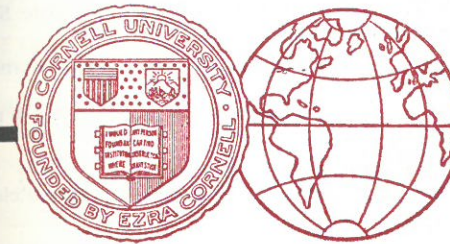


*Cornell
University
Center for
International
Studies*



**Second
Annual
Report**

31 July 1963

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Executive Committee

Chairman

Sanford S. Atwood, Provost

Appointed Members

Term expires June 30, 1963

Jay E. Hedrick, Professor, School of Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering

Lauriston Sharp, Professor, Department of Anthropology; Chairman, Department of Asian Studies

G. William Skinner, Professor, Department of Anthropology; Director, London-Cornell Project

Kenneth L. Turk, Director of International Agricultural Development, and Professor and Head, Department of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture

Term expires June 30, 1964

Frederick T. Bent, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Business & Public Administration

George Fischer, Professor, Department of Government; Chairman, Committee on Soviet Studies

William F. Whyte, Professor, School of Industrial & Labor Relations

John P. Windmuller, Professor and Director of International Activities, School of Industrial & Labor Relations

Term expires June 30, 1965

Mario Einaudi, Goldwin Smith Professor and Chairman, Department of Government

Philip Morrison, Professor, Department of Physics

Robert A. Polson, Professor, Department of Rural Sociology

John W. Reys, Professor and Chairman, Department of City Planning and Regional Planning, College of Architecture

Ex-officio Members

Damon Boynton, Dean, Graduate School

John W. Hastie, Coordinator of Research

William R. Keast, Dean, College of Arts and Sciences

Thomas W. Mackesey, Dean, University Faculty

John W. McConnell, Dean, School of Industrial & Labor Relations. (After Dean McConnell left the University in January, Dean **Robert S. Risley**, the acting Dean, served during the spring semester.)

Charles E. Palm, Dean, College of Agriculture

John W. Mellor, Associate Director, Center for International Studies, and Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics

Steven Muller, Director, Center for International Studies, and Associate Professor of Government

The Center for International Studies was established at Cornell University in July, 1961. Its primary functions are to coordinate and support the international activities of Cornell University faculty and students; to initiate significant research; actively to assist, with adequate financial support, international studies within all parts of the Cornell community; to advise and assist the University on contract commitments abroad sponsored by governmental or private institutions. The Executive Committee of the Center for International Studies consists of twelve members of the University faculty, appointed by the President and serving staggered three year terms; and of nine ex-officio members representing various facets of the University administration. The Provost of the University acts as Chairman of the Executive Committee. During 1962-1963 the Executive Committee met formally on a monthly basis, and a number of sub-committees began to function regularly during the year.

The staff of the Center consists of a director and associate director, both of whom are members of the University faculty, and of a full time administrative aide and a full time secretary. While all of the administrative expenses of the Center for International Studies are borne by Cornell University, much of its work is made possible by the grant of \$3,250,000 made to Cornell University by the Ford Foundation on March 29, 1962 to support graduate training and research in non-Western and other international studies. The second year of operation of the Center for International Studies coincides with the first year of support provided by the Ford Foundation.

Under the terms of the Ford Foundation grant, support is allocated approximately as follows: \$800,000 over five years for the program in International Agricultural Development; \$950,000 over ten years for Southeast Asia Studies; \$800,000 over ten years for China Studies; and \$700,000 over five years for other international studies. Although the Ford grant is administered under the general direction of the Center for International Studies, a high degree of autonomy is exercised by the strong Southeast Asia, China, and International Agricultural Development Programs established at the University. Coordination between these programs and the Center for International Studies is achieved by the process of active consultation between their respective directors and faculties and the staff and Executive Committee of the Center.

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Strengthening and Expanding Area Research

With funds provided by the Ford Foundation grant to the Center for International Studies during the year, the Center actively assisted additional area study groups at the University. Substantial support was made available to the Latin American Program, directed by J. Mayo Stycos, Professor of Sociology. Funds were provided to pay a part-time salary for the director and to underwrite some of the administrative expenses of the program. The greatly increased program of faculty and graduate student research and travel in the area was made possible. In addition, salary was provided to enable a member of the Department of Economics to add an economist with special interest in Latin America, and the University Library received support for a greatly enlarged and accelerated program of acquisitions in the Latin American area. Professor Stycos also serves as director of the International Population Program, but this program did not directly receive financial support from the Center during the year.

With the assistance of the Center for International Studies, the Latin American Program brought several visiting scholars and lecturers to the University. These included Richard Adams, Director of the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Texas; Benjamin F. Hoselitz, Professor in the Research Center for Economic Development and Cultural Change of the University of Chicago; and J. H. Crimmins, Director of the Office of Caribbean and Mexican Affairs of the Department of State.

The Committee on Soviet Studies was organized with the sponsorship of the Center for International Studies in 1961, under the Chairmanship of George Fischer, Professor of Government. During 1962-1963, the Center supported a major acquisitions program by the University Library in the Russian area, supplemented by support for the hiring of additional library staff with a knowledge of Russian to handle these acquisitions. In addition, Professor Fischer was enabled to serve as exchange professor in the U.S.S.R. and to conduct a survey of national sociological centers in Moscow and Leningrad in December, 1962, and January, 1963; Professor Gardner Claford of the Department of Economics was enabled to conduct research on Soviet foreign economic policy during the summer of 1962; and Professor Jack Fisher of the

support for a visit to U.S.S.R. in the summer of 1963 to establish professional contacts and collect materials on the subject of city and regional planning in the Soviet Union. Additional funds were made available to support language training at Cornell in the Russian language, and also to finance a lecture and seminar series on Soviet Studies sponsored by the Committee.

Under this program, the following visited Cornell University: Professor H. T. Willets, St. Antony's College, Oxford, England; Professor Allan B. Ballard, Jr., Department of Political Science, City College of New York; Dr. Janet G. Chapman, Economics Division, RAND Corporation; Professor Franklin D. Reeve, Department of Russian, Wesleyan University; Academician I. I. Mintz, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow; Professor Alex Inkeles, Professor of Social Relations, Harvard University; Professor Abram Bergson, Department of Economics, Harvard University; Philip Mosely, Director of Studies, Council on Foreign Relations; Alexander Zinchuk, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C.; Professor Robert Karlowich, Head of Slavic Section, University of Illinois.

The reorganized South Asia Program, under the direction of Professor Morris Opler of the Department of Anthropology, received assistance primarily for administrative expenses and faculty and graduate student research. The staff of the Center actively assisted in bringing Professor Ranajit Guha to Cornell University. Professor Guha will join the Department of History during the academic year 1963-64 as Acting Associate Professor of History with a special interest in South Asia, and the expenses of his appointment will be borne by the Center for International Studies.

Financial and administrative support was also made available to the Committee on African Studies chaired by Professor Milton Konvitz of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. Research assistance was made available to the Committee to assess the holdings on Africa in the University Library and to recommend an acquisitions program designed to round out a basic African collection. During the next academic year the Library will carry out an accelerated acquisitions program of African materials on the basis of this assessment. In addition, the Center for International Studies helped to organize and support an interdepartmental seminar on Africa offered during the spring semester as part of the curriculum of the College of Arts and Sciences. The seminar, offered by

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ernment, marked the first undergraduate course specifically devoted to Africa offered in the Arts College. It was taught jointly by Professors Chandler Morse and William Friedland. Financial assistance by the Center made it possible to bring in lecturers for the seminar from outside the University. These included L. G. Cowan, Professor in the School of General Studies, Columbia University; Margaret L. Bates, Professor of History and Political Science, Goddard College; and John A. Marcum, Professor of Political Science, Lincoln University.

The International Legal Studies Program of the Law School received support in the form of one additional fellowship financed by the Center for International Studies. This fellowship was awarded to Mr. Tom V. Dorp, visiting scholar from the Netherlands.

Developmental Programs

During the year much effort went into the establishment of a Modernization Workshop led by Professor Chandler Morse of the Department of Economics, who part time salary as director is borne by the Center for International Studies. The Workshop ran a series of interdisciplinary seminars and formulated its first major research project, on the basis of orientation papers produced by several research assistants. In addition to Professor Morse, six members of the University faculty have now been appointed Research Associates in the Workshop. These Associates held a brief and intensive colloquium in June, 1963; each of them will contribute an article on selected aspects of the modernization process, for publication in a joint volume during the academic year 1964-65.

The Associates are: Professor Fredrick T. Bent, Business and Public Administration; Professor George Fischer, Government; Professor William H. Friedland, Industrial and Labor Relations; Professor Allan Holmberg, Anthropology; Professor John W. Lewis, Government; and David B. Macklin, Sociology. While the Associates will form the core of the Workshop, a more inclusive interdisciplinary faculty seminar will also continue to meet under Workshop auspices. With the support of the Center for International Studies a graduate research assistant will work with each of the Workshop Associates during the coming academic year.

An experimental program designed to encourage the utilization of graduate students from abroad in the

teaching of undergraduates was undertaken. Seven foreign graduate students held two hour seminars weekly with groups of eight undergraduates each, as a formal part of an undergraduate course, Government 343, "Government and Politics of the British Commonwealth," taught by Professor Steven Muller of the Department of Government in the College of Arts and Sciences. The graduate students involved were Ali Ashraf, India; Geormbweyi Adali-Mortty, Ghana; Chibuzo Ajuka, Nigeria; John Kigunda, Kenya; Selwyn Ryan, British West Indies; Peter Savage, Southern Rhodesia; and Mohammed Shuhud Sa'aid, Malaya. Each of them was paid a small honorarium to prepare special materials dealing with the current political situation in his nation. A similar process was carried on as part of the International Agricultural Development Program. Jayant Lele, India, one of the foreign graduate students provided with an assistantship in the program, shared the instruction in an undergraduate course in the College of Agriculture, Rural Sociology 120, "Comparative Rural Societies," with the faculty member in charge, Professor Robert Polson. Participation in instruction by these graduate students from overseas was received enthusiastically by undergraduates and was warmly welcomed by the participating foreign students. It is the intention of the Center for International Studies to expand opportunities of this kind as much as possible on the basis of these successful pilot experiments.

Another project of the Center during the spring semester was to initiate a Current Affairs Film Series. The purpose of the series was to make available to the University community, free of charge, newsreel footage of major international events of recent decades, so as to revive in dramatic form personalities and events that have shaped and are shaping current international affairs. The response to this series was so overwhelming that showings of the films had to be moved from a small room to Alice Statler Auditorium, and even then several of the showings had capacity audiences. The doors had to be closed and several dozen people could not be admitted. Audience response clearly indicated that the film medium is an extraordinarily useful device for recreating awareness of international affairs, so recent that they have scarcely found their way into the academic curriculum, yet sufficiently remote so as not to be part of the personal experience of today's university undergraduate. The films were purchased from Prentice-Hall and constitute a permanent addition to the Cornell University Film Library. It is expected that the Current

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Affairs Film Series will be repeated annually and expanded in terms of the films shown. Included among the films in the pilot series were: From Kaiser to Fuehrer; Mussolini; War in Spain; Crisis at Munich; The Week that Shook the World; FDR: Third Term; Pearl Harbor; Man of the Century: Churchill; Night in Red; Luftwaffe; The Cold Decade: Airlift; War in China: 1932-1945; The Fall of China; Red China and Suez.

Beginning in April, 1963, the Center for International Studies began to publish a monthly *International Studies Bulletin* in mimeographed form which was made available to all members of the faculty and administration. The purpose of the Bulletin is to enable the members of the Cornell community to participate more widely and effectively in the large number of informal visits and events that are part of Cornell's life as an international university. While formal lectures and visits to the University have been adequately published in the past, the Bulletin aims at the whole range of informal and individual activities for which no other public information channel exists. Various components of the University contributed wholeheartedly in making information of interest available for publication. As a result, the Bulletin has become a continuing and expanding enterprise that would appear to be rendering a real service.

During the autumn of 1962 the Center for International Studies distributed a questionnaire to all members of the University faculty intended to describe the international activities and interests of each faculty member. While the response did not reach the 100 per cent level, approximately eight hundred individual responses have been classified and cross-indexed in a master file available in the Center for International Studies. A continuing effort will be made to complete this file and to keep it up-to-date, so that faculty experience and interest can quickly be brought to bear on new projects and activities as they arise. The utility of such a central catalog of faculty experience and concern has been demonstrated several times in connection with new proposals coming to the University. The Center for International Studies has also established contact by mail with counterpart organizations at other universities, both in the United States and abroad. A continuing process of exchanging information has been initiated with these organizations. The Center has available a set of up-to-date materials on international activities at other institutions which is virtually complete for American univer-

Conferences and Visitors

A number of distinguished visitors were brought to Cornell University with the sole or partial sponsorship of the Center for International Studies. These included Hans J. Morgenthau, Director of the Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy and Professor of Political Science and Modern History at the University of Chicago; Graeme Moodie, Professor of Political Science at Edinburgh University and currently visiting professor of politics at Princeton University; Pierre Mendes-France, former prime minister of France; William A. Robson, Professor of Public Administration at the London School of Economics; Hernan Santa-Cruz, Assistant Director General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, in charge of Latin American Affairs; and Wayne Morse, United States Senator from Oregon. Each of these visitors gave public lectures and/or seminars under the auspices of the Center for International Studies. In the process the Center developed a standing list of members of the faculty and graduate students to be invited to a seminar series in International Studies. It is expected that such a series will be organized on a formal monthly basis during the coming academic year.

In May, 1963, the Center for International Studies and the Latin American Program co-sponsored a Conference on Problems of Hemisphere Security under a contract with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. The proceedings of the Conference were not classified, but they were closed except to the actual Conference participants. The Conference took place from May 10 to 12 in facilities provided in Statler Inn. Those participating included: Lt. Col. Harold R. Aaron, USA, Directorate for Arms Control, Office of Secretary of Defense; Professor Richard W. Adams, Assistant Director, Institute of Latin American Studies, The University of Texas; Professor Robert Alexander, Department of Political Science, Rutgers University; Mr. Arthur W. Barber, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Arms Control, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs; Dr. Solon Barraclough, FAO Regional Officer for Land Tenure and Settlement in Latin America; Col. Thomas M. Crawford, USA, Director of Western Hemisphere Region of International Security Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense; Mr. Luigi Einaudi, the RAND Corporation; Mr. Francisco V. Garcia-

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American Union, Organization of American States; D. Gino Germani, Professor of Sociology and Director of the Institute of Sociology, University of Buenos Aires; Professor Robert D. Hayton, Department of Political Science, Hunter College; Professor Allan R. Holmberg, Chairman, Department of Anthropology, Cornell University; Dr. William Manger, Director, Latin American Studies Program, Georgetown University; Professor Steven Muller, Director, Cornell University Center for International Studies; Professor Howard C. Perkins, Department of Political Science, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania; Professor Kalman H. Silvert, Department of Government, Dartmouth College; Mr. George O. Spencer, Officer in Charge, Inter-American Security and Military Affairs, Department of State; Professor David S. Steinglass, Law School, University of Miami; Professor J. Mayol Stycos, Director, Cornell University Latin American Program, and Director, Cornell University International Population Program; Professor Arthur P. Whitaker, Department of History, University of Pennsylvania; Professor William F. Whyte, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University; and Mr. Bryce Wood, Staff Associate, Social Science Research Council.

Administrative Liaison

The Center for International Studies was closely associated with Professor Blanchard L. Rideout, Cornell University Liaison Officer with the Peace Corps, in contacts and negotiations with the Peace Corps. Cornell University ran a training program for 102 volunteers for Peru from June 14 to August 12, 1962. A training program for 80 volunteers for Sierra Leone is currently being operated at Cornell University from June 17 to August 24, 1963. Contract negotiations are presently under way that are likely to bring 40 volunteers, designed to serve as instructors in the universities of three Latin American countries, to Cornell University during the fall semester 1963-64. The staff of the Center and faculty closely associated with the Center have been involved in each of these training projects and also in a series of conferences with Peace Corps officials, concerning the nature of Peace Corps training and the possibilities as well as the limits of University cooperation.

During the year the director and associate director of the Center have established frequent contact with officials of the major American foundations; the Agency for

International Development; the Department of State; the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; the new national organization, Education and World Affairs; the American Council on Education; the Institute of International Education; the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs; and similar organizations. A grant from the Ford Foundation in the spring of 1963 created a national Inter-University Committee for Study Fellowships for International Development. Cornell University is one of nine major universities represented on this Committee, and the University's representation during the year has been carried on by the associate director of the Center.

At the University, the staff of the Center consulted actively with the individuals bearing primary responsibility for overseas operations by units of Cornell University. Principal liaison was carried on with Professor A. W. Gibson, Campus Coordinator for AID Mission to Liberia, implementing the Cornell University contract to assist the University of Liberia in Monrovia, Liberia, to improve its facilities and curriculum; Professor Kenneth L. Turk, Director of International Agricultural Development, particularly concerning the negotiations for foundation support to establish a new Cornell-Los Banos project involving renewed and close cooperation between Cornell University and the University of the Philippines; Professor John P. Windmuller, Director of International Activities for the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, concerning the contract operation of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations with the Agency for International Development at the University of Chile in Santiago, Chile, and the Ford Foundation sponsored contract of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations to assist in the establishment of the Central Institute for Labor Research in New Delhi, India.

Frequent contact was established with Professor Allan R. Holmberg, Director of the Cornell University Vicos Project; Professor Donald F. Sola, Director of the Cornell Quechua Language Program; Professor G. William Skinner, Director of the Cornell-London Project; Professor Melvin G. de Chazeau, concerning a contract of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration with the Agency for International Development at the Middle Eastern Technical University in Ankara, Turkey, to assist in the development of a competent Turkish faculty of business administration geared to the needs of that country; Professor George McT. Kahin, Director of the Cornell University Southeast Asia Program, in par-

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particular concerning the possibilities of a contract exchange relationship between the Southeast Asia Program and the Institute of the Peoples of Asia of the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Professor William L. Irvine, Coordinator of the Inter-University Program in Teacher and Administrator Education (involving Cornell University, the University of Buffalo, the University of Rochester, and Syracuse University) in connection with possible overseas projects of this program; and Professor Milton Cowan, Director of the Division of Modern Languages, particularly concerning the extensive involvement of the DML in the teaching of English as a second language in Italy, with substantial support from the Ford Foundation.

Liaison was also established with Miss Mary B. Wood and members of the faculty of the New York State College of Home Economics, concerning the exchange relationship between the New York State College of Home Economics and the Winneba Training College in Ghana; Dean Richard H. Barnes of the School of Nutrition and Dean George C. Poppensiek of the Veterinary College concerning possible overseas operations; Dr. Seville Chapman, Director, Physics Division, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., concerning collaboration between the Center for International Studies and the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc. in contracts with the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, as well as the Office of Naval Research, involving research in the field of arms control and disarmament.

Consultation took place with Messrs. David B. Williams and Mehdi Kizilbash of the International Studies Office of Cornell University; and Professor Jack Fisher of the Department of City and Regional Planning of the College of Architecture, concerning his current project to edit a book on Physical Planning in Poland based entirely on materials furnished by a distinguished group of Polish contributors. In addition the staff of the Center consulted with Professor William A. Smith, Director of the Cornell University Summer Session and Extramural Courses, concerning special summer and study programs covering China, Southeast Asia, and Latin America for social studies teachers in grades six through twelve operated during the 1963 summer session at Cornell University. For Latin America only, a special seminar for college teachers in the social sciences in the State of New York has been conducted during the summer session by Professor Tom E. Davis; this seminar was offered with the cooperation of Mr. Ward Morehouse, Consultant in Foreign Area Studies to the State Education Department, and the participating college professors are being supported by Ford Foundation summer fellowships.

The Center also became associated with the Latin American Program in sponsoring a Latin American Festival of the Arts scheduled to be held at Cornell University during the academic year 1964-65. Preliminary planning of this Festival has begun, and Professor Jack L. Squier of the College of Architecture, left on an extended journey to Latin America on June 29 with financial support from the Center for International Studies. Professor Squier, a sculptor, will hold exhibitions of his work in several major Latin American cities and will establish personal contact with artists and museum officials throughout Latin America, as well as with Cornell alumni in the cities he will visit over an eighty day period.

The Center for International Studies also negotiated as the administrative agency supporting the work of Professor John M. Echols of the Division of Modern Languages and the Southeast Asia Program, who is about to embark as Director of a four year project supported by the Ford Foundation to create an English-Indonesian Dictionary.

Appointments and Staff

A Visiting Professor of International Studies and two post-doctoral fellows in International Studies have been appointed with funds provided by the Ford Foundation grant and will be in residence at the University during the coming academic year. The Visiting Professor in International Studies in Government will be the Hon. Arthur Lall, presently Ambassador of India to Austria and Head of the Delegation of India to the 18 Nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva. The two post-doctoral fellows will be Dr. Douglas Ashford, presently at the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University, who will work on a comparative analysis of political participation in developing countries; and Miss Betty Goetz, presently Special Assistant to the Deputy Director, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who will be doing writing and research on problems of arms control and disarmament.

The Center for International Studies noted with special pleasure the appointment during the year of Pro-

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fessor Mario Einaudi as Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., Professor of International and Comparative Politics, appointment to a chair newly endowed by a major contribution to the University's Centennial Campaign will appreciably strengthen the University's resources International Studies. Two pre-doctoral fellowships International Studies established within the Graduate School and awarded in consultation with the Center for International Studies were awarded to Philo Assimakis, economics, working on modernization financial markets as a contribution to economic development with special reference to Greece; and Selwyn Douglas Ryan, government, working on a behavioral analysis of parties and politics in Trinidad and Tobago.

The quarters of the Center for International Studies at 205 Rand Hall were substantially expanded and renovated during the summer of 1962 and will be further expanded during the coming academic year when additional space will become available on the second floor of Rand Hall. Mrs. Alice Humphreys continues as Administrative Aide and Mrs. Margaret Ahlback continues as Secretary of the Center.

During the past year the associate director of the Center has concentrated most particularly on the work of the South Asia Studies Committee and the Modernization Workshop, and has represented Cornell on the Inter-University Committee for Study Fellowships for International Development. Professional activities have been concentrated on the problems of agricultural development, particularly as related to India. He spent July 1962, in India, on a consulting assignment for the United States Department of Agriculture in connection with work of mutual interest on projections of the long term supply of and demand for agricultural commodities in India. During this next academic year he will take sabbatical leave to work in India under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. He will continue pursuit of research interests in regard to agricultural development in India. This work relates closely to the interests of the South Asia Studies Program and the Modernization Workshop.

The director of the Center participated during part of July and August, 1962, in a summer study held by the Institute for Defense Analyses on verification and response of arms control and disarmament measures at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. During the year he served as a consultant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (arms control). During part of June, 1963, he participated in a

summer study held in the offices of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on the relationship of arms control to European security arrangements. In November, 1962, the director traveled briefly to Europe for the principal purpose of serving as a member of the American delegation to the Third Annual German-American Conference held at Bad Godesberg and Berlin. At times during the academic year he also visited a number of other universities to establish personal contact with university administrators concerned with international studies.

Respectfully submitted,
Steven Muller,
Director
31 July 1963

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INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY



ANNUAL REPORT
1963-1964

CORNELL UNIVERSITY CENTER
FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

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THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Specific Activities of the Center

A major new development during the year was the expansion of the Center's publication program. This took the form of a new series of *Cornell Research Papers in International Studies*. These *Research Papers* are original monographs by members of the University faculty on subjects of special interest, and will be published periodically. The first was *Science and Politics: The New Sociology in the Soviet Union*, by George Fischer, Professor of Government and Chairman of the Committee on Soviet Studies. It was published in February, 1964; the first printing of 2,000 copies was sold out in April, and a second printing had to be made available. The second paper, *Negotiating Disarmament: The Eighteen Nation Disarmament Conference 1962-1964*, by the Hon. Arthur Lall, Visiting Professor of International Studies in Government and formerly Ambassador of India, is in press and will be published in October 1964. Three additional *Research Papers* have been commissioned and will appear during 1965.

The *International Studies Bulletin*, inaugurated in April 1963, continues to appear monthly in mimeographed form. It is designed to enable the members of the Cornell community to participate more widely and actively in the large number of informal visits and events that are part of Cornell's life as an international university. While the *Bulletin* continues to be made available to all members of the faculty and administration, it has begun to achieve an increasing circulation off the campus, particularly at neighboring institutions whose faculty is thus enabled to share more effectively in the University's activities.

A second major activity of the Center involved greatly intensified support of Latin American studies. In addition to its association with the Latin American Program in the negotiations with the Ford Foundation

for the special grant in support of that Program, the Center became associated with the Latin American Program in the co-sponsorship of a Latin American Year scheduled for Cornell University during 1965-1966. The Latin American Year is a project designed to communicate the sense of excitement and discovery with which Cornell has become involved in the Latin American area, and to bring to the University and to national attention outstanding intellectual, cultural and artistic individuals and achievements from Latin America, with special emphasis on the younger generation now on the move in the hemisphere. Under the auspices of the Center for International Studies, William H. MacLeish has taken leave as senior editor of *Visión Magazine* and is in residence at Cornell as director of the Latin American Year 1965-1966. Special events during the Year will feature exhibitions of contemporary Latin American and Pre-Colombian art, collections of films and photographs, and a series of conferences and seminars devoted to Latin American developments and problems. In preparation for the Year, Professor Jack L. Squier, a sculptor in the Department of Art in the College of Architecture, spent the entire summer of 1963 in South America on behalf of the Center, establishing personal contact with artists and museum directors.

