Office of Technology Assessment Panel in discussing the problem of nuclear technology proliferation.

Richard Rosecrance, the Walter S. Carpenter, Jr. Professor of International and Comparative Politics, presided over the February, 1976, meetings of the International Studies Association in Toronto. He gave the presidential address entitled "The Political Socialization of Nations," which was later published in the September, 1976, issue of *International Studies Quarterly*. He edited and wrote three chapters for a symposium on American foreign policy entitled *America As An Ordinary Country*, published by Cornell University Press, 1976. Rosecrance completed three papers during the period, which will be published in early 1977: "Whither Interdependence?," "Deterrence in 1939," and "History, Quantitative Analysis, and the Balance of Power." He was a discussant at the International Institute for Strategic Studies meetings in Baden, Austria and was the guest of the Japanese Foreign Ministry in a two-week study tour of Japan, during which he presented a keynote address to the Japan Association of International Relations entitled "Contending Approaches to International Studies." This was later published in the association's journal in Japanese. Rosecrance was elected to the board of editors of *International Organization* and serves on the steering committee of the Social Science History Association.

Professor Norman Uphoff, government, is chairman of the Rural Development Committee. With Professor John Cohen he headed a working group on "Measures of Rural Development Participation," an interdisciplinary study of the literature and issues related to this subject. A monograph, *Rural Development Participation: Concepts and Measures of Project Design, Implementation, and Evaluation*, was begun in April.

During the year he completed a book on *The Politics of Development and Experience in Nkrumah's Ghana*, which examined political correlates and requisites of new approaches to development stressing more labor-centered activity, more decentralized

and participatory efforts, and more rural and agriculturally oriented programs.

Uphoff served as consultant to the CAFRAD based in Tangier, Morocco which included a field survey of rural development project training needs in Ghana.

Executive Committee 1975-76

Area Program Representatives

Donald K. Freebairn, 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

Douglas E. Ashford, Western Societies Program
Edmund T. Cranch, Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations
Franklin A. Long, Lawrence Scheinman, Peace Studies Program
J. Mayone Stycos, International Population Program
Norman T. Uphoff, Rural Development Committee
William F. Whyte, Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems

Professional School Program Representatives

John J. Barcelo III, International Legal Studies Program
Frederick T. Bent, International Business and Public Administration Program
Edwin B. Oyer, Program in International Agriculture

Sidney Saltzman, International Studies in Regional Planning Program
Peter C. Timmer, Program in International Nutrition
John P. Windmuller, International and Comparative Labor Relations Program

Tom E. Davis, acting 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

Other Representatives

W. Donald Cooke, vice president for research, Cornell University, *chairman*

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.

The China-Japan Program includes seventeen faculty members representing the disciplines of anthropology, literature, economics, government, history, history of art, and linguistics. The principal support for program activities is a grant from the Ford Foundation. The China-Japan Program was designated an East Asia Language and Area Study Center by the federal Office of Education, HEW, in a special NDEA Title XI competition.

During 1975-76 thirty-five graduate students concentrated on Chinese or Japanese studies. Twenty-four students benefited from resources provided by Cornell, Ford Foundation Foreign Area Fellowships, and National Defense Foreign Language Fellowships (Title VI). Four graduate students worked in Taiwan and Nepal completing field research for their dissertations.

The undergraduate major in Asian studies, with a concentration on China or Japan, continued to be one of the strong components of the program. This year forty-nine undergraduates majored in East Asian studies. Undergraduate enrollments in courses related to China or Japan continued to be high with undergraduate

instruction one of the program's most successful achievements.

Earl Kinmonth, a new addition to the China-Japan Program, was appointed assistant professor of Japanese history. This appointment made possible, for the first time, the offering of a number of courses devoted exclusively to Japanese history, including the History of Japan to 1600, the History of Modern Japan, and Origins of the Modern Japanese State.

Research sponsored by the program included studies of the structure of Japanese bureaucracy and its role in contemporary policy formation; the origins of Sino-American detente; Sung Dynasty ceramic design; the Chinese Revolution and Marxism; various elements of the No play *Yamamba*; the Min dialect; diplomatic policy of Southern Sung toward China and the new Mongol state; lyrical fiction in China; urban social structures in Amoy and Ch'uan-chou in the 19th and late 18th centuries; Meiji-Taisho perceptions of opportunities for personal success; and Chinese bankers between 1912-49, the sources of their power, and their impact upon government and politics.

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 Jorden direct the project. FALCON, offering full-year intensive instruction in Japanese and Chinese, has successfully

completed its fourth 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. Students who have enrolled in the program encompass 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; but the majority of students have come from institutions outside the University specifically to attend the FALCON course.

FALCON is viewed, not merely as a language-teaching program, but also as 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 four 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.

As a result of the success of the FALCON program, Indonesian will be added as a component language for the 1976-77 academic year.

Program in International Agriculture

As the countries of the world became more independent, the Program in International Agriculture responded to campus interest

and concern for international issues by continuing its support of faculty and student interest through a variety of organized activities. Professor Edwin Oyer is director of the Program in International Agriculture; Lawrence Zuidema is assistant director.

In addition to coordinating the international activities of Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, the program placed increased emphasis on multi-disciplinary, problem-oriented research and teaching within the College and through cooperative efforts with other colleges of the University. A faculty-graduate student seminar was conducted during the academic year in cooperation with the CIS. In the first semester the seminar, identified as STEPS, scientific, technological, economic, political, sociological steps to a better understanding of world hunger, attempted to delineate the food and nutrition problem of the world. In the second semester the seminar reviewed four major agricultural and rural development programs conducted in Ethiopia, India, Mexico, and Bangladesh. The seminar, which sustained substantial interest over the year, proved to be a research-generating, as well as, teaching medium.

A new multidisciplinary course offering by the Program in the Administration of Agricultural and Rural Development was presented in the spring semester to nearly fifty students. The course was cross listed in the College of Business and Public Administration, and the Government Department of the College of Arts and Sciences; faculty of those units were co-participants in the offering. A proposal for the establishment of a Center for the Analysis of World Food Issues (CAWFI) was submitted by the program to the NDEA Title VI competition. A three year grant with an annual funding of \$90,000 was awarded by the federal Office of Education, effective July 1, 1976.

Departments and sections of the College reported that a total of twenty-three

grants relating to international agriculture were effectively employed during the year. This support is advantageous, not only to the College, but to the citizens of New York as well. Benefits can be measured in the value of livestock exported from the state, genetic improvement of several crops, and introduction of sources of resistance to plant pests, to mention but a few examples. An \$18,000 grant from the Jurzykowski Foundation was renewed for a two-year period and the balance of the Ford Foundation grant to support graduate student research overseas was committed during the year, with awards given to four students. Twenty students and fifty-one faculty research projects with an international emphasis were in progress and ninety-four publications were issued during the year. More than one hundred students and faculty members participated in international symposia and conferences and the program coordinated the extended visits of thirty-six international scientists and scholars to the College.

Thirty-three professors offered thirty-nine courses specific to international agriculture, which were attended by 757 undergraduate and 496 graduate students. Fifteen American and ten foreign undergraduate students registered for the secondary specialization in international agriculture. Eighty-three American and 185 foreign graduate students specialized in international agriculture; thirty-six graduate students minored in international agricultural and rural development. Ten students majored in the field for the Master of Professional Studies degree.

Sixty-seven graduate students conducted thesis research abroad and fifty-one theses with an international emphasis were completed. Other activities include continuation of the core course Special Studies of Problems of Agriculture in the Tropics. Field study was conducted in Mexico. Eight undergraduates were chosen to study abroad in exchange programs in England, Ireland, Mexico, and Sweden. Workshop programs for twenty

AID and Food and Agricultural Organization sponsored participants were coordinated; an orientation seminar was conducted for twenty new foreign graduate students; and a special seminar on keys to agricultural development at the local level was conducted at Cornell during the summer for international students in American universities.

