

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523
BIBLIOGRAPHIC INPUT SHEET

FOR AID USE ONLY

Batch 69

1. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION	A. PRIMARY Serials	Y-S200-0000-0000
	B. SECONDARY Social sciences--Anthropology	

2. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Comparative studies of cultural change; progress report, Aug.-Oct. 1963

3. AUTHOR(S)
(101) Cornell Univ. Dept. of Anthropology

4. DOCUMENT DATE 1963	5. NUMBER OF PAGES 14p.	6. ARC NUMBER ARC
--------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------

7. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS
Cornell

8. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (Sponsoring Organization, Publishers, Availability)
(Research summary)

9. ABSTRACT

10. CONTROL NUMBER PN-AAE-531	11. PRICE OF DOCUMENT
12. DESCRIPTORS Culture Social change	13. PROJECT NUMBER
	14. CONTRACT NUMBER CSD-296 Res.
	15. TYPE OF DOCUMENT

Soc. 3
CSD-296 Res.
Cornell
PN-AAE-531

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Contract N° AID/csd-296

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL CHANGE

Progress Report N° 1

1 August - 31 October 1963

Department of Anthropology

Cornell University

Ithaca, New York

14850

HRSD/RES
-Official File Copy

PROGRESS REPORT N° 1

1 August - 31 October 1963

1.0. Introduction. A contract between Cornell University and the Agency for International Development, AID/csd-296, 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. The present report covers the initial three months of August, September and October of 1963.

1.1. While some contract activity was initiated by the Cornell University Department of Anthropology during August, the acceleration effort was not really structured and underway until September. Previous commitments had to be fulfilled before personnel could be re-assigned to this project in many cases. Three principal investigators, Professors Lauriston Sharp, Morris E. Opler and Allan R. Holmberg, commenced work on 15 August and devoted a month of the summer until 15 September to project activities. Henry F. Dobyns took up full-time duties as coordinator as of 1 September 1963.

2.0. Field Research. Fresh data were collected during this quarter with contract funds to some extent in Thailand, India and Peru.

2.1. Thailand. 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. Contract funds

are providing only supplemental financing for this expedition, since it was planned before the contract was executed and financed primarily from non-contractual sources.

2.2. India. 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.

2.3. Peru. The Field Director of the Cornell Peru Project in Vicos, Dr. Mario C. Vazquez, began working intensively on the acceleration project 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. Just over forty-five per cent of Dr. Vazquez's salary for the year 1 September 1963 to 31 August 1964 will be drawn from contractual funds. The remainder will come

from foundation grant funds. He will work virtually full time on the accelerated program of analysis and reporting. Between the departure of the summer students and the end of October, Dr. Vazquez worked intensively collecting genealogical data for the analysis of unilinear kin groups which constitute one of the fundamental social structures of the Vicos population, and making a preliminary analysis of the information.

Mr. Oscar Alers, a graduate student in sociology at Cornell University, spent the three months covered by this report in Vicos continuing his 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. Alers was supported during September and October from contract funds because

his research is not only of great significance in assessing the changes wrought by the Vicos experiment in a rural Andean Indian population, but also for providing data on value shifts to compare with those occurring in the other areas studied.

2.4. Puerto Rico. Because of the prolonged uncertainty preceding final signature of the contract between Cornell University and the Agency for International Development, Dean Dorothy Dulles Bourne and Mr. James R. Bourne had already committed themselves to a number of local activities in and around Rhinebeck, N. Y., by August. It took some weeks for them to fulfill these obligations so as to free themselves for field investigation in Puerto Rico. They met with Drs. A. R. Holmberg and H. F. Dobyns for a conference in New York City on 16 September. They later visited the other senior investigators on the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change project on the Ithaca campus of Cornell University on 17 October. They began full-time work on 1 October. Dean Bourne worked up a preliminary questionnaire by the 17 October conference, and Mr. Bourne prepared a check list for collecting information on governmental programs.

3.0. On-Campus Analysis. The process of analyzing data collected in the various areas of concentration of the Cornell Comparative Studies of Cultural Change

indeed began to accelerate markedly during the first quarter of operations under the Agency for International Development contract. This acceleration became apparent most immediately in the matter of data processing for research project files. Physically, the project began operating in Cornell University space already assigned to the component research projects. The Cornell Peru Project occupied a small office in a suite at 304 Rand Hall where Mr. Dobyms continued to work. Mr. Opler's part-time secretary worked in his teaching office at 220 Morrill Hall. Mr. Holmberg's and Mr. Dobyms' secretaries were established in 400D White Hall in an area already assigned to Prof. Opler for the India Project. Some equipment was provided by the University.

3.1. Comparison. Contractual funds provided Mr. Dobyms with a full-time secretary, Mrs. Marilyn Cartier, from 23 September 1963. Mrs. Cartier spent most of the remainder of this first quarter typing correspondence and Vicos file materials. She reproduced a student report on a Roman Catholic jungle mission in Ecuador for project use.

(a) Contractual funds provided Mr. Dobyms with a graduate research assistant, Miss Joelle Adlerblum. She spent some time abstracting articles published in Spanish dealing with the Andean region. She also analyzed data collected during the summer in a Guatemala City suburb.

(b) Mr. Robert McDougall, an architect beginning graduate study in anthropology, began working on an hourly basis as draftsman and artist for the project on 21 October 1963. His drawing skills are to be utilized as occasion demands by all the principal investigators on a part-time basis.

3.2. Thailand. Contractual funds provided Prof. Lauriston Sharp with a graduate research assistant, Mr. Delmos Jones. Jones spent his time during September and October working up file material on the Thailand Project, preparatory to Sharp's return next academic year to utilize his files for writing, and to make them more readily available to other investigators.