During the year the Center for International Studies assumed direct administrative responsibility for two research projects. One is the preparation of an English-Indonesian Dictionary, supported by a four-year grant from the Ford Foundation. This project is directed by Professor John M. Echols, Professor of Linguistics, Modern Languages and Asian Studies, assisted by Eduard Masinambow, Renaldi Tedjasukmana and Barbara Tedjasukmana. The other is the preparation of a manuscript entitled "The Making of the New Soviet Man" by Professor Urie Bronfenbrenner, Professor of Psychology and of Child Development and Family Relations. This project is being initiated during the summer of 1964 and is supported by a two-year grant from the Russell Sage Foundation.

Within the University, the Center was directly involved in several studies for the consideration of future developments. One such study was a consideration, requested by the Provost, of policy and organization affecting Cornell University's future overseas research and operations. Another involved a series of seminars bringing together faculty from the Cornell Medical College in New York City and social scientists from the Ithaca campus for consideration of the possibilities of joint overseas research and operations. A third concerned consideration within the Cornell University Social Science Research Center of more effective organization of inter-disciplinary social science research in all areas, including overseas

research and operations. Yet another involved discussions with the Vice-President for Academic Affairs and the Dean and faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences relating to the present state and possible future development of teaching and research in geography at the University. During the Spring semester 1964 the Center inaugurated an informal faculty current affairs seminar, meeting on a fortnightly basis.

The Center also continued to maintain close relationships with Education and World Affairs and the newly established Overseas Educational Services. These involved frequent contacts at staff level, as well as participation in a planned program by Education and World Affairs of case studies of major University involvements in international affairs. Close relationships were continued with the Peace Corps, particularly the Division of University, Private and International Cooperation. The Center recommended Cornell University's participation in the founding of the Institute for Policy Studies, established in Washington, D. C., in the autumn of 1963. Through the Center, Cornell University maintained its active participation in the Program of Study Fellowships for International Development, in which eight universities are collaborating with a supporting grant from the Ford Foundation. During 1963-1964 three fellows were in residence at Cornell under this program, and four additional fellows have been admitted for 1964-1965.

Close and effective cooperation continued between the Center for International Studies and the Cornell University International Student Office. During the Spring semester, the Center sponsored a special Seminar to Analyze Selected Aspects of American Society, directed by Mehdi Kizilbash, the Assistant Director of the International Student Office. This seminar brought together nine foreign and nine United States students for a series of ten discussions, each counselled by a member of the University faculty. Its principal purpose was to provide an opportunity for the nine students from overseas, selected for their exceptional leadership potential, to engage in systematic exploration of major issues in American society, lying outside their normal academic work toward graduate degrees. The Current Affairs Film Series, inaugurated by the Center in 1963, was successfully repeated.

Appointments, Visitors and Staff

The Hon. Arthur Lall, formerly Ambassador of India to the United Nations and chief delegate of India to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament

Conference at Geneva, became the first Visiting Professor of International Studies, in Government, during the academic year 1963-1964. Professor Lall offered two graduate seminars in the Department of Government, one dealing with international negotiations and the other with problems of trusteeship and colonialism, as well as an undergraduate course concerning the operation of the United Nations. He gave a series of public lectures on the Geneva Disarmament Negotiations, later revised into the monograph entitled *Negotiating Disarmament* which is being published by the Center. Professor Lall's appointment has been extended for a second year; he is presently at work on a major study of problems of arms control and disarmament.

For the academic year 1964-1965, Vladimir Dedijer of Yugoslavia has been appointed to Cornell University as the second Visiting Professor of International Studies, in History. Professor Dedijer was a close associate of Marshall Tito's during and after the Second World War; after resigning his official positions in Yugoslavia in 1953, he subsequently became a Fellow of Manchester University and of St. Antony's College, Oxford. At Cornell he will offer a course on the history of the idea of permanent revolution, in the Department of History. His research activity will concentrate on the completion of a history of the Yugoslav Revolution during the Second World War.

Dr. Douglas E. Ashford, formerly on the faculty of the University of Indiana and of the School for Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University, was in residence during 1963-1964 as post-doctoral research fellow in international studies. He completed a manuscript for publication entitled *National Development and Local Reform: The Politics of Integration in Morocco, Tunisia and Pakistan*. Dr. Ashford will remain at the University in the future, on the faculty of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration. He participated actively in the work of the Modernization Workshop and of the Committee on African Studies and completed several short studies, including *Second and Third Generation Elites in the Maghreb*, a Policy Research Study published by the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State.

Dr. Betty Goetz Lall, previously Special Assistant to the Deputy Director, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was in residence during the year as a second post-doctoral fellow in international studies. Dr. Lall is completing a manuscript entitled *The Role of Congress in Disarmament Policy*. During the year she became a contributing editor of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, contributing a series of articles,

and participated in the work of the Joint US-Soviet Study Group on Disarmament. On the basis of her prior and continuing work on the economic impact of disarmament, Dr. Lall developed close relationships particularly with faculty of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

For the academic year 1964-1965 Dr. Mehmet Beqiraj will be in residence as post-doctoral fellow in international studies. A native of Albania with extensive experience in agricultural development in the Balkans and in the Middle East, Dr. Beqiraj will pursue research on the role of the peasantry in the modernization process. Dr. Beqiraj received his doctorate from Cornell University in Rural Sociology, and returns to the University after serving on the faculty of the American University in Beirut.

Two pre-doctoral research fellowships in international studies were held in 1963-1964 by Philokles Assimakis, doctoral candidate in economics, working on "Modernization of Financial Markets as a Contribution to Economic Development," and Selwyn Vere Douglas Ryan, doctoral candidate in government, preparing a doctoral dissertation on "Parties and Politics in Trinidad." For 1964-1965 the two pre-doctoral research fellows in international studies will be Yinmaw Kau, doctoral candidate in government, working on "Urban Political Development in China" and Harvey G. Simmons, doctoral candidate in government, doing research on the changing nature of the French Socialist Party since 1958.

A small number of visitors were brought to the University by the Center for International Studies itself. These included Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga, Professor of Public International Law of the University of the Republic of Uruguay and Chairman of the International Law Commission of the United Nations, who presented a discussion in October of the work of the International Law Commission; Vladimir Dedijer, who gave three public lectures in December on "State Relations Between Yugoslavia, China and Russia," "On Permanent Revolution," and "Contradiction in Eastern Societies"; C. A. W. Manning, Emeritus Professor of International Relations at London University, who presented a discussion in December of "The South African Predicament"; and H. Arthur Steiner, Professor of Political Science at the University of California at Los Angeles, who gave a series of five public lectures in April on "Chinese Communism and the Chinese National Synthesis," "Class Myths and Revolutionary Dynamics in China," "Landmarks on the Chinese Road to Socialism and Communism," "Chinese Policy on the Himalayan Front," and "Considerations for American Policy Toward China." Other visitors

welcomed by the Center were brought in direct support of several area programs and are listed in the summary of the work of these programs during the year.

The Associate Director of the Center, Professor John W. Mellor, of the New York State College of Agriculture, was on leave during the year in India, carrying on research and serving as a consultant to the Rockefeller Foundation. In his absence, Professor Fredrick T. Bent of the School of Business and Public Administration served as Acting Associate Director. No other changes occurred in the staff of the Center.

The Director of the Center visited a number of other universities during the year and participated in several conferences and meetings, including a summer study on problems of arms control during the coming decade held by the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in June and July, 1964. He continued to serve during the year as a consultant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (Arms Control). In January and February he travelled in Latin America for the principal purpose of interviewing applicants to the Inter-University Program for Fellowships for International Development. He served also as a Trustee of the Institute for Policy Studies, and as a member of the New York State Coordinating Council for Foreign Area Studies, and gave a number of off-campus public lectures.

The Executive Committee of the Center for International Studies during the year consisted of the following members:

With term expiring June 30, 1964: Fredrick T. Bent, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Business and Public Administration; Acting Associate Director, Center for International Studies 1963-1964.

George Fischer, Professor, Department of Government; Chairman, Committee on Soviet Studies.

William F. Whyte, Professor, School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

John P. Windmuller, Professor and Director of International Activities, School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

With term expiring June 30, 1965: Mario Einaudi, Walter S. Carpenter Professor of International and Comparative Politics, Department of Government.

Philip Morrison, Professor, Department of Physics (on leave, Spring semester).

Robert A. Polson, Professor, Department of Rural Sociology.

John W. Reps, Professor and Chairman, Department of City and Regional Planning, College of Architecture.

With term expiring June 30, 1966: Urie Bronfenbrenner, Professor, Department of Child Development and Family Relationships.

Edmund T. Cranch, Professor, Department of Engineering Mechanics and Materials.

Rudolf B. Schlesinger, William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International and Comparative Law, Law School.

Robert J. Smith, Professor, Department of Anthropology; Chairman, Department of Asian Studies.

Ex-officio members: Dale R. Corson, Provost, Chairman of the Executive Committee, W. R. Keast, Vice President for Academic Affairs, Franklin A. Long, Vice President for Research, Thomas W. Mackesey, Associate Provost for Planning and Dean of the University Faculty, Damon Boynton, Dean of the Graduate School, Stuart M. Brown, Jr., Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, David G. Moore, Dean of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Charles E. Palm, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, Kenneth L. Turk, Director of International Agricultural Development, Thomas R. Rogers, Coordinator of Research, Steven Muller, Director of the Center for International Studies.

THE SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM INCLUDING THE MODERN INDONESIA PROJECT

Cornell University's Southeast Asia Program is now thirteen years old and has achieved recognition as the major center for Southeast Asian studies in the West. The Program has grown steadily since the first ten candidates for advanced degrees were registered in 1951. Nearly one-quarter of the doctoral candidates in the United States who are working within the disciplines of the social sciences and humanities and whose dissertations center on Southeast Asia are currently at the University; and more than a quarter of the doctorates in these fields granted by American universities during the past decade were granted by this University. It should be noted that Cornell does not award degrees in area studies as such; graduate students in the Southeast Asia Program are lodged in the regular disciplinary departments of the University, thus attaining mastery of their discipline as well as interdisciplinary area and language knowledge of Southeast Asia. In addition to direct support from Cornell University and from a ten year grant for non-Western studies made by the Ford Foundation, the Southeast Asia Program is substantially supported by a Rockefeller Foundation endowment and by support under the National Defense Education Act as a Southeast Asia Language and Area Center. Professor George McT. Kahin is Director of the Program.

Program Development

The Office of Education renewed its National Defense Education Act contract with the Southeast Asia Program for the academic year 1963-1964, for a total award of \$68,423, representing an increase of \$5,000 over 1962-1963. The languages supported under this contract were Burmese, Indonesian, Thai, Vietnamese and Javanese.

In addition, the Office of Education contracted with the Southeast Asia Program for intensive language instruction in the summer of 1964, 17 June through 26 August, totalling \$12,974, an amount which is matched by the University. More than 50 students participated during the ten week period, studying Introductory and Intermediate Indonesian, Introductory Thai, and Introductory Vietnamese. Such a program is mounted by the Southeast Asia Program every other year in accordance with an understanding with Yale University whereby the two universities alternate in providing intensive summer instruction in Southeast Asian languages.

Exchange of students and faculty between the Cornell Southeast Asia Program and the Institute of the Peoples of Asia, USSR Academy of Sciences, did not materialize this academic year, but it is hoped that an active exchange can soon be worked out. The exchange of publications continues to grow.

The cooperation between Harvard University and Cornell Southeast Asia Program aimed at developing scholars in the Sino-Vietnamese field will bring the first Harvard graduate student to Cornell for a year of Vietnamese language study in 1964-1965.

Faculty and Research Associates

Activities & Publications

John M. Echols, Professor of Linguistics. Professor Echols is a member of the Indonesian Council of the Asia Society, and served on the Southeast Asia Committee of the Association for Asian Studies. In October 1963 he was organizer of the annual meeting of the Upstate New York Conference on Asia, held at Cornell; and in January 1964 he was one of the Program's delegates to the International Congress of Orientalists in New Delhi. Publications and Research: (with Hassan Shadily) *An Indonesian-English Dictionary* 2nd Ed. Rev. Cornell University Press, 1963; also published in Djakarta by Bhratara, 1963; "Southeast Asian Literatures," *Encyclopedia Americana*, 1963; *Preliminary Checklist of Indonesian Imprints during the Japanese Period March 1942-August 1945*, Ithaca, Cornell Modern Indonesia Project, 1963. Professor Echols will be on leave in 1964-1965. He plans to spend the year working on an English-Indonesian Dictionary under a grant from the Ford Foundation.

Frank H. Golay, Professor of Economics. Professor Golay is a member of the Southeast Asia Committee, Association for Asian Studies, and on

the Executive Committee of the Philippines Council, the Asia Society. Professor Golay's "The Nature of Philippine Economic Nationalism" was published this year in *Asia Papers*, Vol. 1, No. 1. He has been completing his own substantive sections and editing the monographs of contributors to a book on *Economic Nationalism in Southeast Asia*.

Robert B. Jones, Jr., Associate Professor of Linguistics. During the spring term 1964 Professor Jones was on sabbatic leave. He received a travel grant from ACLS for research in Thailand on a study of the Thai royal language and social hierarchy, and for collecting dialect materials and completing a reconstruction of Proto-Thai. He also joined Professor Lauriston Sharp in his field study for approximately six weeks.

George McT. Kahin, Professor of Government. Professor Kahin is Chairman of the Indonesia Council, Asia Society; member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Association for Asian Studies, and Chairman of its Publications Committee. During the summer of 1963 Professor Kahin carried out research in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. He is editor and contributor, *Major Governments of Asia*, Second Edition, Cornell University Press, September 1963; editor, *Governments and Politics of Southeast Asia*, Second Edition, Cornell University Press, May 1964; and one of the editors, *An Introduction to Indonesian Historiography*, to be published by the Cornell University Press in December 1964.

Stanley J. O'Connor, Instructor in the History of Art. Appointed in July 1964, Dr. O'Connor begins his teaching in September. He carried out four months of research in Thailand, Malaya and in Indonesia in the fall of 1963. Publications: "Takuapa (Western Peninsular Thailand) and Santubong: A Ceramic Comparison, Part 1," *Sarawak Museum Journal* (Forthcoming); and "An Early Brahmanical Sculpture at Songkhla," *Journal of the Siam Society* (Forthcoming).

Robert A. Polson, Professor of Rural Sociology. At the annual meeting of the National University Extension Association in Washington, D. C. Professor Polson presented a paper on performance and training of community development technicians overseas. Publications: (with Agaton Pal) *Social Change in the Dumaguete Trade Area—Philippines 1951-58*. Cornell International Agricultural Development Report #4.

Lauriston Sharp, Professor of Anthropology. Professor Sharp was on leave in 1963-1964, spending the year abroad, mostly in Thailand, conducting research on the hill peoples of Northern Thailand, in conjunction

with Professor Lucien Hanks of Bennington, and Dr. Jane R. Hanks. In addition, he directed studies in Thailand during the summer of 1964 under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, which is part of a larger Rockefeller supported project on the Growth of the Social Sciences in Developing Countries. Professor Sharp is a member of the Board of Directors of the Asia Society. In January, 1964 he was one of the Program's delegates to the International Congress of Orientalists in New Delhi.

John U. Wolff, Assistant Professor of Linguistics, appointed September 1963. Research and Publications: Ph.D. dissertation "Syntax of Cebuano-Visayan," Yale University; completed manuscript for *Cebuano Grammar*, unpublished; continuing research on *Cebuano Dictionary*.

Oliver W. Wolters, Professor of Southeast Asian History, appointed Spring 1964. Publications and Research: "China Irredenta: the South," *The World Today*, Vol. 19, No. 12, 540-552, 1963. Professor Wolters has completed his study of *Early Indonesian Commerce* and it is to be published by Cornell University Press during the coming year.

Mrs. Claire Holt, Research Associate, Indonesian Arts Project. Mrs. Holt is continuing research and revisions on her manuscript, "Art in Indonesia: Continuities and Change," a three volume work which Cornell University Press is planning to publish.

Visiting Faculty

The visiting faculty in the Southeast Asia Program during 1963-1964 included: D. G. E. Hall, Professor Emeritus, School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, who taught Southeast Asian History after 1511 AD, and conducted a Seminar on Southeast Asian History. Mr. Patrick J. Honey, Senior Lecturer in Vietnamese, School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, who conducted the Seminar on Vietnam. Professor Barbara Ward, of Birkbeck College, University of London, Visiting Lecturer under the London-Cornell Project who taught the Ethnology of Southeast Asia.

During the summer session Dr. John Legge, Professor of History, Monash University, Melbourne, taught Modern Southeast Asian History, and Dr. Josef Silverstein, Associate Professor of History, Rutgers University taught Governments and Politics of Southeast Asia.

Outside Lecturers

The following visitors lectured at Cornell during the year under the Southeast Asia Program's auspices:

Bachtiar, Mr. Harsja—Lecturer in Sociology and Anthropology, University of Indonesia.

Benda, Prof. Harry J.—Dept. of History, Yale University.

Cunningham, Prof. Clarke E.—Dept. of Anthropology, University of Illinois.

Friend, Mr. Hans M.—UN Technical Assistance Board, Rangoon, Burma.

Gould, Dr. J. S.—Economic Advisor, State Secretariat, Brunei.

Harrisson, Mr. Tom—Curator, Sarawak Museum, Kuching, Sarawak.

Jones, The Hon. Howard P.—United States Ambassador to Indonesia.

Ko, Dr. Swan Sik—Lecturer in International Law, University of Indonesia, Djakarta, Indonesia.

McPhelin, The Rev. Michael—Dept. of Economics, Ateneo de Manila, Philippines.

McVey, Dr. Ruth T.—Research Associate, Center for International Studies, M.I.T.

Mackie, J. A. C.—Head, Department of Indonesian and Malayan Studies, University of Melbourne.

Milne, Prof. R. S.—Dept. of Political Science, University of Singapore.

Novick, Mr. J.—Recruiting Officer, U. S. Information Agency, Washington, D. C.

Paauw, Dr. Douglas S.—National Planning Association, Washington, D. C.

Pham, Col. Ngoc Thao, Vietnamese Armed Forces, Saigon.

Sadli, Moh'd—Professor of Economics, University of Indonesia, Djakarta.

Sorensen, Mrs. Wendy—Assistant Director, Binational Activities, The Asia Society.

Sumantri, Brig. Gen.—Deputy Minister of Higher Education and Sciences, Republic of Indonesia.

Tarling, Prof. Nicholas—Dept. of History, University of Queensland, Australia.

Tilman, Prof. Robert O.—Department of Political Science, Tulane University.

Tran, Mr. van Dinh—Vietnamese Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Underhill, Mr. Francis—Foreign Service Officer, U. S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

Wang, Gungwu—Professor of History, University of Malaya, Singapore.

In connection with the book being edited by Professor Golay on Economic Nationalism in Southeast Asia, a conference was held in Ithaca on that subject with the following outside participants: Dr. Ralph Anspach, Department of Economics, San Francisco State College; Dr. Eleizer Ayal,

Center for International Affairs, Harvard University; Mrs. Ruth Pfanner, New York City.

Graduate Students

A total of 52 graduate students participated in the Program, of whom 38 were in residence. Fourteen students were carrying out research in Southeast Asia for their doctoral dissertations—seven in Indonesia, four in Thailand, and one each in Laos, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Four Ph.D. candidates were awarded their degrees. These were:

Jasper C. Ingersoll, "The Priest and the Path: An Analysis of the Priest Role in a Central Thai Village," June 1963.

Than Q. Tran, "An Appraisal of the Land Policy of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: With Special Reference to Burma and Thailand," June 1963.

John R. W. Smail, "Bandung in the Early Revolution," February 1964.

Roger M. Smith, "Cambodia's Foreign Policy," February 1964.

Academic Positions Assumed by those Completing Ph.D. Requirements 1963-1964

Jasper C. Ingersoll—Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

John R. W. Smail—Assistant Professor of History, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Roger M. Smith—Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Program Publications 1963-1964

Three publications sponsored by the Southeast Asia Program have been accepted for publication or published during the year by Cornell University Press. These are:

Governments and Politics of Southeast Asia, 2nd ed. Edited by George McT. Kahin (Published September 1963)

Art in Indonesia: Continuities and Change by Claire Holt (forthcoming)

Cambodia's Foreign Policy by Roger M. Smith (forthcoming)

There were five new publications in the Southeast Asia Program Data Paper Series this year:

Number 49, *The Textile Industry — A Case Study of Industrial Development in the Philippines*, by Laurence Davis Stifel. Number 50, *American Doctoral Dissertations on Asia, 1933-1962, Including Appendix of Master's Theses at Cornell University*, by Curtis W. Stucki. Number 51, *Maternity and its Rituals in Bang Chan, Thailand*, by Jane Richardson Hanks (under A.I.D. Contract). Number 52, *Dry Rice Agriculture in Northern Thailand*, by Laurence Cecil Judd. Number 53, *Singapore and Malaysia*, by Milton E. Osborne.

In addition, the Program ran reprints of Number 18, *Conceptions of State and Kingship in Southeast Asia* by Robert Heine-Geldern, and Number 25, *Factors Related to Acceptance of Innovations in Bang Chan, Thailand*, by Rose K. Goldsen and Max Rulis.

Library

Cornell has maintained its position as the major repository of publications on Southeast Asia in the United States and indeed in the West. During the year the University Library spent more than \$28,000 on the acquisition of Southeast Asian publications in order to meet its heavy obligations under the National Farmington Plan, whereby the Cornell University Library was several years ago designated as the principal repository in the United States for publications from the countries of Southeast Asia. During the course of the year a microfilming project was launched in Indonesia under which important Indonesian newspapers and periodicals are preserved for the Indonesian public and at the same time made available to Cornell University Library, where they will be preserved for national and international scholarship.

MODERN INDONESIA PROJECT

This research project, of which Professor George McT. Kahin is director and Dr. Daniel S. Lev is assistant director, was established in 1954 under a grant from the Ford Foundation.

Fellowships and Research Grants

Fellowships were granted to two graduate students to enable them to continue their field research in Indonesia for an additional three months each. Fellowship support was also extended to one advanced graduate student in Ithaca for the summer of 1963 and the academic year 1963-1964 to enable him to complete the writing of his doctoral dissertation and prepare it for publication.

Research grants were made to a senior Indonesian scholar to support his research in Indonesia, and to Mr. Stanley J. O'Connor, currently a member of the University's Department of History of Art and Archaeology, to enable him to travel to and within Southeast Asia to undertake field work. Honoraria were paid to contributors to the Indonesia Project-sponsored symposium on village life in Indonesia.

During the fall term Mr. J. A. C. Mackie, head of the Department of Indonesian and Malayan Studies at the University of Melbourne was resident Research Associate, undertaking preliminary research on the political crisis of 1958.

New Developments

Dr. Daniel Lev leaves in September 1964 for a five months trip to Indonesia to carry forward his research on post-revolutionary legal and judicial change.

Dr. Ruth T. McVey, currently enroute to Indonesia for a year's research, will return to Ithaca in the summer of 1965 to resume her position as resident Research Associate in the Project.

Publications

Published by Cornell University Press

In preparation for the last five years, and scheduled for publication in December is a symposium sponsored by the project, *An Introduction to Indonesian Historiography*, edited by Soedjatmoko, Moh'd Ali, G. J. Resink and George McT. Kahin.

Scheduled for publication in early 1965 is Ruth T. McVey's *The Rise of Indonesian Communism*, one of the major studies sponsored by the project, and representing some five years of research by the author.

Translation of Soekarno's *Indonesia Menggugat* (Indonesia Accuses) is almost completed and this historic statement (which Indonesia's President has described as containing one of the most important formulations of his political thought), should finally be available in English by mid 1965.

Work on the symposium on Indonesian villages edited by Dr. Koenjaraningrat (with contributions from outstanding Indonesian, European, and American anthropologists) is almost completed, and it is hoped that the Press will accept it for publication in 1965.

Published by the Modern Indonesia Project

This year has seen the final stages in the preparation and publication of Giok-Lan Tan, *The Chinese of Sukabumi: A Study in Social and Cultural Accommodation* (CMIP Monograph Series). John M. Echols, *Preliminary Checklist of Indonesian Imprints during the Japanese Period (March 1942-August 1945)* (Bibliography Series). Frederick P. Bunnell, *American Reactions to Indonesia's Role in the Belgrade Conference* (Interim Reports Series). Mary F. Somers, *Peranakan Chinese Politics in Indonesia* (Interim Reports Series). Supomo, *The Provisional Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia* (Translation Series). John R. W. Smail's *Bandung in the Early Revolution 1945-1946* has been readied for publication for the Monograph Series in September 1964.

THE CHINA PROGRAM

Cornell University has been a pioneer in the development of Chinese studies in the United States. Five years after the University's founding, a course in the Chinese language was offered. The development of facilities for research and graduate training began when the University Library accepted the rich collection of books, manuscripts and other materials on China bequeathed to it by Charles W. Wason in 1918. Graduate study in the China field was formally instituted after the Second World War and began greatly to expand in the late 1950's. The China Program is both a comprehensive area training institute and the sponsor of major research. It brings together ten faculty members from eight graduate disciplines for this purpose. The focus of much of the research and teaching in the Program is the society, polity, economy, culture, and arts of modern and contemporary China. Students with this concentration are also expected to develop a general knowledge of traditional institutions and culture. The China Program interacts with the National Defense Education Act East Asia Language and Area Center established at the University. The Director of the China Program is Professor Harold Shadick.

Staff

All ten members of the China Program have been resident in Ithaca throughout 1963-1964 although one, G. William Skinner, has not been teaching but spent the year in research.

The Visiting Professor Program of the London-Cornell Project brought to Cornell Barbara E. Ward (Anthropology) of Birkbeck College, University of London. She taught a seminar on Chinese society throughout the spring semester. Under the same program arrangements have been made for Cornell's Professor Arthur Wolf (Anthropology and Social Psychology) to visit the University of London for the fall semester of 1964. He will be giving two series of lectures at the London School of Economics

and Political Science, one of which will deal directly with China, "The Individual and Family in Chinese Society." He will also be sharing a seminar in Chinese institutions with Maurice Freedman.