The College continued its cooperation with the Peace Corps in its Future Agricultural Research Manpower (FARM) program in the Philippines. This program emphasizes career development opportunities for participants by utilizing the network of resources developed in Asia by Cornell over the decades.

International Legal Studies Program

The International Legal Studies Program offers courses in international and comparative law; it encompasses, in addition, programs of faculty research, student activities, study and research by foreign graduate students, and speaker and colloquium series. The program was supported in 1975-76 by funds from the Olin and General Electric Corporations, and a grant from the CIS. Professor John J. Barceló III served as program director.

The strength of the program's faculty was enhanced during the year by the permanent appointment to the law faculty of Donald I. Baker, of the Anti-trust Division of the U.S. Justice Department, who is an expert on questions of international anti-trust. Oscar Garibaldi, an Argentine lawyer and legal scholar on human rights questions has been appointed Visiting Assistant Professor of Law to teach public international law and United Nations law. Professor Norman Penney will offer a new course on international commercial and financial transactions as part of the program's specialized curriculum.

A distinguished group of foreign lawyers from Kenya, Liberia, Pakistan, Sudan, and the Philippines pursued graduate studies at the Law School during 1975-76. Their theses covered such topics as "Foreign Investment in East Africa," "A Comparative Study of Constitutional Law in the United States and Pakistan," "A Comparative Study of the Law of Theft in the United States and the Sudan," and "International Regulation of the Carriage of Goods by Sea."

William Gifford continued his column, "International Tax Developments," for the *Journal of Corporate Taxation* and worked with Elizabeth Owens on a course text dealing with the international aspects of income taxation in the United States.

Professor Barceló consulted at an American Bar Association (ABA) pilot project workshop on "The Dilemma of Deterrence," held in Washington, D.C. He was appointed to the committee of the ABA Section on International Law studying tariffs, customs, the General Agreement on Trades and Tariffs, and Regional Trade Agreements. In April 1976, he chaired a panel on Recent Developments in Trade between Canada and the United States at the Syracuse University College of Law, part of a regional meeting of the American Society of International Law.

David L. Ratner, served as a consultant to the U.S. Treasury Department; he prepared a detailed summary of laws of the United States affecting foreign portfolio investment, including tax laws, securities laws, bank secrecy laws, limitations on foreign stockholdings, expropriation of foreign investment, and liabilities under state law. The study also included a summary of the comparable laws in eight other countries: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Volume 9 of the *Cornell International Law Journal* was published in two issues during the year through the efforts of thirty-five student members of the journal.

Student notes on a wide range of subjects were published, including National Labor Relations Board jurisdiction over foreign ships, state regulation of foreign investment, international tax questions, deep-water ports, private antitrust action by foreign sovereigns, foreign exchange control regulation in New York courts, manufacturers liability under the Warsaw Convention, enforceability in American courts of Security Council resolutions and regulations of importers under the Consumer Product Safety Act.

More than forty students were enrolled in the program's specialized curriculum leading to the degree of J.D. with specialization in international legal affairs.

A large number of high-quality essays were entered in the 1976 competition for the Judge Henry White Edgerton Prize in International Affairs. The two winning essays dealt with the enforceability of Security Council resolutions in American courts and the affect on multinational corporations of United States law guaranteeing civil rights in employment.

A vital element in the sponsored activities of the International Legal Studies Program is the speaker and colloquium series. Some of the specialists lecturing during the year included: M. Hidayatullah, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India; Frank L. Wiswall, Jr., President and General Counsel, Liberian Services, Inc.; Ronald Bettauer, Legal Advisor's Office of the Department of State; Thomas Graham, Jr., Deputy General Counsel of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and John Norton Moore, Chairman of the National Security Council's Task Force on the Law of the Sea.

In addition to cosponsoring presentations by visiting speakers, the International Law Society assisted with a model United Nations program for high school students in Rochester and sent a team to represent Cornell in the Eastern Regional Round of the Jessup International Moot Court Competition held in Albany.

Program on International Nutrition and Development Policy

In 1973, 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 Peter Timmer, nutrition, served as acting program director during Professor Michael Latham's sabbatic in Kenya. The program continues to respond to the needs of students interested in enhancing the nutritional development of their own nations. During the year three students pursued studies for the Master of Professional Studies degree (International Development) with a concentration on international nutrition in East African and Latin American settings. A number of other graduate students came to Cornell specifically to participate in the program as special students.

With financial assistance from the CIS, the program continued in its cooperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in publishing the Cornell-MIT International Nutrition Policy Series. Michael Latham of Cornell, and James Levinson of MIT are editors of this series.

Under the sponsorship of USAID, Professor Latham served as director and coordinator for a nutrition planning and policy seminar for English speaking countries of Africa. This was held at the University of Nairobi over a three-week period. Professors Kenneth Robinson, Diva Sanjur, and Malden Nesheim participated in the seminar which produced the "Report on Nutrition Planning and Policy Seminar for Africa," edited by M. C. Latham, published by the Institute for Development Studies, Nairobi.

Professor Timmer participated as a panelist at the National Academy of Sciences meetings in Washington, D.C., devoted to international nutrition issues.

Professor Diva Sanjur consulted with a number of institutions focusing on nutritional problems in Central America.

With concern increasing in the United States and other countries for the world 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 analysis of international nutrition and development practices is critical in achieving an integrated response to developmental requirements.

Program in International Nutrition

The Program in International Nutrition is associated with, and partly supported by, the Center for International Studies. The main objective of the program is to meet the needs of both American and foreign graduate students who seek training relevant to the nutritional 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 consultation services to international organizations and individual countries.

Approximately half of the students participating in the program 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, minoring in international nutrition.

Graduate offerings which relate directly to international nutrition were taught in the Division of Nutritional Sciences by



Professors Andre Van Veen and Diva Sanjur.

During the year course offerings on international nutrition themes were expanded by the appointment of three new faculty. These are: Professor C. Peter Timmer, who has had experience in Indonesia, was appointed to the H. E. Babcock Professorship in Food Economics; Professor Colin Campbell who became professor of nutrition, has conducted research in Haiti and the Philippines; and Professor Jere Haas, a physical anthropologist interested in the Andean countries of South America, taught a course on growth and development. Professor Michael Latham spent his sabbatic conducting research in East Africa. In his absence, Professors Timmer and Van Veen directed the program.

A series of special seminars on international nutrition issues bridging course offerings and research were organized during the spring semester. Presentations were made by visiting experts as well as by program participants. Research in international nutrition was undertaken by faculty and graduate students. In cooperation with the Cebu Institute of Medicine in the Philippines, a major project is continuing. The prevalence of xerophthalmia, a condition due to vitamin A deficiency, which often causes blindness, has been investigated in twelve areas. Currently three different methods of control are being evaluated in each of four areas, two rural and two urban. Cornell has supported a research associate in the Philippines working on the project, supplemented with graduate student involvement. Professor Latham directs this work in the Philippines for Cornell.

Anemia is one of the commonest forms of malnutrition affecting individuals 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.

There is a great concern in many countries about early cessation of breast-feeding and the switch to bottle-feeding. 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.

Professor Michael Latham was a visiting professor both in the Department of Community Health and in the Institute for Development Studies, Nairobi, during his 1975-76 sabbatical leave. He, and Ms. Lani Stephenson, a doctoral candidate from Cornell, were involved in research on the nutritional implications for children of infection with roundworms (*Ascaris lumbricoides*), a common intestinal parasite. Their second large study, supported by the World Bank, involved an investigation of health and nutritional factors in work productivity for labor intensive road building projects in the Nyeri and Kwale districts of Kenya. Mr. Mark Brooks, a graduate student from Cornell, was also employed in this research.

