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

FOR AID USE ONLY
Batch 69

1. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION

A. PRIMARY
Serials

Y-SB00-0000-0000

B. SECONDARY
Social sciences--Anthropology

2. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Comparative studies of cultural change; progress report,Feb.-April,1964

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

4. DOCUMENT DATE	5. NUMBER OF PAGES	6. ARC NUMBER
1964	27p.	ARC

7. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS
Cornell

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

9. ABSTRACT

10. CONTROL NUMBER
PN-AAE-533

11. PRICE OF DOCUMENT

12. DESCRIPTORS
Social change
Culture

13. PROJECT NUMBER

14. CONTRACT NUMBER
CSD-296 Res.

15. TYPE OF DOCUMENT

AID 590-1 (4-74)

Soc. 3
Cornell
CSD-296 Rec.
Cornell
PN-AAE-533

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Contract No AID/csd-296

Comparative Studies of Cultural Change

Progress Report No. 3

1 February–30 April 1964

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

PROGRESS REPORT No. 3

1 February - 30 April 1964

1.0. Introduction. The months of February, March and April of 1964 constituted the third quarter of operations by members of the Cornell University Department of Anthropology under Contract No. AID/csd-296 with the Agency for International Development research division. The personnel engaged upon the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change project remained relatively stable compared to the preceding quarters of build-up. The transmission of scientific papers initiated in the latter part of the previous quarter continued into the early part of this third quarter.

2.0. Field Research. The collection of additional comparative data continued in the primary research areas. The re-study of ten rural areas on the island of Puerto Rico moved into its intensive data collection phase in the field.

2.1. Thailand. The research into tribal life in northern Thailand led by principal investigator Prof. Lauriston Sharp progressed rapidly during this quarter. The number of tribal villages surveyed by the field staff ran into the scores. As during the previous quarter, this research team included Dr. Lucien Hanks, Dr. Jane Richardson Hanks, Mrs. Ruth Sharp, and Suthep Soentounpasoch, M.A., besides Professor Sharp.

2.2. India. Data collection in India went forward at

a slow pace during this quarter. Mr. Partap Aggarwal, Cornell anthropology student mentioned in previous reports, continued in India, as did Dr. Rudra Datt Singh as a government of India official.

2.3. Peru. The rate of data collection in Peru under this contract diminished during this quarter as the number of researchers in the field was reduced from three to two.

(a) The one researcher working throughout this quarter in Peru was Dr. Eileen A. Maynard. She continued to analyze data collected by field investigators employed by Cornell University's Department of Anthropology contract with the Peace Corps, in order to hasten availability of those data for the comparative studies of cultural change. She also continued to translate reports from Spanish into English, and to edit them for publication.

(b) Dr. Mario C. Vazquez remained on campus writing up Vicos experiment reports until mid-March. He then returned to Peru to deal with a momentary crisis in Vicos affairs and to obtain additional data for his analysis of the interrelationships of kinship structure, traditional authority patterns, and rapid cultural change. He remained in Peru throughout the remainder of the quarter.

2.4. Puerto Rico. The administration of lengthy questionnaires to respondants in the ten rural areas of Puerto Rico being re-studied under the direction of Dean Dorothy D. Bourne begun in January went forward on schedule

during February and March. Respondents were selected on a random sampling basis, and questionnaire administration was completed by 30 March. The field staff completed 245 individual structured questionnaire interviews and sixty-seven depth interviews. Field workers also charted the operation (full, partial or none) of governmental programs in each community re-studied. In addition, each member of the field staff reported his or her impressions of each community.

(a) As data were gathered, other staff members of the rural area re-study began setting up coding procedures. Miss Belen Serra and Mrs. Angelina Roca took charge of coding, preparing tables, calculating averages, and percentages. All data were tabulated by community as well as sample-wide. The Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico, the Hon. Jaime Benitez, made the facilities of its machine room available to the project without charge. The project paid only for the labor involved in tabulation. When the Coordinator visited Puerto Rico during the final week of March, he spent two days with the Bourne analytical team working on coding problems.