J. D. Frodsham, at present Lecturer in Far Eastern History at the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, has been appointed Visiting Associate Professor of Chinese Literature for the spring semester 1965.

Lectures, Visitors and Exhibits

Lectures on China brought to the campus some outstanding scholars and experts in the China field. In cooperation with the Committee on University Lectures the China Program arranged for a series of four public lectures dealing with the historical, sociological, anthropological, and political aspects of the general theme, "The Communist Transformation of China" which were delivered by Mary C. Wright, Associate Professor of History, Yale University; H. Franz Schurmann, Professor of Sociology and History, University of California; John C. Pelzel, Professor of Anthropology, Harvard University; and A. Doak Barnett, Associate Professor of Government, Columbia University. Attendance averaged 500.

Faculty and students in the Program found much of interest in the lectures and colloquium given by two leading American scholars in the field of Chinese art, Laurence Sickman, Director, The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery, Kansas City, Missouri, and John A. Pope, Director, The Freer Gallery, Washington, D. C., which were arranged by the Department of Art History.

Arthur Steiner, Professor of Political Science, University of California at Los Angeles, spent a week on the campus under the auspices of the Center for International Studies and students and faculty of the China Program attended his lectures on Communist China.

Other prominent visitors whom the Program helped to entertain, many of whom spoke to China Program graduate student groups were: Mrs. Ann Wee, Lecturer in the Department of Social Studies, University of Singapore; Dr. Maurice Freedman, London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London; Wang Gungwu, Professor of History, University of Malaya; Ma Meng, Chinese Head, Chinese Language School, University of Hong Kong; Shih Yuan-ching, Deputy Director of the Institute for the Study of Communist Problems, National War College and Professor of Economics, Taiwan Provincial Chung-Hsing University,

Taiwan and Mr. G. B. Downer, Lecturer, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Special exhibits involving East Asian art have been arranged in the White Art Museum under the direction of Martie Young, Professor of Art History and Curator of Asian art, in addition to the permanent collection of Asian material which the Museum generally has on display throughout the year. These special exhibits for the benefit of students, faculty and public, included the following: Chinese Ceramics of the Sung Dynasty — June-November, 1963; Pre-Sung Ceramics from the Museum Collection — July-September, 1963; Chinese and Japanese Art — October-November, 1963; Japanese Wood-block Prints — February-March, 1964; Desired Acquisitions — January-February, 1964; and Japanese Art from the Museum Collection — May-July, 1964.

Students

Seven undergraduates are majoring in Asian Studies with concentration on China, including study of the Chinese language.

This year there have been eighteen graduate students who either are already competent in the Chinese language or are studying it in order to use Chinese materials in research. Of these the major fields are Anthropology (2), Economics (1), Government (6), History (3), History of Art (1), Linguistics (2), Literature (1) and Sociology (2).

Of these six held National Defense Foreign Language Fellowships, four held China Program Fellowships; six others held fellowships of other types.

A number of other graduate students are minoring in Chinese history or in Asian Studies (China) without the degree of commitment implied by serious study of the Chinese language.

Four Cornell students are doing advanced work in the Chinese language in Taiwan this year. One undergraduate after finishing her junior year is holding a fellowship at the Inter-University Program for Chinese Language Studies in Taipei. Two others who were graduated in 1963 have similar fellowships in Taipei. One of these is returning to Cornell as a Graduate Student in Chinese Literature in September 1964 under a National Defense Foreign Language Fellowship. One graduate student went

to the Inter-University Program for the spring semester in preparation for his field research in Taiwan.

Research Resources

Funds from the China Program Ford Foundation grant have made possible an acceleration of library acquisitions. Under the curatorship of Richard Howard who came to Cornell in September 1963 and by the efforts of John Ma, Chinese Bibliographer and Kau Yinmaw, Japanese Cataloger, the Wason Collection has grown during this year with the addition of 344 western language titles; 6,318 Chinese titles (this represents 10,944 volumes); and approximately 2800 Japanese titles (15% of these on Japan and 85% on China).

The White Art Museum added substantially to its permanent collection of Chinese and Japanese art during the past year. First came a major acquisition of six ancient ritual bronzes, then a number of important 16th and 17th century Chinese paintings, two examples of Tang Dynasty ceramic sculpture and some 50 pieces of Korean, Chinese and Japanese pottery and miscellaneous objects.

The Museum collection is particularly strong in Ming and Ch'ing Dynasty paintings, early Chinese ceramics plus a very fine collection of late Japanese prints.

The Archives of Chinese Art, a collection of photographs of Chinese art objects initiated in 1962-63 has completed its first full year of operation. Professor Young reports as follows: "With the aid of Mrs. Mina Kan, Research Assistant and several student workers, approximately 1500 photographs of Chinese art were acquired. All have been mounted on stiff boards and the majority have been labeled and indexed according to a classification scheme devised the previous year. Data cards have been prepared for many of the photographs and some checking of references has been started. A systematic approach to acquisition of further photographs has also been initiated and contacts with a variety of sources, both in this country and abroad, have been maintained throughout the year. The major aim of the year's activities was to test the method of classification, and many refinements of the original scheme were made based on the material collected throughout the year. The next stage in the development of the Archives, that of adapting machine processing techniques, will be our basic concern in the coming year."

The Program was fortunate in receiving by exchange from Poland 750 slides of mainland China taken in 1959-60. Some of these have already been used in a very successful illustrated talk on "The Many Faces of China" given by Mr. Lewis to the Cornell Forum.

Research in Progress

Nicholas C. Bodman is writing a chapter on Chinese Historical Linguistics for Vol. 3, "Linguistics in East Asia and Southeast Asia," of *Current Trends in Linguistics*, Th. Sebeok, Editor, which is due in December 1964. He is engaged in a long range research project under a Guggenheim Fellowship and National Science Foundation Grant concerned with Chinese descriptive and historical linguistics and Tibeto-Burman linguistics.

Richard Howard is serving as Editor-in-chief of the Bibliographical issue (1963) for Volume XXIII of the *Journal of Asian Studies* which is currently being prepared at Cornell.

John W. Lewis is doing research on a book entitled, *Economic Political Development of Tangshan*. He has been granted a fellowship from the Social Science Research Council, Joint Committee on Contemporary China, which will enable him to spend next year in full-time research for this book.

Robert M. Marsh spent June and July of 1963 in Taiwan conducting a survey of 500 Taiwanese household heads from a cross-section of the population of the city. With the help of a staff of students these people were interviewed and were asked a number of questions on such subjects as social stratification, social mobility, family patterns, attitudes toward various social issues, etc. Now Mr. Marsh is in the process of analyzing the findings of this survey with the expectation that the results will be published in article and book form.

Harriet C. Mills has received a Fulbright-Hays Award (for NDEA Center Faculty) for 1964-1965 for research in Taiwan and Hong Kong. The main concentration of her pedagogical research will be on identifying and grouping the basic structure patterns of Chinese with a view toward producing a *Handbook* for students of the Chinese language.

Harold Shadick continues to work on the project of writing a *First Reader in Literary Chinese* which is now approaching its final form and

a *Reference Grammar of Literary Chinese*, both of which should be ready for the publisher toward the end of the summer of this year.

G. William Skinner is completing the preparation of two manuscripts for publication as books in 1965: *Rural Marketing in Traditional and Communist China: An Analysis of Social Structure and Change*, and *Communism and Chinese Culture in Indonesia: The Political Dynamics of Overseas Chinese Youth*. He is also working on the analysis for another monographic study tentatively entitled *Chinese Acculturation in Java*.

Arthur P. Wolf is working on a manuscript of a book on *Marriage and Adoption in Hokkien Society*. The material for this study was collected over a period of three years in Taiwan.

Martie W. Young is writing a section covering all aspects of Chinese art for the McGraw-Hill *Dictionary of Art* which will go to press this summer.

Publications

Books

Richard Howard, Editor. *Bibliography of Asian Studies*, 1962. (This is the Bibliographical issue (No. 5) for Vol. XXII of the *Journal of Asian Studies* published in 1963). 258 pp.

John W. Lewis, *Major Doctrines of Communist China*, Norton, 1964.

Liu, Ta-Chung and Yeh, Kung-Chia. *The Economy of the Chinese Mainland: National Income and Economic Development, 1933-1959*, The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 2 vols. 946 pp.

Harriet C. Mills, *Intermediate Reader in Social Science Chinese* (accepted by Cornell University Press and very soon to be sent to them for publication).

Articles, Monographs, Book Chapters

John W. Lewis, "China's Secret Military Papers: 'Continuities' and 'Revelations,'" *China Quarterly*, April-June 1964 issue. (at press)

———. "The Leadership Doctrine of the Chinese Communist Party: Lesson of the People's Commune," *Asian Survey*, October, 1963.

———. "Chinese Communist Party Leadership and the Successor to Mao Tse-tung: An Appraisal of Tensions," U.S. Department of State, 1964. (A Monograph)

———. "Education and the Chinese Polity: Themes in Development" which is to be a chapter in the book, *Education and Political Development*, edited by James S. Coleman and due to be published in June, 1964 by the Princeton University Press.

Robert M. Marsh, "Values, Demand and Social Mobility," *American Sociological Review*, August, 1963. Volume 28, pp. 565-575.

"Intermediate Reading Comprehension Test of Intermediate Chinese" was just published in May of this year. Miss Harriet Mills was in charge of the Testing Committee (made up of representatives of 7 universities) of the Chinese Advisory Committee to the Modern Language Association which produced this Chinese test.

G. William Skinner. "The Chinese Minority." In *Indonesia*, edited by Ruth T. McVey. New Haven: HRAF Press, 1963, 97-117.

———. "What the Study of China can do for Social Science." *Journal of Asian Studies*, Vol. 23 (August 1964).

———. "The Thailand Chinese: Assimilation in a Changing Society." *Asia*, No. 2 (October 1964).

———. "Marketing and Social Structure in Rural China." *Journal of Asian Studies*, Vol. 24 (November 1964 and February 1965).

Knight Biggerstaff is Vice-President of the Association for Asian Studies. The Annual *Bibliography of Asian Studies* (Bibliographical issue of the *Journal of Asian Studies*) is edited at Cornell with Richard Howard, Curator of the Wason Collection, as editor-in-chief. T. C. Liu is a member of the Social Science Research Council Committee on the Economy of the Chinese Mainland. Harriet Mills is a member of the Modern Language Association's Chinese Language Advisory Committee and is chairman of its sub-committee on language testing. Harold Shadick is a member of the American Council of Learned Societies Committee on Chinese Civilization and chairman of its sub-committee for the study of Chinese literature. G. William Skinner serves on the Board of Directors of the Association for Asian Studies; the International Committee on Chinese Studies (EWA); the SSRC-ACLS Joint Committee on Contemporary China; and as chairman of the Subcommittee on Research on Chinese Society of the above Joint Committee. During the year, the Subcommittee convened four research seminars — at Toronto, Bermuda, and Dobbs Ferry. In addition to Mr. Skinner, three staff members of the China Program (Messrs. Lewis, Marsh and Wolf) participated in one or more of these conferences.

Cornell is one of the ten universities sponsoring the Inter-University Program for Chinese Language Studies in Taipei.

In addition members of the faculty have read papers at various meetings, have delivered lectures at many institutions and served as consultants to many federal, state and private agencies concerned with China.

LONDON-CORNELL PROJECT FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH IN CHINESE AND SOUTHEAST ASIAN SOCIETIES

The London-Cornell Project is designed to develop research on social, economic and political institutions and related processes within the area of China and Southeast Asia, and at the same time to train a new generation of social scientists specially equipped to carry out such research. It is a cooperative endeavor involving two schools of the University of London — the School of Oriental and African Studies (S.O.A.S.) and the London School of Economics and Political Science (L.S.E.) — and at Cornell the China Program and the Southeast Asia Program. Professor G. William Skinner directs the Project at Cornell.

During 1963-64, two Cornell graduates have been studying as degree candidates at the London School of Economics — Mr. Donald R. DeGlopper in anthropology and Chinese studies, and Mr. Otto Doering, III, in public administration and Malaysian studies. At the same time, Miss Helga Jacobson, whose first degree is from the L.S.E., has been studying anthropology and Indonesian studies as a degree candidate at Cornell. This kind of interuniversity cooperation holds great promise for the joint Project, and both Committees have been encouraged by the first year's experience in this regard. During 1964-65, Mr. Stephen M. Olsen, who has just completed an M.A. in sociology and Chinese studies, will pursue a course of study at London which combines disciplinary work at the L.S.E. and language study at S.O.A.S. While the program of these students was worked out and sponsored by the Project, none of them is dependent on its funds. Miss Jacobson is a Cornell Southeast Asia Program Fellow, Mr. DeGlopper a National Science Foundation Fellow, and Mr. Olsen a National Defense Foreign Language Fellow. The Cornell Committee is particularly gratified that it has proved possible for Cornell graduates to obtain U.S. government fellowships for study at London.

Three London-Cornell studentships have been awarded for the 1964-65 academic year. These are the awards open to advanced postgraduate students for a year of study at the other university just prior to their doctoral field research. Mr. Robert M. Pringle, a Cornell Ph.D. candidate in history, will study at the L.S.E. and S.O.A.S. during the Michaelmas and Lent terms in preparation for field research in Malaysian Borneo. Mr. Frank E. Huffman, a Cornell Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, began in July a six-month period of study at S.O.A.S. in preparation for field research in Cambodia. In the reverse direction, Mr. Jeremy H. Kemp, a degree candidate in anthropology at the L.S.E., came to Cornell in June to begin an intensive summer course in the Thai language; he expects to spend the academic year at Cornell in preparation for field work on the anthropology of rice production in Thailand.

Student exchange is coupled, under the terms of the joint Project, with the circulation of staff members between the two universities. During the spring semester of 1963-64, Cornell was extremely fortunate to have Miss Barbara E. Ward as Visiting Associate Professor of Anthropology and Asian Studies. Miss Ward, who has had research experience in both Chinese and Southeast Asian societies, offered a course in the ethnography of Southeast Asia and an advanced seminar in Chinese social structure. Most of the Cornell postgraduate students destined for field research under the Project studied with Miss Ward.

Several shorter visits by London staff members in the course of the year should also be mentioned. Dr. Maurice Freedman, Reader in Anthropology at the L.S.E. and Organizing Secretary of the London Committee of the Project visited Ithaca in March, and a number of Cornell students consulted with him concerning their plans for field research and opportunities for study at London. In May, Mr. Gordon B. Downer of S.O.A.S. visited the University at the invitation of the Cornell Committee. He delivered a public lecture on aspects of Mandarin Chinese phonology and participated in a special seminar organized by Mr. Skinner on the subethnic speech groups of southeastern China. Dr. H. S. Morris of the L.S.E., who had spent most of the academic year conducting anthropological research in Malaysian Borneo, came to Ithaca in June to join his family (Miss Ward is Mrs. Morris). His visit provided another occasion for Cornellians to draw on the experience of London staff members. During a visit to London in February, Mr. Skinner accepted an invitation to deliver a public lecture at the L.S.E. ("Marketing Communities in Traditional and Communist China") and to meet with Mr. Freedman's seminar on Chinese social organization.

Arrangements have been completed for two future visits. Professor Arthur P. Wolf, the first Cornell visitor to London under the Project, will be attached to the Department of Anthropology at the L.S.E. during the Michaelmas Term, 1964. Mr. Freedman has accepted an invitation to be Visiting Professor of International Studies in Anthropology at Cornell during the fall semester of 1965-66.

London-Cornell relations stand to benefit from two appointments made during the year. Dr. Oliver W. Wolters, formerly of S.O.A.S., in February became Cornell's first Professor of Southeast Asian history, and Mr. David K. Wyatt, who is completing his Ph.D. at Cornell, has been appointed to a teaching post at S.O.A.S. from the beginning of the 1964-65 session. This last development is a significant by-product of the London-Cornell Project, for it was during a visit to London on his way back to Cornell from research in Thailand — one of the "stopover" visits for which the Project provides — that Mr. Wyatt came to the favorable attention of scholars at S.O.A.S.

Research experience in the field is, of course, a crucial component of the kind of postgraduate training program which the London-Cornell Project is designed to serve. During 1963-64, fifteen postgraduate students from the two Universities were conducting doctoral field research within the Project's scope. Of these five were in Indonesia, four in Thailand, three in Hong Kong, and one each in Malaysia, Cambodia and Nepal. Five of these field researchers are degree candidates at London (including one American and two Canadians), the remaining ten being Cornell students (including one British citizen), and their disciplinary majors are anthropology (8), economics (1), government (3), institutional history (2), and linguistics (1).

Of the students in the field during 1963-64, the field research of eight is directly financed by the Project. In addition, six attended one of the two field seminars convened by the Project in 1963, and at least eight have taken, or will take advantage of the Project's provision for a stopover at London or Cornell en route to their home university.

The Cornell Committee has awarded four grants for field research to commence during 1964-65: (1) To Mr. Albert S. Bacdayan, anthropology, for research in the Philippines on legal acculturation of the Kalingas, preceded by a five-month period of study at the University of the Philippines Law School. (2) To Mr. Frank E. Huffman, linguistics, for research in Cambodia on Cambodian grammar. (Mr. Huffman was also awarded a Fulbright-Hayes Fellowship.) (3) To Mr. W. John McCoy, Jr., linguistics

tics, for research in Hong Kong toward a linguistic analysis of the Szeyp dialects of Cantonese. (Mr. McCoy was also awarded a Foreign Area Fellowship.) And (4) To Mr. Robert M. Pringle, Southeast Asian history, for research in Malaysian Borneo on the history of relations between the 'pagan' peoples of the interior and the dominant coastal societies. The London Committee has so far awarded one grant for field research to commence during the coming year: to Mr. W. Wilder, anthropology, L.S.E., for research in Western Malaysia on the significance of communications for the social structure of a rural Malay community.

It is not feasible to describe here all the research within the Project's scope which was conducted during 1963-64 by staff members of the two universities; these remarks are limited to *field* research specifically carried out under the Project's auspices and drawing at least in part on Carnegie funds.

Professor Lauriston Sharp (anthropology, Cornell) spent the whole of 1963-64 in northern Thailand conducting a study of upland ethnoecology in cooperation with Dr. Lucien M. Hanks and Dr. Jane Richardson Hanks. His grant from the National Science Foundation was supplemented by a subvention from the Project.

During the summer of 1963 Prof. Robert M. Marsh (sociology, Cornell) successfully carried out the project in Taiwan for which he received a travel grant from the Project. He drew a multistage sample of male household heads from registers in the ward offices of Taipei and, with the assistance of university students, administered over 500 structured interviews. Analysis of the interview schedules — concerned for the most part with social stratification, mobility, and family patterns — is in progress.

Mr. Freedman's research in the Hong Kong New Territories, which was begun in February 1963, was cut short by illness, and he left the Colony in May. He nonetheless managed to complete a general survey of social conditions in the New Territories and has submitted a report to the New Territories Administration. A book which he has subsequently completed on the anthropology of China incorporates some of his recent field research. Having left Hong Kong, Mr. Freedman went to Singapore and there carried out some documentary work on changes in local family law bearing on the Chinese.

Mrs. Freedman (Dr. Judith Djamour) was in Singapore from January to July 1963. She carried out a detailed study of the workings of the Shariah Court, the main activity of which is the handling of divorce cases, and has subsequently completed a manuscript on the subject.

Professor Raymond Firth and Mrs. Rosemary Firth revisited Kelantan, Malaysia, in August 1963 to restudy the fishing village they had first investigated in 1939-40. Mrs. Firth, who received a subvention from the Project, is engaged in the revision of her earlier book to incorporate her recent field findings.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris also revisited previously studied communities during the year. Mr. Morris, who drew only a small sum from the Project, spent the greater part of his research year in Sarawak restudying the Melanau. In the spring of 1964 he made an extended visit to Thailand to explore the possibilities of social research with special reference to land tenure. Mrs. Morris (Miss Ward), with the support of a Project grant, spent July-September 1963 doing further work in the Hong Kong fishing village which she first studied in 1950.

While doing research in India, Prof. C. von Fürer-Haimendorf (S.O.A.S.) drew on Project funds to pay a visit to Nepal.

The London Committee has awarded a grant to Dr. C. McDougal, Lecturer in Asian Anthropology at S.O.A.S., to make a study during 1964-65 of Rais in Nepal.

It is important to note the vital role played by staff members, while on research in Asia, in preparing the way for future work by postgraduate students. One reason why Mr. Freedman submitted a full report to the New Territories Administration was to create rapport between the Project and the Hong Kong Government and to clear the road for further research in the Colony. The studies of Messrs. H. D. R. Baker and R. G. Groves, two candidates for anthropology degrees at the L.S.E. now in Hong Kong, take their point of departure from his general survey. Similarly, in Thailand Mr. Sharp has done much during the past year to re-establish good relations with the Government and to foster a benevolent attitude toward social research. He was able to ease the way for the project which Miss Donna Markham is now carrying out in Chiangmai, and to advise and assist another Cornell postgraduate student, Mr. Delmos Jones (anthropology), who plans to begin field research in northern Thailand in late 1964. Mr. Morris' efforts in Sarawak to develop and maintain good relations with governmental authorities and locally-based scholars will make it easier for Messrs. Doering and Pringle when they begin their research in that State. In Malaya proper, Mr. Firth has taken similar trouble in the interests of the Project's subsequent work.

Two field seminars were convened in September 1963 to provide researchers, both postgraduate students and staff members, an opportunity

to discuss their work with colleagues from the two universities and with others in the area. The first was held at the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, during September 9-11, and focused on social research in Malaysia and Indonesia. The second was held at the Siam Society, Bangkok, during September 30-October 3, and focused on social research in Thailand. Participants in the Kuala Lumpur seminar included two students each from Cornell and London and research scholars from Indonesia and Malaysia. It was organized by Mr. Firth. The Bangkok Seminar took the form of an informal conference which brought together virtually everyone actively engaged in social research in Thailand plus interested persons at local universities and in the Thai government. Participants included four students from Cornell and two from London, and research scholars from half a dozen other universities. The Bangkok Seminar was organized by Mr. Sharp in cooperation with Mr. Morris.

The proposal to the Carnegie Corporation from which the Project took its shape pointed out that social research in the area of China and Southeast Asia is hampered by inadequate access to the results of field work previously done in these areas by Japanese scholars. Accordingly the five-year budget provides \$10,000 to enable the Project to achieve bibliographic control of relevant Japanese-language materials and to undertake selected translations.

The Cornell Committee made considerable progress toward the first objective during the past year. In cooperation with the Subcommittee on Research on Chinese Society, a first compilation of some 5,000 Japanese-language works on Chinese society was completed by Mr. Yinmaw Kau, working at Cornell under Mr. Skinner's guidance. A team of scholars in Tokyo, recruited through the good offices of Mr. Smith and directed by Professor Yoshiro Shiratori has been working since the fall of 1963 on the coding and evaluation of the articles and books in question. The results of their labors will be processed during the coming year at Cornell by Mr. Kenjiro Ichikawa, a postgraduate student in anthropology, and it is expected that a classified bibliography of Japanese works on Chinese society will be ready for publication in 1965. It will be brought out jointly by the Project and the Subcommittee.

With regard to Southeast Asia, compilation of relevant Japanese-language works was begun by Mr. Ichikawa in the spring of 1964. The Committee plans eventually to issue a bibliography of Japanese-language works on the various societies of Southeast Asia in the Data Paper Series of the Cornell Southeast Asia Program.

THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Including the Philippine Project

In 1962 the Governor and Legislature of the State of New York, in recognition of Cornell's long history of international studies, research, and cooperation in agricultural development, appropriated funds to establish the new International Agricultural Development Program to take its place with resident instruction, research, and extension as a fourth dimension in the organizational structure of the College of Agriculture at Cornell. This organization gives a new and coordinated emphasis to international agriculture. The Director of International Agriculture Development is Professor Kenneth L. Turk.

Historical Background

At the beginning of the century, Cornell had agricultural students from eleven foreign countries; today over 900 foreign students from 85 countries attend the University. About one-third of them are in agriculture; one out of every three foreign graduate students at Cornell studies in the College of Agriculture.

Exchange programs with other countries have been traditional at Cornell. A forerunner of present U. S. technical aid programs was the cooperative effort started in 1924 between Cornell's Department of Plant Breeding and the University of Nanking in China. This was one of the pioneering cooperative efforts between universities directed toward increasing a nation's food supply. Crop yields were increased and Chinese students were trained in genetics and plant breeding to carry on the improvement of crops.

The Cornell-Los Banos program, from 1952-1960, involved 51 American

professors, including 35 from Cornell, in a project to help rebuild the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines. An experiment station was established, teaching programs were improved, and many young Filipinos were trained for roles of leadership. Sharing and pooling of knowledge and experiences were of mutual benefit.

No less than 160 active and emeritus professors of the College of Agriculture have served in recent years in 89 countries around the world.

Objectives

The program in International Agricultural Development has been designed to assist in alleviating hunger and other impediments to cultural advancement throughout the world.

The major objects are to develop further:

A comprehensive program for educating American and foreign undergraduate and graduate students to work in international agricultural development.

A program of basic and applied research in the biological, natural and social sciences applicable in the low-income countries.

A program of direct cooperation with universities in other countries for developing their staffs and facilities.

An exchange of graduate students and professional staff members between Cornell and cooperating institutions.

On-Campus Activities

Specialization in International Agriculture

Because of the increased interest in international service among Cornell's agricultural students, a new undergraduate field of specialization in international agriculture has been initiated to meet these needs more adequately. Undergraduates may major in one of more than 50 subject matter fields, and through a core of courses and seminars, including languages, they can be prepared for specific work in international agriculture.

Graduate Field Established

To be well prepared for work abroad, a graduate student in agriculture

must be competent in one or more of the subject matter fields in agricultural and related basic and applied sciences. A student preparing for overseas service first selects a field of specialization for his major and then he may choose one of his minors in international agricultural development, a new approved field in the Graduate School. Students thus have an opportunity to obtain a broad range of courses vital to success in applying subject matter specialties to foreign situations. This program involves training in languages and may include overseas research experience.