The Cornell International Nutrition Monograph Series continued to be produced. A study concerned with "The Promotion of Bottle Feeding by Multi-national Corporations: How Advertising and the Health Professions Have Contributed" by Ted Greiner, was extensively circulated.

Other publications by participants in the program included chapters by Michael Latham on "Nutritional Problems in the Labor Force and Their Relation to Economic Development," in *Nutrition and Agricultural Development* and "Control of Malnutrition," in *Textbook of Paediatric Nutrition*.

Articles published during the year included "An Evaluation of the Use of Changes in Hair Root Morphology in the Assessment of Protein-Calorie Malnutrition," by A. A. Johnson, M. C. Latham, and D. Roe in the *American Journal of Clinical*

Nutrition and "Symptom Response to Lactose-Reduced Milk in Lactose-Intolerant Adults," by D. V. Jones, M. C. Latham, F. V. Kosikowski, and G. Woodward in the *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*.

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, visiting-speaker, 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).

In 1977 the program's staff will be enhanced by the addition to the staff of Professor Barry Edmonston. Currently a member of the teaching staff at Stanford, Edmonston has had considerable experience in Latin American demographic research, and is the author of *Population Distribution in American Cities*.

In the first semester activities were devoted to increasing research and collaborative ties with Costa Rica. At the invitation of the Costa Rican National Council on Population, a team from the IPP spent several weeks in Costa Rica and delivered a report to the council evaluating its population research and training efforts. In the second semester, a seminar on fertility trends in Costa Rica was held at Cornell, facilitated by acquisitions of ten percent samples of the 1963 and 1973 Costa Rican censuses. In June the

program was awarded a \$29,000 grant from AID to study socio-economic change and fertility in Costa Rica; Professors Stycos, Avery, and Chi visited Costa Rica to expedite the research.

Collaborative relations with the Nutritional Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP) in Guatemala were developed by an exchange of visits between the IPP and INCAP personnel. Professor Edmonston and a graduate student, Anne Pebley, spent the summer of 1976 in Guatemala analyzing data on nutrition and demography collected in Guatemalan villages by INCAP over a several year period.

Professor Roger Avery became a consultant for a National Institute of Health (NIH) sponsored project on "Computer Macrosimulation in Family Planning Evaluation," directed by Dr. Charles Mode at Drexel University. Professor Michael Haines was awarded a \$21,561 renewal of his NIH grant to study occupational fertility differentials among selected 19th century European and American populations. Professors Peter Chi and Maryann Griffin completed a monograph on population growth and housing in marginal settlements in Costa Rica. Professors Jennifer Gerner and Maryann Griffin are studying labor force supply and participation of both black and white American women.

Program on International Studies in Regional Planning

The Program on International Studies in Regional Planning (ISRPA) 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 immigration, and differences



and inequities between subnational regions are examples of special interest to ISRP.

The program seeks to provide support for a number of graduate-level programs fulfilling different regional planning needs, including the one-year 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.

Program Director William W. Goldsmith spent his sabbatic in San Juan conducting research on a new development strategy for Puerto Rico. Professor Patricia Wilson served as acting program director. Pierre Clavel continued his research interest on problems of regional development and public administration in the United Kingdom. Barclay Jones is working on disaster relief and regional development in Yugoslavia. Darrell F. Williams, in collaboration with Henry W. Richardson, of the Department of Architecture, researched the structural characteristics and production capabilities of the urban housing sector in Ghana. Stanislaw Czamanski has consulted on regional planning matters for many years with the United Nations in Iran and Nova Scotia, and now is consulting with the Brazilian government in Sao Paulo. Professors Saltzman, Lewis, and Parsons advised the Chagaramus Development Authority and the Town Planning Ministry of the government of Trinidad and Tobago on a training program for staff planners of the country. While in Trinidad and Tobago, they also taught a mini course for three days on project and development planning.

The program supports seminars and visiting speakers. Visiting lecturers during the year included Jose Luis Coraggio of

CEUR, the DiTella Institute in Buenos Aires; Hasan Gencaga of the United Nations Center for Housing, Building, and Planning; Karen Polenske of MIT; Thomas Vitorisz, consultant to the Puerto Rican Government Development Bank; David Barkin, of the Autonomous University of Mexico; and Shoukry Roweis, of the University of Toronto.

Ten doctoral theses and numerous Masters of Regional Planning and Masters of Professional Studies papers were written on aspects of planning in Peru, Kenya, Ghana, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Puerto Rico, Upper Volta, Brazil, Japan, and Chile. Graduates are now using their acquired skills and knowledge in planning agencies and universities worldwide.

Latin American Studies Program

The Latin American Studies Program (LASP) was established in 1961 to promote teaching, graduate training, and research on the Latin American region. In the early years faculty interest and strengths centered on the Andean region, and while Cornell still maintains a particularly strong emphasis on the Andes, additional faculty strength has been developed in the broader Latin American area. Currently, there are thirty-two program members who bring together disciplinary expertise from the social sciences, the humanities, and the agricultural sciences. Donald K. Freebairn, agricultural economics, served as acting director of the program this year.

Each faculty member leads his own research undertakings; the program attempts to facilitate communication and cooperation among members so that individual research may contribute more substantially towards a comprehensive coverage of Latin America. The program makes small grants in support of faculty research. This year grants were made to Tom E. Davis,

economics, in support of his study of comparative performance of domestic and foreign industrial firms; to John S. Henderson, anthropology, in support of his historical and anthropological reconstruction of prehispanic trade networks in Honduras; to Thomas Holloway, history, for an exploratory study of the English-speaking labor force (of Caribbean origins) in the Panama Canal Zone; to Roberto Gonzalez, romance studies, in support of research on the heroic poem in colonial Latin American literature; and, to Thomas Lynch, anthropology, for preliminary research on prehistoric Andean transhumance in northern Chile.

Major publications by program faculty during the year include: Joseph Kahl's *Modernization, Exploitation and Dependency*, published by Transaction Books; Donald Solá's *Quechua Hablado del Cuzco*, published by the Cornell Latin American Studies Program; Roberto Gonzalez's *The Pilgrim at Home: Alejo Carpentier*, published by Cornell University Press for fall release; Marion Oettinger's "The Tlapanic Indians of Tlacoapa, Guerrero, Mexico," a National Geographic Society *Research Report*; Thomas T. Poleman's "World Food: A Perspective," published in *Science* and extensively reprinted; John Scott's "The Danzantes of Monte Allan" in the *Dumbarton Oaks Papers in Pre-Columbian Art and Archaeology*; and Frank and Ruth Young's *Comparative Studies of Community Growth*, published as part of the Rural Sociological Society's monograph series.

Over one hundred graduate students were associated with the program and included a Latin American concentration in their studies. These students majored in a wide range of fields, including sociology, economics, anthropology, romance studies, linguistics, industrial and labor relations, and agronomy. About one-third of these students were supported directly by Cornell, mainly through departmental assistantships. Slightly more than one-third were supported by private foundation

sources, such as the Ford, Kellogg, and Rockefeller Foundations; the Organization of American States; and governmental agencies. The remainder were self-supported.

The program dedicates a substantial portion of its limited resources to the funding of graduate studies. Students who concentrate in Latin American studies write their doctoral dissertations based on original field research. They benefit from both the network of collaboration established by Cornell faculty with Latin American institutions, and, when required, from small grants which supplement the students' principal awards. This year awards were made to Livio Carvalho, economics; Timothy Crowley, sociology; George Gardner, development sociology; Santiago Roca, economics; and Jose Serra, economics.

The results of students' doctoral research are reported in the program's Dissertation Reprint Series. More than sixty titles have been issued; this year eight titles were published and distributed to university libraries in North and Latin America, with partial support from the Tinker Foundation.