(b) The Bournes collected during the quarter some information on the possibility of direct comparison between financial assistance to Puerto Rico and to Latin American nations by the United States. Both Rafael de J. Cordero (economist, former auditor of the Commonwealth of Puerto

Rico and economic adviser for Venezuela) and Rafael Pico (former head of Planning Board, president of the Government Development Bank) felt that Puerto Rico receives so much total assistance in so many forms that direct comparison would be virtually impossible. Sr. Pico reported that in terms of figures at his command, Puerto Rico receives more help from the United States than any Latin American nation. Net long-term private investment of citizens of the continental United States in Puerto Rico amounted to $218,000,000 in 1962, compared to a net $116,000,000 in all of Latin America, widening the gap.

(c) 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.

(d) By early March, Brown and Burela were ready to begin data collection. They hired and trained two Puerto Rican assistants, and administered their questionnaire in Monteria, a "shoe-string" community built along a road in Coamo Municipio. They then studied La Cuesta, a community of farmers living on isolated farmsteads beyond the end of

the road above Monteria.

(e) Late in March, the comparative community study team moved to Limani, an isolated community of farmstead dwelling coffee raisers in west-central Puerto Rico with a high proportion of Spiritualists.

(f) In mid April, the rural comparative community study team split up. Alberto Burela and one Puerto Rican interviewer went to El Macho de Ceiba on the east coast. This is a community of Pentecostal sugar cane farmers. Jack Brown and another Puerto Rican interviewer went to Vivi Abajo, a community of tobacco growers in Utuado Municipio which also includes many Spiritualists.

3.0. On-Campus Analysis. The process of reproducing reports continued to be the dominant activity of the secretarial staff of the project during the early part of this quarter. As the first wave of reports were finally reproduced and transmitted to Washington, attention turned back to data processing.

(a) The amount of space available to the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change staff increased somewhat, when additional space was obtained for the Cornell Peru Project. Between 10 and 13 March, this part of the comparative studies project moved from 304 Rand Hall to 211 and 223K Rand Hall, with floor areas of 215 square feet and 157.5 square feet respectively. This acquisition of additional space permitted locating Cornell Peru Project data and files in 211 Rand,

along with the Coordinator's desk, one desk for another analyst (Dr. Vazquez at the time), and a small work-desk for a project data processor. The additional space also allowed the secretaries who had been housed in India Project space at 400D White Hall to move to 223K Rand Hall. Their move freed the India Project area in White Hall for the use of Professor Opler's graduate research assistant and teaching assistant. Dr. Cara E. Richards retained a desk in the India Project area.

3.1. Comparison. The project coordinator continued analytical writing intensively into February, and continued analyzing Peruvian materials with Dr. Vazquez until the latter returned to Peru in mid-March. The University curriculum committee approved a new seminar in the anthropology department to be taught by the coordinator. Approval came too late to recruit students for the Spring Term of 1964. The coordinator taught instead one lower division course on Anthropology in the Modern World. He took over this course from Professor Allan R. Holmberg whose serious illness in Peru prevented his organizing it.(see 3.4. below).

(a) Mr. Oscar Alers succeeded Miss Joelle Adlerblum as graduate research assistant for the Spring Term, beginning February 1. He carried on the accumulation of bibliography of community studies. Alers spent the latter part of the quarter analyzing the Vicos census of 1951 and 1963, correcting IBM card punching and running machine analyses. He began

writing a report on population characteristics and trends in Vicos during the period of activity of the Cornell Peru Project that will fit directly into the other analyses underway.

(b) Mr. Robert McDougall again prepared maps for the analyses underway during the quarter.

(c) Mrs. Marilyn Cartier continued to work as the coordinator's secretary.

3.2. Thailand. Graduate research assistant Delmos Jones carried forward his search of the extant literature on world view.