There are presently about 160 graduate students enrolled at Cornell who are training for work in international agricultural development. Of this number, 25 are Americans who are preparing for overseas careers. In addition, there are 54 undergraduate students, including 11 Americans, studying for international service in agriculture.

The graduate faculty in International Agricultural Development presently is composed of twenty-two professors in the College of Agriculture and five professors from the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, Graduate School of Nutrition, and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

New Courses

Students in international agriculture have a wide variety of courses to choose from throughout the University. In addition to approximately twenty courses already available in the College of Agriculture, plus many in other colleges of the University, several new courses will be offered in the 1964-65 academic year in the field of international agricultural development. These include the following:

Agronomy 401. *Geography and Appraisal of Soils of the Tropics*

Agronomy 422. *Tropical Agriculture*

Animal Husbandry 400. *Livestock Production in the Tropics*

Dairy and Food Science 440. *International Food Development*

An inter-college seminar, International Agricultural Development, will be inaugurated in the fall term 1964. This will promote communication among staff and graduate students of the various disciplines with the hope of developing a better understanding of the relevance of the several sciences to agricultural development. The seminar will focus on developing an understanding of the nature and inter-relatedness to agricultural

development of the social sciences, plant and animal sciences, foods and nutrition, and natural resources.

These courses have been planned to facilitate the balanced training of students for work in international agricultural science and to encourage the integration of knowledge from the biological and social sciences.

Orientation Program

Another on-campus project is a nine-week orientation program for foreign graduate students who have been accepted in U. S. universities. Supported by a six-year grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, this program enables students to become familiar with the United States and its agriculture before starting their formal studies. Seven weeks of this summer program are devoted to an intensive study of the English language, the U. S. educational system, and culture; one week to living with a farm family; and one week to tours of farms and industries and to evaluation of the program.

International Visitors Office

Each year nearly 300 scientists and scholars from other countries come to Cornell for exchange of knowledge and for short periods of training and observation in the College of Agriculture. The International Visitors Office arranges schedules and provides contacts between visitors and members of the University faculty.

Special Program in Rural Social Sciences

Assisted by the grant for non-western studies made to Cornell University by the Ford Foundation, the three social science departments, Agricultural Economics, Rural Education, and Rural Sociology, have developed a strong research and teaching staff whose members specialize in international agricultural development. This grant provides funds for six professorships in various area specializations, and there are six others in these social science departments who are giving full or part-time to international studies in agriculture.

A systematic group of courses (15 in all) for the training of undergraduate and graduate students has been developed during the past two years. This is especially true for graduate level courses with an area

orientation, such as Latin America, South Asia or Southeast Asia. Six staff members of the rural social science departments are members of the Latin America, South Asia and Southeast Asia area studies staff of the University. They facilitate coordination of the College's area oriented training with that of the total University.

Basic and Applied Research

Staff members in the rural social sciences in international agricultural development are pursuing a vigorous program of research. The table below lists the current projects. Graduate students are active participants in these projects which furnish a type of apprenticeship training in their academic discipline. The Ford Foundation grant has facilitated a policy of sending students abroad for their doctoral dissertation field research. This has also been made possible by the facilities of the University of the Philippines-Cornell project at Los Banos, described below. The merits of this policy are that it contributes to needed research in the country to which the students go, contributes to the training of the student under realistic field conditions, and adds to the fund of international knowledge.

Another dimension of international research is the increasing collaboration between Cornell professors and those of foreign universities. Two such projects are included in the following list. This collaboration has not only immediate value to the professors and the institutions involved, but facilitates the on-going exchange of scientific information and skills.

Solon Barraclough	Land Tenure and Economic Growth in Latin America
Donald K. Freebairn	Resource Allocation in Economically Viable Agricultural Regions of Latin America
Nicolaas G. M. Luykx, II	Rural Public Institutions Relation to Agricultural Development (Thailand, Viet-Nam and the Philippines)
John W. Mellor	The Role of Agriculture in the Economic Development of India Agricultural Marketing in India Long-range Projections for the Supply and Demand of Agricultural Commodities in India
Thomas T. Poleman	Food and Agriculture in the Tropics

	Agricultural Development in the Tropics of Latin America (Pioneer Settlement in the Tropics) Cooperative Project with Barraclough and Freebairn
Daniel G. Sisler	International Trade Patterns and Economic Development
J. Paul Leagans	A Cross-cultural Analysis of Factors Determining the Effectiveness of Result Demonstrations as a Method of Influencing the Adaption of Agricultural Practices
Bert L. Ellenbogen	Role Differentiation and the Modernization of Brazilian Institutions
Olaf F. Larson	Determinants of Differential Group-level Response to a Massive Program of Agricultural Transformation in a Low-income Area (Southern Italy)
Robert A. Polson and Agaton P. Pal (Silliman University, Philippines)	Technological Change in the Rural Philippines
Frank W. Young	Modernization and Community Structure in Rural Mexico
Frank W. Young and Isao Fujimoto	The Process of Differentiation in Latin American Villages
Philip Taietz and E. W. Hofstee (Agricultural University, Wageningen)	Old Age and Retirement — A Cross-cultural Study

Overseas Education and Research

New Philippine Project

As an important phase of its program in international agricultural development, Cornell's College of Agriculture is now participating in a Graduate Education Program in cooperation with the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines. Known as the U. P.-Cornell Graduate Education Program, it is financed primarily by the Ford Foundation, with additional support from the Rockefeller Foundation. Started in September,

1963, the present program is assured for five years, but it is expected to continue for a much longer period. This program involves several features and objectives:

Further development of staff and facilities of the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines.

Training of Filipino and Asian graduate students.

Training of American graduate students, working as assistants in a tropical environment in the Philippines.

Exchange of Filipino and American staff.

Professional training of American staff in agricultural production under tropical conditions.

Under this plan of operation, American graduate students go to the Philippines after a minimum of two years of study at Cornell. The first six will go in the summer of 1964. They will serve as teaching and research assistants in the Philippine College of Agriculture at Los Banos and will do their thesis research under the direction of a Cornell visiting professor or consultant working cooperatively with Filipino professors. After two years of research, these graduate assistants will then return to Cornell for a final year of study and for preparation of the thesis.

Cornell visiting professors go to Los Banos for periods of one year, eighteen months, or two years. There will be seven visiting professors in the Philippines during 1964-1965. Consultants go for periods up to six months on special assignments. These professors and consultants conduct research, direct graduate students and aid in the teaching and extension programs of the College of Agriculture and assist in its further development for the training of agricultural leaders for the Philippines and other countries of Southeast Asia.

In order to present a comprehensive and coordinated approach, teaching, research, and extension terms are organized to function in five major areas: (1) animal sciences, (2) food and nutrition, (3) natural resources, (4) plant sciences, and (5) socio-economics and communications. The Cornell staff, including consultants and graduate assistants, are selected to function in an area, rather than just in a specific narrow specialization. Through this staffing pattern, it is hoped to insure an organized, rather than a one-shot, approach to the program.

Following a minimum of two years of graduate study at Los Banos,

carefully selected Philippine graduate assistants will come to Cornell for two years of advanced study. Two of these graduate students (M.S. candidates) are now at Cornell. Two doctoral candidates have been admitted for the fall semester 1964. Doctoral candidates will return to Los Banos for their thesis research where it can be done under an environment in which they will work in the future. In this way, they will get started in research directed at problems of their own people and thus contribute to the development of their own university and country.

Professors from the Philippine College of Agriculture also have an opportunity to come to Cornell or to another American university for professional improvement and advanced study.

As the University of the Philippines' College of Agriculture develops further into an institution of recognized stature for graduate study, it is expected to attract more graduate students and staff from other nearby Asian countries. In fact, this is already taking place. The best of these young graduate students later might be given an opportunity for additional training in the United States. Eventually, by virtue of further development and standards of excellence, the U. P. College of Agriculture should become a high-quality resource in graduate education and research for Southeast Asia.

To be successful, a cooperative relationship between two universities must operate on a sound base and must have flexibility. The key operating units are the Philippine College of Agriculture and the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell. Many other Philippine agencies also play significant roles. Increased funds for maintenance and operation of the College of Agriculture have been appropriated by the Philippine government.

Major support for Cornell's part of the program, as well as for staff development and for maintenance and operation funds for the Philippine College of Agriculture, comes from a grant from the Ford Foundation. New York State and Cornell University, of course, are making some contributions to the program.

The Rockefeller Foundation has provided funds for houses for the Cornell staff. In addition, they are providing fellowships for Filipino staff and graduate assistants.

Applications have been made by the Philippine government for a World Bank loan to assist with capital construction costs and renovation of buildings and laboratories needed in the College's development program.

The International Rice Research Institute, constructed by funds provided by the Ford Foundation and operated by the Rockefeller Foundation, provides a world center for all aspects of rice culture and research. This institute is located on the campus of the Philippine College of Agriculture and will greatly strengthen the total program, not only of the Philippines, but of all rice-growing countries of the world. Many of the world's outstanding scientists are on the staff of the International Rice Research Institute. They contribute much to the graduate program of the University of the Philippines.

Other Overseas Activities

The College of Agriculture presently is providing two faculty members to the Cornell-University of Liberia AID project.

The Rural Sociology Department has recently developed an exchange of graduate students with the Rural Sociology Department, Agricultural University, Wageningen, Netherlands. Students are exchanged during the summer work experience training period.

In addition to the on-going arrangements, there is the exchange of information that results from foreign assignments of individual staff members especially those developed during sabbatic leaves from Cornell and during staff travel in conjunction with their responsibilities in the agricultural development program. Staff members periodically go abroad to supervise graduate students doing field research, to interview prospective graduate students, and to develop contacts for appropriate new field research locations.

Two undergraduate student exchanges have been in operation for several years between Cornell and the Agricultural College of Sweden and the University of Buenos Aires in Argentina. These exchanges are sponsored jointly by the College of Agriculture, the International Student Office, and Alpha Zeta and Alpha Gamma Rho fraternities.

Workshops, Conferences and Symposia

As programs develop further, special workshops, symposia and conferences will be held for evaluation and analysis, reports of progress, and exchange of information. The first of these conferences is being planned for the summer of 1965 and a smaller workshop for the summer of 1966. They will involve personnel from Cornell and other U. S. universities,

cooperating universities abroad, several foundations, International Agricultural Development Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the U. S. Agency for International Development.

Publications

A brochure, *World Agriculture — Our Challenge*, was published by the College early in 1963. It describes how Cornell's College of Agriculture meets the challenge of developing agriculture at the international level.

Other brochures and leaflets issued in 1963-1964 include:

Cornell's Program of International Agricultural Development — A Fourth Dimension

A New Undergraduate Program in International Agriculture

Cornell University's Graduate Program in International Agricultural Development

To aid in the dissemination of information, a new and distinctive series of Cornell International Agricultural Development bulletins is being issued. Included are extension and research publications, a series of mimeographed departmental publications, and reprints from professional journals and other sources. A list of these publications to date is appended.

Bulletins (IAD Series)

J. Paul Leagans, "The Communication Process in Rural Development."

Uma J. Lele and John W. Mellor, "Estimates of Change and Causes of Change in Foodgrains Production, India, 1949-1950 to 1960-1961."

J. Paul Leagans, "The Role of Extension Education in Rural Development."

H. H. Love, and John H. Reisner, "The Cornell-Nanking Story."

J. Paul Leagans, "Guides to Extension Teaching in Developing Countries."

John W. Mellor and Bruno C. dePonteves, "Estimates and Projections

of Milk Production and the Use of Concentrate Feeds, India, 1951-1976."

Mimeographed Bulletins (IAD Series)

Charles E. Palm, "Challenges and Opportunities of a Land-Grant Institution in Foreign Agricultural Work."

Dioscoro L. Umali, "New Horizons for International Agricultural Development."

William B. Ward, "International Dimensions of Agricultural Communications."

Robert A. Polson and Agaton P. Pal, "Social Change in the Dumaquete Trade Area — Philippines 1951-1958."

David B. Williams, "Development of Effective Academic Programs for Foreign Students."

Richard Bradfield, "The Role of Educated People in Agricultural Development."

Reprints (IAD Series)

John W. Mellor, "The Process of Agricultural Development in Low-Income Countries," *Journal of Farm Economics*, Vol. XLIV, No. 3, August 1962.

John W. Mellor, "The Use and Productivity of Farm Family Labor in Early Stages of Agricultural Development," *Journal of Farm Economics*, Vol. XLV, No. 3, August 1963.

Kenneth L. Turk, "Do We Have an Effective Training Program for Foreign Service?" *Journal of Dairy Science*, Vol. XLV, No. 9, September 1962.

Robert W. Herdt and John W. Mellor, "The Contrasting Response of Rice to Nitrogen: India and The United States," *Journal of Farm Economics*, Vol. XLVI, No. 1, February 1964.

Articles

Bert L. Ellenbogen, "The Role of the Sociologist in a Transitional Society," *Academus*, Vol. 5, 1963.

Donald K. Freebairn (with Jose Silos), "Los Costos de Produccion en la Agricultura," *Agricultura Tecnica en Mexico*, Winter 1963.

Malcolm J. Purvis, "Some Observations on the Effects of P. L. 480 Wheat Sales," *Journal of Farm Economics*, November 1963.

Philip Taietz, "The Extended Family in Transition: A Study of the Family Life of Old People in the Netherlands," *Sociologia Ruralis*, Vol. IV, No. 1, 1964.

Frank W. Young, "Location and Reputation in an Intervillage Network," *Human Organization*, Vol. 23, Spring 1964.

Conference Papers

Donald K. Freebairn, "Relative Production Efficiency Between Tenure Classes in the Yaqui Valley, Sonora, Mexico." Meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, 1963.

Donald K. Freebairn, "A Perspective for Understanding Mexican Agricultural Problems." American Baptist Agricultural Convention, 1963.

N. G. M. Luykx, "Amidst World Tensions." Operation Advance Program, Cornell Extension Service, February 1964.

David H. Penny (with M. Zulkifli), "Estates and Smallholdings: An Economic Comparison." Meeting of American Farm Economic Association, 1963.

Daniel Sisler, "Foreign Trade and Agricultural Marketing." New York State Extension Service Meetings, Utica, Rochester, Albany and Syracuse, 1964.

F. H. Stutz, "Study Tour of Teacher Education in India." A Report of the AACTE Visiting Team, March 26, 1964.

Philip Taietz, "Aging and Retirement in the United States and Netherlands: A Cross-National Comparison." Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in Washington, D. C., September 1, 1962.

Kenneth L. Turk, "Guiding Principles for Effective International Dairy Education and Training Programs." FAO International Meeting on Dairy Education, Paris, France, June 2-8, 1964.

Books

Thomas T. Poleman, *The Papaloapan Project: Agricultural Development in the Mexican Tropics*. Stanford University Press, 1964.

THE LATIN AMERICAN PROGRAM

The Latin American Committee at Cornell coordinates an existing complex of teaching, research, and overseas activities that originated in the several colleges and professional schools of the University. In addition, the Committee serves as a catalyst to stimulate the development of interest in, and commitment to, the study of Latin America in those areas of the University, and in those academic institutions throughout New York State, where Latin American problems have not received primary attention.

The Latin American Program is the teaching arm of the Committee; its course offerings constitute a *minor* field of concentration for graduate students seeking the M.A. or Ph.D. degree. Research activities represent the individual initiative of both faculty and graduate students; nevertheless, such activities have tended to be closely interrelated and to concentrate on the west coast of Latin America, particularly on the Vicos field station. Increasingly, the faculty has appreciated the need to integrate teaching and research activities, and to establish mutually beneficial relationships with major academic institutions in Latin America in order to provide bases of operation and "backstopping" for students engaged in thesis field research.

The Latin American Committee is now composed of 17 faculty members. The membership cuts across four colleges and ten departments of the University: Architecture, Anthropology, Agricultural Economics, Economics, History, Industrial and Labor Relations, Linguistics, Romance Literature, Rural Sociology, and Sociology. The Director of the Program is Professor J. Mayone Stycos. Professor Tom E. Davis is serving as Acting Director of the Program during the period February 1964 to January 1965 while Professor Stycos is on leave. All members of the Committee are competent in the Spanish language, and all are eligible to serve as members of graduate students' masters or doctoral committees representing Latin American Studies.

The catalyzing activities of the Latin American Committee include:

(a) The encouragement of the appointments of Latin American specialists to faculty positions in various disciplines; (b) the provision of funds and staff services for the expansion of the Library's acquisition program in the Latin American field; (c) the allocation of research funds to faculty in fields not represented in the Latin American Studies Program so as to encourage research projects that might result in a continuing commitment to the Latin American field; (d) the staffing of a summer seminar on Latin American Studies for faculty members in New York State institutions interested in developing a competence in Latin American Studies; and (e) participation in the Columbia-Cornell-Harvard-Illinois Summer Field Research Program to interest promising undergraduates in Latin American Studies.

The 1963-1964 academic year saw the expansion of the Latin American Program activities in various fields. At the very end of the year, on June 25, 1964, a three-year grant of \$550,000 was received from the Ford Foundation, and a major expansion of research and graduate training in the Program is thus made possible and has begun. Three new faculty appointments were made during the year that will result in an expansion of the core of graduate and undergraduate instruction in Latin American Studies. The academic year 1965-1966 was officially designated the "Latin American Year" at Cornell. A Summer Faculty Seminar in Latin American Studies originated in 1963 and may become permanently established at Cornell. Two Peace Corps programs trained volunteers for service in the Andean region; numerous visitors spoke to campus audiences on Latin American topics during the year; and an impressive list of publications relating to Latin America emanated from members of the Latin American Program.

Faculty Additions

The three new faculty members added in 1963-1964 were:

Solon Barraclough, Professor of Agricultural Economics. Ph.D. Harvard. Agricultural Economics Advisor to the government of Lebanon (I.C.A.), 1958-1959. Regional Officer, Land Tenure and Colonization, FAO, United Nations, Chile, 1959-1962. Currently, Director, Land Tenure Institute, United Nations Special Fund, Chile;

Charles L. Eastlack, Instructor in the Division of Modern Languages (Portuguese), Ph.D. candidate, University of Texas; and,

Donald K. Freebairn, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics. Ph.D. Cornell. Agricultural Economist, Rockefeller Foundation, Mexico, consultant to the Bank of Mexico.

The other members of the Latin American Committee are: Frederick B. Agard, Professor of Linguistics and Modern Languages. Dalai Brenes, Associate Professor of Romance Literature. Tom E. Davis, Associate Professor of Economics. Martin E. Dominguez, Professor of Architecture. Bert L. Ellenbogen, Associate Professor of Rural Sociology. Rose K. Goldsen, Associate Professor of Sociology. Richard Graham, Assistant Professor of History. Allan R. Holmberg, Professor of Anthropology. Henry Landsberger, Associate Professor of Human Resources and Administration. James O. Morris, Associate Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations. Donald F. Sola, Associate Professor of Linguistics. J. Mayone Stycos, Professor of Sociology; William F. Whyte, Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations; and Frank W. Young, Associate Professor of Rural Sociology.

Latin American Year

The Office of the President has announced that the 1965-66 academic year will be designated the Latin American Year and that William H. MacLeish, senior editor of *Visión* magazine, will serve as Director. Mr. MacLeish assumed his duties in July 1964.

The Year is designed to concentrate the interest of the University and its broader community on the problems and potentialities of Latin America. The extensive experience in the area of Cornell faculty members will constitute the base of the program. Conferences, lectures and seminars will treat significant contemporary political, economic or social issues. Leading Latin American artists, scholars and statesmen will visit the Ithaca campus. Concerts, art exhibits and photographic displays will originate at the University, and in some instances, be circulated throughout the United States. Major publications relating to the program will be released during the year. The overall effect of this project, in itself a pioneer undertaking, will be to create a lasting interest in and understanding of a major world area.

Summer Faculty Seminar in Latin American Studies

The Latin American Program conducted an intensive eight-week summer seminar in 1963 for a group of fifteen professors of anthropology, government, history, and sociology in New York institutions. In 1964, this seminar has been extended to eleven weeks and includes training in Spanish and Portuguese. Both programs are directed by Professor Tom E. Davis and supported by the New York State Department of Education and the Ford Foundation.

Peace Corps

In the summer of 1962 Cornell University arranged a program for approximately one hundred Peace Corps trainees for Peru. In addition, the Peace Corps awarded Professor Holmberg a \$71,000 two year contract for an evaluation of Peace Corps activities in selected communities in Peru. During the Fall semester of 1963-1964, twenty-eight trainees prepared for University assignments in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. During summer 1964 Cornell repeated the program offered in 1962.

Visiting Lecturers

In 1963-1964, the Latin American Committee, in conjunction with the Summer Faculty Seminar, the Peace Corps Program, and the Latin American Students Association invited numerous distinguished visitors to Cornell and sponsored their lectures on Latin America: George Blanksten (Government), Northwestern University; Carlos Correa (Dean, Agronomy), Universidad de Catolica de Chile; Joseph Fichter, S. J. (Sociology), Loyola University; Gino Germani (Sociology), Universidad de Buenos Aires; Preston James (Geography), Syracuse University; John Johnson (History), Stanford University; John Kennedy (Government), University of Virginia; Luis Martinez Sotomayo (Chilean Ambassador to the United Nations); Edwin Lieuwen (History), University of New Mexico; Robert

Quirk (History), University of Indiana; Kalman Silvert (Government), Dartmouth College; and Reuben Sternfeld (Deputy Coordinator, Alliance for Progress).

Relevant Publications of Latin American Committee Members

(Published During 1963-64)

Tom E. Davis

"The Growth of Output and Employment in Basic Sectors of the Chilean Economy: 1908-1957," (with Marto A. Ballesteros). *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, January, 1963.

"The Evolution of the Chilean Tax Structure," in the symposium volume of the Tax Institutes' annual meeting entitled *U. S. Private Foreign Investments in Latin America*. (Princeton, N. J.: Tax Institute of America) 1963.

"Inflation and Stabilization Program," a paper delivered at the Rio Conference on Inflation and Economic Growth, January 1963. (To be reprinted in the symposium volume.)

"Eight Decades of Inflation in the Chilean Economy: 1879-1959, A Political Interpretation," *Journal of Political Economy*, August, 1963.

"Dualism, Stagnation and Inequality," *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, April, 1964.

Donald K. Freebairn

"Relative Production Efficiency Between Tenure Classes in the Yaqui Valley, Sonora, Mexico," *Journal of Farm Economics*, Vol. XLV, No. 5, December, 1963.

Allan R. Holmberg

"Introduccion," a Henry F. Dobyns y Mario C. Vazquez (ed.), *Migracion e Integracion en el Peru*. Lima: Editorial Estudios Andinos, Monografia Andina No. 2, 1963.

J. Mayone Stycos

"Culture and Differential Fertility in Peru," *Population Studies*, March 1963.

"Attitudes Toward Family Size in Haiti," *Human Organization*, Spring, 1964.

The Control of Human Fertility in Jamaica (with Kurt Back), Cornell University Press, June 1964.

William Whyte

"Culture, Industrial Relations, and Economic Development: The Case of Peru," *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, July, 1963.

"Los Valores y el Crecimiento Economico en el Peru," Bulletin published by SENATI, Lima, Peru. (A Spanish version of above article.)

"Supervisory Leadership: An International Comparison," (with Lawrence K. Williams as co-author), Proceedings of the International Management Congress, 1963.

"Toward an Integration of Research in Organizational Behavior," Presidential Address of Industrial Relations Research Association, 1963.

Frank Young

"Location and Reputation in a Mexican Intervillage Network," *Human Organization*, Spring, 1964.

THE INTERNATIONAL POPULATION PROGRAM

The International Population Program at Cornell was initiated in 1962 with the purpose of creating a research and training program in social demography. Financing for fellowships and research was provided by the Ford Foundation for a five-year period, and National Defense Education Act fellowships for American students have been provided for the first two years. Increasing demands from all parts of the world for demographic skills, the growing quantity and quality of international statistics, and the inability of traditional demographic theory and techniques to cope with many of the applied problems stemming from world population growth suggested the need for a program designed to develop broad demographic skills in comparative population analysis.

In modernizing countries today, and especially in Latin America, the effective demand for the traditional type of demographer is highly limited. The demand for demographers with economic, sociological, social psychological, or general methodological skills is much greater. For these reasons, graduate students majoring in Demography-Ecology within the Department of Sociology normally take a minor in one of the area programs, and another minor in Research Methodology, Social Psychology, Agricultural Economics, or Economics. Students interested in the demography of Latin America minor in Latin American Studies — a graduate program aimed at providing a broad background in the language, culture, and social structure of Latin America. This is accomplished by means of a complex of courses on Latin America offered by the Departments of History, Anthropology, Rural Sociology, Modern Languages, Literature, Industrial and Labor Relations, Agricultural Economics, and Sociology. In addition to formal courses, a faculty specialist on Latin America from one of these departments sits as minor member on the student's doctoral committee and participates in the planning both of the student's course work and dissertation. Students work on materials from the region of their

specialization. Thus far the program has sponsored and developed field and census research in those countries from which we have students.

A staff member of Senior Research Associate rank, will be added, at least half of whose time would be devoted exclusively to the design and supervision of didactic research projects for students. At the present time this responsibility is shared by three of the teaching staff and a Research Analyst.

A summer research program is being developed in which selected students, at least one year prior to completion of graduate course work, will be sent abroad to spend the summer in a pilot project directed towards their dissertation topics.

A series of short technical training programs is planned, to be taken during vacation periods. This summer our students are attending a special course in computer techniques at the Cornell Computing Center. During the year other programs will be arranged with the United States Bureau of the Census, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the United Nations.

Informal seminars are held during the academic year at which staff and students discuss current research projects.

