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1960

THE SOCIETY for APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY

Annual Meeting

1960

Saturday, May 28—Monday, May 30

STUDENT UNION

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Program Chairman: Richard N. Adams, Michigan State University

Local Arrangements Committee:

Peter B. Hammond, *Chairman*; Mrs. Marcia Robinson

All meeting rooms, including the Supper Room, are located in the Student Union

REGISTRATION: From 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., Saturday, May 28 and from 9 A.M. to 12 noon, Sunday, May 29, Lobby of the Student Union

SATURDAY, MAY 28—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
SUPPER ROOM

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE AMERICAN INDIAN

Chairmen:

Larry Moore, Field Foundation
Wilton Dillon, Phelps-Stokes Fund

Panel Discussion:

Moderator: Philleo Nash, Lt. Gov., State of Wisconsin

Discussants:

Robert L. Bennett, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior; Newton Edwards, U.S. Department of the Interior; Morris Freilich, University of Akron; Gordon Macgregor, U.S. Public Health Service; Fred W. Voget, University of Toronto; Clarence Wesley, San Carlos Apache Tribal Council

2:30 to 5:00 P.M.
SUPPER ROOM

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN THE STUDY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Chairman:

Solon T. Kimball, Columbia University

Paper:

An Approach to General Education in a Large and Complex University—Dr. Frederic Heimberger, Vice President, The Ohio State University

Discussants:

John H. Bushnell, Vassar College; Everett C. Hughes, University of Chicago; Buford H. Junker, Chicago Junior College

8 to 10 P.M.
SUPPER ROOM

THE CODE OF ETHICS OF THE SOCIETY FOR APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY

Chairman:

John Gillin, President of the Society for Applied Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh

Panel Discussion and Floor Discussion:

Panel:

John Bennett, Washington University, St. Louis; Eliot Chapple, Columbia University; C. West Churchman, University of California, Berkeley; Margaret Mead, American Museum of Natural History; Richard Rudner, Michigan State University

Discussion from the floor is particularly sought at this session

SUNDAY, MAY 29—9:00 to 11:30 A.M.
DINING ROOM A

RESEARCH AND ACTION IN PLANNED URBAN CHANGE

Chairman:

Charlton R. Price, The Menninger Foundation

The Image of the Urban Renewal Program and the Role of the Social Scientist—Robert S. McCarger, Center for Community Studies, Boston

Problems of Communication and Organization in a Local Urban Renewal Program—William H. Key, Urban Renewal Program, Topeka

Role of the Social Sciences in a Training Program for Urban Renewal Administrators—John H. Romani, University of Pittsburgh

A Proposed Study of Psychological and Social Factors in Urban Renewal—Bernard Mausner, University of Pittsburgh

Federal Sponsorship of Social Science Research in Urban Renewal Programs—William R. Ewald, Jr., Urban Renewal Administration, Washington, D.C.

Discussion from the floor

SUNDAY, MAY 29—9:00 to 11:30 A.M.
DINING ROOM B

COMPARATIVE POLITICAL SYSTEMS

Chairman:

Arthur Tuden: University of Pittsburgh

Papers:

Comparative Study of Political Socialization—Robert Levine, Northwestern University

Political Predisposition of Italian Youth—Joseph LaPalombara, Michigan State University

Two Views of Political Strategy and Technical Assistance—Joel Halpern, University of California, Los Angeles

Non-Structural Political Roles—Arthur Tuden, University of Pittsburgh

The Political Process as the Selective Enforcement of Conflicting Standards—Gundar Frank, Michigan State University and Wayne State University

Panel Discussion:

The Comparative Method in the Study of Political Behavior—Philleo Nash, Lt. Gov., State of Wisconsin; John Gillin, University of Pittsburgh; David Easton, University of Chicago

2:30 to 5:00 P.M.
DINING ROOM A

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS I

Chairman:

Allan Holmberg, Cornell University

Applications of Solar Energy

Research and Development—John Duffie, University of Wisconsin

Applications in Mexico and Arizona—Robert Ravicz, University of Wisconsin

Research in Problems of Mental Health

Cultural Discontinuity, Stress, and Folk Illness—Arthur Rubel, University of North Carolina

Psychosomatic Healing: Method of Study and Application—Jane Philips, University of Pittsburgh

The Culture and Social Organization of A Club for Former Mental Patients—David Landy, Massachusetts Mental Health Center and Harvard Medical School and Sara D. Singer, University of Michigan

Parents' Expectations of a Child Psychiatrist—Dorothy Hillyer, State University of Iowa

2:30 to 5:00 P.M.

DINING ROOM B

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS II

Chairman:

Ward H. Goodenough, University of Pennsylvania

The Process of Sharing Organization Research Findings; A Preliminary Report—*Howard V. Perlmutter*
and *Charlton R. Price*, The Menninger Foundation

Work Groups and Research Pathways—*Simon Marcson*, Rutgers University and Princeton University

A Preliminary Consideration of Action—Research as the Framework for a Theory of Social Change—
Leonard Goodwin, Earlham College

Microfilms and Applied Anthropology of American Indians—*Omer C. Stewart*, University of Colorado

The Nurses' Career: Two Views—*Inez Adams*, Fisk University

6:30 to 9:00 P.M.

SUPPER ROOM

BANQUET

Speaker: Dr. Margaret Read, Visiting Distinguished Professor, Michigan State University

Topic: Applied Anthropology in New Nations

MONDAY, MAY 30—9:30 A.M. to 12:00 NOON

DINING ROOM A

**TEACHING APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE UNDERGRADUATE
CURRICULUM**

Chairman:

Richard N. Adams, Michigan State University

Objectives and Concepts—*Laura Thompson*, North Carolina State College

Course Design—*Homer Barnett*, University of Oregon

Methods—*Robert Rapoport*, Harvard University

Summary—*Richard N. Adams*, Michigan State University

*Program of the
twenty-second annual meeting
of the*

OHIO VALLEY SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
APRIL 22 AND 23, 1960

*Indiana Memorial Union
Indiana University • Bloomington*

Officers of the Society

Louis Schneider, University of Illinois
President

Robert Bullock, Ohio State University
Vice-President

Butler A. Jones, Ohio Wesleyan University
Secretary-Treasurer

Russell Dynes, Ohio State University
Editor, Ohio Valley Sociologist

Frank R. Westie, Indiana University
Representative to A.S.A.

Local Arrangements

Melvin L. De Fleur, Indiana University

Program Chairman

Walter Hirsch, Purdue University

Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the
OHIO VALLEY SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NOTE: All sessions are on Central Standard Time.
All sessions are in the Union Building.

Friday, April 22

- 9:00-10:00 A.M. Registration: Union Building.
- 10:00-11:30 A.M. Room G44-46
Social Psychology, Chairman: Frank E. Hartung, University of Wisconsin (on leave from Wayne State University).
"Some Factors Affecting Residential Decisions in a Racially Changing Neighborhood," Eleanor P. Wolf, Merrill-Palmer School.
"Role Performance and the Veridicality of Perceived Expectations," Howard J. Ehrlich, Columbus Psychiatric Institute and Hospital.
"Social Margins: Notes on the Sociology of Deviance," K. T. Erikson, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh.
Discussion from the floor.
- 10:00-11:30 A.M. Room G45
Sociology of the Family, Chairman: Edward Z. Dager, Purdue University.
"Premarital Sex Adjustments, Social Class, and Associated Behaviors," Eugene J. Kanin, Purdue University.
"Infant Training Practices, Family Social Climates, and Personality Adjustment," H. N. Kerr, West Virginia University.
"Dating and Courtship Patterns, 1960," Harold E. Smith, Northern Illinois University.
Discussant: Sheldon Stryker, University of Minnesota (on leave from Indiana University).
- 1:30-3:00 P.M. Room G44-46
Applications of Sociology: Technical and Moral Problems, Chairman: John J. Kane, University of Notre Dame.
"Social Psychological Factors Related to Chronic Illness and Disability: A Review of Conceptualization and Research," Marvin B. Sussman, Western Reserve University.
"British and American Suburban Housing: A Comparison in Neighborhood Expectations," Merton D. Oyler, Ohio State University.
"Technical and Moral Implications of Sociological Studies of the Catholic Parish," Reverend Robert Brooks, University of Notre Dame.
Discussant: Leonard Z. Breen, Purdue University.
- 1:30-3:00 P.M. Room G45
Society, Culture, and Social Change, Chairman: Jiri T. Kolaja, University of Kentucky.
"Some Social Dynamics of Trading in Ethiopia," Simon D. Messing, Hiram College.
"The Lunch Counter 'Sit In': An Analysis of Direct Non-Violent Action for Social Change," Daniel S. Claster, University of Kentucky.
"Social and Cultural Change in the Southern Appalachians: Some Determinants and Consequences," Thomas R. Ford, University of Kentucky.
Discussant: Waldo W. Burchard, Northern Illinois University.