3.3 India. From 13 February to 7 March, Professor Morris E. Opler was Acting Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, during the illness of Professor Allan R. Holmberg (see 3.4. below). The earlier half of the quarter Prof. Opler devoted a good deal of time to training Mrs. Rhonda Osborne to work with the India Project files. The latter continued to work half-time for the comparative studies project, as did Mrs. Lucile Opler. Graduate research assistant Srinivasi Mani carried on his translation of Hindu materials to English.

3.4. Andean Region. The plans of the principal investigators were seriously hampered when Prof. Allan R. Holmberg was stricken with acute appendicitis in Lima early in February. Attending an international meeting on behalf of the National Academy of Sciences, Holmberg was operated on in the Anglo-American Clinic on 8 February. Complications

resulted, and he was seriously ill, undergoing a second operation on 14 February. After a very narrow escape, Prof. Holmberg returned to work on campus on 9 March.

(a) Mrs. Kay Hanna assumed additional responsibilities during this quarter, coming to perform the duties corresponding to an administrative secretary or aide.

(b) Graduate research assistant Ann Bodine continued translating Spanish manuscripts into English during this quarter.

(c) Research assistant Sarah F. Stone carried forward her reorganization of the Vicos data files until she went into the hospital on 23 April to bear a child.

3.5. Navaho Indians. Having begun to analyze data collected at the Navajo-Cornell Field Health Clinic earlier, Dr. Cara E. Richards worked part-time (approximately two-sevenths) during this quarter writing analyses of Navaho cultural change. Her reports are aimed toward fairly direct comparison with data from the other major study areas concerning health beliefs and practices.

4.0. Scientific Papers Read. Several Scientific papers were presented by Prof. Morris E. Opler of the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change during this quarter.

(a) "Religious Rites," lecture delivered as part of a series entitled The Rites and Customs of Man, sponsored by the Cooper Union Forum, 24 February, New York City. Tape recorded version is scheduled for broadcast on Cooper Union

Forum Thursday, 4 June.

(b) "Anthropology" lecture delivered as part of a series entitled Toward a New Image of Man, sponsored by the Society for Ethnical Culture, 4 March, New York City.

(c) "Developmental Change and the Nature of Man," public lecture sponsored by the Committee for the Study of Developmental Change of the University of Kentucky, 1 April, Lexington, Kentucky.

5.0. Scientific Reports Transmitted. During the third quarter of operations, six scientific reports were transmitted to the Agency for International Development research division. All were in mimeographed form. All were transmitted to Mr. Ernest Linde.

(a) The "Castas": Unilinear Kin Groups in Vicos, Peru, by Mario C. Vazquez, was transmitted on 7 and 8 February. Publication as a monograph is contemplated.

(b) The Social Matrix of Peruvian Indigenous Communities by Henry F. Dobyns, was transmitted on 7 and 11 February. Permission has been requested to publish this monograph as a Cornell Peru Project pamphlet in English and in a Spanish edition for free distribution to Indigenous Communities that cooperated in the mail survey upon which its principal conclusions are based.

(c) The Transformation of Manors into Producers' Cooperatives by Mario C. Vazquez and Henry F. Dobyns, was transmitted on 25 February. Permission to publish this

analysis as a scientific journal article has been requested.

(d) Some Changes in Navajo Diet by Cara E. Richards, was transmitted on 26 February. Permission to publish this paper as a scientific journal article has been asked.

(e) The Cornell Peru Project: Bibliography and Personnel, by Henry F. Dobyns and Mario C. Vazquez, was transmitted on 26 February. Permission to publish this report as a Cornell Peru Project pamphlet in both English and Spanish editions has been requested. That request is urgently repeated in this administrative report. All previous editions of Cornell Peru Project bibliographies are now exhausted. Yet demand for guides to Project reports not only continues but appears to be mounting. Hardly a day passes without one or more requests. Permission is sought, therefore, to employ Comparative Study of Cultural Change funds budgeted for printing expenses to bring out an English edition (for free distribution to those who request it).