The program cooperates with several student groups on the campus in sponsoring a broad group of lectures and films. During 1975-76, a total of thirteen outside lecturers gave seminars and public lectures on Latin American topics and ten Latin American films were shown. Professor Jose Luis Reyna, El Colegio de Mexico, lectured on The Authoritarian State in Mexico; General Marco Fernandez-Baca, ex-director of Petro Peru, on Peruvian Petroleum Policy; Professor Glaucio Soares, University of Florida, on State Capitalism in Latin America; and Professor Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton, on The Use and Abuse of the Concept of Dependency. These and the other lectures, seminars, and films help to provide continuous contact for students and faculty

with scholars from Latin America and other area centers.

A special program was developed during the summer of 1976 under a contract with the Asociacion Universitaria Interamericana of Caracas for a group of high-level Venezuelan university administrators and planners. The program, which included rectors, deans, heads of schools, directors of university planning offices, and officials from the Department of Higher Education of the Venezuelan Ministry of Education, concentrated on the function and organization of the contemporary university.

Peace Studies Program

Inaugurated in September 1970, the Peace Studies Program sponsors 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, directed the program until his leave of absence in February to join the Energy Research and Development Agency in Washington, D.C. Professor Franklin A. Long is director of the program; Professor George Quester is associate director. The program's steering committee includes Professors Peter Auer, Milton Esman, William Lucas, and Richard Rosecrance.

The Peace Studies Program is especially interested in the broad complex of matters relating to peace, war, and international cooperation. It is concerned with military aspects of foreign policy, with efforts to obtain substantial arms control and disarmament, and with United States policies for military programs and defense. The program is explicitly interdisciplinary. The existence and spread of nuclear weapons maintains the specter of worldwide devastation. The continued confrontation between the United States and the Soviet

Union, as well as the generally unsettled state of the world, has led to an anomalous situation where even at a time of formal peace, the United States budget for military purposes is the largest item of the federal budget and is also one of the most rapidly growing.

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 begun to make professional contributions. Wallace Koehler was awarded a summer dissertation fellowship by the International Studies Association for his work on "Issue Politicization and Changing Interdependence: A Study of the Canadian-American Case." Pauli Järvenpää's manuscript, *Flexible Response: New Myths and Old Realities*, was published as a Peace Studies Program occasional paper. Järvenpää gathered data for this study as an intern with the United Nations Disarmament Division. Joseph Grieco's study, *Paul H. Nitze and Strategic Stability: A Critical Analysis*, was also published as an occasional paper. These publications interrelate with those of Professors Rosecrance, Katzenstein, Esman, and Scheinman on interdependence in general and with Professor Quester and Professor Long'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 research analysis of military strategy. Two of his papers, "On the Diversion of Resources for Military Purposes in Developing Nations" and "Problems of Environmental Warfare: Weather and Climate Modification, the Evolution of Our R&D Program Into a Weapon System" were presented at the Pugwash meetings in India during the year. Research associate

Judith Reppy's work on the Independent Research and Development Program of the U.S. Department of Defense resulted in the publication of an occasional paper during the spring. Jack Chen continued his writing and research on contemporary Chinese leadership. Gabriel Sheffer, a visiting professor of political science from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, was in residence with the program during the year. Professor Sheffer, in addition to pursuing research and presenting a number of seminars concerned with strategic developments in the Middle East, taught a spring offering in Cornell's government department.

Each of the program's research areas was reflected not only in the products of the predoctoral and postdoctoral participants, but in the published work of Cornell faculty as well. Significant inroads were made on the issues of economic regulation by Professor Rosecrance and Katzenstein, and on matters of political and technological development in the international system by Professors Quester, Scheinman, Rosecrance, Long, and Auer.

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 generating new research and teaching approaches have been fashioned to correspond with the basic research activities of the program. Seminars presented during the year included those offered by William Hankel, University of Frankfurt; Dr. Subramanian Swamy of the Jan Songh Party in India; George Rathjens, MIT; John Steinbruner, Harvard; Lewis Dunn, Hudson Institute.

Closely associated with the seminar series were a number of conferences sponsored by the Peace Studies Program. In October, a conference jointly sponsored by Cornell and Carleton University was held in Ottawa; issues concerned with the North American energy policy were examined. The conference was partially supported by resources provided by the Rockefeller Foundation. A manuscript to be published by Ballinger Press of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1977 is in preparation. In December, a conference was held at Cornell on "Israeli Options and Peace Agreements." International specialists as well as Peace Studies Program members participated in this conference. In the spring the first of two workshops examining domestic structures and foreign economic policy was hosted by the program. The workshop was organized by Professor Katzenstein, with financial assistance provided by the Rockefeller Foundation. The second workshop in the series will be held in the fall at Harvard.

Course offerings and subjects related to peace studies expanded during the year. Professors Long and Ouester taught a course on defense policy in arms control. Professor Scheinman presented a course on international law which emphasized the development of partial arms control measures as building blocks for an international regulatory regime. Professor Barceló, a faculty member in Cornell's Law School presented an offering concerned with the problems of war and peace.

The program has continued in its commitment to strengthen the library resources for peace studies, and facilitate further research into international power trends, disarmament potentialities, and conflict modernization. The program is continuing to develop an information network employing the working relationships established with other research centers, nationally and internationally.

Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems

(The Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems was established in 1970 under the auspices of the Center for International Studies. Professor Jaroslav Vanek, the Carl Marks Professor of International Studies, has been the program director since its inception. This year he was on leave as a Fellow of the Netherlands Institute of Advanced Studies in Wassenaar. Dr. Peter Miovic of the University of Pennsylvania and Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates was the acting director for this period. Dr. Peter T. Knight, formerly the Ford Foundation representative in Lima, Peru, continued as a visiting postdoctoral fellow of the program.

Faculty participating in the program are Tom E. Davis, economics; Peter Miovic, economics; George J. Staller, economics; William F. Whyte, industrial and labor relations; Duane Chapman, agricultural economics; Dennis C. Mueller, economics; Richard Schramm, city and regional planning.

Principal activities of the program for 1975-76 included continuing research and publications by members, interdisciplinary seminars, and continuing course work in the area of participation and labor-managed systems and self-management. Three economics courses were offered during the year by Peter Miovic and Peter Knight, and an undergraduate offering was taught by Peter Miovic and Andrew Pienkos.

During the academic year Professor William F. Whyte taught a course on Systems of Labor Participation in Management. This course primarily emphasized self-management but also examined major changes in the organization of work and in worker participation that does not involve formal changes in ownership.

Professor Whyte is currently directing

three research projects substantively concerned with program interests. Two of these involve employee-owned firms: Byers Transport Ltd. in Edmonton, Alberta, and in Saratoga Springs, New York. He is also responsible for a project with the Labor Management Committee of Jamestown, New York. Professor Whyte, along with five colleagues representing three departments in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, is organizing a research program on new systems of work and participation. With support from the program, as well as assistance from the CIS, Professor Whyte coordinated a seminar during the year which examined the issues of participation in the work setting through a series of presentations by scholars and management specialists concerned with the participative organization of work. Visiting speakers from Cornell and other universities presented seminars of interest to faculty and students. In addition, graduate students reported on specific areas of their thesis research.

A program grant was awarded to Ana Gutierrez Johnson, a graduate student in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, to assist her in writing her research on self-management experiences in Mondragon, Spain. During the spring term she conducted a seminar on the subject which resulted in a paper presented at the Third International Conference on Self-Management held in Washington, D.C., in June. Three doctoral dissertations were published in the program's *Series of Unpublished Studies*.

Cornell University Press will publish Professor Vanek's collection of essays *The Labor-Managed Economy: Essays early in the new year. Self-Management: Economic Liberation of Man*, edited by Jaroslav Vanek, appeared in October. The November 1975 issue of *Autogestion et Socialisme*, the French sociological review devoted to self-management in North America, was edited by Professor Vanek.

Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations

Developing countries are increasingly concerned with the appropriate role of science and technology in national development. This concern has prompted some less developed countries to organize agencies at the national and semigovernmental levels to formulate and implement policies that would encourage the proper selection, adaptation, and assimilation of science and technology for national development.

In 1971, through a grant from AID, 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. PPSTDN is providing the stimulus for new activities and coordination of work at Cornell. Dean of Engineering, Edmund T. Cranch, is director of the program. Franklin J. Ahimaz, engineering, and David B. Lewis, city and regional planning, are assistant directors.

PPSTDN continued to sponsor the development of science and technology policy courses, the sponsorship of a series of seminar symposia and conferences, the collection of pertinent research documents, and the development of cooperative relationships with other 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 undertaking of the program since its inception. New courses have provided both American and international students with opportunities to study the practical problems of de-

cision-making and the ways in which science and technology policy issues affect the development process. Several dozen courses were offered on campus during the year as a consequence of PPSTDN sponsorship. Two students majored in the science and technology policy concentration in the graduate field of international development. This field of study, which leads 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 analytical skills.

PPSTDN, under the direction of Edmund Cranch and assisted by Jerry Ingles, conducted the second annual summer Institute on Science, Technology and Development, supported by a \$70,000 award from the Office of Science and Technology, AID. The institute involved resource persons from Cornell and twenty-five mid-career professionals representing nearly twenty developing countries. The institute was organized into three substantive components: agriculture, industry and manpower development, and human settlements, with responsibility undertaken by Professors William Whyte, Tom Davis and Franklin Ahimaz. Faculty members and advanced graduate students assisted institute participants in their examination of critical issues surrounding the basic problem of how developing nations might use science and technology with increasing effectiveness in the pursuit of national goals. As a result of this second institute, formal and informal linkages are being strengthened 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, engineering education, and industry and research institutions.

Program supported studies during the year included work by the Low-Cost Housing Group who prepared a series of video tapes on the problems involved in meeting housing needs and the role of science and technology in developing nations. A study was published by Professors Henry Richardson, architecture, and Darrell Williams, city and regional planning, on *Rural Housing Delivery Networks in Ghana*, which dealt with 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, sociology and consumer economics and public policy, and Maryanne Griffin, consumer economics and public policy, with assistance from Mark Bogan, a graduate student in demography. The study, undertaken in conjunction with CONICIT, the Institute for Science and Technology in the Development of Costa Rica, was published by the program. Mr. Vincent Richards concluded a research project which examined the regional industrial policy strategy for the seven countries of the East Caribbean common market. Ms. Marie-Helene Collion conducted comparative research on the planning and administration of labor-intensive road construction in Ghana and Mali. Benedict Stavis, a research associate with PPSTDN, finalized a major study of Chinese agricultural mechanization policies; a book based on the study is being prepared for publication by Cornell University Press.

Professors Franklin Long and David Lewis initiated a research design for a project entitled "A Comparative Study in Four Developing Nations of Public Sector Facilities for Analysis and Development of Technology." Marco Ferroni's study, "Toward a Food Policy for Latin America's Urban Areas: Lima as a Case Study," was published as a PPSTDN monograph.

Research projects include a comparative international science policy project directed by Professor Tom E. Davis, economics, with collaboration from research associates Loretta Good Fairchild and Jerry Ingles and research assistance from a team of six advanced graduate students. The project extends the methodology of an earlier study of Mexican science and technology policy by Drs. Davis and Fairchild in Brazil, Venezuela, and Colombia in order to determine the factors that influence the effectiveness of national industrial science and technology policy. Professor William F. Whyte continued his study and publication activity on agricultural research centers, particularly those in Latin America.

PPSTDN 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. Presentations were made by Denis A. Goulet and E. F. Schumacher; in the latter half of the year emphasis was on the presentation of program-sponsored research.

In its role as a center for science and technology policy education and research, PPSTDN has devoted particular 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. *Transportation for Developing Countries: An Annotated Bibliography* was assembled by Lynne Irwin and published by the program.

PPSTDN will continue to concentrate its research and teaching efforts on questions of national science and technology policy in developing nations, housing for low-income families, industrial development, technical education planning, low-volume roads, and agricultural research

organization. These are areas in which science and technology policy plays an important role in national development strategies.

Rural Development Committee

The Rural Development Committee (RDC), an interdisciplinary group of faculty and graduate students from various colleges at Cornell, has continued to focus on problems of rural development in the Third World affecting small and marginal farmers and their families. Professor Norman T. Uphoff, government, is chairman of the committee. A series of seminars with visiting scholars and rural development practitioners has been the committee's major activity.

The RDC, and the Program in International Agriculture, arranged a three-day visit to Cornell by Akhter Hameed Khan, founder of the Comilla project in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). This project has provided much information for rural development around the world. During the fall, E. F. Schumacher and Denis Goulet spoke on economic and ethical considerations in the use of technology for development. Dr. H. Kötter, Director of FAO's Division of Human Resources, Institutions, and Agrarian Reform, addressed an RDC seminar. Other seminar speakers were from the International Rice Research Institute, the National Institute of Community Development in India, the Overseas Development Institute in London, and Agricultural Extension in Taiwan. In cooperation with the anthropology department, three young anthropologists spoke on their field work among peasant populations in Peru, Mexico, and Afghanistan.

Cooperation with the Program in International Agriculture increased during the semesters. A year-long informal seminar on world food problems was presented. In

the fall STEPS offered a seminar on the scientific, technical, economic, political, and social aspects of the world food crisis; in the spring specific country-case experiences were reviewed for agricultural and rural development in Ethiopia (the CADU project), India (the Intensive Agricultural Development Project), and Mexico (the Puebla project). As a result of the seminar's success a proposal was made by the IAP, supported by the RDC, to the U.S. Office of Education to fund a new Center for Analysis of World Food Issues for a duration of three years. Also during the spring semester the RDC and IAP cooperated in presenting an interdisciplinary course on the administration of agricultural and rural development, with participating faculty from public administration, political science, agricultural economics, rural sociology, and vegetable crops. Almost fifty students, representing more than fifteen nations, enrolled in the course.

During the spring term, a RDC working group was set up to consider and put into operation possible measures of participation in rural development projects, with financial support for research assistance provided by USAID. The study is directed by John Cohen, rural sociology, and Norman Uphoff, government, with graduate student assistance from the two departments, and from economics. A larger group of twenty-four rural development associates contributed to a series of weekly seminars in May to delineate problems, concepts, and issues associated with participation, which the working group will consider in preparing its report at the end of the summer.

The RDC published a monograph on *Revolution and Land Reform in Ethiopia: Peasant Associations, Local Government and Rural Development*, by John Cohen, Arthur Goldsmith, and John Mellor, which examined the issues of rural development, local organization, and participation in the RDC's earlier study of rural local organization and development in Asian countries.

Two monographs on related problems in Turkey and Indonesia will be published shortly.

Professor G. Parthasarathy, Department of Cooperation and Applied Economics, Andhra University, Waltair, India, worked with the RDC during the year. He was supported by a postdoctoral fellowship from the Agricultural Development Council. He prepared a book-length manuscript, *Agricultural Development and Rural Development: The Indian Case*, participated in interdisciplinary seminars on rural development, and spoke on problems of the Third World to several Cornell student groups. His analysis on "Indian Village Studies and the Village Poor" is being published by the Institute for Development Studies of Sussex University, England; another study was presented at a Cornell colloquium on price policy. During his stay at the CIS, Dr. Parthasarathy worked closely with Professor John Mellor, agricultural economics.