3:15-4:45 P.M.
Room G44-46

- Urban and Industrial Sociology*, Chairman: William H. Form, Michigan State University.
"Suburban Voting Trends," Bernard Lazerwitz, University of Michigan.
Discussant: Marvin B. Sussman, Western Reserve University.
"Urban Demography and Urban Social Structure," James M. Beshers, Purdue University.
Discussant: Baron L. Moots, Michigan State University.
"Measurement of Professionalism," Louis H. Orzack, University of Wisconsin.
Discussant: Charles M. Westie, Central Michigan University.

3:15-4:45 P.M.
Room G45

- Sociology of Religion*, Chairman: Russell R. Dynes, Ohio State University.
"Some Observations on the Secularization of Norwegian Society from Paganism to Socialism," John Flint, University of Kentucky.
"Some Modifications of Becker's Four-Fold Religious Typology," Albert E. Lovejoy, Otterbein College.
Discussant: J. Milton Yinger, Oberlin College.
"Relationships Between Attitudes Toward the Scientific Method and the Background of the Seminarians," J. Oliver Hall, Michigan State University.
"Religious Background and Vocational Choices of College Students," Helmut R. Wagner, Bucknell University.
Discussant: T. Quentin Evans, Manchester College.

6:30-8:30 P.M.

- Georgian Room
Annual Banquet and Presidential Address by Louis Schneider: "Ignorance and Sociological Theory."

8:30 P.M.

- Whittenberger Auditorium
Joint meeting of the Ohio Valley Sociological Society, Central States Anthropological Society, American Folklore Society, and Society for Ethnomusicology.

Address by Hermann J. Muller, Indiana University, on "The Reciprocity Between Cultural and Biological Evolution."

10:00 P.M.

- Van Orman Hotel, Bloomington
Party sponsored by Row, Peterson & Company.

Saturday, April 23

9:00-10:30 A.M.
Room G44-46

- Sociological Theory*, Chairman: Albert K. Cohen, Indiana University.
"The Processually Articulated Structural Model," Charles P. Loomis, Michigan State University.
"Hypothesized Antecedents of Political and Economic Alienation," Arthur G. Neal, Columbus Psychiatric Institute and Hospital.
"A General Theory of Community Power Structure," Delbert C. Miller, Indiana University, and William H. Form, Michigan State University.
Discussant: Werner S. Landecker, University of Michigan.

11:00 A.M.
Room G45

- Business meeting.

Exhibits

Friday and Saturday, April 22-23

Small Groups Laboratory, Room 342, Ballantine Hall. Various experimental studies and techniques will be demonstrated.

Saturday, April 23

9:00 A.M.-12:00 Noon

1. Anthropology Museum, Room 38, University Library.
2. Human Relations Area Files, Room 014, Maxwell Hall.
3. Archives of Folk and Primitive Music, Room 013, Maxwell Hall.
4. Folklore Archives and Folklore Library, Rooms 40-41, University Library.

10:00 A.M.

Institute for Sex Research, Room 318, Jordan Hall: Those interested in joining a guided tour at this hour should call the Institute (Ed 6-6811, Ext. 377) as early as possible.

10:00 A.M.-12:00

Television Film Series, "Music in the Life of Man." Produced by Indiana University Radio and Television Service. Created and Narrated by George List. These will be shown in Room G44-46, Union Building, as follows:

- 10:00 Music and Infancy (Lullabies, Waking, and Baptismal Songs)
- 10:30 Music and Childhood (Games, Taunts, Learning Songs)
- 11:00 Music and Recreation (The Play Party)
- 11:30 Invocation to the Gods (Music of the Hopi Indians)

10:30 A.M.-12:00

Archives of Languages of the World, Room 1, Social Science Building.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM NOT APPEARING ON THE OFFICIAL PRINTED PROGRAM

1. Thursday, April 21, 8:00 P. M., Room G41-43: A. A. Abbie will show a 16 mm. color film on Natives of Central Australia.
2. Saturday, April 23, 10:00-11:00 A. M. Room 300A: Charles E. Snow (University of Kentucky) will speak on Physical Anthropology on Television, with the aid of moving pictures and records.

The Teaching of Anthropology

"Teaching Anthropology" is the title of the publication of the papers presented at the seminar on the "Teaching of Anthropology" at the 33rd Annual Meeting of the Central States Anthropological Society at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1957. It has just appeared as Bulletin No. 8 of the Logan Museum Publications in Anthropology, under the editorship of Andrew H. Whiteford, with papers by John C. McGregor, John C. Messenger, Jr., Richard K. Beardley, Chandler W. Rowe, Alan R. Merriam, and Kimball Young (price \$1.00 from Logan Museum, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin).

One of the functions which a regional anthropological society can fulfill is to provide a platform for the discussion of problems of teaching anthropology. At this meeting at Bloomington, Indiana, there are two symposia on this subject: "Area Courses in the Anthropology Curriculum," chaired by Milton Singer, on Friday morning and "The Undergraduate Teaching of Anthropological Linguistics," chaired by Carl F. Voegelin, on Saturday morning. In addition there is a single paper by Joan de Peña on "Some Specific Problems in Teaching Anthropology in Catholic Institutions," on Saturday afternoon. Other symposia concerning education in anthropology will be held in conjunction with the Society of Applied Anthropology, Pittsburgh, May 28-30, Chairman, Richard Adams; The American Association of Physical Anthropologists, Washington, D. C., May 12-14, Chairman, Stanley M. Garn; and the Wenner-Gren Center at Burg Wartenstein, Austria, August 9-16, Chairman, David Mandelbaum.

AMERICAN FOLKLORE SOCIETY

Addition: First Session, 5. Herbert Halpert (Blackburn College):

"The Dead Man Will Dance"

Program

of the joint meetings of

THE AMERICAN FOLKLORE SOCIETY

THE CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

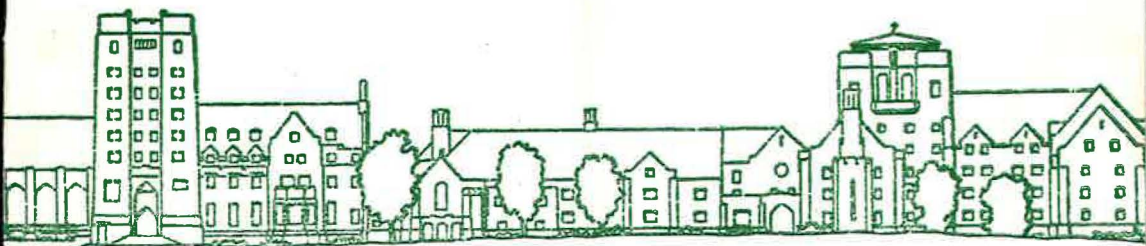
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHNOMUSICOLOGY

*Meeting simultaneously with the
Ohio Valley Sociological Society*

April 21, 22, 23, 1960

INDIANA MEMORIAL UNION

INDIANA UNIVERSITY • BLOOMINGTON



General Information

Registration

It is requested that everyone attending the meetings register upon arrival in the Conference Lounge of the Union Building. There will be a registration fee of \$1. A registration desk will be open from noon Thursday, April 21, through noon Saturday, April 23. For information, messages, and mail, inquire at the registration desk or phone Edison 2-6381. Please have your mail addressed c/o Conference No. 118, Indiana Memorial Union, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Housing

Several types of housing will be available to those attending the meetings. The description may be found on the reservation form enclosed with this program.

Meals

Meals may be secured in the Cafeteria, the Tudor Room (table service), or the Commons in the Union Building. Tables may be reserved for parties on the day of the party only. The Commons in the Union is available for light refreshments throughout the day and evening. The business section of Bloomington is about six blocks from the Union Building.

Parking

There is a parking lot adjacent to the Seventh Street entrance to the Union. The fee is 10 cents per hour to a maximum of \$1 for each 24 hours. Guest parking permits may be secured for use in other parts of the campus.

Please bring this program with you.

Committee on Arrangements

THOMAS A. SERBOK (Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics) *Chairman*
 MELVIN L. DE FLEUR (Ohio Valley Sociological Society)
 RICHARD M. DORSON (American Folklore Society)
 HAROLD E. DRIVER (Central States Anthropological Society)
 GEORGE H. LIST (Society for Ethnomusicology)
 C. F. VOEGELIN (Department of Anthropology)
 W. NORRIS WENTWORTH (Conference Bureau)

Thursday, April 21

2:00-5:00 P.M.

CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY	CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY	CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY	SOCIETY FOR ETHNOMUSICOLOGY
Whittenberger Auditorium	G40-42	G41-43	300B
Anthropology and Health: A Symposium	Change Among Australian Aborigines: A Symposium	Archaeology of North America	First Session
Chairman: Jane Philips (University of Pittsburgh)	Co-Chairmen: Richard A. Waterman and Arnold Pilling (Wayne State University)	Chairman: Glenn A. Black (Indiana University)	Chairman: George Herzog (Indiana University)
Otto Von Mering (Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic)	1. A. A. Abbie (University of Adelaide): Physical Changes Among Australian Aborigines Attributable to Contact with Western Culture.	1. James H. Kellar (University of Georgia): Adena and the Stone Mound Problem.	1. Joseph Hickerson (Indiana University): An Annotated Bibliography of North American Indian Music.
Thomas McCorkle (University of Iowa)	2. Jane Goodale (Bryn Mawr College): An Example of Ritual Change Among the Tiwi of Mel- ville Island.	2. Edward V. McMichael (Indiana University): Southeastern Pot- tery Types in Ohio Hopewell.	2. Priscilla V. Magdano (Indiana University): Tribal Music of Cotabato Province, Philippines.
Jerrold E. Levy (University of California, Berkeley)	3. John Greenway (University of Colorado): Change in Ar- titudes Toward the Australian Aborigines by the White Australians.	3. Charles H. Faulkner (Indiana University): An Early Burial Complex in Northern Indiana.	3. Philip H. Kennedy (Indiana University): Re-eliciting Songs and Ballads in North Carolina and Ad- jacent Areas.
James Roney (Health Officer of Butler County, Pennsylvania)		4. Joe Caldwell (Illinois State Museum): Archaeological Relationships of Illinois Middle Missis- sippi Groups to the South.	4. Robert Black (Indiana University): Variability of Hopi Clants.
		5. Lee H. Hanson, Jr. (University of Kentucky): The Occur- rence of Stone Box Graves in the Missis- sippi Culture.	5. Guthrie T. Meade, Jr. (Indiana University): Change and Synthesis in Vocal Styles of Folk Song on Rural-White Commercial Recordings from the Early Twenties to the Present Day.

Friday, April 22

AMERICAN FOLKLORE SOCIETY

9:30-11:30 A.M.

300A

First Session

Chairman: Stith Thompson
(Indiana University)

Margaret L. Arnott
(University of Pennsylvania):
Easter Fires in Greece.

Brian Sutton-Smith
(Bowling Green State University):
Historical Changes in the
Games of American Children.

John Francis McDermott
(Washington University):
Legendary Accounts of the Found-
ing of St. Louis.

William E. Simeone
(Southern Illinois University):
Robin Hood in Ivanhoe.

CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

9:30 A.M.-12:00

Whittenberger Auditorium

Area Courses in the
Undergraduate
Anthropology
Curriculum:
A Symposium

Chairman: Milton Singer
(University of Chicago)

1. John W. Bennett
(Washington University)

2. William Schorger
(University of Michigan)

3. McKim Marriott
(University of Chicago)

CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

9:00 A.M.-12:00

G40-42

Acculturation of North
American Indians

Chairman: Fred Eggan
(University of Chicago)

1. Sarah Ann Robinson
(Illinois State Museum): The
Family System and Social
Change Among the Nanaimo
Indians of British Columbia.

2. Wesley R. Hurt
(State University of South Da-
kota): Urbanization of the
Yankton Indians

3. James H. Howard
(University of North Dakota):
Cultural Persistence and Cul-
tural Change as Reflected in
Oklahoma Seneca-Cayuga Cere-
monialism.

4. Ralph A. Luebben
(Grinnell College): Navaho
Status and Leadership in a
Modern Mining Situation.

5. F. T. Cloak, Jr.
(University of Wisconsin): A
Technique for Measuring Ac-
culturation in North America.

CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

9:00 A.M.-12:00

G41-43

Economy and Community
in Eurasia and
Middle America

Chairman: Nancy Lurie
(University of Michigan)

1. Leonard W. Moss and Stephen
C. Cappannari (Wayne State
University): An Analysis of
Social Stratification in a South
Italian Hill Town.

2. George J. Jennings
(Northwestern College): Econ-
omy and Integration in a
Changing Iranian Community.

3. Martin Orans
(Wayne State University): In-
dustrial Migration and "The
Cake of Custom" in India.

4. Charles Kaut
(Southern Illinois University):
Fishermen and Farmers as
Cooks in Two Tagalog Barrios.

5. M. Eva Verbitsky
(University of Chicago): The
Minority Group as a Corpor-
ate Community—the Mexican
Jews.

6. Michael M. Horowitz
(Kent State University): A
Typology of Rural Community
Forms in the Caribbean.

SOCIETY FOR ETHNOMUSICOLOGY

9:30 A.M.-12:00

300B

Second Session

Chairman:
Richard A. Waterman
(Wayne State University)

1. Elizabeth A. Kidd
(Glenview, Illinois): Tradition-
al Music and Musical Instru-
ments of Crete Island, Greece.

2. Wilton Mason
(University of North Carolina):
New Perspectives on the His-
torical Relationship Between
Folk and Art Music.

3. Gertrude Kurath
(Michigan Folklore Society):
Dance and Mythology in North
America.

4. Walter Kaufmann
(Indiana University): The
Folksongs of Nepal.

5. William H. Tallmadge
(Buffalo College for Teachers):
"Dr. Watts" and Mahalia Jack-
son—the Development, Decline,
and Survival of a Folk Style in
America.

AMERICAN FOLKLORE SOCIETY LUNCHEON

12:00-1:30 P.M. Tudor Room—D and E

JOINT SESSION OF THE AMERICAN FOLKLORE SOCIETY, THE CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, AND THE SOCIETY FOR ETHNOMUSICOLOGY

1:30-4:00 P.M.

Whittenberger Auditorium

Chairman: William N. Fenton (New York State Museum)

1. Richard A. Waterman (Wayne State University):
On Flogging a Dead Horse: Lessons Learned from the "Africanisms" Controversy.
2. George Herzog (Indiana University):
The Contribution of Ethnomusicology to Its Parent Disciplines.
3. C. F. Voegelin (Indiana University):
The Pregnancy Couvade as Attested by Terms and Texts in Hopi.
4. Francis L. Utley (Ohio State University):
Folk Literature: An Operational Definition.
5. MacEdward Leach (University of Pennsylvania):
Jamaican Duppies.

5:00-6:00 P.M. PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

6:30-8:30 P.M. FRANGIPANI ROOM

BANQUET

PRESIDING: VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN W. ASHTON (INDIANA UNIVERSITY)

SPEAKER: SOL TAX (UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO)—"PRIMITIVE" IN ANTHROPOLOGY,
A DYSFUNCTIONAL VESTIGE

8:30-9:30 P.M. WHITTENBERGER AUDITORIUM

JOINT SESSION WITH THE OHIO VALLEY SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PRESIDING: DEAN FRANK T. GUCKER (INDIANA UNIVERSITY)

SPEAKER: HERMANN J. MULLER (INDIANA UNIVERSITY)—THE RECIPROCITY
BETWEEN CULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION

Saturday, April 23

9:00-11:00 A.M.

CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Whittenberger Auditorium

The Undergraduate Teaching of
Anthropological Linguistics:
A Symposium

Chairman: C. F. Voegelin
(Indiana University)

- C. F. Voegelin
(Indiana University): Introduction and
Summary.
- Dell Hymes
(Harvard University): Objectives and
Concepts.
- Kenneth L. Pike
(University of Michigan): Course De-
sign.
- Mary Haas
(University of California, Berkeley):
Methods.

CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

G41-43

Aspects of Bilateral Society in
Southeast Asia:
A Symposium

Chairman: Melvin Mednick
(University of Chicago)

Discussant: Fred Eggan
(University of Chicago)

1. William F. Nydegger
(Navajo Cornell Field Health Project):
The Daughter-in-Law in a Patrilineal
Philippine Society.
2. Mary Sellers
(University of Nevada): Determinants of
Northern Thai Social Structure.
3. Charles Kaut
(Southern Illinois University): Descent
and Inheritance in a Bilaterally Organ-
ized Philippine Society.
4. R. E. Downs
(University of Illinois): Political As-
pects of Social Organization in Rural
Malaya.

11:00 A.M.-12

CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Whittenberger Auditorium

Business Meeting

AMERICAN FOLKLORE SOCIETY

2:00-4:00 P.M.

300A

Second Session

Chairman: D. K. Wilgus
(Western Kentucky State College)

1. Peter Munch
(Southern Illinois University): Songs
and Ballads of Tristan de Cunha.
2. Samuel J. Sackett
(Fort Hays Kansas State College):
Metaphor and the Riddle.
3. J. W. Hassell, Jr.
(University of South Carolina): The
Proverb in Bonaventure des Periers'
Short Stories.
4. Anne Grimes
(Ohio Folklore Society): Current Plucked
Dulcimer Tradition in Ohio

CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

1:30-4:30 P.M.