3.3. India. Contractual funds provided Prof. M. E. Opler with a half-time secretary, Mrs. Patricia Allan, from 16 September 1963. Contractual funds also provided Mr. Opler with a graduate research assistant, Mr. Srinivasi Mani, who has spent a good deal of his time on the translation of proverbial materials from Senapur and Rankhandi.

3.4. Andean Region. Contractual funds provided Prof. A. R. Holmberg with a full-time secretary, Mrs. Kay Hanna, from 16 September 1963. She has spent the period until the end of October keeping project books and typing a variety of research materials.

(a) Contractual funds provided Mr. Holmberg with a graduate research assistant, Miss Ann Bodine. Like the other three graduate research assistants working on the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change, Miss Bodine works twenty hours each week, in accord with Cornell University practice for graduate assistants. She promptly undertook the translation of a cultural history of the town of Viru, on the Peruvian coast, studied by Holmberg in 1947-1948, and re-checked to some extent by Cornell Peru Project personnel in 1960. Miss Bodine is fluent in both English and Spanish.

(b) Contractual funds provided a research assistant, Mrs. Sarah F. Stone, working on an hourly basis beginning 23 September 1963. She is reorganizing the file of field notes collected by numerous investigators at Vicos, Peru. As Mrs. Stone classified field notes, Mrs. Cartier began typing those written in English and Mrs. Lizbeth P. de Ibarra those written in Spanish, when additional copies proved necessary. (Mrs. Ibarra is a Cornell Peru Project secretary paid from foundation grant and Peace Corps contract funds who worked on the acceleration program overtime.) Mrs. Stone coded during this quarter several score sheets of field notes not previously integrated into the file.

4.0. Scientific Papers Read. No scientific papers were read by participants in the project during this initial quarter.

5.0. Scientific Reports Transmitted. No scientific reports were transmitted to the research division of the Agency for International Development during this first quarter of contract operations. Mrs. Cartier mimeographed Santa Clara by Brian Sherman with date of 1 October 1963. This is a summer student's description of a Roman Catholic mission station in the Ecuadorian share of the Amazon Basin. Copies are available for consultation in the project offices although it was not deemed appropriate to submit this working paper as a report to the Agency.

6.0. Scientific Reports Published. During this first quarter of contract operations, the following scientific reports were published by the principal investigators. They resulted from previous research and analysis, and not from contractual activities.

6.1. Morris E. Opler

(a) "Testing and Evolutionary Theory," Human Organization, 22:2 (Summer) 159-162.

(b) "Cultural Anthropology: An Addendum to a 'Working Paper'," American Anthropologist, 65:4 (Aug.) 897-903.

(c) Review, Notes on Technology and the Moral Order by Alvin W. Gouldner and Richard A. Peterson, American Anthropologist, 65:4 (Aug.) 965-968.

6.2. Henry F. Dobyns

"Tubac: Where Some Enemies Rotted," Arizona
Quarterly, 19:3 (Autumn) 229-232.

7.0. Public Service Activities. The participants in the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change were called upon to engage in a certain number of public service activities during this first quarter, mainly in the form of public lecturing and advisory meetings.

7.1. On 14 October 1963, Mr. Dobyns spoke to the organization of wives of General Electric company employees in Ithaca, New York, on the achievements of the Vicos experiment.

7.2. Professor Allan R. Holmberg fulfilled the following public service commitments during this period:

- (a) 5 August, lecture "Problems of Community Development" at Civil Affairs School, Fort Gordon, Ga.
- (b) 20-21 September, meeting, Economic Committee, Agency for International Development, Washington, D. C.
- (c) 27-29 September, meeting, Latin American Science Board, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C.
- (d) 11 October, selection board meeting, Columbia-Cornell-Harvard-Illinois Interuniversity Summer Field Studies Program, New York City.

7.3. Professor Morris E. Opler also took part in several committee and board meetings during this period.

(a) Advisory Committee on Research and Development, Association for Asian Studies, New York, 26 Sept.

(b) Centennial, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., representing the American Anthropological Association, on 21-24 October.

(c) Board of Trustees, American Institute of Indian Studies, Philadelphia, Penna., on 25 October.

7.4. Dr. Mario C. Vazquez delivered four public lectures in Spanish to groups in Peru.

(a) "Vicos y la Reforma Agraria Peruana," (Vicos and Peruvian Agrarian Reform) at the Universidad Nacional Agraria outside Lima on 3 September.

(b) "Vicos y el Proyecto Peru-Cornell" (Vicos and the Cornell Peru Project), to the Asociacion de Profesores de la Gran Unidad Escolar de Huaraz, the largest secondary school teachers' union in the Ancash Departmental capital, on 6 September.

(c) "Transformacion de las Haciendas Andinas en Cooperativas de Produccion," (Transformation of Andean Manors into Producers' Cooperatives) to the Asociacion de Agronomos Economistas del Peru -- Agricultural Economists' Union -- on 18 September in Lima. This lecture enlarged upon administrative memoranda prepared at the request of officials of the Peruvian government by Drs. Dobyns and Vazquez previously. They are currently engaged in elaborating this presentation with comparative material.

(d) "La Antropologia y los Antropologos en el Peru," (Anthropology and Anthropologists in Peru) to the Colegio Nacional Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes de Carhuaz-- the National Secondary School of Our Lady of Mercy -- in Carhuaz, Ancash, on 15 October.

-- Henry F. Dobyns

Original submission

28 February 1964

Modified report submitted

20 March 1964