(f) The Varayoc System in Vicos, by Mario C. Vazquez, was transmitted on 5 March. Publication in combination with additional analyses Dr. Vazquez has underway is contemplated in monograph form.

6.0. Scientific Reports Published. Because of the time lag in publication of scientific papers, those written by the principal investigators that appeared during this quarter continued to represent pre-contractual activity.

6.1. Morris E. Opler.

(a) "Reflections on the Downgrading of Man and the Grading of Cultures," American Anthropologist, 66, No.2 (1964), 401-405.

(b) "Morgan and Materialism: A Reply to Thomas G. Harding and Eleanor Leacock," Current Anthropology, 5 No. 2 (1964), 110-114.

(c) Review of Man's Most Dangerous Myth: The Fallacy of Race by Ashley Montagu (fourth revised edition), in The Bulletin of the Hudson Book Club, 9, No. 116 (March, 1964).

6.2. Henry F. Dobyns.

(a) Review, Cycles of Conquest by Edward H. Spicer, Arizona and the West, 5:4 (Winter) 361-363.

(b) With Mario C. Vazquez, "Transformacion de las Haciendas con Peonaje y Servidumbre en Cooperativas de Produccion," Economia y Agricultura, 1:2 (Dic. 1963 - Feb. 1964) 89-92.

7.0. Public Service Activities. The principal investigators of the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change continued during this third quarter of contractual operations to be in demand for public speeches and other services.

7.1. Allan R. Holmberg. The severe illness suffered by Professor Holmberg at the beginning of this quarter kept him from fulfilling many speaking engagements both during his hospitalization and his later convalescence. He continued to serve on grant application review committees for the Ford Foundation.

(a) 23 March, Massachusetts Institute of Technology steering committee meeting.

(b) 15-16-17 April, Conference on Latin American Problems at the United States Military Academy, New York.

(c) 17 April, speech to Latin American dinner, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

(d) 20 April, speech to Cornell religious work group.

(e) 23-24 April, Seminars at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania.

7.2. Morris E. Opler. During this quarter, Professor Opler acted as a consultant for the National Science Foundation on grant applications, and for the Woodrow Wilson Board on Continuing Fellowships.

(a) 16 March, talk "The Level of Concepts in Anthropological Theory," to Cornell Anthropology Club.

(b) 2-3 April, meeting with interdisciplinary seminar on the Study of Developmental Change, University of Kentucky.

(c) 1-2 April, meetings with undergraduate and graduate classes in anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

(d) 3 April, speech "Long-term Trends in Change in Rural India," at annual banquet of University of Kentucky chapter of Alpha Kappa Delta (sociological honorary), Lexington.

(e) 16 April, address, "Issues in American Ethnology, 1930-1964," delivered to the Anthropology Club, State University of New York at Buffalo.

7.3. Henry F. Dobyns.

(a) 2 April, speech on the Cornell Peru Project to Overlook Elementary School PTA (and others in township), Abington, Pennsylvania.

(b) 3 April, talks about the Cornell Peru Project to social science classes (four in two sessions) at Cheltenham High School, Pennsylvania.

(c) 17 April, talk "Cultural Relativism," at Sociology and Anthropology Colloquim, Cornell University.

(d) 21 April, talk on entering rural Latin American villages to Cornell-in-Honduras program trainees.

7.4. Dean Dorothy D. Bourne. During this quarter, Dean Bourne was invited to speak to the faculty of the School of Social Work at the University of Puerto Rico which she had organized and directed in the 1930's. She took the opportunity to recall the original training in Puerto Rico which had been directed toward the particular needs of the island population rather than to conformity to conventional continental standards of social work at the time.

8.0. Honors Received. On 3 April, Prof. Morris E. Opler received a citation and certificate as one of four alumni in the social sciences selected for this honor at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Buffalo, now the State University of New York at Buffalo.