Whittenberger Auditorium

The Origins of the Indian Tribes
of the Middle West:
A Symposium

Chairman: Georg K. Neumann
(Indiana University)

Discussant: James B. Griffin
(University of Michigan)

1. Georg K. Neumann
(Indiana University): Possible Origins
of the Central Algonquian Tribes.
2. Holm W. Neumann
(Indiana University): Physical Relation-
ships of the Muskogean Tribes to Middle
Mississippi Peoples of Illinois and Indi-
ana.
3. Douglas Schwartz
(University of Kentucky): Archaeologi-
cal Identification of the Shawnee.
4. Dorothy Libby (Indiana University): In-
dians in Southern Indiana in Historic
Times.
5. Emily J. Blasingham
(Indiana University): Protohistoric and
Early Historic Miami, Illinois, and
Potawatomi.
6. Warren L. Wittry
(Illinois State Museum): Earliest
Archaeological Identification of the Fox
Indians.
7. John C. McGregor and Elaine Blum
(University of Illinois): The Historic
Sauk and Fox in Illinois.

EXHIBITS

9:00 A.M.-12:00

1. Anthropology Museum, Room 38, University Library.
2. Human Relations Area Files, Room 014, Maxwell Hall.
3. Archives of Folk and Primitive Music, Room 013, Maxwell Hall.
4. Folklore Archives and Folklore Library, Rooms 40-41, University
Library.

10:00 A.M.

Institute for Sex Research, Room 318, Jordan Hall

Those interested in joining a guided tour at this hour should call the
Institute (Ed 6-6811, Ext. 377) as early as possible.

10:00 A.M.-12:00

Television Film Series, "Music in the Life of Man."
Produced by Indiana University Radio and Television Service.
Created and narrated by George List.
Room G40-42, Union Building

- 10:00 Music and Infancy (Lullabies, Waking, and Baptismal Songs)
- 10:30 Music and Childhood (Games, Taunts, Learning Songs)
- 11:00 Music and Recreation (The Play Party)
- 11:30 Invocation to the Gods (Music of the Hopi Indians)

10:30 A.M.-12:00

Archives of Languages of the World, Room 1, Social Science Building.

Open Friday and Saturday during meetings:
Small Groups Laboratory, Room 342, Ballantine Hall.
Various experimental studies and techniques will be demonstrated.

CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

1:30-4:30 P.M.

G41-43

Theory and Varia

Chairman: John W. Bennett
(Washington University)

1. Marc J. Swartz
(University of Chicago): A Simple
Theory of Acculturation.
2. Roland W. Force
(Chicago Natural History Museum): The
Concept of Process and the Study of
Cultural Change.
3. Louanna Pettay
(Ohio State University): American In-
dian Games of Chance and Subjective
Probability.
4. Joan de Pena
(St. Louis University): Some Specific
Problems in Teaching Anthropology in
Catholic Institutions.
5. June M. Collins
(Michigan State University): Clothing
Symbolism Among Scientists.
6. Leonard D. Borman
(Veterans Administration Hospital,
Downey, Illinois): Action Anthropology
in a Mental Hospital.
7. Roger W. Wescott
(Michigan State University): Communi-
cation Levels—the Interrelationships of
Kinetic, Paralinguistic, and Linguistic
Systems.

CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

1:30-4:30 P.M.

G40-42

Ethnology and Acculturation
in Africa and Oceania

Chairman: David Ames
(Illinois State Normal University)

1. Nancy B. Leis
(Northwestern University): Individual
Adjustment in Ijaw Co-Wife Relation-
ships.
2. Philip E. Leis
(Northwestern University): Twin Kill-
ing and Culture Change in Southern
Nigeria.
3. Igor Kopytoff
(Northwestern University): A Method
for Settling Conflicts among the Basuku
of the Belgian Congo.
4. Lowell D. Holmes
(University of Wichita): The Samoan
Kava Ceremony—Its Form and Function.
5. Marvin R. Koller
(Kent State University): Notes on the
Headhunters of Roviana Island, Solomon
Islands.

Program

of the joint meetings of

THE AMERICAN FOLKLORE SOCIETY
THE CENTRAL STATES ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHNOMUSICOLOGY

*Meeting simultaneously with the
Ohio Valley Sociological Society*

April 21, 22, 23, 1960

INDIANA MEMORIAL UNION
INDIANA UNIVERSITY • BLOOMINGTON

NEWSLETTER

of The Association for Asian Studies

PUBLISHER OF THE JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES

(Formerly THE FAR EASTERN QUARTERLY)

P. O. Box 606 • Ann Arbor, Michigan

Vol. V, No. 3

L. A. Peter Gosling, Editor

May, 1960

Ward Morehouse, Associate Editor

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1960 MEETING DRAWS RECORD ATTENDANCE

The twelfth annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, held in New York City, April 11-13, set a new attendance record with a registration of more than 850 people. There were 35 sessions, all well attended.

At the annual luncheon, the retiring president, Professor George B. Cressey gave his address, illustrated with color slides, titled "The Deserts of Asia". An enjoyable reception for the AAS was tendered by the Asia Foundation, the Asia Society, The Japan Society, Brooklyn College, Columbia University and New York University.

This year's meetings saw an increase in the number and size of the book exhibits, and for the first time featured exhibits of records and films dealing with Asia. The Asia Society sponsored two interesting sessions of educational films dealing with Asia.

The remarks of the incoming president, Professor W. Norman Brown, made at the close of the annual meeting, effectively summarized the current status of the Association. He stated that the central purpose of the Association is scholarly effort. He noted that few societies show such vigor or so many diverse activities, and that the large number of young people at the meetings augurs well for the Association and for Asian studies in the United States. An investment in the Association, he said, was one of both return and growth.

ELECTION RESULTS

At the annual business meeting of the Association on April 12, Professor Robert I. Crane, Secretary,

announced the election results for the year 1960-61. Professor W. Norman Brown has assumed the responsibilities of the presidency, while Professor Lauriston Sharp has been elected vice-president.

Elected to the Board of Directors for a three-year term are the following:

James R. Hightower, Harvard University
Charles O. Hucker, University of Arizona
Robert Scalapino, University of California at Berkeley
Milton Singer, University of Chicago

Professor Brown, a distinguished Indologist, is in charge of the South Asia Studies program at the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Sharp, professor of anthropology at Cornell, is head of the Southeast Asia program at that university.

Professor Hightower's area of interest is Chinese literature. He has recently spent a year at Oxford University and a summer at the University of Hamburg.

Professor Hucker's field of interest is Chinese history and he is chairman of a Chinese-Japanese center at the University of Arizona.

Professor Scalapino is one of the leading authorities on government and politics of Japan.

Professor Singer, professor of anthropology whose field is South Asia, is director of the greatly expanded program on India at the University of Chicago.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were presented to the meeting and accepted unanimously.

Resolved that: the members of the Association for Asian Studies wish to express grateful thanks to Professor L. Carrington Goodrich for the admirable work he and his editorial board have accomplished in publishing a collection of

monographs which have been received with enthusiasm throughout the Asian studies field.

Resolved that: the members of the Association for Asian Studies wish to express heartfelt thanks to Professor Eugene Boardman and his program committee for assembling an interesting and varied program for the Association's largest meeting to date.

Resolved that: the members of the Association for Asian Studies wish to express their thanks and admiration for the endless work done by Miss Edith Ehrman in arranging a large and comprehensive book exhibit for the Association meeting.

Resolved that: the members of the Association for Asian Studies wish to express their thanks to Professor John Landgraf and his local arrangements committee for handling the many problems and arrangements for the annual meeting with skill, dispatch and diplomacy.

Resolved that: the members of the Association for Asian Studies wish to express sincere thanks for the self-sacrificing effort made by Mr. Ward Morehouse and the members of his Membership Committee in the difficult but important task of building the Association by attracting to its ranks numbers of Asianists and persons deeply interested in the development of Asian studies who had not previously been so involved. The future of the Association rests upon its membership and Mr. Morehouse's committee has served in an inspired fashion in this important respect. The Association heartily congratulates Mr. Morehouse and the Membership Committee for its effective work in adding to our rolls so many new members.

Resolved that: the officers and members of the Association for Asian Studies, assembled at the annual meeting for 1960 in New York City, do hereby express their sincere appreciation for the unstinting effort made on behalf of the Association by Professor George Cressey, our retiring president. During his stewardship the affairs of the Association have risen to new levels of effectiveness and the membership of the Association wishes hereby to record its conviction that Dr. Cressey's selfless labors have played no small part in the strengthening and expansion of the Association. Though his tour of duty in our highest office has ended, he may be assured of his continuing place in our regard and esteem.

Resolved that: the members of the Association for Asian Studies, at its annual meeting in New York City in 1960, hereby expresses its sincere gratitude for the splendid reception for its membership so

graciously tendered by the joint auspices of the Asia Foundation, the Japan Society, the Asia Society, Brooklyn College, Columbia University, and New York University.

PROGRAM FOR 1961

The first meeting of the 1961 Program Committee was held at New York during the annual meeting of the Association. It was decided that this year, in addition to a goodly number of sessions on the regional subdivisions of Asia, a special effort will be made to arrange sessions which bring together papers on different areas, in order that various interconnections can be seen, and in the hope that regional specialists may become introduced to each other.