Teaching experience is also an integral part of the training program. In the coming semester advanced graduates will be used in an introductory course in Population Problems. A required course for undergraduate majors in Sociology, the format consists of approximately 10 weeks of assigned reading followed by six weeks' preparation of a term paper. The experimental class will be divided into small groups of six each that will work on demographic topics pertaining to a particular topic or region — Latin America, the Middle East, the Far East, Europe, and the United States. Whenever possible a graduate student with particular competence in the subject will meet weekly with the small group, to guide them in the preparation of their term reports.

The Research Program in Latin America

Two basic principles underlie the location, content, and techniques of the research program.

Certain research propositions will be investigated with respect to fertility and internal migration first by analyzing particular countries in depth, and subsequently by extending these analyses to the entire region for cross-national verification studies. An additional step involves inter-regional comparisons.

A fruitful elaboration and testing of these hypotheses requires a tight co-ordination between census analysis and specially designed field surveys.

At the moment, two Latin countries are being studied in some depth — Peru and Puerto Rico. Peru was selected because of Cornell's extensive anthropological studies there, and Puerto Rico because of previous field surveys of human fertility on the island by Professor Stycos. A brief description of research projects in each place will illustrate more clearly the two principles outlined above.

Peru

Two types of studies have been carried out in Peru, each of which has led to further international investigations. The first involved analysis of the 1940 Peruvian census by means of ecological correlations between fertility and socio-economic characteristics for the nation's 118 departments. This exercise proved so useful that the analysis is being duplicated and expanded for all Latin American nations for which 1950 census data are available. This project (entitled LASA — Latin American Subunit Analysis) will accomplish two major objectives:

First, it should broadly establish the socio-economic characteristics associated with differential fertility ratios in the various provinces and departments within nations in Latin America. Characteristics available for subunits in most countries include frequency distributions on literacy, labor force, urbanization, ethnic status, marital status, and age.

Second, it will permit delineation of regional patterns in Latin America according to these characteristics and the pattern of relationships among the characteristics. These analyses are useful not only in their own right, but will lead directly to special sample surveys, both by generating specific questions and hypotheses, and by establishing relevant geographical frames for sample selections.

The second type of study carried out in Peru was a sample survey of fertility and attitudes towards fertility. Unfortunately, the ecological analysis described above was not yet complete at the time the survey was designed, but regional characteristics within Peru were recognized as

a major element in the study design. Four community types were selected for sampling — the capital city of Lima, a relatively industrialized and smaller "boom city," a small mestizo coastal community, and a highland bilingual community. Since comparative materials were desired for other Latin American countries, Professor Stycos went to Chile to investigate the possibilities of initiating a survey there, only to discover that one had just been completed by CELADE for the city of Santiago. This prompted a number of discussions over the next two years which resulted in the CELADE-IPP project for a series of comparative studies in seven or more Latin American cities.

The CELADE-IPP Fertility Project

Over the past decade a considerable number of sample surveys dealing with differential fertility and attitudes related to fertility have been conducted in this country and abroad. A major limitation of such research has been the difficulty of making cross-country or often even within-country comparisons because of differences in sampling design, questionnaire content, and question wording. On the other hand, the approach in which a survey group moves from country to country repeating a given survey ensures comparability but stifles local initiative and leaves no residue of trained personnel in the countries involved. The CELADE-Cornell IPP project is specifically designed to provide comparable cross-national survey data, at the same time that local personnel are given wide scope for development of their survey skills.

The dual objectives of comparability and local autonomy have been accomplished by the following procedures:

Surveys will be carried out in all the participant countries within a one-year period.

The population unit to be sampled in all participating countries will be the capital city.

Approximately 2,000 women aged 20-50 will be interviewed in each city, selected by means of a probability sampling scheme devised at CELADE. In most countries a census has been conducted in the past few years, permitting the utilization of blocks as the primary sampling unit, with probability proportional to population size.

Essentially the same questionnaire, devised by CELADE and IPP staffs, will be used in all countries.

The selection of national study directors was made by CELADE personnel; in six of the seven countries, the national directors are former fellows of CELADE.

A three-week training program for study directors was held in Santiago during July 1963. Conducted by CELADE and IPP staffs, the training involved exposition and discussion of the survey's objectives, design, sampling procedures, questionnaire, interviewing procedures, and coding operations. During this training a pre-test of the questionnaire was conducted, involving about 100 interviews, the contents of which were subsequently hand tabulated by the participants.

Financial assistance for this program was provided by the Population Council. After an agreement is signed by the sponsoring national institutes and CELADE, funds sufficient to cover direct costs of the survey are transmitted to the national institution which then has the direct responsibility for execution of the study. Although a minimum list of tabulations will be suggested, each country has complete freedom to analyze and publish the data collected under its auspices. A duplicate set of IBM cards is provided for CELADE and for Cornell, the latter institutions then sharing responsibility for the inter-country analyses.

Puerto Rico

As a laboratory for demographic study Puerto Rico has much in its favor: It has a longer history of good censuses and vital statistics than most Latin American countries; its small size and homogeneity make it relatively easy to study, and its rapid social and economic development over the past two decades make it a useful subject of inquiry for both theoretical and applied reasons. Through the co-operation of the Puerto Rican Planning Board and the assistance of Howard Brunsman of the United States Bureau of the Census, the IPP is now engaged in a series of analyses which should have implications for future field and census studies in other nations. Under the technical direction of Mr. Brunsman, the Planning Board has prepared a "family card" from 1960 census data, containing selected characteristics of the entire household, including characteristics of husband and wife. Thus, it will be possible to examine not only the fertility of women according to their own characteristics, but in relation to those of husband and household. It may well be that the interaction of these characteristics predicts fertility better than the characteristics of the wife alone. Sample survey data over a decade ago indicated this likelihood.

Further, since data can be classified according to very fine subunits — census tract in urban areas and barrios in rural areas — quite refined ecological studies of fertility in Puerto Rico can be performed.

Indexes of each aspect of societal change are being developed for Puerto Rican municipios for the past three census periods. An analysis of static aspects at each census as well as their changes between censuses should provide important information as to the timing of induced and natural demographic change and its effects upon the development of the rest of the social system.

The rich statistical information on Puerto Rico affords an opportunity to examine regional development for a country over a period of time covering its entry into and transition through a stage of modernization. Internal migration in Puerto Rico is being studied, using various special tabulations from the 1960 census and published materials from the 1940 census. From detailed data on the characteristics of both in- and out-migrants and non-migrants for each municipio, it is possible to examine this demographic process in terms of the communities which are involved, as well as the characteristics of migrants.

Research in Non-Latin Countries

Comparisons across world regions (essentially generalizations emerging from both the ecological and field investigations in Latin America, which constitute the backbone of the International Population Program) must be tested for validity for other regions at comparable stages of economic development, but with highly different cultural patterns. For example, a census tract analysis of fertility variations within the city of San Juan will be complemented by a parallel study of the city of Cairo, Egypt. Fertility field studies in Latin American countries will be complemented by a comparable investigation now under way in Turkey.

Finally, at the most general level of international comparison, there is the Cornell Demographic Inventory. This is an inventory of annual statistics of vital events, economic levels, and other related social and economic data for each nation in the world, which is being compiled on punch cards. Electronic data processing will make possible immediate information retrieval for time series or comparative purposes. In addition to being a "data bank," this inventory will offer an opportunity to study the temporal aspects of demographic transition using regression, correlational,

and other time series techniques of analysis. The project now provides coverage for all of Latin America, and the inventory will be expanded to cover the entire world during the coming year.

The staff currently consists of J. Mayone Stycos, Professor of Sociology; Allan G. Feldt, Assistant Professor of Sociology; George C. Myers, Assistant Professor of Sociology; and Carlos Gomez, Research Analyst. Fifteen graduate students are enrolled in the program. A Senior Research Associate, John V. Grauman, Ph.D. 1959 London School of Economics, University of London, who was formerly in charge of research for the Demographic Section of the United Nations, joins the staff in September, 1964. An author of many articles and research reports, he will further develop research in Latin American demography and assist in the graduate training program. Professor Stycos is Director of the program. While he is on leave from February 1964 to January 1965 Professor Myers is serving as Acting Director.

During the year 1963-1964 the Program moved to expanded facilities made available by the Center for International Studies. They include offices for the Director and the Program's Research Associate, a secretary, a population laboratory-library room, and a study room for graduate student fellows.

The special demographic library continues to expand with the addition of basic books in demography and ecology and vital statistics and census volumes for many countries. The coverage for recent statistical information on nations of Latin America is particularly outstanding. Reports of the 1960 U. S. Census of Population have been added during the past year. Additional back issues of population journals have been obtained, and bindings have been provided virtually all volumes in a periodical series.

In the past year the staff presented papers at meetings of the following professional organizations: American Sociological Association, Population Association of America; Upstate New York Sociological Society; American Public Opinion Research Association; Harvard University, School of Public Health; Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health; International Population Union; International Planned Parenthood Federation. In addition, papers were presented in Turkey to the National Gynecological Association, in Chile to the National Committee for Family Protection, and in Colombia at the University de los Andes. Several joint articles by staff and graduate student fellows are currently being prepared or have been completed. Articles prepared by the staff under the auspices

of the Program appeared in *Population Studies, Human Organization, Social Forces, Journal of Marriage and the Family, Demography, Proceedings of the Milbank Memorial Fund*. A book by J. Mayone Stycos and Kurt Back, *The Control of Human Fertility in Jamaica*, will be published by Cornell University Press in September.

THE SOUTH ASIA PROGRAM

The South Asia Program was established at Cornell University in 1961, as a successor to the India Program which operated at the University in the 1950's. The Director of that India Program, Professor Morris E. Opler of the Department of Anthropology, now serves as Director of the South Asia Program. Associated with him are Professors Allen Atwell, Art; Gordon H. Fairbanks, Linguistics; James W. Gair, Linguistics; Gerald B. Kelley, Linguistics; John W. Mellor, Agricultural Economics; Bal G. Misra, Linguistics; and Frank W. Young, Rural Sociology. The South Asia Program interacts with the National Defense Education Act Language and Area Center for Hindi and Urdu established at Cornell University. Research and fellowship support for the Program have also been provided directly by the Cornell University Center for International Studies.

As a small-scale area program, the South Asia Program has concentrated heavily on graduate training as well as research. Ron Maduro, an undergraduate major in South Asian Studies, completed his program in February and began graduate work in Anthropology with a South Asian minor. He received a Fulbright award for work in India and a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship. He plans to be in India next year. His Woodrow Wilson Fellowship has been deferred until the following year.

A. K. Danda received an assistantship in the Department of Anthropology which brought him to Cornell. He has been awarded a Cornell University Summer Fellowship and an assistantship for next year. His minor is South Asian Studies. S. B. Mani also came from India to specialize in anthropology and demography (with special reference to India) under an assistantship in the project of Comparative Studies in Culture Change. This assistantship has been renewed.

Mrs. Bonney MacDougall, a student in the Department of Modern Languages who is minoring in South Asian Studies and who has been concentrating on the study of Singalese, has received a Fulbright-Hayes

award and an NDEA grant to continue research in Ceylon. Her husband, Robert MacDougall, who has also been concentrating on South Asian Studies, will be carrying on anthropological research in Ceylon at the same time under a grant. Arthur T. Mosher, Jr., graduate student in Government and Dianne Bradd, graduate student in Anthropology, have both received NDEA Summer Language Study Fellowships. Neville Lincoln, a Cornell graduate student majoring in Linguistics, received a NDEA Fellowship to continue his work in Telegu. Two Cornell students and two others who have been studying this year at other institutions, have received NDEA Fellowships for continued study of Hindi at Cornell.

One of the graduate students in the South Asia Program this year was Jean J. Hediger, an employee of the State Department on leave for study at Cornell. As one of his projects Mr. Hediger prepared an annotated bibliography of over 1000 items on Ceylon and the Maldive Islands. Md. Fayyaz this year completed the analysis of interview material obtained in a study of a village of West Pakistan and will return to Pakistan to teach in the department of Sociology of the University of the Panjab. Md. Raza, a graduate student in Rural Sociology at Cornell, will return to his native Pakistan next year under Ford Foundation sponsorship to engage in thesis research. Janos Hbrowsky, completed his thesis on problems of land economy in South Asia, and left for India to work under the auspices of the Agricultural Development Council. T. Jogaratman, whose field is agricultural economics, came to study at Cornell this year during his sabbatic from the University of Ceylon. Sheldon R. Simon continued his preparation for a restudy of problems in agricultural economics to be carried on in the North Indian village in which Professor Opler and his students have been carrying on a long-term research project. He has received a Fellowship from the American Institute in India for the purpose.

A good deal of field research by Cornell graduate students who are concentrating on South Asia was carried out during the year. Richard Harris carried on research in respect to Hindi dialects under the auspices of the American Institute in India. Mr. Harris has accepted a position at the University of Rochester in the South Asia and Linguistic Programs of that institution upon the completion of his Cornell program. Partap Aggarwal, a Cornell graduate student in Anthropology, has been carrying on a study of the Meos of Rajasthan under a grant from the East-West Center of Hawaii. Norman Nicholson, of the Department of Government, has been studying political processes in India under an award of the American Institute for Indian Studies. Robert Herdt, whose special interest is farm management, Thomas Weaver, who has been interested in

irrigation agriculture, Jayant Lele, a rural sociologist, Oma Lele, whose field is agricultural economics, and Gurcharn Singh, another rural sociologist, have all been carrying on research in India this year. Next year Mr. Lele will be teaching in the Department of Rural Sociology at Cornell and Mr. Singh will be teaching at Russell Sage College.

Faculty research continued at a lively pace at Cornell and abroad. Professors Fairbanks and Gair completed a manuscript for publication of a course in Singalese. Professor Kelley finished his grammar of Telegu which is to be published by the University of Wisconsin Press. A bibliography of items on Hindi linguistics was completed by Professors Gair and Misra. Mr. Misra completed his doctoral program and plans to return to India to teach. Professor Fairbanks' course in Hindi is soon to be issued by the Cornell University Press. Professor Opler published a number of articles and book sections dealing with South Asian materials during the year.

On the research side, Dr. John W. Mellor has been carrying on research in India in the field of agricultural economics under a Rockefeller Foundation grant. Professor Fairbanks has been in India this year assisting in the language program of the American Institute in India and carrying on his own research. Professor Gair has received a NDEA award for research in Ceylon and plans to leave for that country soon.

Dr. Frank Southworth of the University of Pennsylvania gave a public lecture on Indo-Aryan linguistics at the invitation of the Program.

THE COMMITTEE ON SOVIET STUDIES

Soviet Studies at Cornell came into being as recently as 1961. The Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP), operated at Cornell during the Second World War, became the forerunner of later academic centers for the study of Russia. But the University did not renew its own wartime interest until three years ago. At that time it set up the Committee on Soviet Studies, as a small-scale faculty coordinating group of half a dozen members.

Program Development

The nature of Cornell's recent build-up is suggested by the figures that follow:

In 1961 the Committee on Soviet Studies identified fifteen graduate students whose academic work emphasized some aspect of Russia and involved use of Russian-language materials. There are now twice that number, thirty.

In the case of faculty members, the same three-year period saw only a limited increase, from eleven to fourteen. The three additional positions were one assistant professor in regional planning and geography, and two instructors in literature. However, six of the other eleven positions were vacated, and filled by new appointments since 1961.

Today the faculty members in Soviet Studies represent six disciplines: Economics — M. Gardner Clark, George J. Staller; History — Walter M. Pintner; Linguistics — Richard L. Leed, Robert H. Whitman, Augusta Jaryc, Hete Ascher, John Menaker; Literature — George Gibian, Patricia J. Carden, Martin Horwitz; Political Science — George Fischer; Psychology — Urie Bronfenbrenner; Regional Planning & Geography — Jack C. Fisher. Two other disciplines are now represented by advanced graduate students but not by faculty members: Philosophy and sociology.

From the beginning in 1961 of its active interest in developing the study of Russia, the University's general policy was not to develop a major academic center on Russia, but rather to improve the utility of its already existing resources and to fill key gaps in these resources. The reason for this general policy was four-fold:

Cornell had extensive prior commitments to other important and costly area studies programs, notably on Southeast Asia and increasingly also on China and Latin America.

The existing Russian area centers at leading American universities were meeting the country's felt needs in the field.

No way was found to identify an inter-disciplinary specialization which would span the wide range of faculty members and departments represented — whether the possible specialization be culture or economic development or social structure or current affairs.

Even if Cornell had sought to develop excellence in some specialized aspect of Soviet Studies, this was made difficult by the University's failure to secure a U. S. National Defense Education Act grant for a standard government-supported language and area studies center on Russia.

It is for all of these reasons that Cornell decided to confine itself to coordinating and invigorating its available resources, and to make only limited additions.

Within this policy, the Committee on Soviet Studies encountered two problems of an inter-departmental nature. Together, these problems constituted the focus of the Committee's work from 1961 to 1963. One was the University's course offerings in the Russian language; the other was the library holdings of books and periodicals in Russian. In both areas, the University sought and gradually found ways of making improvements.

The past academic year symbolizes the progress made in these critical areas. In the case of the University's language program, the change has not been in the number of faculty or courses. However, the five faculty members now engaged in teaching Russian language do so on a full-time basis and with primary training and involvement in Russian language instruction, as was not the case with most of the instructors in 1961. At the same time, the quality as well as quantity of graduate teaching assistants in Russian rose appreciably.

This increased specialization is reflected by the appointment last year of three experienced junior members: an assistant professor in Slavic

Linguistics with a Harvard doctorate in the field, who comes to Cornell after teaching at Wesleyan University; and two instructors of Russian, engaged in advanced graduate work at Cornell.

A second development significantly related to training in Russian language was the establishment in 1963 of a new Department of Russian Literature at Cornell. The Department is headed by Professor George Gibian, a senior specialist in Russian literature who joined the faculty in 1961. Its staff includes two instructors with graduate training at Columbia University and research experience in the Soviet Union.

The Cornell University Library has manifested in three different ways its increased concern with Russian-language materials. In 1961-1962, three Library staff members worked mainly on Russian-language materials. Now seven staff members do so. Last year the Library appointed for the first time a senior Russian Bibliographer to guide its efforts in this field (Nikolai Troitsky). This year it added a fully trained Russian cataloguer (Vera Troitsky).

During the past academic year the Library also evolved new procedures for obtaining and then processing Russian-language books and periodicals. A considerably expanded flow of such materials was stimulated by a variety of exchange arrangements, previously little used, with major libraries in the Soviet Union. As a result, the annual volume of acquisitions almost doubled in three years. (The acquisition figures that follow include 90% or more in the Russian language, and the remainder in other Slavic languages.) The number of books purchased by the Cornell University Library rose from perhaps 4,500 in 1961-1962 to some 8,400 in 1963-1964. The number of newspaper and magazine subscriptions went up from about 450 to about 800. In 1961-1962 these acquisitions were financed solely by Library funds (\$18,800). During the past academic year, on the other hand, funds from the Committee on Soviet Studies (\$19,000) supplemented those of the Library (\$18,400).

Finally, the Library recently established a Soviet Studies Graduate Study in the Olin Research Library. It contains major reference works and selected current periodicals from and about the Soviet Union. If successful, this new Library facility promises to become a central feature of Soviet Studies at Cornell.

Along with the new efforts of the Library, the Committee on Soviet Studies from time to time considered a related problem. It concerns appropriate ways of identifying and then filling significant gaps in the

most essential, basic items of Cornell's Russian-language collection. This requires maintaining a lower priority for other, less basic out-of-print and current acquisitions. These less basic acquisitions are usually easier to locate and pay for but not as essential for scholarly purposes. As yet no satisfactory solutions have been found for this difficult and crucial problem.

Connected with language training and library resources was a further initial concern of the Committee on Soviet Studies. This is the problem of structuring all of the University's activities in the field in such a way as to maximize academic benefits without expanding beyond what the University requires or can afford. In its first three years, the Committee on Soviet Studies developed the following guide lines to cope with this recurrent problem:

In its activities as a group, the Committee emphasizes the study of Imperial Russia and the Soviet Union, and does not attempt to support the study of adjacent countries in Eastern Europe. The sole exception is the specialized field of comparative Slavic linguistics, which requires separate courses and some systematic library acquisitions on Eastern Europe.

Similarly, the Committee on Soviet Studies has whenever possible emphasized training and materials in the Russian language, as against the various other languages of the Soviet Union.

Unlike Cornell's larger and more comprehensive area programs, the Committee on Soviet Studies does not offer for academic credit either an inter-departmental seminar or a Soviet studies "major" or "minor" with examinations and the like. Instead, students engaged in the study of Russia do their work in one or more of the established University departments.

In line with the practice of larger area programs at Cornell, Soviet Studies focuses its organized activities on graduate students. While undergraduates benefit from the University's recently improved facilities in the field, the Committee makes no attempt to organize offerings or activities for undergraduates.

Activities

With the progress made from 1961 to 1963 on the language and library problems as well as in clarifying the Committee's own guide lines, the

1963-1964 academic year has witnessed a shift of emphasis to a number of ongoing activities. All of these are greatly facilitated by financial assistance (between \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year) made available to the Committee on Soviet Studies by the Cornell Center for International Studies, through the international studies grant received by the University from the Ford Foundation in 1962. Together, these activities illustrate the nature and scope of Soviet Studies at Cornell.

The Committee assigns highest priority to the support of scholarly contributions by Soviet Studies faculty members. About half of the Committee's annual budget is allocated for this purpose. To the extent that funds allow, faculty research is assisted by a variety of means. These include: Committee grants for summer salaries (three were made available for Summer 1963 and three others for Summer 1964); occasional funds for research assistance and secretarial services; and funds and administrative assistance to faculty members undertaking research visits to the Soviet Union. Three such visits were carried out during 1963-1964, and five during the preceding year.

Within its limited scope, the Committee on Soviet Studies has been active in circulating information about Cornell offerings in the field to students and faculty at other universities. A considerable number of inquiries from prospective graduate students were received in 1963-1964. In the past two years, the Committee has also offered three annual Soviet studies research assistantships to incoming graduate students in the field. These awards were made in addition to regular university and departmental fellowships, and provided much needed research assistance to Soviet Studies faculty members.

During the past academic year, the Committee initiated a series of reprints. The purpose of the series is to reproduce and make available both at Cornell and to specialists elsewhere scholarly papers by Soviet studies faculty members and graduate students which appeared in specialized academic publications. This series of reprints creates a useful forum for Soviet Studies scholarship at Cornell. The initial publications in the reprint series are:

Urie Bronfenbrenner, "The Mirror Image in Soviet-American Relations, A Social Psychologist's Report," reprinted from *Journal of Social Issues*, July 1961.

Urie Bronfenbrenner, "Soviet Methods of Character Education, Some Implications for Research," reprinted from *American Psychologist*, August 1962.

Urie Bronfenbrenner, "Soviet Studies in Personality Development and Socialization," reprinted from American Psychological Association, *Some Views of Soviet Psychology* (1962).

B. Michael Frolic (graduate student), "The Soviet City," reprinted from *Town Planning Review*, January 1964.

George Gibian, Introduction to Yurii Kazakov, reprinted from *Yurii Kazakov, Selected Short Stories* (1963).

Stephen J. Parker (graduate student), "Hemingway's Revival in the Soviet Union, 1955-1962," reprinted from *American Literature*, January 1964.

Walter M. Pintner, "Government and Industry during the Ministry of Count Kankrin, 1823-1844," reprinted from *Slavic Review*, March 1964.

Also printed at Cornell during the past year was a monograph by George Fischer, *Science and Politics, The New Sociology in the Soviet Union*. It appeared as the first in a new series of the Center for International Studies.

Designed to bring together faculty members and graduate students from various disciplines, the Soviet Studies Colloquium consists of a series of specialized meetings. Most meetings of the Colloquium feature outside speakers who are academic specialists on Russia. During the past academic year, there were thirteen such meetings:

"The Structure and Administration of Soviet Universities and Colleges."

"Upbringing in Soviet Schools of the New Type."

"Past and Future of Academic Exchanges with the Soviet Union."

"Russian-Language Teaching in Moscow and Paris."

"Intelligentsia and Revolution."

"Soviet Manpower and Economic Development."

"Child Development in the U.S.S.R."

"Changing Patterns in the Sino-Soviet Dispute."

"Cybernetics: Soviet and American Research."

"Russia and Modernization."

"The Development of Soviet Architecture."

"New Techniques in Soviet Planning."

"Urbanization in the U.S.S.R."

Colloquium speakers during the past year included:

Gleb N. Tsvetkov, Vice President of Kiev University
Dean Nikolai Milovanov of the Volgograd Pedagogical Institute
Professor Warren Eason, Economics, Syracuse University
Alexander V. Zaporozhets, Director of the Child Development Laboratory, Soviet Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and Professor of Psychology, Moscow University
Professor Cyril E. Black, History, Princeton University
Professor Chauncy D. Harris, Geography, University of Chicago

Informally, the Committee on Soviet Studies has become a coordinator for the University's small but active current flow of different kinds of visitors from the USSR. The most important single group consists of Soviet participants in the highly successful but inevitably complex U. S.-Soviet exchange of graduate students. During 1961-1962, four Soviet graduate students and junior faculty members spent the year at Cornell under this official agreement, in 1962-1963 two, and in 1963-1964 six. A related group includes middle-level and senior faculty members who are exchanged between the two countries by other officially sponsored organizations. Finally, Cornell is occasionally visited by official Soviet delegations and by Soviet scholars to whom a special invitation is extended by Cornell University. Perhaps the most successful instance of such Cornell invitations involves a specially arranged exchange, under U. S. Government sponsorship, between the Department of Child Development and Family Relations of the New York State College of Home Economics and the Psychology Institute of the Soviet Academy of Pedagogical Sciences in Moscow. As part of this exchange, initiated by Cornell, Professor Urie Bronfenbrenner spent three months in Moscow in the spring of 1963. His visit was soon followed by a return visit by Dr. Alexander V. Zaporozhets, director of the Pedagogical Academy's Child Development Laboratory and Professor of Psychology at Moscow University. Professor Zaporozhets was in the United States from December 1963 to March 1964, and spent most of his time at Cornell.