9.0. Plans for Coming Quarter. The May-June-July quarter is expected to be a most productive quarter in terms of number of individuals engaged in data analysis and writing.

9.1. Puerto Rican Study. Sra. Mercedes Velez de Perez, Assistant Director of the re-study of ten rural areas in Puerto Rico, will be engaged in a special analysis of a thirty-year history of the "Second Unit Schools" in Puerto Rico. She was one of the field workers in the original study (at Aguadilla) in 1932. The Second Unit Schools established in isolated communities in the 1930's represented then-fresh imagination and creation in the island Department of Education. It had previously for many years followed closely educational patterns of the United States. Later, the early spirit of the Second Unit Schools diminished, perhaps because of pressures from other changes underway in Puerto Rico. Recently, the Department of Education has shown renewed interest in Second Unit Schools in working out new programs, especially in vocational training for new industrial and agricultural occupations. Sra. Velez de Perez will continue working for the project on a part-time basis after the Bournes leave Puerto Rico on 6 May, and will function in a liaison capacity.

(a) Mr. Harris F. Bunker is expected to carry forward during the approaching quarter his analysis of indices for cost of living in Puerto Rico in 1932 and 1964, on economic levels on the island, and on employment of members of families

receiving relief.

(b) Dean Dorothy D. Bourne and Mr. James R. Bourne plan to analyze the data collected in the field and begin writing it up during the approaching quarter. They will return to Rhinebeck, N.Y., on 6 May.

(c) Jack Brown and Alberto Burela expect to remain in the field collecting data from additional rural Puerto Rican communities until the end of May, when they expect to have studied four pairs of communities. Brown plans to return to the Ithaca campus in June to analyze and write up results of their research.

9.2. Thailand. Prof. Lauriston Sharp will remain in the field in Thailand, continuing the collection of fresh data about Thai-tribal relations in the northern part of the country. He will continue to work with Mrs. Ruth Sharp, Dr. Lucien Hanks, and Dr. Jane Richardson Hanks, as well as Thai anthropological assistants.

(a) On-campus, graduate research assistant Delmos Jones will continue ordering files of data already in hand, and analyzing extant publications concerning world view in working toward a definition suited to cross-cultural comparison.

(b) Plans for the approaching quarter call for Dr. J. C. Ingersoll, presently at the Department of Anthropology of the Catholic University of America, to work during the summer academic vacation period as a Research Associate in

Cornell University's Department of Anthropology. His eventual participation in the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change was contemplated in Cornell University's original proposal to the Agency. Dr. Ingersoll will prepare for publication a case study in community development in Thailand.

9.3. India. Prof. Morris E. Opler will begin a several-month period of uninterrupted analysis and writing toward the middle of the coming quarter in June once Cornell University classes end. Graduate assistant Srinivasi Mani will continue translation from Hindu to English and bibliographic searching for comparative information.

9.4. Peru. Several individuals will be engaged in analysis and writing concerning the Cornell Peru Project.

(a) Dr. Eileen A. Maynard will devote full time to translating, editing, and analyzing data collected on a series of rural Peruvian communities.

(b) Dr. Mario C. Vazquez will continue collecting data on kinship structure and related phenomena part-time.

(c) Dr. Cara E. Richards plans to go to Peru for a month beginning in mid-June to collect additional data from physicians concerning differences between prescribed therapies and traditional home remedies. She also plans to test consistency of hot-cold food classification by various sectors of the population in carrying forward her comparison of changes in food habits and medical therapy in Peru and among Navaho Indians.

(d) Dr. Henry F. Dobyns plans to go to Peru early in July in order to reinforce Dr. Maynard in analyzing and reporting swiftly accumulating data. Some of the Peruvian rural communities being studied by the Cornell Peru Project have received technical assistance resulting from AID programs, so Drs. Maynard and Dobyns are expected to analyze program characteristics and achievements during part of their analytical and reporting task at the end of the coming quarter.