The Program Committee will welcome suggestions on panels or papers. These may be sent either to the Chairman or to the committee member most closely associated with the topic or field.

Committee members are as follows:
Hilary Conroy, Chairman, Dept. of History, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4.
Lucian Pye, Political Science, China, Southeast Asia, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
Richard Mather, language, literature, China, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Yuan-li Wu, economics, China; Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Dorothy Spencer, anthropology, South Asia; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4.
Edward Dimock, language, literature, South Asia; University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.
Stanley Wolpert, history, South Asia; UCLA, Los Angeles 24, California.
Sidney Brown, history, Japan; Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma.
Joseph Yamagiwa, language, literature, Japan; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Solomon Levine, economics, Japan; University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.
Alexander Soper, Far Eastern art; Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.
Rhoads Murphey, geography, East and Southeast Asia; University of Washington, Seattle 5.
Michael C. Rogers, language, early history, Korea, China and periphery; University of California, Berkeley 4, California.
Gordon Bowles, anthropology, Far East including Tibet; Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

NOMINATIONS IN ORDER

The Nominating Committee of the AAS, consisting

of Knight Biggerstaff, Cornell University, as chairman; Donald H. Shively, University of California at Berkeley; Phillips Talbot of the American Universities Field Staff; Richard D. Lambert, University of Pennsylvania; and Ardath W. Burks, Rutgers University, invites the participation of the membership in suggesting names for both the Vice-Presidency and the Board of Directors. In choosing our next group of four directors we should bear in mind that they will be serving with the following incumbents:

Retiring in 1962

John F. Cady, Ohio University, History: Southeast Asia

Chitoshi Yanaga, Yale, History: Japan

Daniel Ingalls, Harvard, Philosophy, Sanskrit: South Asia

Douglas Haring, Syracuse, Ethnology, Sociology: Japan

Retiring in 1963

James R. Hightower, Harvard, Literature: China

Charles O. Hucker, Arizona, History: China

Robert A. Scalapino, California (Berkeley), Political Science: Japan, China

Milton Singer, Chicago, Anthropology; India

In making your suggestions the Nominating Committee would like to suggest that you bear in mind the provisions of paragraph 10 of the Bylaws of the Association. It runs as follows: "The Nominating Committee shall prepare a list of nominees at least 90 days prior to the Annual Membership Meeting, making certain that at least one person for the office of Vice-President, and seven persons from among whom the four vacancies on the Board of Directors may be filled. The nominee for President shall normally be the Vice-President of the preceding year. In preparing the list of nominees for the Board of Directors, the Committee shall keep in mind the desirability of having representation on the Board from the various sections of the country as well as scholars representing interest in the several regions of Asia and the various disciplines engaged in Asian Studies. It shall also be obligatory upon the Committee to include among the nominees for any office the names of persons nominated by petitions signed by fifteen members in good standing and deposited with the Committee or the Secretary or Executive Secretary at least 90 days prior to the Membership Meeting. The Committee may, if it desires, distinguish between its nominees and those nominated by petition."

All suggestions should be sent to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Knight Biggerstaff,

Department of History, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

AAS PLACEMENT INFORMATION SERVICE
ACTIVITY

The reorganized AAS Placement Information Service, described in the November, 1959 News letter, has during the past several months been receiving a gradually increasing number of inquiries from colleges and universities looking for persons competent in certain fields of Asian studies. At the same time, the files have become more valuable as additional trained Asianists have sent their curricula vitae in to the Service. We are thus better able than ever before to handle requests from colleges for suggestions of possible candidates for posts in the various fields of Asian studies.

It should be emphasized that the Placement Information Service is not a formal placement bureau and is not intended to supplant the usual channels of placement such as the graduate schools. It does not recommend candidates for appointments but simply provides information on individuals who may be interested and have pertinent academic backgrounds. Its effort is to help match trained personnel with openings in Asian studies in the colleges and universities. The Service welcomes inquiries, especially from some of the newer centers at which Asian studies are being developed. The files of the Placement Service by now contain data on a substantial number of well-trained and qualified specialists dealing with Asia.

JOURNAL TO EXPAND COVERAGE OF FOREIGN
IMPRINTS

The Journal of Asian Studies is anxious to increase its coverage of books in the Asian field published in Asia and in Europe, in both Asian and western languages. Since systematic coverage is difficult to ensure on the basis of information routinely available in the United States, the editors of the Journal would appreciate assistance from scholars who expect to be abroad. Titles of works published abroad which deserve notice of critical review in the Journal, together with any comments to guide the editors' selections, could greatly aid the Review Editor. Space limitations in the Journal may make it impossible to deal with all titles submitted, but the editors would nevertheless appreciate being informed more completely than is now possible of the spread of scholarly publications, especially in Asia, in the field of Asian studies. Communications should

be addressed to: Rhoads Murphey, Review Editor, Journal of Asian Studies, Department of Geography, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington.

SOUTHEAST ASIA SPECIALISTS MEETING

A meeting of Association members with Southeast Asia interests was convened at the annual meeting to consider the formation of a regular Committee on Southeast Asia. Nineteen of those present were opposed to the formation of a committee at this time, while twenty-two favored the formation of a committee. Due to the closeness of the vote, it was the decision of the chairman of the Temporary Committee on Southeast Asia, Professor Frank Trager, not to form a regular committee at this time. It was recommended that more attention be given to Southeast Asian affairs in the Newsletter, or that a separate newsletter devoted to the area be established in this field. It was

also recommended that the matter of a regular committee be taken up again at a later date. The Temporary Committee was then dissolved.

UNDERGRADUATE LANGUAGE STUDIES SURVEY

The editor of the Newsletter is interested in learning to what extent colleges and universities throughout the country offer courses in Asian languages to undergraduates, or accept undergraduates as students in graduate language courses. A compilation of this information will then be made for use in determining existing offerings and future needs as an aid to the ever-increasing number of colleges and universities beginning Asian area studies programs. Information should be sent to L. A. Peter Gosling, P.O. Box 606, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS AND AWARDS

ACLS ANNOUNCES RECIPIENTS OF ASIAN STUDIES GRANTS

The Joint Committee for grants on Asia of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council recently awarded grants-in-aid to fifteen scholars in Asian studies. The following people have received grants-in-aid:

James I. Crump, Jr., University of Michigan. Project: Continued research on fiction from the Chan-kuo Ts'e.

John De Francis, Quinipiac College. Project: Chinese mathematics.

Frank H. Golay, Cornell University. Project: Comparative study of economic nationalism in Malaya and in the Philippines.

Merrill R. Goodall, Claremont Graduate School. Project: Administrative institutions and leadership in Nepal.

Joel M. Halpern, UCLA. Project: Rural-urban contacts and culture change among the different ethnic groups of northern Laos.

Hyman Kublin, Brooklyn College. Project: Reluctant Rebel: the Life of Sen Katayama.

William W. Lockwood, Princeton University. Project: The Politics of Industrialization in Asia: Interactions between the process of economic development and the democratization of political institutions.

Karl H. Menges, Columbia University. Project: Research in Tungus and its position within related and neighboring languages.

Henry Orenstein, Tulane University. Project: Industrialization and the extended family in India.

Edward H. Schafer, University of California, Berkeley. Project: Studies in mediaeval Chinese civilization: Nature and technics in T'ang life, literature, and thought.

Donald H. Shively, University of California, Berkeley. Project: Japanese cities at the end of the 17th century (with particular attention to the social, intellectual, artistic, and economic life of the commoners of the major cities of Kyoto, Osaka, and Edo).

Kenneth Starr, Chicago Natural History Museum. Project: "Rubblings"--their research values, materials and techniques, and bibliographic processing.

E-Tu Zen Sun, Harvard University. Project: The pattern of the development of mineral resources in pre-modern and modern China, and its relation to the Chinese economy.

S. Y. Teng, Indiana University. Project: Completion of a book, "Recent Japanese Studies on Japan and the Far East."

Robert Van Niel, Russell Sage College. Project: History of the Cultivation System on Java, 1830-1870.

GRANTS ANNOUNCED FOR INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS, MOSCOW

The recipients of Rockefeller and ACLS grants for attendance at the International Congress of Orientalists to be held in Moscow, August 9-16, were announced at the annual business meeting of the Association.

Rockefeller grants were awarded to:

George B. Cressey, Syracuse University: China, Geography.
W. Norman Brown, University of Pennsylvania: India, Sanskrit.
John K. Fairbank, Harvard University: China, History.
Cora DuBois, Harvard University: Southeast Asia, Anthropology.
Derk Bodde, University of Pennsylvania: China, History.
Alexander Soper, Bryn Mawr College: Far East, Art.
Lauriston Sharp, Cornell University: Southeast Asia, Anthropology.
Roger F. Hackett, Northwestern University: Japan, History.

ACLS grants were awarded to:

Hyman Kublin, Brooklyn College: Japan, History.
Irene Taeuber, Princeton University: Demography.
Owen Lattimore, Johns Hopkins University: Central Asia, Geography.
Karl J. Pelzer, Yale University: Southeast Asia, Geography.