Dr. Manfred Schulz was a visiting fellow with the Rural Development Committee from September 1975 to March 1976 on sabbatic from the Free University of Berlin where he is a faculty member of the Sociological Institute. While at Cornell, in addition to participating in committee activities, he worked on a research design for a study "Organizing Extension Services for Integrated Rural Development in Sub-Saharan African Countries." This includes cases of different types of extension services: Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, and Tanzania. He completed an article on "The European Economic Community Fund and Its Contribution to Rural Development," to appear in a book he is editing on the European community and developing countries after "the oil crisis" (to be published by Moritz Diesterweg, Frankfurt). He also wrote an article on the interaction between rural radio and agricultural extension, "*Landfunk und Beratung in der landlichen Entwicklung*," using data from Upper Volta and Indonesia. He visited Indiana University, Michigan State

University, the Universities of Wisconsin, Harvard, and Yale to establish contacts between German and American social scientists doing research on rural development. Professor Schulz also met with officials of USAID and the World Bank in Washington, D.C.

Professor K. K. Singh, Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, India with a fellowship award from the International Development Research Centre, Canada, joined the committee as a visiting fellow in the spring term for a one-year residency. Professor Singh, a social psychologist, pursued research interest on village leadership and development in India while preparing a book-length manuscript on social development and rural development issues.

Dr. Benedict Stavis continued his research, writing, and teaching on Chinese rural development strategy and administration as a research associate with the RDC and the Program on Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations. He has also taught a course in the government department on the politics of Chinese development. His first publication, a monograph, *Making Green Revolution: The Politics of Agricultural Development in China* (1974), has been widely received, and is now in a third printing, with a 1975 updating. Dr. Sterling Wortman of the Rockefeller Foundation, who headed the delegation of American agricultural scientists to China in August and September 1974, commenting on the lack of recent information available on the organization of Chinese science and agriculture, has written, "Later, the delegation received copies of the comprehensive and remarkably accurate report, *Making Green Revolution*, by Benedict Stavis, Cornell University."

During 1974, Dr. Stavis researched and wrote two monograph case studies for the rural local government project: *People's Communes and Rural Development in China* and *Rural Local Government and Agricultural Development in Taiwan*. He

also prepared papers for the American Society for Public Administration meeting in Syracuse, April 1974, and the Association for Asian Studies meeting in San Francisco in April 1975. He has completed a book on *Agricultural Mechanization in China*, to be published by Cornell University Press early in 1977.

South Asia Program

Members of the South Asia Program stimulate interest in South Asia by course offerings and research activities. Cornell University through its South Asia Program is a charter member of the American Institute of Indian Studies; the program is involved with various organizations for developing and supporting South Asian studies. Prominent among 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 Gair, linguistics, is the director of the program.

During the year three senior Indian officials were in residence at Cornell: Dr. Dharm Narain, chairman of the India Agricultural Price Commission; Dr. G. Parthasarathy, professor of applied economics, Andhra University, Waltair; Dr. K. K. Singh, senior faculty member, Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad. Also participating in the program's activities were several distinguished visitors, among them the ambassador of Sri Lanka to the United States, the Honorable Neville Kanakaratne; Professor Bh. Krishnamurti of Osmania University; and Professor Jon Higgins of York University, Canada.

Members of the program faculty continued their research and other activities. Professor Mary Katzenstein, government, continued her work on the politics of Indian migration policy. Professor Gerald Kelley, linguistics, is concluding his defini-

tive study of varieties in Telugu. Professor J. Bruce Long, Asian religion, is completing the extended version of his Mahabharata bibliography for publication. Professor Thomas Poleman, agricultural economics, visited Sri Lanka and other countries of the region on a research and consultation tour related to agricultural development. Professor Robert MacDougall, architecture, together with Dr. Bonnie MacDougall, is completing a study on the Kandyan rural household. Professor Norman Uphoff, government, continued his research on rural development in South Asia, with particular emphasis on Sri Lanka. Professor Gair, linguistics, who has completed his supplementary literary Sinhala text, will be on leave next year in Sri Lanka on a Senior Fulbright grant. Professor Kenneth Kennedy, anthropology, will be on leave in Pakistan next year researching palaeo-anthropology under grants from the Howard Foundation and the American Institute of Pakistan Studies. Professor Eugene Erickson, rural sociology, spent the year conducting research in Pakistan. Professor John Mellor, agricultural economics, is on leave in Washington serving as chief economist with AID. Mr. Ved Kayastha, South Asian librarian, has received an American Institute of Indian Studies travel grant to visit libraries in India.

A new volume in the occasional paper series, *Ecological Backgrounds of South Asian Prehistory*, edited by Professors Kennedy and Possehl of the University of Pennsylvania, has just been published, as have two new literary Sinhala texts by Professor Gair and Dr. W. S. Karunatilaka of the University of Sri Lanka.

Several students conducted thesis related fieldwork in India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Ms. Deborah Roth, city and regional planning, has received an American Institute of Indian Studies postdoctoral professional grant.

The program expects to continue its seminar series for faculty and graduate students. Cornell faculty, as well as dis-

tinguished visiting scholars, will be invited to speak on topics pertinent to South Asia. Most notably, the distinguished Professor M. N. Srinivas of the Bangalore Institute for Social and Economic Change, India, will return to Cornell as an Andrew Dixon White Professor-at-Large for an extended series of seminars; and Dr. Carol Breckenridge, Indian History, Wisconsin, will be a Mellon Teaching and Research Fellow.

Southeast Asia Program

Cornell University's Southeast Asia Program has achieved wide recognition as a leading center in the United States for studies on the region and its component states: Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The program has been designated a Southeast Asia Language and Area Center under Title VI of the National Defense Education Act by the U.S. Office of Education.

During the academic year Professor Frank H. Golay, economics, served as the director, with Professor John M. Echols, linguistics, and Professor David K. Wyatt, history, associate directors.

To commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the program, a catalog of the Southeast Asia collection of Cornell University library was compiled under the direction of Mr. Giok Po Oey, Southeast Asia librarian, and published by G. K. Hall and Company, Boston, in the spring of 1976. This catalog of seven folio volumes lists some 200,000 items, including volumes of serials, a result of four months of intensive effort by Professors Echols and Wyatt and a team of Cornell students, who worked with Mr. Oey during the summer of 1975. The catalog also contains a short history, "The Cornell University Southeast Asia Program: 1950-75" by its founder and former director, Professor Emeritus Lauriston Sharp.

Another project marking the program's first quarter century is the *Directory of the*

Cornell Southeast Asia Program, 1951 - 1976, compiled by Professor Golay and Mrs. Peggy Lush, and published as Data Paper 103. The directory contains information on program graduates and current graduate students, dissertations, and theses on Southeast Asia produced at Cornell, undergraduates majoring in Southeast Asian studies, program faculty, visiting faculty, language teaching staff, and library research and administrative staff. It also contains a "Profile of Southeast Asia Studies at Cornell, 1951-76" which summarizes the data on graduate students in the program, their geographic origins, country and discipline specializations at Cornell, degrees earned, and current occupations.

The Southeast Asia Program faculty consists of fourteen full-time members holding appointments in the fields of Asian studies, anthropology, economics, government, history, history of art, linguistics, and rural sociology. Two visiting professors, D. G. E. Hall, Asian studies and history, and Alexander B. Griswold, history of art and archaeology, hold continuing appointments.

Two commemorative works honoring program faculty were published during the past year by Cornell University Press: *Southeast Asian History and Historiography: Essays Presented to D. G. E. Hall*, edited by C. D. Cowan and O. W. Wolters; and *Change and Persistence in Thai Society: Essays in Honor of Lauriston Sharp*, edited by G. William Skinner and A. Thomas Kirsch.

In addition to generous support from Cornell University, the Southeast Asia Program has received major funding in the past from the Ford Foundation, from the Rockefeller Foundation, and from the U.S. Office of Education under the National Defense Education Act.