(e) Prof. Allan R. Holmberg plans to visit Peru briefly in mid-June to check briefly two coastal communities previously studied. With the termination of the school year, he hopes to be able to devote more time to collaboration with Prof. Harold D. Lasswell (once he returns from Peru) on their joint value-category analysis of the Vicos experiment.

(f) Graduate Research Assistant Ann Bodine does not expect to spend the summer on campus. It is planned to replace her for the summer months with an assistant who will assemble bibliographic information on cultural change programs.

9.5. Comparison. The Coordinator plans to continue his intermediate level analysis of Andean rural communities both on-campus during the earlier portion of the coming quarter, and in Peru during the latter part.

(a) Graduate Research Assistant Oscar Alers expects to work through the approaching quarter on the bibliographic task of defining the available world sample of community studies, and to carry forward his analysis of stability and

change in Vicosino values.

(b) Japan. Prof. Robert J. Smith, whose participation in the Comparative Studies of Cultural Change project was contemplated in the Cornell University proposal to the Agency, 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. These data do not support some of the presently most widely held assumptions about the nature of the industrialization process in Japan, so are directly relevant to the kinds of policy decisions on input into developing societies that must be made within the Agency.

(c) Brazil. 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 for 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.

(d) Nigeria-Eskimo. 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.

(e) Nova Scotia. 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 beginning during the approaching quarter to check and add to community study findings in Nova Scotia. Probable graduate research assistants are: Philip Silverman, Paul Kaplan, Barry Alpher, Richard Trisch, and Walter Broughton.

APPENDIX

10.0. This appendix presents personal and professional information about two anthropologists who are expected to participate in Comparative Studies of Cultural Change analysis and reporting during the coming quarter. The eventual participation of both individuals was contemplated in the original Cornell University proposal to the Agency, but biographical data were not transmitted at that time.

10.1. Dr. Jasper C. Ingersoll was born in 1926 at Schenectady, New York. After a year and a half navy service in 1945-1946, he was trained in social relations at Harvard College in 1947-1951. Following a year's study tour in Western Europe in 1951-1952, Ingersoll worked in the Department of Technical Assistance of UNESCO 1952-1956. He then majored in anthropology at Cornell University 1956-1961. His work for UNESCO included two and one-half years as head of the Research and Library Section of the Thailand-UNESCO Fundamental Education Center in Northeastern Thailand. He learned Thai at that time, while teaching Thai students to conduct village research preparatory to community development work and supervising teams in villages. Ingersoll returned to Thailand for a year and a half in 1959-1960 to gather data for his Ph.D. dissertation. He was supported by Ford Foundation fellowships during three years at Cornell, one year in Thailand and six months writing. In

the summer of 1961 he was supported by the Cornell Southeast Asia Studies Program, and in the summer of 1962 by the Center for Southeast Asian Studies of the University of California. He was lecturer in Anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley 1961-1963, and became Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the Catholic University in 1963. In 1962, Dr. Ingersoll lectured to Peace Corps Volunteer training programs at the Universities of Michigan, Washington, Indiana, and Hawaii. He has also lectured at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington, D.C. He has published the following articles:

(a) "Theravada Buddhism and Village Economic Behavior: A Burmese and Thai Comparison," Journal of Asian Studies, May 1962, pp. 341-361 (with David Pfanner).

(b) "The Roles of Religious Specialists in Central Village Thailand," paper presented at Theravada Buddhist conference, University of Chicago, June, 1962 (in press in conference proceedings).