The chairman of the Committee on Soviet Studies since 1961 has been Professor George Fischer. Professor Fischer will be succeeded as chairman at the end of the academic year 1963-1964 by Professor M. Gardner Clark.

THE COMMITTEE ON AFRICAN STUDIES

The Committee on African Studies at the University was organized by the Center for International Studies in 1961 so as to bring together a small group of faculty concerned with the University's facilities for graduate study and research on Africa. With direct financial support from the Center, the Committee continued to be concerned with acquisitions by the Library designed to round out an African collection that will meet basic minimum criteria. Following an intensive survey of the Library's collection made under the auspices of the Committee in 1962-1963, the Library carried out an accelerated acquisition of African materials during the year.

For the third year, the Committee on African Studies promoted and staffed an interdisciplinary undergraduate course on African society in the College of Arts and Sciences, with direct financial support from the Center for International Studies. The faculty member responsible for this course, entitled "The Emergence of Modern Africa," was Professor William H. Friedland. Seventeen students were enrolled. A number of outside lecturers were brought into this project. These included: Igor Kopytoff, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania; Alfred Harris, Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Rochester; Fred G. Burke, Professor of Political Science, Director, East African Studies Program, Syracuse University; David Hapgood, Fellow, Institute of Current World Affairs; and Gordon Wilson, Director, Marco Surveys, Nairobi, Kenya (formerly Government Sociologist, Kenya).

Changes in the University faculty have strengthened the committee. Joining the faculty during the year were Professor Victor W. Turner, Anthropology, formerly of Manchester University; and Professor Douglas E. Ashford, formerly Postdoctoral Research Fellow in International Studies. Professor Chandler Morse, Economics, was on leave during the year on research in Africa. Professor Milton R. Konvitz, Industrial and

Labor Relations and Law, will be on research leave during the academic year 1964-1965, and Professor Turner has therefore assumed the chairmanship of the Committee. Professor Friedland; Professor Steven Muller, Government; and Professor Alexander H. Leighton, Social Psychiatry, continued to serve as active members of the Committee.

THE LIBERIA PROJECT

In 1960 and again in 1961 representatives of Cornell University were sent to Liberia under short term contracts with the International Cooperation Administration to study the University of Liberia and to make recommendations for implementing the development of that institution. As a result of those studies and subsequent negotiations with representatives of the Department of State a contract was entered into on May 28, 1962 between the Government of the United States as represented by the Agency for International Development, the Government of Liberia acting through the University of Liberia, and Cornell University. The objective broadly stated was the development of the University of Liberia into an institution of acceptable educational standards so that it might produce trained personnel to fulfill the requirements for Liberia's economic and social development. This differs from the majority of such undertakings in that it involves all segments of the University and its activities rather than a single department or college.

At the time the contract was written much interest had developed in the possible relocation of the University in the very near future on a site some eighteen miles from Monrovia, the capital of the country, which is its present location. The plan contemplated the construction of all types of buildings to be found in a modern university for the educational and recreational purposes of students, student housing, and the housing of all faculty members and their families. Assistance in this undertaking was included as one of the responsibilities of Cornell University in the original contract. This feature of the project has since been given up, at least for the time being. More careful consideration with which the members of the Cornell staff agreed came to the conclusion that a better sequence would be first to concentrate on the upgrading and development of the University in its present location. This leaves for future consideration the need for a possible relocation of the University when presumably many more students will have been prepared for university instruction in the developing elementary and secondary school system of the country,

and the University will have progressed in its organization, administration and academic performance.

Liberia College was established by the Liberian legislature in 1862 and has been in continuous existence since that time. It became the University of Liberia by legislative action in 1951. It includes a College of Liberal and Fine Arts, with a division of Natural Sciences and Mathematics; a College of Law; a College of Teacher Training; a College of Forestry; and a College of Agriculture that was started in 1962. Other programs are in operation at lower levels of instruction.

The range and character of the responsibilities under the Cornell University contract may well be illustrated by listing the staff positions that are included in the contract. They include:

Chief of Party, a higher education specialist, to plan and supervise the operation of the contract.

Business Affairs and Building and Grounds Officer

Administrative Assistant

College Teaching Curriculum Supervisor

Library Administrator

Registrar's Office Administrator

Teaching Education Supervisor

Specialist in Personnel Administration

Extramural Administrator

Professor of Chemistry

Three teachers to develop a program of non-credit remedial instruction in English, Mathematics and Science for applicants whose preparation may be inadequate in one or more of these subjects.

The contract also provides for the short term appointment of approximately four months of a specialist in Home Economics and another in Business Administration to make a study and recommendations of the possible need for the development of university work in these two areas. Because of interest in the possibility of developing instruction in a combination of Engineering and Architecture the contract includes a short term staff member to make a study and recommendations in that field. It has been decided, however, to delay that for the time being.

These positions have all been filled. The regular assignments have included nine for periods of two years, three for eighteen months, and one for one year, which has been followed by a replacement for eighteen months. Both of the short term appointments have been for four months. Those members are now in Liberia and have not yet made their reports.

Six of the staff are on leave from their positions in Cornell University, five others are former Cornell students, and four had no previous association with the University. The first to go were two who left on November 20, 1962. One went on February 19, 1963. Eight others went during the summer of 1963. The Campus Coordinator at the University for the Liberia Project is Professor A. W. Gibson. The Cornell University Chief of Party in Liberia is Professor Carlton Wright.

THE CORNELL PERU PROJECT

Cornell University joined the Peruvian Indian Institute, a semi-autonomous agency attached to the Ministry of Labor and Indian Affairs of the Republic of Peru, in creating a joint social science research and development organization in November of 1951. Known as the Cornell Peru Project, this organization was charged with conducting an experiment in research-guided social and cultural change with the Indian serfs of the Andean hacienda of Vicos located in the intermontane valley known as the Callejon de Huaylas some 250 miles (445 kilometers by road) northeast of the Peruvian capital city of Lima.

The immediate objectives for changing the Vicos Indians were very largely achieved within the five years that the Project was originally expected to endure. Cornell University initially intervened in Vicos in the role of *patron* of the manor. When the sublease by means of which Cornell University became master of the fate of over 1,800 human beings expired toward the end of 1956, the University was relieved, happy, and at the same time proud to leave Vicos a largely autonomous, self-governing and economically viable community. It had been none of those things in 1951, hardly even a community in any technical sense of the terms.

While Cornell University gladly shed the onerous role of manor *patron* in 1956, it was not able to abandon then its role of advisor to the Vicos Indians and to the Peruvian Ministry of Labor and Indian Affairs. Cornell Peru Project personnel stayed on in the newly freed community of Vicos in the role of scientific advisors and observers. Project research continued to be oriented toward the informational needs of the Ministry of Labor and Indian Affairs. The University's relationship to the Ministry changed in 1959 with the creation of a National Plan for Integrating the Aboriginal Population, so that this agency replaced the Peruvian Indian Institute as the Peruvian government institution with which the Cornell Peru Project collaborated directly at the national level.

The initial success of the research and development program at Vicos

brought the Cornell Peru Project additional foundation support for an expanded research program in the Andean region in 1959. Cornell University then undertook investigations designed to enable it to generalize about Peru on a national scale. The Cornell Peru Project passed a milestone of transfer of Vicos land title from the "Public Charity Society of Huaraz" to the Indian cultivators of Vicos between September of 1961 and 13 July of 1962 carrying out an expanded geographic and topical research program aiming toward eventual generalization about the Peruvian nation as a unit of study.

One of the major activities of the Cornell Peru Project throughout its first dozen years of research and development activity has been the field training of social scientists from a number of institutions. The experiment in rapid social and cultural change carried out at Vicos has provided an anthropological field station where numerous scientists could collect data pertinent to a wide range of specialties.

In the first place, of course, the Cornell Peru Project has served as a field training program for anthropologists and other social scientists of Cornell University itself. When Dr. Allan R. Holmberg first entered the Vicos manor as *patron*, he took with him a number of students who worked with him during the crucial first year of the research and development project, carrying out basic descriptive studies, applied analyses of the dynamics of change at Vicos, and in some cases joining directly in the research and development process there.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York, which has financed the bulk of the trail-breaking research and development activity of the Cornell Peru Project, undertook in 1960 to finance another experiment in undergraduate education in world affairs. In order to expose a number of U. S. university students to the harsh realities of rural Latin American culture, rather than the dusty museums of Europe during their summer vacation from classes, the Carnegie Corp. provided Cornell University, Harvard University, and Columbia University with funds to conduct an inter-university summer field program. The basic idea of the program is exposure of undergraduate students to Latin American rural life through participation in on-going long-term social science field projects. The Harvard University anthropological study in the State of Chiapas, Mexico; the Columbia University anthropological study in the Riobamba area of Ecuador; and the Cornell University anthropological study in the Callejon de Huaylas of Peru provided the firm commitment to intensive field experiences desired for the students. In 1962 the University of Illinois joined this program, taking over the Ecuadorian field operation while Columbia

University moved its anthropological research program back to Brazil. By its participation in this interuniversity program, Cornell University has trained not only some of its own students, but also those from other participating institutions, through Cornell Peru Project facilities and personnel.

In the summer of 1963, Dr. Mario C. Vazquez moved from Vicos to the capital of Ancash Department, the city of Huaraz, to instruct the summer field group. Miss Joan Miller, a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at Cornell University, served as graduate intern. Cornell students living with Huaraz families were anthropology majors James Shawvan and Laurens Dawes, Jr., Industrial and Labor Relations student Arlen Eisen and economics major Ralph Thanhauser. David L. Freeman came from Harvard College and Nadja Lancaster, a microbiology major from the University of Illinois, completed the group.

The Cornell Peru Project has always operated with an "open door" policy at the Vicos experimental project. Scientists seeking an Andean indigenous population to investigate for comparative purposes have been welcomed by the Project. The Cornell Peru Project Director, Dr. Allan R. Holmberg, has also consistently sought to obtain the greatest possible understanding of the Vicos population in broad scientific terms by cooperating with specialists in diverse fields who wished to conduct studies in their own specialties.

The largest university in Peru, distinguished as either the oldest or second oldest institution of higher learning in the Western Hemisphere, the University of San Marcos has benefitted to a considerable extent from the Cornell Peru Project, through training afforded its students at Vicos and other communities under study by Project personnel.

A major beneficiary of field training under Cornell Peru Project field staff at Vicos and elsewhere has been the Instituto de Etnologic (Ethnology Institute) at the University of San Marcos. Students of anthropology at San Marcos have benefitted from participation in the Cornell Peru Project in at least three ways: (1) financial support for field experience not otherwise available (2) initial field experience under competent professional direction, and (3) additional training in field techniques and social science methods. The majority of graduates of this Institute who work today as anthropologists (excluding archeologists) in Peru, received their field training in ethnology from Cornell Peru Project personnel. The University of San Marcos operates its own field training program in archeology. Of fifteen practicing anthropologists in Peru trained at the

Institute of Ethnology at San Marcos, eight received their initial field experience at the Cornell Peru Project field station at Vicos, two under Cornell Peru Project direction at Huaylas, two received their baptism in field work at Viru under Dr. Allan R. Holmberg before the Cornell Peru Project began, and three first went into the field elsewhere. In addition, one practicing sociologist in Peru also received his initial field experience at Vicos.

A relatively small institution of higher learning administratively dependent upon the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance the *Escuela de Servicio Social del Peru* has in recent years worked in close collaboration with the Cornell Peru Project and its Family Life Study in Peru directed by Professor J. Mayone Stycos of Cornell University's Department of Sociology. A number of members of the staff of the school of Social Work and many of its recent students have been trained in the administration of survey questionnaires to large samples of respondents.

The Peruvian National Agricultural University located at La Molina near Lima has begun to make use of the Vicos field station in its student training programs in recent years. Several professors have taken groups of students to visit Vicos briefly in the course of study tours of the Peruvian Andes. Members of the Cornell Peru Project have lectured to various classes at this university.

The Peruvian National Engineering University has also made some use of the facilities of the Cornell Peru Project for student training. In 1962, this university helped sponsor a non-credit course in community development for Peruvians directing or working for agencies concerned with the community development process. Drs. Henry F. Dobyns and Cara E. Richards participated as members of the faculty of this course given on the Lima campus of the university.

Throughout its history, the Cornell Peru Project has operated with a relatively small staff working at any given time. Its activities in research and development have been financed by a series of grants augmented since 1962 by contracted research. The Cornell Peru Project began its career as a distinct organization operating with funds granted to the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Cornell University by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to conduct comparative studies of technological change in India, Thailand, Canada, the southwestern United States and Peru. The Carnegie Corporation of New York later made grants specifically to Dr. Allan R. Holmberg, the founding director of the Cornell Peru Project, for purposes of Andean research. They have been spread widely through his generous and perspicacious management.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York grants have been supplemented by numerous research fellowships obtained by individual students as indicated in the earlier discussion of training. The National Science Foundation has made two grants for archeological research in the Marcará River Basin where Vicos is located. On 30 November 1962 the Cornell Peru Project contracted with the Peace Corps of the USA to study the impact of Peace Corps Volunteer programs upon rural Andean Indian communities in Peru. In May of 1963 the Cornell Peru Project contracted with the Agency for International Development of the USA to study the feasibility of Cornell University's undertaking an Indian integration program in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. In August of 1963, the Department of Anthropology of Cornell University contracted with the Research, Evaluation and Planning Assistance Staff (now the Division of Human Resources Development) of the Agency for International Development to accelerate the analysis and publication of the results of the long-range comparative studies of cultural change. The results of the Vicos experiment in rapid guided change are included among those to be reported under this contract. In December of 1963, Cornell University received an anonymous donation to be used by Professor Allan R. Holmberg for purposes such as those pursued at Vicos.

The staff working directly for the Cornell Peru Project has included the following individuals:

Allan R. Holmberg, Director; Carlos Monge Medrano, M.D., Co-Director. Field directors: Dr. William P. Mangin, Dr. William C. Blanchard, and Dr. Mario C. Vazquez. Research coordinators: Dr. Henry F. Dobyns, and Dr. Paul L. Doughty. Special study field directors: Dr. Cara E. Richards, and Gary S. Vescelius. Contract Representatives: Dr. David H. Andrews, and Dr. Eileen A. Maynard. Vicos experiment staff: Enrique Luna E., Alíro Almandoz, Buenaventura Armas, Celso Leon H., Hilario Gonzalez, and John Collier, Jr. Archeological staff: Hernán Amat O., Justo Cáceres, and Pedro Ramírez.

PROJECT OF COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL CHANGE

A contract between Cornell University and the Agency for International Development, was signed in mid-August 1963, taking effect from 1 August. This contract calls for the Department of Anthropology of the University to accelerate the process of analysis and reporting of results of its long-term Comparative Studies of Cultural Change for AID under its research division. Three principal investigators, Professors Lauriston Sharp, Morris E. Opler and Allan R. Holmberg, commenced work on 15 August. Henry F. Dobyns took up full-time duties as coordinator as of 1 September 1963.

Professor Lauriston Sharp arrived in Bangkok on 27 September 1963 to carry out new field investigations planned prior to signature of the University contract with the Agency for International Development which nonetheless fall within the scope of Agency interest in the integration of socially isolated groups. He is accompanied in the field by Dr. Lucien Hanks and Dr. Jane Richardson Hanks, as well as his wife, Mrs. Ruth Sharp. Sharp visited Bang Chan, the rice-growing village that has been studied intermittently by Cornell anthropologists for a number of years. His current research concerns, however, the tribal peoples inhabiting the hills of northern Thailand. The tribal areas are currently subject to invasion by members of the Thai dominant group in the country, so that the expedition is collecting data on the process of integration in a country where little previous attention has been paid to the transculturation of tribal peoples. Mrs. Sharp is paying special attention to the folk art of the tribesmen, and changes in their artistic traditions due to changing circumstances of social relationships. Drs. Hanks and Richardson will serve as consultants to the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change.

A Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at Cornell University, Mr. Partap Aggarwal, returned to his native India in October with some financial assistance from contractual funds. Besides carrying out research for his

own purposes, Mr. Aggarwal will visit Senapur, site of long-term Cornell research on the Gangetic Plain, in order to collect data on the effects of recent industrialization and urbanization in nearby areas for the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change. Dr. Rudra Datt Singh, currently working with the Government of India, is also collecting new data on these changes involving his hometown.

The Field Director of the Cornell Peru Project in Vicos, Dr. Mario C. Vazquez, began working intensively early in September. He spent the preceding summer in the Departmental capital city of Huaraz as instructor for a group of students taking part in the Cornell-Columbia-Harvard-Illinois Summer Field Program in Latin-American Cultures.

Mr. Oscar Alers, a graduate student in sociology at Cornell University, began a re-study of the value system of the local Indians. The Cornell Methodology Study interviewed many Vicos residents in 1953. Alers undertook to re-study the same population ten years later in order to try to measure in some detail shifts in values held at Vicos. The earlier study found values derived almost in their entirety from the former corporate manor system under which the people of Vicos had lived until the end of 1951. Although the Cornell Peru Project gradually abolished the manorial system between late 1951 and the end of 1956, many Vicos residents did not yet perceive the manor system as seriously altered in 1953. In 1963 the people of Vicos had lived under a system of great local autonomy and self-determination since 1957.

Dr. Eileen A. Maynard was added to the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change staff on 20 December. After visiting Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador on an AID contract feasibility survey trip in May and June, Dr. Maynard began field investigation and analysis of data in mid-June in connection with the Cornell Department of Anthropology evaluation of Peace Corps program impact in Peru. This study involves data collection from a number of Andean rural communities where deliberate programs of directed cultural change are underway.

Mr. James R. and Dean Dorothy Dulles Bourne arrived in Puerto Rico on 8 November. They found a house to live in which also affords them office space. They employed a secretary who had been secretary to Mr. Bourne when he was director of Puerto Rican Emergency Relief Administration. During November and December the Bournes interviewed some thirty-five persons and carried out much additional work by telephone. They put together a field staff from candidates suggested by the Public Welfare Bureau of the Department of Health, from the general studies

program and the College of Social Sciences and School of Social Work of the University of Puerto Rico; by the Department of Labor; by the Puerto Rican Employment Service, and individuals.

The Bournes secured the services of Sra. Mercedes Velez de Perez as assistant director beginning in January. She was a social worker engaged in the original 1931-1932 study of ten rural areas, and later was director of child welfare. She brings to the study the perspective of wide travel in Latin America and Europe as a social worker.

Anthropologist Jack Brown arrived in Puerto Rico on 3 February to select and study a series of small and socially isolated rural communities not exposed to the modernizing influences that have operated on the ten rural areas being re-studied. Reinforced by Mr. Alberto Burela, a Bolivian community development worker, Brown traveled extensively over the island checking out small communities suggested to him as suitable to study by various local social science or community development groups.

Prof. Robert J. Smith, plans to spend the summer vacation from academic duties working mainly at the analysis of data concerning significant factors in the emergence of Japan's urban industrial system. The body of data Dr. Smith intends to analyze indicate that the Japanese urban family and household have been very small since the early 18th century, and that the rate of turnover of population in any given city ward was extraordinarily high, even at the earliest period.

Visiting Professor Kalervo Oberg plans to spend the summer vacation from academic duties analyzing factors in cultural change in Brazil, Surinam, and other areas in South America where he gathered data from many years as an anthropologist in U. S. Government service. His analyses are expected to add additional analytical strength to the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change especially by increasing the sample of well-studied projects of guided cultural change.

Research Associate Jane Murphy plans to begin direct comparisons of change process among St. Lawrence Island Eskimos and Nigerian populations in June during the approaching quarter. Working within the Cornell Program in Social Psychiatry under Professor Alexander H. Leighton, Dr. Murphy plans to analyze the anthropological data collected by that project as part of the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change effort.

Prof. A. H. Leighton and his associates in the Stirling County Study plan to utilize a small group of graduate research assistants during the summer academic vacation to check and add to community study findings in Nova Scotia.

THE MODERNIZATION WORKSHOP

The Modernization Workshop was established by the Center for International Studies in 1962 to bring together a small group of faculty for the functional study of low income countries. The Workshop attempts to use faculty experience acquired through a variety of overseas and research activities for the study of the processes of modernization in low income countries. The basic premise is that modernization is a process that can and should be analyzed as a distinct phenomenon, possessing features that maintain invariance despite cultural, geographical and other differences among societies undergoing modernization.

During the academic year the Workshop Associates met regularly for mutual discussions. They were supported by a minor grant from the Center for International Studies for the establishment of a small interdisciplinary research library. The central project of the Workshop continues to be the preparation of a joint manuscript on the modernization process, analyzed in terms of the discipline of each of the Workshop Associates but oriented also around a common conceptual and theoretical focus. During the summer of 1964 the Workshop Associates met for an intensive summer study and the manuscript is expected in the early autumn of 1964.

The Workshop Associates are: Professor Douglas E. Ashford, Business and Public Administration; Professor Frederick T. Bent, Business and Public Administration; Professor William H. Friedland, Industrial and Labor Relations; Professor Allan R. Holmberg, Anthropology; Professor John W. Lewis, Government; Mr. David B. Macklin, Psychology; and Professor Chandler Morse, Economics.

The Director of the Workshop is Professor Morse. During his absence on research leave in Africa for the academic year, Professor Bent served as Acting Director. Professor Ashford joined the Workshop during the year, replacing Professor George Fischer, Government, who resigned from the project.

THE DIVISION OF MODERN LANGUAGES

During the academic year, the Division of Modern Languages embarked upon the second year of operation of a Ford Foundation grant to strengthen its resources in Applied Linguistics and the Teaching of English as a Second Language (TESL). Under the terms of the grant, which became effective at the end of 1962, the Division of Modern Languages is carrying out a seven year program with regard 1) to growth of the academic staff in Linguistics, 2) assistance to overseas developments in the field of general and applied linguistics with special reference to the teaching of English as a Second Language (TESL), 3) expansion of the graduate program for overseas students with special reference to the development of a Certificate Course and an M.A. in TESL, 4) preparation of Cornell undergraduates within the regular elective curriculum for overseas service in TESL.

During 1963-1964 five new professorial appointments were made, as follows: Professor Edward Geary in French (with special interest in the teaching of French overseas); Assistant Professor Roger Hadlich in Linguistics (with special interests in Latin America); Assistant Professor Gerald Kelley in Linguistics (India, Telegu, Tamil, Kannada, Hindi); Assistant Professor John Wolff in Linguistics (Indonesian, Malayo-Polynesian) and Assistant Professor James Gair in Linguistics (Sinhalese). In addition a pre-doctoral Instructor was appointed, Mr. Richard Phillips in Vietnamese. However, Professor Paul Roberts, who was in Italy on the Division's TESL program in that country, did not return to the University as planned and has not yet been replaced.

Professor Gordon Fairbanks spent the academic year in India and made an extensive study of the possibilities for setting up a model Center for Applied Linguistics and TESL. As a result of Professor Fairbanks' work, the University of Delhi has approved the establishment of a Department of General and Applied Linguistics beginning with the academic year

1964-1965; and Cornell University's Division of Modern Languages will backstop the development of this department with professional consultations. Dr. John Bordie, a specialist in Indian linguistics and overseas development, will be added to the faculty for this purpose and will leave his present post as Training Coordinator of the Peace Corps for Asia. Professor Henry Henne from International Christian University, Tokyo, was in residence at the university during the year to replace Professor Fairbanks.

During the summer of 1963 Professor Roger Hadlich made a survey of developmental possibilities in linguistics in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia. Professor F. B. Agard and Paul Roberts continued to serve with the Division's TESL project in Italy. Professor Agard will remain in Italy during the academic year 1964-1965 and will be aided during this year by Professor Hadlich. The Division is continuing its cooperation with Brown University and the University of Texas in the consortium which is guiding TESL and Applied Linguistics in the educational system of Egypt. In addition, staff members from the Italian project assisted Ford Foundation staff working on a TESL project in Tunis. The participation of the Division in the American Institute of Indian studies is continuing.

The Quechua Language Program, initiated with funds provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, is being continued. It is closely related to a new project that will link the Division to the development of a broad program in general linguistics and language teaching at the University of San Marcos in Lima, Peru. Professor Donald F. Sola, Director of the Quechua Language Program, was named during the year as Interim Secretary of the Inter-American Program on Linguistics and Language Teaching. This appointment will commit Professor Sola to devote half of his time for the next three years to linguistic development in Latin America. Further, the International Secretariat of the Inter-American Program on Linguistics and Language Teaching will be located at Cornell University.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Cornell University Libraries have long been engaged in acquiring books, periodicals and documents from many parts of the world and such acquisitions have constituted the principal international activities of the Libraries. Until recently the major foreign sources of library acquisitions were the countries of Western Europe. Although it is probable that in volume of material acquired this area is still in the lead, the Libraries in recent years have given great attention to acquisitions from other parts of the world.

The areas of principal concentration and the results achieved are as follows:

China - Japan

Although Cornell has had the Wason Collection on China and the Chinese for approximately 40 years and has had a modest program for the collection of Chinese publications for the past 20 years, it was not until 1962-1963 that a major expansion in acquisitions of Chinese material was undertaken. A China Bibliographer was appointed and shortly thereafter embarked on a buying trip to the Far East. The purchases made on this trip and the carrying out of continuing purchase agreements arranged for in the course of the trip have made Cornell one of the principal American centers for the acquisition of Chinese publications during the past two years. Approximately 25,000 volumes have been added to the Wason Collection through this program.