In the fall of 1975 the Ford Foundation made a challenge grant of \$500,000 to Cornell to encourage an increase in endowment resources supporting Southeast Asia studies. Under this grant the Univer-



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sity is committed to raise \$1,000,000 of new endowment funds within three years, to be joined with the Foundation's gift.

The Southeast Asia holdings of the Wason Collection grew apace in 1975-76. Vernacular and Western titles now number 127,996 monographs, 10,574 serials, and 866 newspapers. Noteworthy acquisitions of Philippine materials include government documents and microfiches of theses. Participation continued in the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging of the Library of Congress for materials from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei; and the Southeast Asia Microforms North American Pool, a collaborative project of universities and research libraries to make research materials on Southeast Asia available.

Plans are under way to resume distribution of the monthly *Southeast Asia Accessions List* to scholars and institutions throughout the world. The list is supplemented by the publication of numerous special bibliographies on topics that reflect the strengths of the Wason Collection. For example, *An Annotated Guide to Philippine Serials*, compiled by Frank H. Golay and Marianne H. Hauswedell, was published by the program in June 1976.

Three visiting fellows received appointments to the program for an extended period during the year: Professor Yukio Asano, Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo; Professor Satoe Ban, Meiji University, Tokyo; and Professor Eddie C. Y. Kuo, University of Singapore.

In the academic year eighty graduate students minored in Southeast Asia studies. Of these sixteen were engaged in dissertation research in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Thirteen program students received doctoral degrees and seven received Master's of Arts and Master's of Science degrees.

Emphasis on Indochinese studies was reinforced during 1975-76 with the appointment of visiting Assistant Professor David W. P. Elliott, who offered a course, *Revolution in Indochina—Indige-*

nous Perspective on the Indochina Conflict, 1954-75. Professor Elliott joined Professor O. W. Wolters, history, in teaching the country seminar, *Southeast Asia: Vietnam*.

Residual funds in the Ford Foundation general support grant for strengthening Indochinese studies at Cornell were used during the past year for dissertation completion and to meet publication costs. Three program students specializing in Vietnamese studies received their doctoral degrees in 1975-76: Daniel Gareth Porter, "Imperialism and Social Structure in Twentieth Century Vietnam"; Jayne S. Werner, "The Cao Dai: The Politics of a Vietnamese Syncretic Religious Movement"; David W. Elliott, "Revolutionary Re-Integration: A Comparison of the Foundation of Post-Liberation Political Systems in North Vietnam and China." Data Paper 102, *No Other Road To Take*, memoir of Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh, translated by Mai V. Elliott, was published during the year.

Faculty research on Indochina included a paper presented by Professor Wolters at an international colloquium in Canberra, Australia, "Historians and Emperors in Vietnam and China: Comments Arising out of Le Van Huu's History, Presented to the Tran Court in 1272." He also contributed "Le Van Huu's Treatment of Ly Than Ton's Regime (1127-37)," for *Southeast Asian History and Historiography: Essays Presented to D. G. E. Hall*. Professor Franklin E. Huffman, linguistics, with Mrs. Sivone Proum, taught courses in Cambodian, and with Miss Hoang Thi Thanh-Giang, gave courses in Vietnamese. *A Cambodian Literary Reader* and *Cambodian English Glossary*, both written by Professor Huffman and Mr. Im Proum, have been accepted for publication by Yale University Press. Professor Huffman also presented a paper on "The Linguistic Affiliation of Vietnamese" at the Eighth International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Linguistics at Berkeley; he prepared articles on Mon-Khmer linguistics for

Austro-Asiatic studies, published in 1976 by the University Press of Hawaii.

Vietnamese materials acquired from book dealers and by microfilming private collections continued to receive major emphasis. Notable is David W. P. Elliott's collection of Vietnamese communist documents, which totals twelve microfilm reels. The special project to preserve manuscripts of the Cham people of highland Vietnam, which was begun by Jay Scarborough during 1974-75, jointly funded by the Cornell University Library, the Southeast Asia Program and the Ford Foundation, was interrupted by a change in governments in that country; efforts are underway to recover these materials.

Descriptions of current program-sponsored research follow.

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 Professors George McT. Kahin, Benedict R. Anderson, and John M. Echols.

Volumes 20 and 21 of the project's semiannual journal, *Indonesia*, were issued in October and April.

Cornell Thailand Project

The activities of the Cornell Thailand Project in area and language training, research, and publication 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 in 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. Professor A. Thomas Kirsch, anthropology, is associate director.

The series of maps plotting the distribution of ethnic settlements in North Thailand, first published in 1965, was updated and issued with an expanded gazetteer by Lucien M. Hanks. Professor Wyatt edited a translation of *The Short History of the Kings of Siam by Jeremias van Vliet (1640)*, and continued work on his manuscript, *A Short History of the Tai Peoples*. Professor Kirsch and other project personnel contributed papers appearing in *Thailand Since King Chulalongkorn*, edited by Professor Emeritus Sharp, published as a supplement to the spring 1976 number of *Asia*. Professor R. B. Jones, linguistics, and Dr. Ruchira Mendiones, linguistics, completed their Thai discourse analysis based on tape recordings previously made in Thailand, and began revision of their *Thai Cultural Reader*, Book 1, which will be available in the fall of 1976.

Indonesian Abroad Program

Professor John U. Wolff, linguistics, served as program coordinator for a ten-week summer program in advanced Indonesian language study held at Malang, Indonesia, from 4 June to 20 August 1976. This program was jointly sponsored by the Malang Teacher's Training College and a consortium of American universities. Ten students from the Universities of Wisconsin, Washington State, Stanford, Chicago, California, Ohio, and Cornell attended this intensive training program funded by the U.S. Office of Education.

English-Cambodian Dictionary Project

Professor of Linguistics Franklin E. Huffman, project director and Im Proum,

research associate completed a draft of the dictionary which will be revised for publication in 1977. The project staff departed for Thailand in May 1976 to begin the final phase of consultations with Cambodians in Bangkok on problems of translation and neologism. The dictionary project has been funded by the U.S. Office of Education and supplemented by a Ford Foundation Southeast Asia Fellowship.

Indonesian Lessons

Professor John U. Wolff, principal investigator, has completed editing his manuscript, *Intermediate Conversation Lessons in Indonesian*, for publication in the fall of 1976. Previous work was conducted in Malang, Indonesia, with a staff of fourteen local research assistants and native speakers. These lessons will be used in the intensive Indonesian full-year language program (FALCON) to be given in 1976-77 at Cornell University. Professor Wolff's two volume *Beginning Indonesian* is being revised under this project which is funded by the U.S. Office of Education, with supplemental support 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 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 international public figures, continued during 1975-76. Subjects discussed included current leadership problems in the Soviet Union, the status of women in Soviet Central Asia, Solshenit-

syn and the Slavophile tradition, contemporary Russian literature of the absurd, and Russian literature as a historical source. Participating faculty and graduate students look forward to additional colloquia next year.

Cornell University Press published *Russian Modernism: Culture and the Avant-Garde, 1900-1930*, edited by George Gibian and H. W. Tjalsma, a volume produced as a result of the committee-sponsored conference on the Russian avant-garde.

In the fall of 1975 the committee supported the annual meeting of a branch of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages (ATSEEL) held at Cornell.

During the past year the committee continued to administer the undergraduate major in Russian and Soviet Studies and the NDFL Title VI graduate fellowships awarded by the U.S. Office of Education. The committee also acted as Cornell's agent with the International Research and Exchange Board, which sponsors academic exchanges with the USSR and Eastern European countries. Cornell faculty and graduate students continue to participate in the exchange program; several Soviet and East European scholars pursue research at Cornell each year. Professor Antonia Glasse's joint publication with the Soviet Academy of Sciences, *Lermontov-New Discoveries* will appear early in 1977.