Professor W. Norman Brown will be the head of the AAS delegation in Moscow.

Anyone planning to attend and read a paper at the International Congress of Orientalists should notify the Secretariat and send in the title of their paper so they can be added to the official delegation of the Association. One of the principal functions of the Association delegation will be to issue an invitation, already presented in writing, for the 1963 Congress to meet in New York under the joint auspices of the ACLS and Columbia University, with the AAS and the American Oriental Society as joint sponsoring organizations.

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT
DEVELOPMENTS.

The U. S. Office of Education has announced that the following language and area centers in the Asian field have been designated under Title VI of

the National Defense Education Act for the coming academic year:

University of Arizona: Chinese, Japanese, Hindi (Director: Prof. Charles O. Hucker). *

University of California at Berkeley: Hindi-Urdu, Persian (Director: Prof. John Gumperz)

University of Chicago: Chinese, Japanese (Director: Prof. Edward Kracke, Jr.); Hindi, Bengali, Tamil (Director: Prof. Milton Singer).

Columbia University: Uralic-Altaic languages (Hungarian, Finnish, Turkish, Mongolian, Korean, etc.; Director: Prof. John Lotz).

Cornell University: Hindi-Urdu (Director: Prof. Gordon H. Fairbanks); *Burmese, Indonesian, Malay, Thai, Vietnamese (Director: Prof. John M. Echols). *

Harvard University: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Classical Tibetan (Director: Prof. Edwin O. Reischauer).

University of Hawaii: Chinese, Japanese (Director: Prof. Yukuo Uyehara). *

State University of Iowa: Chinese (Director: Prof. Y. P. Mei). *

University of Kansas: Chinese (Director: Prof. George M. Beckmann).

University of Pennsylvania: Hindi-Urdu, Marathi, Tamil (Director: Prof. W. Norman Brown).

University of Pittsburgh: Chinese (Director: Prof. James T. C. Liu). *

University of Southern California: Chinese, Russian (Director: Prof. Rodger Swearingen). *

Stanford University: Chinese, Japanese (Director: Prof. Shau Wing Chan).

University of Texas: Hindi, Telugu (Director: Prof. Winfred P. Lehmann). *

University of Washington: Chinese, Japanese, Tibetan, Mongolian, Russian (Director: Prof. George Taylor).

University of Wisconsin: Hindi, Telugu (Director: Prof. Henry C. Hart). *

Yale University: Burmese, Indonesian, Vietnamese (Director: Prof. Karl J. Pelzer).

*) Centers being supported with NDEA funds for the first time. All other centers listed are being supported in the present 1959-60 academic year and will receive support again in 1960-61. In either instance, the languages listed are only those being supported budgetarily by NDEA funds; in a number of cases, additional languages of the pertinent area are also offered by the institutions concerned.

Asian studies are also supported through National Defense Graduate Fellowships under Title IV of the Act. Of the 1,500 such fellowships in the 1960-61 academic year, applications for which are made through the institutions concerned and not to the Office of Education, the following are specifically designated for Asian studies (the numbers in parentheses indicate the number of fellowships available in the academic field in question):

University of Chicago: Far Eastern Languages and Civilization (5); Social Sciences, South Asia (8).

Indiana University: Asian Studies (6).

University of Michigan: Comparative Education, East and South Asia (2); Language and Area Studies of Southern Asia (5).

New York University: Anthropology, Southeast Asian Studies (4).

University of Washington: Area Studies in China, Japan, Russia, Inner and Southeast Asia (6).

In addition to these fellowships, a number of others are available in general disciplinary fields at institutions offering advanced work in Asian studies. The deadline for institutions to submit their nominations for fellowships to the Office of Education was March 5, 1960. The list of 1960-61 fellowships was issued by the Office of Education on January 5.

CONFERENCES AND NEWS OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASIAN STUDIES MEETING

The University of California at Los Angeles was the scene of a regional meeting of persons interested in Asian studies, Saturday, May 7, 1960. The program included morning and afternoon sessions, with reports on the recent AAS meetings in New York City, and a luncheon meeting at which Professor H. Arthur Steiner of UCLA talked on "Sino-Indian Relations". Professor Douglas H. Mendel, Jr. of UCLA was in charge of local arrangements.

CONFERENCE ON THE CHALLENGE OF COMMUNIST CHINA

A conference on "The Challenge of Communist China" was held at the University of Minnesota, April 4th and 5th. Sessions considered the internal problems of China, a debate on U. S. foreign policy toward China, a consideration of Chinese relations to neighboring states, and an assessment of Communist China today. Among those taking part in the program were Professor Harold Vinacke, and Professor Michael Lindsay.

SIXTH ANNUAL ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE ON CHINESE AMERICAN CULTURAL RELATIONS

The Sixth Annual Round Table Conference on Chinese American Cultural Relations was held under the joint sponsorship of the University of Maryland and the China Institute in America on Friday, May 13, 1960 on the campus of the Univer-

sity of Maryland in College Park, Maryland.

In conjunction with the Round Table Conference, the Association of Teachers of Chinese Language and Culture in American Colleges and Universities held its second annual meeting and contributed its share to the program in the joint session. The Sino-American Cultural Committee of Washington, D. C. also took part in the program.

This year's conference was devoted chiefly to morning and afternoon panel discussions on "American Cultural Influences on China--A Review and an Appraisal".

FESTIVAL OF ASIAN MUSIC AND RELATED ARTS

From May 8 through May 22, the University of California at Los Angeles will conduct a Festival of Asian Music and Related Arts, with programs directed by Professor Mantle Hood of the Music Department. Musical performances, dance recitals, poetry readings, lectures and symposia on Asian culture and on U. S. -Asian relations are all open to the public without charge.

XXVth INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS: POST CONFERENCE TOUR OF THE SOVIET UNION

Members planning to attend the International

Congress of Orientalists in Moscow, August 9-16, are invited to participate in the Geographers' Tour of the Soviet Union which starts from Moscow on August 18 and terminates in Moscow on September 10. The tour includes Minsk, Kiev, Odessa, Yalta, Rostov-on-Don, (Volga-Don Canal), Stalingrad, (Georgian Military Highway), Tbilisi, Baku, Tashkent, Samarkand, Stalinabad, and Alma Ata for the all-inclusive price of \$989. Further information, itineraries and application forms may be obtained from Aloys A. Michel, Asst. Prof. of Geography, Yale University, 77 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER UNIVERSITY

The International Summer University in Berlin, Germany will have as its theme this summer

INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS AND TEACHING MATERIALS

ADDITIONAL SUMMER PROGRAMS IN ASIAN STUDIES FOR TEACHERS

Inadvertently omitted from the list of summer programs given in the February issue of the Newsletter was the program of non-Western studies at the New York State University College of Education at New Paltz, which this summer features seminars on Asia and on Africa. The dates of the seminars are July 5-August 12, scholarship assistance is available, and further information may be secured from the Director of the Summer Session.

Information has just been received on two other programs not mentioned in the last issue. One is a summer session in the Far East, featuring courses in Japanese history and other subjects, which is being jointly sponsored by the University of Southern California and the California Teachers Association and which involves four weeks of study in Tokyo; for further information, write the Extension Division, University of Southern California, Los Angeles 7, California. The Wesleyan University's Summer School for Teachers includes a section of offerings on Asian studies --courses on the governments of China and India and their influence in Asia and on the religions of the Near and Far East. Additional information may be secured from Social Studies, Summer School, Box 39, Wesleyan Station, Middletown, Conn.

SUMMER SEMINAR FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS IN INDIA

The Committee on International Exchange of Persons of the Conference Board of Associated

"Europe and Asia--What Can They Learn from Each Other". This theme is based on UNESCO's ten year study project on mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values. Inquiries should be addressed to the International Summer University, 59 Gloucester Place, London W 1.

MIDWEST CONFERENCE ON ASIAN AFFAIRS

The 1960 Conference on Asian Affairs will be held on October 28-29 at the University of Oklahoma, Norman. Prof. Percy Buchanan of the University's Institute of Asian Affairs is Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee. Program Committee Chairman is Prof. Oswald P. Backus, Department of History, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Research Councils has announced that, in addition to the usual university lecturing and advanced research grants available in several Asian countries, the United States Educational Foundation in India plans to sponsor, in the summer of 1961, a seminar for American undergraduate teachers to provide a brief but intensive survey of Indian history, institutions, and culture, and a first-hand experience of modern India as a means of enriching their teaching in the United States. Round-trip travel will be provided for twenty grantees, but they will be responsible for their own expenses while in India. Emphasis in the selection will be on faculty members from liberal arts colleges and other undergraduate institutions and on individuals who have not had extensive prior experience in India. In order to encourage wide participation, the committee is accepting applications beyond the April 25 deadline for regular grants for 1961-62 until early June; the Committee's address is 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

ASIAN SCHOLARS AVAILABLE UNDER FULBRIGHT PROGRAM

The Committee on International Exchange of Persons of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, which administers the Fulbright and Smith-Mundt exchange programs in university lecturing and advanced research, has announced that the foreign scholars listed below are eligible for U. S. government travel grants covering round-trip transportation to their final destinations in the United States if satisfactory arrangements for lecturing or research during the 1960-1961 academic year can be completed.