Southeast Asia

Cornell has continued to enlarge and strengthen its major holdings on the countries of Southeast Asia. Cornell holds the Farmington Plan assign-

ment for this area and since January 1964, has had the benefit of the Public Law 480 program for the acquisition of publications from Indonesia. Cornell continues to use a variety of sources for the procurement of materials from the other countries of Southeast Asia, including the Philippines. Because its files of Southeast Asia newspapers are the most extensive in this country, Cornell has engaged in a major program of microfilming these newspapers, with positive prints available for sale to other libraries. In addition to its acquisitions program for Southeast Asia, Cornell maintains the largest and most active cataloging program for this type of material and thus makes available to the National Union Catalog cards for all materials acquired for the Southeast Asia Collection.

Soviet Studies

During the past two years Cornell has engaged in a greatly expanded program of acquisitions for both retrospective and current publications issued in the Soviet Union. Major exchange agreements have been established with the Academy of Sciences and its subsidiary organizations, as well as with several Soviet libraries. The appointment of a Russian Bibliographer has greatly expedited and enlarged the acquisition of Russian materials. Approximately 9000 volumes of Russian publications are being added annually.

Latin America

Cornell has been a participant, since its inception in the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Project, a program through which a group of American libraries has undertaken to broaden and strengthen the acquisition of library material from Latin America. The project is designed to collect currently the major publications of scholarly interest in all subject fields from all Latin American countries. Under this program Cornell has been adding about 2000 volumes of Latin American publications annually.

In addition to the LACAP Program, Cornell holds the Farmington Plan assignment for Peru. Standing orders for specified types of publications have been placed with Peruvian book dealers to insure a more intensive coverage of Peruvian publications than is provided through the general Latin American program.

South Asia

Cornell participates in the Public Law 480 Program for the acquisition of library materials from India and Pakistan. This program brings to a selected group of American university libraries a comprehensive collection of currently published material from these countries. The project includes books, periodicals, government documents and newspapers. Approximately 10,000 volumes per year are added through this program. The largest percentage of these publications are in English but many publications in the Indian vernacular languages are included as well. A vigorous program for the acquisition of retrospective material relating to India is also being maintained.

Africa

The program for the acquisition of materials published in and dealing with Africa is a relatively modest one, since the University has no special program of study and research in this area. Within the past two years several standard bibliographies of Africa have been checked against the library's holdings and, to the extent that resources permit, selected titles are being regularly added to the collection. The rate of growth is estimated at about 500 volumes annually.

In addition to the acquisitions programs noted above, the Cornell University Libraries have participated in several other international programs in cooperation with other divisions of the University. Assistant Director G. F. Shepherd, Jr. was reassigned from his regular post to serve as library specialist on the Cornell team which is assisting in the development of the University of Liberia, for the period November 1962-December 1963. At Mr. Shepherd's request, Cornell sent to the University of Liberia approximately 2,000 volumes from its collection of unneeded duplicates. Beginning in June 1964 Mrs. Rosanna Allen, Associate Librarian, Veterinary College Library, has been assigned to the University of Liberia project as library specialist for a period of 18 months.

As part of the project of the School of Business and Public Administration to assist in the development of a program of teaching and research in the field of administration at the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey, the staff of the School of Business and Public Administration Library has been responsible for the selection of a basic collection of books, periodicals and documents in the field of administration. These

materials have been purchased by the Acquisition Department of the libraries and forwarded to Ankara.

In cooperation with the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, the Library has served as the purchasing agent for a collection of materials in the field of Industrial and Labor Relations and has arranged through special assignments of its staff to have these publications cataloged and sent to Santiago, Chile.

Although the Libraries have not as yet been actively engaged in the aid program being carried on by the College of Agriculture at the University of the Philippines, Professor Whiton Powell, Librarian of the Mann Library and Assistant Director, has served as an informal advisor on library matters in connection with this project. Plans are under discussion currently for Professor Powell to undertake a tour of duty at the University of the Philippines during a part of the academic year 1964-1965.

For the spring term, 1963-1964, Assistant Director J. Gormly Miller has been on leave to prepare a bibliography of European labor publications, working principally in the Library of the International Labor Office in Geneva. At the request of ILO officials, Mr. Miller has devoted part of his stay in Geneva to a study of the ILO Library and the preparation of a report embodying his recommendations.

THE NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS

Range and Scope of International Activities

The international studies and activities of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations are structured around two separate subdivisions of the School. One of these is the Department of International and Comparative Labor Relations, an academic unit, and the other is the Division of International Activities, an administrative and operating unit. The Department of International and Comparative Labor Relations consists of a group of faculty members whose research interests include the study of international labor problems, and who, in some instances, also offer courses in this area for graduate and undergraduate students. During the past academic year, thirteen faculty members have been associated with the Department. At the present time, the Department offers a minor in International and Comparative Labor Relations for Ph.D. and M.S. candidates and some discussion has taken place regarding the possibility and advisability of working toward development of a major in the field at some future date. The following courses were taught during the last year: International and Comparative Labor Problems I and II, Social Problems of Industrialization, Comparative Economic Systems: Soviet Russia, and Labor Relations in the Western Hemisphere. In some cases research seminars were offered as well as content courses and a directed studies course is also available on an individual student basis.

The Division of International Activities is, as described above, an administrative and operating unit of the School and it is responsible for the development, supervision, and coordination of international and overseas academic and training programs in labor relations. Over the past year the Division of International Activities has been carrying on work initiated in previous years in Chile, Puerto Rico, and India. A fourth

international program, the Liberia Codification Project, has been continued under the directorship of Professor Milton R. Konvitz, who is personally responsible for the development and supervision of this program within the School. Although the Liberia Codification Project is not, strictly speaking, a part of the program of the Division of International Activities, it is appropriate that it be described in this report for it is one of the oldest and most significant overseas undertakings in which the School has been involved.

The University of Chile

The program with the University of Chile is the oldest of the three programs directly administered by the Division of International Activities. It was initiated in October 1959 as a proposed five-year undertaking which would, at the end of that time, result in the establishment of an independent program of resident teaching, research, and extension in industrial and labor relations in the University of Chile. A final amendment to the contract with the Agency for International Development was signed in May 1964 which has extended the program through September 30, 1965, thus making it a full six-year program. This amendment also increases the AID financial contribution and raises our total budget for the six-year period to \$326,500. Present plans for phasing out the assignment of long-term Cornell staff members in Chile call for the return of Professor Peter Gregory in August 1964 and the return of Professor Henry Landsberger around March 1, 1965. No new long-term appointments will be made to this program, but a short-term consultant in adult education will spend a few weeks in Chile during the spring of 1965.

In September 1963 a final group of five Chilean trainees came to the School for approximately one year of training in the different fields of their specialization. Since there was one carry-over trainee enrolled in the School, a total of six Chileans were in training during the first semester. Training programs for this final group will terminate between June and September 1964 and the trainees will return to the University of Chile where they will begin, or in some cases continue previous research and teaching activities in the Faculty of Economic Sciences.

Special attention has been given in the past year to the development and improvement of research and teaching in social security. Mr. Beryl Frank, OAS expert in social security, spent six weeks in Chile as a short-term consultant under our contract during which time he worked closely

with the Chile staff in identifying worthwhile research undertakings and improving social security course offerings in the School of Economics of the Faculty of Economic Sciences.

The development and shipment of a core library of labor relations materials was completed in early 1964 and, as a result, the library of the Department of Labor Relations contains a nucleus of some 2,000 volumes of labor relations materials in English, Spanish, and other languages. To this collection the University of Chile has itself been adding documents, newspapers, and other primary materials available in Chile and elsewhere, and the library is therefore certainly one of the finest of its kind in Latin America.

With regard to resident teaching by Cornell-trained faculty members in the School of Economics, the curriculum of labor relations courses was continued and added to last year and there are a total of nine courses now functioning at the undergraduate level. At the beginning of the new academic year in March 1964, labor relations courses were for the first time taught in the Graduate School of the Faculty of Economic Sciences.

Several major pieces of research have been completed and/or published during 1963-1964. Completed and/or published research includes *A History of the Development and Structure of the Chilean Labor Movement*, *The Thinking of the Chilean Trade Union Leader*, *The Labor Relations System in Chile*, and *Consensus, Ideology and Labor Relations*. An impressive number of research projects continue in various stages of development. Among these are a study of personnel managers, a study of organization and labor relations involving farm workers, trade union leadership turnover, wage components and measurement, inter-industry and occupational wage differentials, and dispute settlement machinery.

In addition to research and publications by the Chilean staff and Cornell professors on assignment in Chile, the Department of Labor Relations has also translated into Spanish and published *Industrialism and Industrial Man* (by Clark Kerr, Charles A. Myers, John T. Dunlop, and Frederick T. Harbison) and has completed the translation into Spanish of John T. Dunlop's *Industrial Relations Systems*.

Extension activities with certain trade unions were continued during the last year, although at a somewhat reduced tempo due to the absence of the Director of the Extension Department who has been in training at Cornell. A number of seminars were carried out for both blue- and white-collar workers, however, and a considerably more ambitious extension effort is programmed for the coming year.

Central Institute for Labor Research in India

Progress has been slower than expected in the development of the Central Institute for Labor Research in India. In view of the staffing and housing problems and because of the unique situation created by the Chinese invasion of India, it was agreed in the Spring of 1963, among the School, the Ford Foundation, and the Government of India, that the cooperative program would be continued for an additional year in order to give the above mentioned difficulties an opportunity to work themselves out. It was hoped that within a reasonable amount of time a full-time research director for the CILR would be found, that a competent professional staff would be selected, that training of this staff at Cornell would be initiated, and that decisions would be made regarding the permanent location and housing of the CILR.

While not much progress in the resolution of these problems was made in the 1963-64 academic year, the Ford Foundation indicates more hopeful prospects in 1964-65. The School accordingly agreed to the Foundation's request to continue the cooperative relationship for another year in order to assess the new environment of the CILR and its effect on the future of the project.

The University of Puerto Rico

The Training Program for Labor Educators, a joint undertaking with the Labor Relations Institute of the University of Puerto Rico, successfully completed its third year with the financial support of the Marshall Foundation. Several additional groups of Latin American trade union education specialists were again trained in the ten-week program at the Labor Relations Institute at Rio Piedras. A new and very successful follow-up program was arranged for the International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers' trainees who had already completed the basic ten-week program in 1963.

The training of Labor educators, while by no means completed, is now diminishing in importance as a training priority and the Labor Relations Institute is discussing the possibility of an expansion of the Latin American labor educators. Since the TPLE has been so successful, it is believed that similar training programs for organizers, researchers, press and public relations representatives, and other specialists could also be undertaken with assured positive benefits.

The possibility also exists that after this year the University of Puerto Rico may be able to establish a direct relationship with the Marshall Foundation or some other group and, if so, this would alter the role the School has played in the training program in Puerto Rico. While the School would perhaps continue to be consulted regarding program development and while personnel from the School might participate in other ways in the training activities of the Labor Relations Institute, the School would have no financial or other direct institutional relationship with the Labor Relations Institute.

Liberian Codification Project

(Submitted by Professor Milton R. Konvitz)

The new Civil Procedure Law, consisting of 298 pages (mimeographed), was completed, sent off to Liberia and adopted by the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia. The new law was reviewed by a Commission appointed by President Tubman, which consisted of:

Hon. James A. A. Pierre, Chairman

Hon. Lawrence A. Morgan

Hon. Momolu S. Cooper

Hon. Edward R. Moore

The Commissioners were at Cornell in 1961 and 1962, when they reviewed different parts of the proposed law. The law was revised in accordance with the consensus reached by the Commissioners and staff. The new Civil Procedure Law was drawn along modern lines, based upon the best and most efficient models that a comparative study produced; but the law was drawn with an eye on Liberian institutions and needs. It is expected that when the Bench and Bar of the Republic of Liberia will become accustomed to the new procedures, the administration of civil justice will be greatly benefited.

In the spring of 1964 a new Criminal Procedure Law will be ready to be submitted to a Commission appointed by President Tubman, and consisting of Attorney General J. Dossen Richards and Counsellor Lawrence A. Morgan. The members of the Commission are expected to come to Cornell towards the end of May and will spend several weeks with the Project staff to review the draft of this new law. The draft will then

be changed to reflect the agreements that will be reached, and will then be submitted to the Liberian authorities for enactment by the Legislature.

The Project submitted to the Liberian authorities the Second Supplement to the Liberian Code of Laws, which comprises the laws enacted by the Legislature in the sessions 1958-1959, 1959-1960, and 1960-1961. This supplement consisted of 548 pages (mimeographed).

During the summer of 1963 Professor Konvitz, Director of the Project, spent a month in Geneva, where he was in consultation with numerous officials of the International Labor Organization concerning the labor laws of Liberia, and the differences between these laws and relevant ILO Conventions that have been ratified by Liberia. As a result of his discussions, there were prepared numerous amendments to the labor laws, which have been submitted to the Liberian authorities for enactment by the Legislature. These amendments, when enacted, will place the Liberian laws in substantial conformance with the ILO Conventions referred to above.

At the request of Attorney General Richards, an intensive study of fire safety laws was made by the staff, and a fire Prevention Code was drafted, consisting of 49 pages (mimeographed). This law has been submitted to the Liberian authorities.

During the year Volumes 10 and 11 of *Liberian Law Reports* were published by Cornell University Press. Volume 10 comprises opinions of the Liberian Supreme Court of the April Term 1948 through October Term 1950, and is a volume of 478 printed pages. Volume 11 comprises the opinions of the March Term 1951 through the October Term 1953 and is a volume of 509 printed pages.

Volume 12 of *Liberian Law Reports* was completed and the volume is expected to be published early in the summer 1964. This volume comprises opinions of the Supreme Court of the March 1954 Term through October 1956 term.

The manuscript of Volume 13 of *Liberian Law Reports* has been delivered to Cornell University Press for publication. It is expected to be published in the fall of 1964. This volume comprises the opinions of the Liberian Supreme Court of March Term 1957 through October Term 1959.

The editorial work and typing has been started on the opinions of the Supreme Court which will go into Volume 14 of the *Liberian Law Reports*. This volume will consist of the opinions of March Term 1960 through October Term 1961.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Including the Turkey Contract

The international activities of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration can be divided into two broad categories: its overseas operations and its academic program in international studies.

In 1961, Cornell University signed an AID (then ICA) contract to assist the Management Department of Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey. This contract, signed on behalf of the BPA School by Cornell University, provides for three interrelated programs of support. The first is to send to METU professors either from Cornell or selected by Cornell as visiting staff members for periods of one year to eighteen months. By the end of this academic year Cornell will have assigned four professors to Ankara — three from Ithaca and one from the University of North Carolina. In the summer of 1964, Cornell will provide one professor who will remain at METU for twelve to eighteen months and one instructor (the latter a Ph.D. candidate from Purdue University). The decision to send out one junior level person under the Cornell contract is an innovation seldom tried by other universities. It follows from the belief that a carefully selected, mature young man can contribute much to the success of the contract. His responsibilities will be to teach on a part-time basis introductory courses and conduct research on his Ph.D. dissertation with Turkey as a focus. He thus falls midway between senior professors who are normally assigned to foreign universities and Peace Corps representatives.

The second obligation under the contract is to accept suitable students from METU for graduate study at Cornell. To date five have successfully completed their MBA degrees and are now teaching at METU; two will

complete their masters degrees in June, 1965; and one is studying for the Ph.D. degree. In the fall of 1964, four additional students will arrive for graduate study. Thus, by 1966, Cornell will have trained twelve METU staff members, who upon their return to Ankara, will provide a solid teaching nucleus for the Department of Management.

The final responsibility of Cornell is to select a basic library in business administration and economics for the METU library. The normal procedure is to permit the receiving university to make the selection of books. However, since the METU library has been undermanned and because there was no one there who could make an intelligent selection of basic references, the BPA School took upon itself the responsibility of making the initial selection and in the past thirty months approximately 2,500 books have been processed and sent to METU. Now that the METU library has better staffing and a basic library has been created, future library purchases can be made by METU without assistance from Cornell.

The Cornell-Turkish contract has been administered with comparatively little difficulty. Three reasons account for this: first, METU is a vigorous university desirous of assistance; second, AID/Ankara and the Washington office have been unusually helpful; and third, the University has provided excellent guidance and support for what is our first involvement in overseas operations.

Although the BPA School has for a number of years offered course work in international studies, it had relatively low priority in the academic program. This emphasis is now rapidly shifting and an expanded program in International Development and Foreign Operations has been initiated. Students selecting this concentration will take the basic core in administration required of all students, supplemented by course work in foreign operations of public and private organizations, comparative administration, and developmental administration. The balance of the student's time (approximately thirty hours or the second year of his graduate work) will be taken either in one of the area programs or in international studies offered by the various departments in the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Agriculture, or the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. It is also expected that all students enrolled in this program will have completed approximately twelve hours of undergraduate language instructions or, if not, will take accelerated language instruction between his first and second years of instruction at Cornell.

The combination of graduate education in administration coupled with either area knowledge and/or advanced instruction in development (eco-

nomic, social, or political) should lead to unusually qualified students eligible for overseas assignments in multinational American businesses, government agencies (particularly AID), and private foundations or voluntary associations.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES

Curriculum

The Law School continues to offer an LL.B. with Specialization in International Affairs. In 1963-1964 five third year students are specializing in this program. The Law School courses in the international field, open to all law students, include Admiralty, Comparative Law, Comparative Constitutional Law, Conflict of Laws, International Law I, International Law Seminar (given by Professor Briggs in spring term 1964 by the Department of Government as Government Course 576), Legal Problems of International Transactions — Policy and Planning (omitted 1963-1964), Litigation of Business Disputes — Domestic and International.

As in past years, there have been several foreign graduate or special students in the Law School:

Donald B. Caskie, LL.B., Faculty of Law, University of Glasgow. Holder of University of Glasgow Cornell Exchange Scholarship for 1963-1964. He is pursuing various studies in American law, chiefly by taking courses in the Law School, but is not a candidate for a degree and is not writing a thesis.

Johann R. Rossbach, has an award from German Academic Exchange Service for one year's study at Cornell Law School. He is not a degree candidate since he is still working for his degree from the University of Bonn. He is studying the American law of stockholders' suits and plans to incorporate the results of his studies in his German thesis.

Yasuhei Taniguchi, Assistant Professor of Law, Kyoto University, Japan, since 1959. He was at the University of California, Berkeley, 1962-1963. Ford Foundation Fellowship in International Studies, 1963-1964. Candidate for JSD degree. Thesis Topic: Comparative Study of U. S. and Japanese Procedural Requirements for Stockholders' Suits.

Summer Conference on International Law

In the summer of 1963, the Proceedings of the Fourth Summer Conference on International Law were published. The subject of this conference, held June 18-20, 1962, was "The Status of Domestic Jurisdiction."

The Fifth Summer Conference on International Law was held at the Law School on June 18-20, 1964. The subject was the protection of the individual under international law, with special reference to human rights. Invitations were sent to a selected list of people, about equally divided among teachers, practitioners and government officials, who have attended previous conferences at Cornell or are known to have been particularly concerned with this area of international law. In addition to this group, the Conference was open to a limited number of other persons with interests and experience in this area.

The Summer Conferences on International Law are financed through a grant of the Ford Foundation to the Law School for international legal studies. Professor Michael H. Cardozo, now Executive Secretary of the Association of American Law Schools, and formerly the Director of International Legal Studies at the Law School is Conference Director.

General Principles of Law Project

A number of years ago Professor Rudolf B. Schlesinger of the Law School faculty developed the idea of using numerous concrete factual situations as a base for examining different legal systems. He believed that a comparison of results might lead to the discovery of a much higher degree of agreement than appears from a comparison of legal doctrines. With very substantial support from the Ford Foundation, Professor Schlesinger has tried out this idea by means of the Cornell General Principles of Law Seminar. The subject which has been explored is Offer and Acceptance in contract law.

The legal systems covered were determined in part by their commercial importance and in part by the availability of experts. American, Egyptian, English, French, German, Italian, Indian and Moslem law have been covered thoroughly throughout. Austrian, Australian, Canadian, New Zealand, Polish, Russian, other communist systems, South African and Swiss law have been covered with varying degrees of thoroughness,

in some cases almost as complete as that given to the legal systems listed in the prior sentence.

The first step in the Seminar (after extensive preliminary studies) was the preparation of working papers. Each working paper consisted of a number of sections. In each section a number of fact situations are set forth, the source being appellate reports. The working paper was then distributed to the participants from the various legal systems.

After receiving the working paper each participant prepared national reports describing how his system would handle the various fact situations set forth in each section of the working paper. In addition he added any other problems which he thought properly belonged to the section. The national reports were distributed to all the participants in the Seminar.

In 1960 all the participants gathered at Cornell for a conference lasting several months. Meetings were held each afternoon at which the respective sections were treated. A participant would be appointed the General Reporter for the section under consideration. After discussion it was his function to produce a draft General Report which was then submitted to the group for revision. This process was repeated until a final draft of the General Report was agreed upon.

A similar conference was held at Cornell in 1961, and in July 1963 a short conference was held in Aix-en-Provence, France, to plan the final phases of the Project. From September 15 through November 15, 1964 a third conference will be held at Cornell at which it is expected to finish the remaining sections.

After the conference in the fall of 1964 it is now planned to publish the General Reports, hopefully in the spring of 1965. Each general report will be followed by the national reports. The national reports as published will be revised since they are presently based on the working paper which will not be published. The revision will consist of 1) structuring the national reports to conform to the general report (and removing matters extraneous to the general reports) and 2) including in the pertinent national report at the appropriate point each of the working paper situations which came from that particular legal system. The title of the publication has not been determined, but will probably be something such as: Offer and Acceptance — A study of the Common Core of Legal Systems.

Besides Professor Schlesinger, the following men have participated very extensively in this Seminar:

Dr. Salah-Eldin Abdel-Wahab
Member of the Judiciary of the United Arab Republic
Cairo, Egypt

Professor Pierre G. Bonassies
Faculté de Droit d'Aix, Université d'Aix-Marseille
Aix-en-Provence, France

Professor Gino Gorla
Director, Istituto di Diritto Comparato
Universita di Roma
Rome, Italy

Dr. Hans Leyser
Reader, University of Melbourne Law School
Melbourne, Australia

Professor Dr. Werner Lorenz
Director, Institute of Comparative Law
University of Wuerzburg
Wuerzburg, Germany

Professor Ian R. Macneil
Cornell Law School

Dr. Karl H. Neumayer
Professor and former Dean, University of Lausanne,
Switzerland
and Dean of the International Faculty of Comparative Law,
Luxembourg

Dr. Ishwar Saxena
Reader, Law College
Jaipur (Raj.) India

Professor W. J. Wagner
Indiana University School of Law
Bloomington, Indiana

Professor Robert S. Pasley, Cornell Law School, participated actively in the formative stages of the Seminar. Other members of the Cornell Law faculty have also participated at various times. Over the years numerous visitors have attended conferences for varying lengths of time, including Professor Szpunar, President of the University of Lodz, Poland; Dr. Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski, University of Montreal; Professor Kiralfy, London; Professor Schindler, Zurich; Professor Wade, Oxford; Dr.

Schwartz, Israel; and Professor Aikman, Wellington, New Zealand. Students from Cornell also have sometimes attended the meetings to observe.

As noted above, there was a one-week meeting of the Seminar in Aix-en-Provence, France in July 1963. This meeting was largely a planning meeting, but some work was also accomplished on specific subjects. During the school year 1963-1964 preparations for the Fall 1964 Seminar have continued, including extensive preparation of tentative general reports and revision of national reports.

Other Faculty Activities

Professor Herbert W. Briggs: Participated in the annual session of the International Law Commission, as United States member, in Geneva, Switzerland, from May 6 to July 12, 1963, and served on the Drafting Committee throughout the session.

In August 1963 attended a conference at the Villa Serbelloni, Bellagio, Italy, limited to former judges and to counsel who have appeared before the International Court of Justice, to consider certain problems connected with the current and future activities of the Court.

In September 1963 participated in the ten-day session of the Institut de Droit International at Brussels, Belgium, and was elected a titular member, having been an associate since 1956.

From July 1963 to February 1964, was retained by the Spanish Government to assist in the preparation of its pleadings before the International Court of Justice in the pending *Barcelona Traction Company* case.

Consultant to the U. S. Department of State in relation to legal problems before the United Nations General Assembly and with regard to the International Law Commission.

Editor of the American Journal of International Law and a member of the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law.

Publications, 1963-1964:

Completed for publication a 430-page manuscript on "The International Law Commission" on which he has been working for some years.

"The Work of the International Law Commission," (U.S. Navy) *JAG Journal*, Vol. XVII, 56-59, 80 (1963).

"Domestic Jurisdiction Today," Interview with Professor Michael H. Cardozo, in *The Status of Domestic Jurisdiction, Proceedings of the Fourth Summer Conference on International Law*, Cornell Law School, 1962 pp. 2-15 (1963).

"Institut de Droit International: The Brussels Session, 1963," 58 *American Journal of International Law* 114-122 (1964).

"United States v. Bulgaria: Domestic Jurisdiction and Sovereign Determination of Legal Irresponsibility," in *Melanges Henri Rolin*, 13-29 (1964).

La Protection Diplomatique des Individus en Droit International: La Nationalité des Reclamations, Institut de Droit International, 124 pages (printed).

Dean Ray Forrester: Delegate to the Conference on Canadian-American Cooperation (Association of American Law Schools - Association of Canadian Law Teachers) held on September 7-9, 1963, North Hatley, P.Q., Canada. Attended annual meeting of the Association of Canadian Law Teachers and the Canadian Political Science Association at Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 10-12, 1964 as representative of the President of the Association of American Law Schools and as a speaker in the program on Federalism.

Professor Harrop Freeman: Study and research in Russia, Europe, South and Central America.

Professor Milton R. Konvitz: Liberian Codification Project at Cornell University (this project is described in detail in the summary of the work of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations) and research at Council of Europe, Strasbourg, on Human Rights cases.

Professor Ian R. Macneil: Acting Director, International Legal Studies. Attended General Principles of Law Seminar at Aix-en-Provence, France, and continued work on the Seminar during the Year. Attended meeting of Association of Canadian Law Teachers at Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 10-12, 1964.