Professor Richard Leed's translation of Illich-Svitych's *Accentuation of Nominals in Baltic and Slavic* is being published by MIT Press. Articles by Leonard Babby, Richard Weisberg, and Walter Pintner were added to the committee's reprint series.

Western Societies Program

The Western Societies Program (WSP) was created in the spring of 1973, the suc-

cessor to the European Studies Committee, which was initially organized using funds from the Ford Foundation. The program combines a geographical focus on the advanced industrial societies of Europe and North America with an interest in the developmental and policy problems of the modern state. Disciplines involved are political science, history, economics, planning, sociology, and policy analysis. Nearly 150 Cornell faculty are fully engaged in European studies, including the humanities and language, covering the period from the late 18th century to the present.

Professor Douglas E. Ashford, government, is director of the Western Societies Program. Endowment funds provided by the Center for International Studies constitute the major resource. This allocation is used to maintain a flow of program visitors, give small grants to graduate students, assist in project preparation, and publish the program's occasional paper series.

It was decided that a portion of the program's resources should be reserved for a specific project of interest involving a number of Cornell scholars. The project now in progress is focused on the urban crisis confronting many industrial nations, and the policies central governments have adopted to relieve this tension. The urban crisis project builds on experience accumulated in the program, made possible through two external funding grants. In 1975 the program was awarded \$40,000 by the U.S. Office of Education for the first year of a project to develop materials and courses for the study of comparative public policy. The major participants and their areas of speciality within this project are Professors Ashford (Britain and France), Pempel (Japan), and Katzenstein (West Germany). American policy studies are represented by Professor Theodore Lowi, the John L. Senior Professor of American Institutions. The project involves Cornell faculty from the Graduate School of Business and Public Admin-

istration; the School of Industrial and Labor Relations; and the City and Regional Planning Department of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning.

Funds from the Comparative Policy Project have enabled the program members to form closer relations with a number of policy centers in Europe and Japan. Policy documents have been translated and a bibliography has been published in preliminary form by the American Society for Public Administration. Plans have been made for the publication of the bibliography as a book, which will include the United States. A series of books on the policy process in industrial democracies of certain countries may be forthcoming. Over the year the award also made possible the addition of a visiting faculty member committed to policy studies. In 1975-76 Professor Michael Lund whose major interest is social and welfare policy in the United States and Britain was in residence with the project. A policy workshop which brought together faculty from many departments also met throughout the year.

The second major award to the program was given for the Center Periphery Project, made possible by a Ford Foundation grant of \$63,000 for three years. The project is examining complications of the modern state created by efforts to achieve an integrated European community and by internal domestic cleavages. The project sponsored a conference on ethnic pluralism and conflict in Europe and North America. The conference was organized by Milton Esman and a volume dealing with these issues has been published by Cornell University Press. The Center Periphery Project is directed by Professors Sidney Tarrow, Peter Katzenstein, and Davydd Greenwood. Professor Tarrow, on leave from teaching, with a fellowship from the German-Marshall Fund, provided an occasional paper for the program which became the theme for a volume to be published on center-periphery relations in domestic politics. With Center Periphery Project support Lawrence Scheinman

organized a conference jointly sponsored with Columbia University on bureaucratic linkage among European states emerging from integration efforts.

Another occasional paper was published by Professor Milnor, a study of violence and social change in Northern Ireland. Except for small predissertation grants, the program is not able to provide major graduate research support. However, one teaching assistantship was made available in comparative policy and two fellowships were awarded by the Center Periphery Project. The program also provided partial support for a conference in Italy on the crisis of Italian democracy; this is being organized by Professor Tarrow.

Some small faculty awards were made in late 1976 in connection with the focused research effort of the program on the urban crisis in Western Europe and Japan. Professor Ashford will visit urban and policy centers in preparation for the program conference on this subject in 1977, and to continue his work on local and urban policy in Britain and France. Professor Bacharach received a modest award to add data to his local politics and

social structure materials for the United States and Belgium. Professor Clavel continued his work on poverty areas and policy in Wales and Appalachia. Professor Katzenstein visited West Germany in connection with his work on foreign economic policy. In late 1976 the program hosted a meeting of eight scholars working on the theme of foreign economic policy. This session was organized by Peter Katzenstein with resources provided by the Rockefeller Foundation. A second meeting at Harvard and a book are planned for 1977.

The academic year was a period of transition when the Western Societies Program began to articulate more clearly its major objectives based on the activities described. Although resources are limited, it is expected that by concentrating on major policy problems the collective efforts of the Cornell faculty will result in a better understanding of the issues confronting modern industrial democracies. The program continues to provide an active and productive atmosphere for scholars concerned with Western Europe.

Financial Review

Table 1

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1960-73	NDEA	\$ 589,173	South Asia Language and Area Center
1960-75	NDEA	1,333,722	Southeast Asia Language and Area Center
1960-75	NDEA	645,405	East Asia Language and Area Center
1962-67	Carnegie Corporation	468,000	Cooperative London-Cornell research
1962-	Walter S. Carpenter, Jr.	500,000	Endowing a professorship
1962-67	Ford Foundation	3,250,000	General support
1963-72	Ford Foundation	189,482	English-Indonesian dictionary
1964-67	Ford Foundation	550,000	Latin American studies
1965-66	Carnegie Corporation	150,000	Cornell Latin American Year
1965-67	Ford Foundation	200,000	Study of Latin American agriculture
1965-73	NDEA	318,493	Latin American Language and Area Center
1967-	Aaron Binenkorb Family	250,000	Endowing a professorship
1967-70	Carnegie Corporation	250,000	Cooperative London-Cornell research
1967-72	Ford Foundation	6,000,000	General support
1967-72	Ford Foundation	500,000	Social science studies on China
1967-76	NICHHD (renewable annually)	642,665	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
1970-73	Ford Foundation	100,000	European studies including Program on Participation and Labor-Managed Systems
1970-73	AID	599,690	Impact of new technology on rural employment income
1970-73	Ford Foundation	225,000	International Population Program: general support
1970-73	Ford Foundation	150,000	Indochinese: general support
1970-75	AID 211(d)	240,000	Economics of agricultural development
1970-75	AID 211(d)	500,000	Special problems in tropical soils
1970-	Ford Foundation	150,000	Matching endowment for a chair in Indochinese studies
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	Peace studies research
1975-78	Ford Foundation	500,000	Challenge grant: matching endowment support of Southeast Asia Program

Table 2

Expenditures by Program and Source of Grant, 1975-76

Program	Funds		A/Co	N&F	H&W (o.s.)	S. Br	Total
	1967	1968					
China-Regional Activities	1,982,888	847,881	827,877				8120,768
International Activities							8,800° 4,968
International Legal Studies							7,008 7,008
International Population							884,588 84,588
Latin American Studies							7,584 28,608
Participatory Development Systems							5,888 5,888
Program Studies							818,002 8,870 80,484
Public Science and Technology National							818,888 180,888
Rural Development							4,428 4,428
Social Agriculture Program							880° 810,400 11,880
Social Science and Technology National							120,744 218,514
Social Studies							1,188° 11,880
Soviet Studies							8,852° 54,774
Other Studies							818,002 884,888 898,800 8860,808
Total	8,47,888	827,877	818,888	817,002	818,002	884,888	8860,808

Table 3

Total Expenditures from All Grants by General Category, 1975-76

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Faculty salaries	\$145,624
Research	252,712
Student fellowships	117,284
Staff salaries	42,723
Library acquisitions	45,719
Library salaries	33,051
Publications	14,543
Visitors	20,996
Course development	44,943
Administration	52,042
Fringe benefits	27,402
Conference	5,960
Other	47,677
Total	<u>\$850,676</u>

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