Several on the list will have some supplementary dollar Smith-Mundt grants-in-aid, but even these will expect a stipend. Additional information concerning these scholars will be sent on request to Mrs. John D. Leary, Program Officer of the Committee, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Wang Tsen Huan (Geography). Professor and Dean of Students, National Chengchi University. Possible Smith-Mundt supplementary grant.

Chow Hsien-Tang (Chinese History; International Relations). Professor, Taiwan Provincial Cheng Kung University. Possible Smith-Mundt supplementary grant.

Ma Kuochi (Chinese History and Government). Professor of English, National Chengchi University.

Chandra Satish (Cultural and Political History of India; English History). Reader in History, Aligarh Muslim University.

Yamaura Takuzo (Japanese History and Culture). Professor, English Language and Literature, Tohoku Gakuin College.

Kao Lincoln (Chinese Etymology). Professor of Chinese, Taiwan Normal University. Possible supplementary Smith-Mundt grant.

Murti T. R. V. (Philosophy and Religion). Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Professor of Indian Civilization and Culture, Banaras Hindu University.

Dastur Aloo Jehanbux (Political Science). Sir Pheroza Shah Mehta Professor of Politics, Head of the Department of Politics, and Reader in the Department of Politics, University of Bombay.

Garde Digambar K. (Indian Political History). Lokmanya Tilak Professor of Political and Public Administration, University of Poona.

Catapusan Benicio T. (Sociology and Education). Executive Secretary, Association of Christian Schools and Colleges in the Philippines; Professor, Lyceum of the Philippines since 1959.

SCHEDULES OF CIRCULATING EXHIBITIONS

The schedules of several circulating exhibitions of Asian art and other subjects which are given below are intended to serve two purposes: to alert interested individuals that a particular show will be on exhibition at a particular time in an adjacent location or institution; and to indicate, since shipping

costs are such an important expense (for some exhibits, the only expense) in scheduling these exhibitions and vary according to distance, open dates in the event that geographically proximate institutions are interested in booking a travelling show at more modest cost. In the latter circumstance, further information about the exhibition in question and the conditions of its availability should be sought directly from the circulating organization at the address indicated in the list following. The schedules cover the rest of the present calendar year, but the exhibits listed are generally available after that time and are likely to have a wide range of open dates then.

American Federation of Arts
(Address inquiries to Extension Services Staff, 1083 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.)

Two Thousand Years of Chinese Painting

May 8-28, University of Minnesota (Minneapolis, Minnesota)
June 13-July 11, Iowa State Teachers College (Cedar Falls, Iowa).
July 25-August 31, Oglebay Institute (Wheeling, West Virginia)
September 7-28, Open.
October 5-25, Denison University (Granville, Ohio)
November 8-28, Queens College (Charlotte, N. C.)
December 10-31, Open.

Other Asian exhibitions now being circulated by the AFA include "Japanese Art Treasures from the Honolulu Academy of Arts," "A College Collects: Japanese Prints from Oberlin College," and "Persian Miniatures."

Asia Society
(Address inquiries to Miss Edith Ehrman 112 E. 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.)

Faces of Asia

April 25-September 30, Open.
October 10-20, Eaglebrook School (Deerfield, Mass.)
November 1-28, Valparaiso University, (Valparaiso, Indiana).
December 1-December 31, Open.

Indonesian Folk Art

July 7-November 10, Open.
November 25-December 30, Phoenix Art Museum, (Phoenix, Arizona)

The Look of India

July 5-19, Northern Illinois University
(DeKalb, Illinois)
August 1-21, Chatauqua Art Association
(Chatauqua, New York)
September 15-October 14, Downtown Community
School (New York, N. Y.)
October 15-November 10, Open.
November 25-December 30, Phoenix Art Museum
(Phoenix, Arizona)

Other exhibitions available from the Asia Society
include the "Mekong River" and "The Tradition of
Chinese Painting."

Japan Society
(Address inquiries to Mr. Tatsuro Kunugi
112 E. 64th Street, New York 21, N. Y.)

Contemporary Japanese Prints (Collection A)

May 15-June 15, Wichita Art Association
(Wichita, Kansas)
July 1-September 30, Open
October 15-November 15, Joslyn Art Museum
(Omaha, Neb.)
December 1-December 31, Texas Christian
University (Fort Worth, Tex.)

Contemporary Japanese Prints (Collection B)

June 1-November 10, Open.
December 1-December 31, Fort Lauderdale Art
Center (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.)

Contemporary Japanese Prints (Collection C)

May 18-June 8, University of Wisconsin
(Madison, Wisc.)
June 25-September 15, Open.
October 1-30, Atlantic Christian College
(Wilson, N. C.)
November 15-December 10, Open.

Exhibition of Japanese Calligraphy (Large Show)

May 15-June 15, Earlham College (Richmond,
Indiana)
October 15-November 15, Joslyn Art Museum
(Omaha, Neb.)
December 1-December 31, Florida State
University, (Tallahassee, Fla.)

Examples of Japanese Calligraphy (Small Show)

July 4-16, Boston University (Boston, Mass.)
August 1-November 15, Open.
December 1-31, Fort Lauderdale Art Center,
(Fort Lauderdale, Fla.)

Clothing and Fabrics of Japan

July 1-September 15, Open.
October 1-31, Lauren Rogers Museum
(Laurel, Miss.)
November 15-December 15, Arnot Art Gallery,
(Elmira, New York)

The Japan Society exhibitions program also in-
cludes "Japanese Postage Stamps", "Ceramics
of Japan", "Sericulture", "Schools in Japan",
"Books for Children", "Children's Paintings",
and "Japanese Dolls".

Smithsonian Institution
(Address inquiries to Traveling Exhibition
Service, Washington 25, D. C.)

Burmese Embroideries

May 1-December 31, Open.

Photographs of Angkor Wat

May 1-23, Open.
June 1-30 Seattle Art Museum (Seattle, Wash.)
July 15- August 16, Multnomah County Fair
(Gresham, Ore.)
August 23-November 8, Open.
November 15-December 17, University of
British Columbia (Vancouver, B. C.)

Thai Painting

May 1-October 7, Open
October 15-December 15, Asia House (New
York, N. Y.)

Among other Asian exhibitions being circulated
by the Smithsonian are "Pagan," "Bazaar Paintings
of Calcutta," "Chinese Ivories," and "Outer
Mongolia." A folder describing the various
Oriental shows available from the Smithsonian
may be secured on request to the Travelling
Exhibition Service.

EXHIBITION CATALOGUES OF ASIAN ART

Scripps College and the Claremont Graduate
School are jointly sponsoring an exhibition en-
titled "Japanese Art in American Collections,
Pre-history--A. D. 1960", from April 19 to
May 15 in Claremont. Loans for the exhibition
which has been arranged by Professor LeRoy
Davidson of the Claremont Graduate School, have
been made by leading museums and collectors
throughout the United States. The Catalogue

of the exhibition, containing an introduction, 32 full-page illustrations, and one color plate, is available by mail at \$2.00 from Prof. Davidson.

Catalogues of the first three exhibitions in the Asia House Gallery may be secured by mail (orders should be prepaid) from the Asia Society, 112 E. 64th St., New York 21, N. Y. The titles of the catalogues and their prices are: "Masterpieces of Asian Art in American Collections," \$2.50; "Gandhara Sculpture from Pakistan Museums," \$2.50; "Haniwa," \$2.50.

PAMPHLET AND GENERAL PERIODICAL MATERIAL ON ASIA

A selection of some recently issued pamphlet and general periodical material on Asia is listed in the paragraphs following. This material may be of particular interest to persons involved in programs or courses for non-specialists.

The February, 1960 issue of Current History deals with "The Nations of Southeast Asia" and contains articles by Werner Levi, John F. Cady, Edwin F. Stanton, and several others. "Communist China as a World Power" was the subject of the December, 1959 issue, and the March, 1959 issue considered the topic, "India between East and West." Single copies of these issues may be obtained for 85 cents each (with discounts on quantities) from Current History, 1822 Ludlow St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

The World Affairs Center for the United States (345 E. 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.) still has copies of the October, 1959 issue on India of Intercom, its monthly publication. This issue, which is available at a special price of 60 cents to members of non-profit organizations, contains lists of recently published books, novels, pamphlets, films, and other materials on India and describes activities of non-governmental organizations dealing with India.