Professor Robert S. Pasley: Co-author with John TeSelle, "Patent Rights and Technical Information in the Military Assistance Program," to be published in Spring 1964, issue of *Law and Contemporary Problems* as part of a two-issue symposium on Government Contract (Vol. XXIX, No. 2). Some of the research for this article was done while Professor Pasley was a Ford Foundation Fellow in Paris, 1960-1961.

Associate Dean Norman Penney: Member of Association of American Law Schools ad hoc Advisory Committee on the Draft Uniform Law of International Sales and Draft Uniform Law on Formation of Contract for International Sales.

Professor Rudolf B. Schlesinger: Attended General Principles of Law Seminar at Aix-en-Provence, France, and continued work on the Seminar during the year. Member, Advisory Committee, U. S. Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. Special guest at Conference on World Peace Through the Rule of Law, Athens, Greece. Lectured to Study Association of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Supreme Constitutional Court of Germany in June 1964.

Articles: Schlesinger and Bonassies, "Le fonds commun des systemes juridiques," 15 *Revue Internationale de Droit Comparé* 501 (1963). Schlesinger and Guendisch, "Allgemeine Rechtsgrundsätze als Sachnormen in Schiedsgerichtsverfahren," 28 *Rabels Zeitschrift* 1 (1963).

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Medical College has three major international studies operating currently.

The first is conducted by Dr. William Scherer, Professor of Microbiology, and consists of a field investigation of the possible roles of migratory birds as intercontinental disseminators of the so-called arbor viruses. In connection with this, Dr. Dickerman of the Department of Microbiology maintains a laboratory in Mexico City with field extensions. In addition, during the summer Drs. Scherer and Dickerman conducted a course there involving biologic and serologic aspects of arthropod-borne viruses and their related hosts. Students for this course are graduate medical students from Cornell, students from the Veterinary College in Ithaca and selected Mexican students.

The second is a project just being started by Dr. Edward Hook of the Department of Medicine. The project is being conducted in association with Dr. Heonier Rocha, Professor of Medicine at the University of Bahia, Brazil. The advisory group for the project consists of Dr. Hugh Luckey, the Chairman of the Department of Medicine at Cornell, and Dr. Roberto Santos, Professor of Medicine at Bahia. This program began June 1, 1964 and an effort will be made to maintain in residence in Salvador at least one member of the Cornell faculty. In general, the faculty members will be present for six months continuously.

The purpose of the project is to provide training in tropical diseases for a number of the different faculty members (and to include some medical students on an elective basis) and to conduct research on certain questions having to do with diseases of tropical areas. The initial research effort will be with typhoid fever, a subject that represents a major research

preoccupation now of the Division of Allergy and Infectious Diseases of the Department of Medicine here and of the group at Bahia.

The third project currently is the Navaho-Cornell field health research project. This is an ambitious long-term (seven years) study of the process of modernization of cross-cultural and language barriers using medicine broadly as the chief modernization element. The field studies have been completed and all that is going on now is the final analysis and write-up of the material. It is expected that this will be completed by the end of the 1964-1965 academic year. The project is under the direction of Dr. Walsh McDermott, Chairman of the Department of Public Health.

The other overseas projects that have been conducted recently consist of the field studies in Nigeria by Dr. Alexander Leighton of both the Medical College and Ithaca campuses; the field studies in the University of Guadalajara conducted by Dr. McDermott and Dr. Knight on typhoid fever and related diseases; the studies on the diarrhea of tourists conducted each summer in Mexico City by Dr. B. H. Kean of the Department of Medicine and the Department of Public Health.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

The School of Education does not have any major overseas commitment at the present time. No program of teaching, research, or public service involving persons going overseas or coming from overseas is being operated by the School. Individual faculty members have activities and interests in the international area, and the School has a large complement of students from overseas, who are selected and handled like all other students.

Faculty Members on Overseas Assignments

F. K. T. Tom (Agricultural Education). Cornell-USAID Contract with the University of Liberia as specialist in education. 18 months.

J. Paul Leagans (Extension Education). Ford Foundation consultant to India and I.A.D. assignment to Nigeria and the Philippines, July and August. USAID assignments as consultant to Sudan in April.

F. H. Stutz (Teacher Education). AACTE and U. S. State Department assignment to India, November.

Kathleen Rhodes (Higher Education). Sabbatic leave. Consultant to Home Economics Department, Winneba Training College, Ghana. One year.

Resident Graduate Majors From Overseas

Forty-seven students in residence, with the largest number in extension education, and with others in agricultural education, home economics education, science education, educational administration, history and philosophy of education and secondary education.

Students come from Liberia, Indonesia, Israel, Philippines, Ethiopia,

Iraq, Chile, Thailand, Jamaica, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Korea, Lebanon, Nigeria, Peru, Pakistan, Sudan, Surinam, Trinidad.

NDEA Fellowship Program

Four fellows have completed a first year of doctoral residence in the history and philosophy of education with a special emphasis in comparative educational philosophies and systems. For these fellows and other interested majors, the school has operated a series of seminars. Several specialists have been brought to campus and University resources have been used.

Publications

J. Paul Leagans. *The Role of Extension Education in Rural Development*. Cornell International Agricultural Development. Bulletin No. 3, 1963.

J. Paul Leagans. *Guides to Extension Teaching in Developing Countries*. Cornell International Agricultural Development. Bulletin No. 5, 1963.

F. H. Stutz. *Study Tour of Teacher Education in India*. Report of the AACTE Visiting Team. 1963. Mimeographed.

Though the School has no major overseas commitments and many of its activities in the international area find their origin in the two contract college departments, there is a steady growth in involvement in international affairs. Of the comparatively small staff of thirty-five, one-third have had overseas experience in recent years. Our large group of graduate majors from overseas influence the teaching and research directions of the school. Members of this faculty are taking an active part in overseas projects sponsored by the university and by two of the contract colleges. The faculty is interested in the development of an overseas commitment in educational administration, organization and teacher education, if the right setting can be found.

THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

Cornell was associated with Harvard University during the summer of 1963 for the sixth season on the archaeological site at Sardis in Western Turkey, under the directorship of Professor George M. A. Hanfmann of Harvard. Professor A. Henry Detweiler of Cornell's College of Architecture was the Associate Director. Other Cornell staff members of the expedition were Associate Professor Stephen W. Jacobs, also of the College of Architecture, who served as senior architect and Noel D. Robertson, an instructor in the Department of Classics, who acted as one of the field archaeologists. David Stieglitz and Ralph Iler, two students in the College of Architecture, served the expedition as architects and surveyors. Catherine S. Detweiler (Mrs. A. Henry Detweiler) acted as the expedition numismatist.

The 1963 season was very productive; one of the largest synagogues in the Ancient World was uncovered. The date is uncertain but it may be as early as the second century, which would make it one of the more important ancient synagogues ever discovered and would throw a new light on the early history of the Jews in Asia Minor under the Romans. A Byzantine church was completely excavated and measured as were other minor monuments of the Roman and earlier periods.

The other principal international commitment reported by the College of Architecture involves the work of Professor Jack C. Fisher, Assistant Professor of City and Regional Planning, whose appointment continued to receive partial support during the year from the Center for International Studies.

Professor Fisher is serving as editor for two unique studies that will make available in English collected essays by city and regional planners in Poland and Yugoslavia. A special University Committee on Comparative Planning was organized under the Center for Housing and Environmental Studies. At this time two contracts have been signed and work is underway for the production of two volumes: *City and Regional Plan-*

ning in Poland and *City and Regional Planning in Yugoslavia*. During 1963 the majority of articles of the Polish volume were received here at Cornell, their English improved, recommendations for improvement secured from Cornell professors and the entire manuscript returned to Poland for revision and the addition of other relevant articles. It is anticipated that the final authorized manuscript will be received shortly from Poland and submitted to the Cornell University Press for publication by early 1965. This project was initially supported and will be financed by the Center for International Studies.

In addition, Professor Fisher was on leave during the fall semester 1963 on a Ford Foundation Study and Travel Grant in Yugoslavia to conduct research on the communal system and local planning in that country. Professor Fisher published an article "The Yugoslav Commune" *World Politics*, April 1964, which also served as a discussion paper for the Fourth annual Yugoslav Seminar held at Bloomington, Indiana, in which Professor Fisher participated. At the request of the Ford Foundation Professor Fisher organized a tour of American universities for educators from Macedonia, Yugoslavia, and acted as adviser, guide and interpreter on this tour. During the spring semester and summer of the next academic year Professor Fisher will be on leave to Resources for the Future to undertake the initial pilot study of a potential long range project on resource planning and development in the U.S.S.R.

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

The Cornell University College of Engineering and its component schools as such currently have no overseas teaching or research commitments or other commitments involving substantial relationships with foreign institutions, except for two activities:

The Graduate School of Aerospace Engineering is operating a contract with the Office of Scientific Research of the United States Air Force for participation by selected Japanese professionals in certain aspects of research carried on by the School. This contract is administered by Professor W. R. Sears, John L. Given Professor of Engineering.

Provost Dale R. Corson, continuing a consulting relationship with the Ford Foundation initiated while he was still serving as Dean of the College of Engineering, has been providing consulting services to the Universidad del Valle at Cali, Colombia, with regard to the development of the engineering faculty of that institution. Professor Robert O. Fehr, Engineering Machine Design, has been associated with Provost Corson in this activity. Also involved have been Professor N. A. Christensen, Director of the School of Civil Engineering, who spent several weeks at the Universidad del Valle during the summer of 1964, and Professor Bart J. Conta, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, who will be in residence at the institution during the academic year 1964-1965.

A faculty committee has been preparing a study to advise the Dean of the College with regard to a future policy on international education. Their report will be under study during the coming academic year.

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS

Ghana-Cornell

The Ghana-Cornell Project is completing the second phase of a four-phase plan which has as its objective the development of a four-year college-level home economics education curriculum at Winneba Training College in Ghana, West Africa. The curriculum is to be based on knowledge of Ghanaian family living practices in order that teachers can be prepared for leadership designed to raise the level of living in Ghanaian homes. Such education is needed to help women adjust to a drastically changing society and to help them to cooperate in those family undertakings which will increase the productivity of the total family in a society where expanded agricultural production and rapid industrialization are considered imperative.

This collaborative effort involving faculties of Winneba Training College and of New York State College of Home Economics and staff of the Ghana Ministry of Education is expected to contribute to the effectiveness of teaching home economics not only for students in Africa but also for students at Cornell. It provides the opportunity for: 1) testing the universality of certain principles of home economics subject matter; 2) research in curriculum development in a different culture and a different system of education; and 3) experimental work in the preparation of teaching materials.

This project developed as a result of an intercultural program sponsored in the spring of 1961 by the State Department and the Agency for International Development. Dean Helen G. Canoyer, of the College of Home Economics, Cornell University, with six other women educators from the United States, conducted two ten-day workshops in East and West Africa on "Problems of Education of African Women and Girls." Thirty-seven African women educators from fourteen countries and three

regions of Africa took part. A subsequent visit to this country by sixteen African women educators was followed by a formal request from the Ministry of Education in Ghana in 1962 for help from the faculty of the College of Home Economics, Cornell University.

During 1962 Dean Canoyer worked with Miss Alberta Addo (who was one of the sixteen African visitors to Cornell), a member of the Ministry of Education in Ghana, and, at that time, in charge of all women's education for that country, to develop a plan to collect the information and to make the necessary personnel available to carry out the request.

Associate Professor Kathleen Rhodes of the Department of Home Economics Education made two three-week consulting trips to Ghana in 1962-1963; and Fulbright arrangements were made for her to spend her sabbatic leave (September 1963 to July 1964) in Ghana, her time to be divided between teaching and further research. Professor Harold Feldman of the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships spent three weeks in November 1963 as consultant to the project in Ghana on the social science aspects of a curriculum. Until 1963, nothing was offered in Winneba in sociology or psychology.

Six faculty members from the College of Home Economics at Cornell participated in a Curriculum Workshop and Home Science Conference in Ghana, March 25 to April 5, 1964. These included: Dean Helen G. Canoyer, who was invited to give the keynote address at the Conference on Home Science; Associate Professor Kathleen Rhodes, Fulbright lecturer and research fellow; and four consultants who took part in seminars on curriculum in their areas of specialization — Professor Harold Feldman (Child Development and Family Relationships), Professor Grace Steinger (Department of Food and Nutrition), Associate Professor Kathryn Walker (Department of Household Economics and Management), and Assistant Professor Nancy Conklyn (Department of Textiles and Clothing).

The Ghana-Cornell Project has profited substantially from the considerable support of the Advisory Committee and assistance from other members of the faculty of the College of Home Economics in planning, analyzing and evaluating information, advising and serving as consultants both in subject matter, and in program direction.

The Project has profited also from the direct exchange of ideas and information with visitors to the United States from Africa: 1) G. Adali-Mortty, graduate student in Business and Public Administration at Cornell and Tutor at the Institute of Public Administration, University of Ghana,

Legon, Ghana; 2) Miss Florence Addison, Ghanaian representative to Committee Three, United Nations, and District Education Officer, Kumasi, Ghana; 3) Mrs. Lati Hyde-Forster, representative to United Nations from Sierra Leone and Headmistress, Annie Walsh Memorial School for Girls, Freetown, Sierra Leone and 4) Miss Emmy Hookham, FAO representative in Ghana, on leave in the United States.

Liberia

Cornell University and the Agency for International Development are involved in a project to assist in the upgrading and development of the University of Liberia. Prior to this time, there has been no college level course of study in home economics in Liberia. In order to determine the need for and the feasibility of setting up such a program, Associate Professor Mary B. Wood, formerly Assistant to the Dean, has been on leave for four months, February to June 1964, to conduct the necessary study and exploration.

Office of International Home Economics

This College has felt a strong commitment to make a contribution in the international field. Home Economics, with its concern for the total well-being of the family and the individual, is uniquely suited to make a significant impact on the physical and emotional health of people in developing countries and on their levels of living.

For these reasons, the College of Home Economics will appoint a faculty member to head up our international commitments and programs in order to coordinate and promote such activity. This faculty member will be Associate Professor Mary B. Wood on completion of her assignment in Liberia in June of 1964.

Faculty Engaged in Study, Research and Consultation in Foreign Countries

In addition to those members of the faculty actively engaged in research and consultation in Ghana and Liberia, the following is illustrative of the range of formal faculty participation in other countries.

Ireland

In September of 1963, Dean Helen G. Canoyer was in Ireland at the invitation of the Irish Government to advise officials responsible for planning the development of home economics at the higher education level. The invitation was extended by T. Breathnach, Chief of the Rural Economy Division, the Agricultural Institute, Dublin, who had previously visited Cornell. Dean Canoyer visited various cities and communities and met with an advisory committee of representatives from home management institutions, extension agencies, and rural organizations. The purpose of the discussion was to determine the appropriate lines of development for education in the home economics field in Ireland.

Peru

During April 1964, Associate Professor Henry Ricciuti, Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, visited the British American Hospital in Lima, Peru, to explore the possibilities for initiating research there on the psychological consequences of severe malnutrition.

Puerto Rico

Associate Professor Marjorie Burns of the Department of Food and Nutrition, from February to August 1963, carried on observation and work with the Commission for the Improvement of Isolated Areas in Puerto Rico.

Professor Grace Steininger, of the Department of Food and Nutrition, spent the spring of 1964 as consultant to the Department of Home Economics of the University of Puerto Rico. She has been assisting in revision of the curriculum in nutrition and dietetics.

Soviet Union

Professor Urie Bronfenbrenner, of the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, has been involved in cross-cultural studies. The winter of 1962 and spring of 1963 he was exchange scientist at the Institute of Psychology in Moscow. His major research interest is the study of the role of the collective in methods of upbringing and its effect on the behavior and personality development of children.

Virgin Islands

Professor Robert H. Dalton, of the Department of Child Development

and Family Relationships, is directing a study in St. Thomas, the Virgin Islands, of the effect of multiple mothering on children's personalities. Professor Dalton was in St. Thomas from December 26, 1962 to February 1, 1963; from April 27 to May 11, 1963, and early in 1964.

Publications on International Studies by Faculty Members

In addition to the several publications by Dr. Bronfenbrenner and Dr. Dalton are: "Homemakers' Use of Time for Care of Children in Sweden 1957," Associate Professor Kathryn E. Walker, Department of Household Economics and Management. A bulletin published in Sweden by Statens Institute For Konsumenthfragor, 1964.

"Women's Work in Changing Villages," Associate Professor Kathryn E. Walker, Department of Household Economics and Management, and Dr. Hazel Hauck, Emeritus Professor of Food and Nutrition. An article in the International Issue of the Journal of Home Economics, Vol. 56, No. 4, April 1964.

Visitors From Foreign Countries

Each year the College of Home Economics is visited by educators and others from foreign countries who are interested in its facilities, our programs, our goals. Some are here officially as representatives of their schools, businesses, or communities, while others come out of a more personal curiosity and desire for information. Some are interested to learn more about the College of Home Economics as the result of meetings with members of the faculty at international conferences or on assignments to study in foreign countries. This year there have been visitors from the following twelve countries: Canada, Costa Rica, Finland, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Uruguay, U.S.S.R. and Sweden.

The visits vary in length from a brief tour and discussion, covering a span of hours, to an extended stay of several months. For example, during the fall term, Professor Alexander V. Zaporozhets, Director of the Laboratory of Pre-School Education in Moscow, and Professor of Psychology at the University of Moscow, spent three months on the campus visiting

the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, and Psychology. Also, Mrs. Helen Engelstad, Rektor, Statens Kvennelige Industriskole (State School of Women's Craft) in Oslo, Norway, will give two lectures on Scandinavian textiles and costumes during the summer of 1964 and will speak to other of our classes in the fall of 1964, as arranged by the Departments of Housing and Design and Textiles and Clothing. A third visitor, Associate Professor, Teruji Hirota, Osaka City University, Osaka, Japan, was appointed as a Senior Research Associate in the Department of Textiles and Clothing during 1964.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NUTRITION

The Graduate School of Nutrition has had a three or four year introduction into an international training program in nutrition in Peru. This was discontinued early in 1963 because AID, who had been supporting this program, did not wish to continue a small-dollar-volume, restricted-scope program under contract with Cornell University when a very large contract with North Carolina State University had recently been negotiated to work with the Agrarian University at La Molina, Lima, Peru. Nevertheless, this experience did provide a background for our consideration of future collaboration in nutrition investigations in Peru. These have not materialized as yet, but it is very likely that some type of collaborative enterprise between Cornell University and either the Agrarian University in La Molina or the Anglo-American Clinic in La Molina will be activated within the next year.

The Program of International Nutrition has been offering this year one course on programs and problems of international nutrition (as last year) for graduate students of the School of Nutrition and of the college of Home Economics. As last year, Dr. van Veen conducted a Seminar on Food and Population, in cooperation with Dr. D. L. Call, mainly attended by graduate students in Agricultural Economics, Rural Sociology, and Education.

Moreover, this summer a limited Field Training Program in Applied Nutrition will be initiated in Guatemala (INCAP).

The Program is assisted by grants from NIH and the Williams-Waterman Foundation.

Dr. van Veen has been nominated as a Special Consultant to ICNND (Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense) and in this capacity spent 5 weeks in East Pakistan to evaluate the National Nutrition Survey conducted by the Pakistan Government in East Pakistan

and to discuss the importance of these findings for the food and agriculture policies of the government under the third Five-Year Plan. He has also been asked to outline how food and nutrition activities in the country could be further developed.

Dr. L. A. Maynard has continued to serve as a special consultant to ICNND and as chairman of a Committee on Research which reviews the ICNND international research program.

THE NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE

The international activities of the Veterinary College have consisted primarily of commitments of individual members of the faculty:

Dr. E. N. Bergman of the Physiology Department is currently at the University of Cambridge, England, where he is studying the factors affecting acetoacetate production rates by normal and ketotic pregnant sheep for one year.

Dr. C. L. Comar, Head of the Physical Biology Department, was in Zemun (near Belgrade) Yugoslavia, on the request of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Dr. Comar is helping to establish a program involving the use of radioactive materials in biological and agricultural research. He was there for the academic year 1963-1964.

Dr. R. H. Wasserman, Acting Head of the Physical Biology Department, will spend a year's sabbatic leave at the Institute of Biological Chemistry in Copenhagen, Denmark, commencing September 1, 1964.

Dr. A. F. Sellers, Head of the Department of Physiology, served in Hanover, Germany, as Chairman of the Section of Physiology and Pharmacology at the 17th International Veterinary Congress in August 1963.

Dr. Francis A. Kallfelz, of the Department of Physical Biology, has made a trip to Vienna in connection with the formulating of a training manual on the use of isotopes and radiations in soil-plant relations research. This manual is intended for use in advanced research training and is sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency in cooperation with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Dr. Robert Habel, Head of the Department of Anatomy, attended the meeting of the International Committee on Veterinary Anatomical Nomenclature in Hanover, Germany, last August and served there as Chair-

man of the Subcommittee on Splanchnology. He has been assisted in preparatory work for these meetings by Dr. Howard Evans of the same department.

Dr. E. L. Gasteiger, Department of Physical Biology, participated in the First Congress of Feedback Control on the Nervous System in Villa Hermosa, Mexico, in April of 1963.

Dr. James H. Gillespie, Department of Pathology & Bacteriology, serves as Secretary to the American Delegation of the Joint United States-Argentine Commission of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and in this connection has made several trips to South America. During the past year he served as a Rockefeller Foundation Consultant to the Ministry of Agriculture in Colombia, South America, on a serious Foot-and-Mouth Disease problem in that country.

Dr. James A. Baker, Director of the Veterinary Virus Research Institute, spent 2 weeks in Mali to consult on the construction of a Virus Laboratory to be used for research and vaccine production (Rinderpest).

Dr. Barbara Stefaniak, from the Research Veterinary Institutes at Pulawy, Poland, visited the Department of Physiology for one year, doing work in pharmacology and toxicology with Professors R. H. Dunlop and A. L. Aronson.

Professor John V. Evans, Visiting Associate Professor of Physiology, was with the Department of Physiology for one year, on leave as Head of the Department of Physiology in the University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia.

Dr. Virginia Osborne of Sydney, Australia, was a Visiting Associate Professor for two months during the past year, in the Department of Anatomy.

Dr. Francisco Megale of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil, spent several months visiting the Departments of Surgery and Medicine and Obstetrics.

Dr. Werner Giese has just completed a two-year term which commenced in April, 1962, as Visiting NATO Scholar from Hanover, Germany, to the Department of Physical Biology.

Dr. Hector Brust-Carmona was Visiting Associate Professor from the National University of Mexico in the Department of Physical Biology.

Dr. Helmi Al-Utman was a foreign Academic Year Institute participant

from the University of Bagdad, Iraq, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation and the American Friends of the Middle East.

An unofficial but meaningful liaison has been established between the Veterinary College and the Albert Schweitzer Hospital in Haiti. This is the result of the active interest of Dean George C. Poppensiek and the generosity of Mr. Lawrence Pryor, former member of the University Council. Three recent graduates have each given a year of their time to this philanthropic cause and a fourth will go there this fall. Dean Poppensiek made a visit to the hospital in March.

THE SCHOOL OF HOTEL ADMINISTRATION

The School of Hotel Administration has for some years led the undergraduate divisions of the University in the percentage of foreign student enrollment. In 1963-1964 foreign students made up 12.9% of the undergraduate body of the School of Hotel Administration compared to 2.7% average for the University. The school led not only in percent but also in number of foreign students with the exception of the College of Agriculture. The 59 foreign students in the School of Hotel Administration represent 26 nations.

Since the primary objective of the School of Hotel Administration is the education of undergraduate students; since it is a relatively small (in number of students) school; and since the number of faculty is also small, the School has been unable to accept the many projects which have been requested by various foreign countries. The School has been asked by the U. S. State Department and foreign governments, for example, to help establish schools for hotel and restaurant training in Israel, Trinidad and India. Various organizations, too, have requested seminars, workshops or training sessions in Colombia, Canada, Israel, Japan, Germany and the Netherlands. Unfortunately the School has been unable to assist in most of these projects because it does not have the faculty and staff available.

The summer school continues to attract many foreign visitors. The 1963 session drew representatives of sixteen foreign nations. In coming to Cornell's Hotel School they had in common a shared desire to apply modern methods to their businesses, to find improved ways of caring for the traveller, and the added incentive of meeting the needs of the growing number of tourists from the United States.

The School continues to attract visiting hotel and restaurant men the world over. Perhaps outstanding among such visitors in the current academic year were contingents from Japan, India and Holland. In each

instance the group included the top hotel owners and operators of their respective countries. The Japanese and Indian delegations were sponsored by the U. S. Department of State, and the Cornell Hotel School was the only such school visited by these groups in the United States. As a result of the Indian visit, the Dean of the Hotel School was invited to New Delhi to be the keynote speaker at the Sixth Annual All India Hotel and Restaurant Convention sponsored by the Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Associations of India, a meeting of over three hundred persons. In addition the School was recently visited by 30 of the foremost hotel owners and operators of the Netherlands.

LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL PEACE CORPS TRAINING PROJECT

During the fall semester 1963-1964, Cornell University operated a Peace Corps training project to prepare 24 Peace Corps volunteers for assignment as university instructors and teaching assistants in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. The age span of the trainees was between 21 and 60. All of them had completed college, and a number of them had completed significant amounts of graduate study. Thirteen different fields of specialization were represented in the group.

A unique feature of this training program was that the trainees were in residence at the University for one entire academic semester; and that a great part of their technical training consisted primarily of course work in their several disciplines at the graduate level. In addition to their participation in one or more regular courses of instruction at Cornell University, the trainees received special training in Spanish language, in Latin American Area Studies, in World Affairs, American Institutions, Communism, Health and Medicine, and in Physical Education. The program was directed by Thomas P. Davern as Project Coordinator. The Area Studies portion of the program was carried out by members of the Cornell University Latin American Program.