10.2. Professor Robert J. Smith was born in 1927 in Essex, Missouri. Trained in the Army Language Program in Japanese in 1944-1946 at Yale University and the University of Minnesota, he served as interpreter for headquarters of the 25th Division U.S. Army at Osaka in 1946. Studying cultural anthropology and Japanese at the University of Minnesota 1947-1949, Smith received the B.A. summa cum laude in February of 1949. He then obtained the M.A. degree at

Cornell University in 1951, and the Ph.D. in 1953, majoring in anthropology. He studied a lumbering community in the Canadian Maritimes in 1950, and an agricultural buraku in Japan in 1951-1952. He held a Fulbright Teaching Award at Tokyo Metropolitan University in 1962-1963. In 1955 Dr. Smith toured the field stations of the then Department of Sociology and Anthropology in North India, Thailand, Peru, and the Navajo Indian Reservation as Coordinator of the Cornell University Studies in Culture and Applied Science. He has taught anthropology at Cornell since 1953, as instructor to 1955, assistant professor to 1960, associate professor to 1963, and since as professor. He has been Chairman of the Department of Asian Studies since 1961, and editor of the professional journal Human Organization since 1961. His publications include:

1952 "Cooperative forms in a Japanese Agricultural Community," Occasional Papers, Center for Japanese Studies, University of Michigan, 3:59-70.

1955 (with Alexander H. Leighton) "A Comparative Study of Social and Cultural Change," Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, 99, 79-88.

1955 "Pacificism in Post-war Japan and the Problem of Rearmament," The Eleusis of Chi Omega, 57, 3:422-426.

1956 (with John B. Cornell) Two Japanese Villages. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

1957 "Comparative Studies in Anthropology of the Interrelations between Social and Technological Change," Human Organization 16, 1:30-36.

1957 (with Bruce P. Dohrenwend) "A Suggested Framework for the Study of Acculturation," in Cultural Stability and Cultural Change. Seattle: American Ethnological Society, pp. 76-84.

1957 (with Eudaldo P. Reyes) "Community Interrelations with the Outside World: The Case of a Japanese Agricultural Community," American Anthropologist, 59, 3:463-472.

1958 (Issue Editor) Cultural Change and the Small Community, Journal of Social Issues, 14, 4.

1960 "Pre-industrial Urbanism in Japan: A Consideration of Multiple Traditions in a Feudal Society," Economic Development and Cultural Change, 9, 1, Pt. 2:241-257.

1960 (with Charles E. Ramsey) "Japanese and American Perceptions of Occupations," American Journal of Sociology, 65, 5:475-482.

1960 (with Lauriston Sharp) "Strategy of Research in Longitudinal Community Studies: The Case of a Thai Rice Village," Asian Culture (Saigon) 2:133-145.

1961 "Cultural Differences in the Life Cycle and the Concept of Time," in Robert W. Kleemeier (Ed.) Aging and Leisure: A Research Perspective into the Meaningful Use of Time, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 83-112.

1961 "The Japanese Rural Community: Norms, Sanctions, and Ostracism," American Anthropologist, 63, 3:522-533.

1962 (with Bruce P. Dohrenwend) "Toward a Theory of Acculturation," Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 18, 1:30-39.

1962 (Editor) Major Issues in Modern Society: The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Human Organization, 20,2.

1962 "Japanese Kinship Terminology: The History of a Nomenclature," Ethnology, 1, 3:349-359.

1962 (with Charles E. Ramsey) "Attitudes of Japanese High School Seniors Toward the Military," Public Opinion Quarterly, 26:249-253.

1962 (with Richard K. Beardsley, eds.) Japanese Culture: Its Development and Characteristics, New York: Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology No 34.

1962 "Stability in Japanese Kinship Terminology: The Historical Evidence," in Smith and Beardsley, pp. 25-33.

1963 "Some Aspects of Mobility in Pre-Industrial Japanese Cities," Comparative Studies in Society and History, 5, 4:55-59.

1963 "Studies of Japanese Society by Western Scholars," Kaigai Jijo, 11, 8:9-15 (In Japanese).

1963 (with Charles E. Ramsey and Gelia Castillo) "Parental Authority and Job Choice: Sex Differences in Three

Cultures," American Journal of Sociology, 69, 2:143-149.

1963 "Acculturation Studies by American Anthropologists: Background and Recent Developments," in Culture and Tradition. Yearbook of the Ethnological Institute of the University of Debrecen, Hungary.