The December, 1959 issue of the Atlantic Monthly has a special section on "Red China: The First Ten Years." Included are articles by Tillman Durdin, Doak Barnett, Michael Lindsay, and numerous others. Among the topics discussed are recent discoveries in Chinese archaeology, on which two brief illustrated articles have been contributed by staff members of the British Museum, William Watson and Basil Gray. The issue may be ordered for 60 cents a copy from the Atlantic Monthly, 8 Arlington St., Boston 16, Mass.

The Asia Society (112 E. 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.) has issued a revised edition of its packet

of materials on Southeast Asia for secondary school teachers; the packet contains maps, bibliographies, classroom pictures, and background reading materials and is available for \$2.00. Other recently issued materials for school teachers available from the Society (single copies free) include: "Needed Emphases in Asian Studies," by Chitoshi Yanaga; "Some Basic Understandings about Asia for Teachers," by James T. C. Liu and Hugh Cleland; and "Teachers Guide to Southeast Asia".

Single-sheet (8-1/2 by 11), black-and-white simplified political maps of individual Asian countries and territories may be secured inexpensively from Asian Travel, 236 W. 56th St., New York 19, N. Y. Maps are available for all Asian countries except mainland China, and for Hong Kong, Macao, Singapore, and Borneo. The cost is \$4.00 per 100 or \$10.00 per 1,000 for each map (with lesser rates for larger quantities); sample copies are available on request.

The World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession has published a pamphlet for children entitled "Your Friends in Japan," which is available from the WCOTP for 25 cents a copy at 1227 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Claremont Asian Studies, No. 6, is entitled "American Children's Questions about Life in India," by Stephanie Hinkson. Priced at \$1.00, this publication may be ordered from the Society for Oriental Studies, Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, Calif.

"India," a handsomely illustrated booklet dealing mainly with economic conditions, was issued in February, 1960 by the First National City Bank of New York. It is available on request to the Public Relations Department of the Bank, 52 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.

"Geographic Regions of Asia: South and East," by G. Etzel Percy, is a reprint from the Department of State Bulletin of February 1, 1960, and may be secured for 10 cents from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The Committee on International Relations of the National Education Association (1201 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) has recently issued "a country-by-country fact book for Americans entertaining visitors from abroad," entitled Other Lands, Other Peoples by Elizabeth M. Thompson. The price is \$1.00. There is a section on Asia and the South Pacific which includes individual Asian countries.

A collection of 25 reports on Indonesia written

by Willard A. Hanna for the American Universities Field Staff Reports Service have been bound together and reissued under the title, Bung Karno's Indonesia. Copies are available for \$4.75 each from the Field Staff, 366 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AVAILABLE

The Department of Reference and Bibliography of the University of Florida Libraries, Gainesville, has published as No. 4 in its Bibliographical Series, "Thailand Bibliography" by John Brown Mason and H. Carroll Parish. The cost is \$2.00 a copy.

"An Introductory Reading Guide to Asia," compiled by Hyman Kublin, has been issued in a revised edition by the Asia Society, 112 E. 64th St., New York 21, N. Y. Also available from the Society is another bibliography by Professor Kublin, "Paperbacks on Asia for High School Use." Both may be secured on request to the Society's Educational Director.

COMMONWEALTH STUDY KITS

Commonwealth Institute Study Kits on India, and on Malaya and Singapore, can be obtained from the Commonwealth Institute in London. These kits contain maps, posters, film strips and a wide variety of literature and brochures. They can be purchased or rented, and comprise one of the most complete educational displays available on these areas. Inquiries should be addressed to the Commonwealth Institute, South Kensington, London, S. W. 1, England.

CONFERENCE VOLUMES ON UNDERGRADUATE ASIAN STUDIES AVAILABLE

The Asia Society (112 E. 64th St., New York 17, N. Y.) has a limited quantity of three volumes of conference proceedings, single copies of which are available on request as long as the supply lasts. The three volumes are: Introducing India in Liberal Education (papers and discussion at a conference on this topic held at the University of Chicago in May, 1957); Non-Western Studies in Undergraduate Education (based on a conference at Indiana University in September, 1958); and Chinese Civilization in Liberal Education (papers and discussion at a University of Chicago conference in November, 1958). If there are AAS members who have not already received any of these volumes and would

like to have them, write Ward Morehouse, Educational Director of the Society, indicating which titles are desired.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON CHINESE-AMERICAN CULTURAL RELATIONS

A summary report of the Fifth Round Table Conference on Chinese-American Cultural Relations, held at the University of Maryland, May 8, 1959, is available from the Association of Teachers of the Chinese Language and Culture in American Colleges and Universities, 125 East 65th Street, New York 21, N. Y. The report includes papers on the place of Chinese language in American schools, China's place in humanistic studies, reflections on teaching Chinese philosophy to American students, and the language program of the Foreign Service Institute.

BULLETIN OF THE ASIATIC STUDIES SOCIETY

A mimeographed Bulletin is produced by the Asiatic Studies Society, a student project at the University of Southern California. Subscriptions to the Bulletin, containing articles by members of the society, can be obtained through the Department of Asiatic Studies, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles 7, California.

ARTISTS AVAILABLE THROUGH ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES

The Arts Program of the Association of American Colleges makes available artists and lecturers in various fields for campus visits which include lectures, demonstrations, and exhibitions as may be appropriate in individual circumstances. Included in the 1960-61 offerings to colleges are David Kwok, Chinese painter (available April 10-22, 1960, in the South) and Ishvani, Indian dancer (available October 10-29 1960 in the West and Northwest and April 10-29, 1961, in New England), as well as the philosopher Theodore M. Greene, who recently returned from a year in India on a Ford Foundation grant (available November 28-December 10, 1960, and April 10-22, 1961, in the West and Northwest). Interested colleges should write for further details to Miss Norwood Baker, Director of the Arts Program, at 200 W. 57th Street, New York 19, New York.

INSTITUTIONALS AND PERSONALS

MING BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

The Ming Biographical Dictionary Committee organized informally during the annual meeting of the AAS in April, 1958. Since that meeting it has thrice circularized some forty Ming specialists throughout the world and has had a second meeting, held during the AAS annual meeting in 1959, attended by thirty interested persons. Response to these circulars and meetings has led to wide exchange of opinion and information and the development of ideas about Ming studies, as well as to the formation of a planning committee for an MBD project. Committee Chairman John K. Fairbank was temporarily succeeded for a period of one year starting January 1, 1960, by Acting Chairman Charles O. Hucker; other members are Frederick W. Mote (secretary), W. Theodore deBary, John A. Pope, and L. S. Yang. Since its inception the project has also had the guidance of an advisory committee composed of Dr. Arthur W. Hummel, L. Carrington Goodrich, and Wolfgang Franke.

The purpose of the committee is to promote biographical and historical studies among Ming scholars throughout the world that would lead first to the production of a reference work for the Ming period similar to Dr. Hummel's Eminent Men of the Ch'ing Period, and subsequently perhaps to other Ming studies as well. In September, 1959, the ACLS announced a grant to the MBD committee of \$2,000 to develop such a project. This money is being used primarily to finance preliminary bibliographic surveys of modern Chinese and Japanese Ming scholarship, through the cooperation of Dr. Sei Wada, director of the Toyo Bunko, in Japan, and possibly a similar survey of traditional Ming materials in Taiwan, as well as to assist further planning of the biographical dictionary project. The committee intends to continue to develop the planning of this project so that within the near future it will be able to make plans to carry out the production of a Ming Biographical Dictionary.

The Center for Chinese Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, is presently conducting a research project on the agriculture of Communist China. The project is under the direction of Professor Choh-ming Li. The research staff consists of Fred C. Hung, Wen-hsun Chi, Meng-yu Ku, and King-shou Wang. The current Chinese Language project of the Center for Chinese Studies of the University of California, Berkeley, which under the chairmanship of Professor Shih-hsiang Chen, has published a series of studies in Chinese Communist terminology, of which Miss

Li Chi was the author, has started a new study in the anti-illiteracy movement on the Chinese Mainland, conducted by Father Paul L. M. Serruys. Professor Chen is advised by a committee composed of Professors Joseph R. Levenson, Choming Li, Robert A. Scalapino, H. F. Schurman, Wolfram Eberhard, and Dr. Esther Morrison. Dr. Schurman is currently working on a book on ideology and organization in Communist China.

A Joint Committee on Contemporary China has been established by the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. Members of the Committee are George E. Taylor (chairman), John M. H. Lindbeck (secretary), Alexander Eckstein, John K. Fairbank, Walter Galenson, Norton S. Ginsburg, A. M. Halpern, Philip E. Mosely, C. Martin Wilbur, Hellmut Wilhelm; staff, Bryce Wood. This new joint committee was appointed in September and held its first meeting on November 1-2, 1959. In exploratory discussions of problems of research on contemporary China, the committee gave particular attention to the availability of source materials and to ways and means of making them more accessible to scholars. The volume of official documents and newspaper and periodical literature of interest to scholars that is coming out of China is very large, and making these materials accessible for research purposes will involve the use of various techniques of indexing or digesting. These and similar subjects were considered further by the committee at its second meeting, January 5-6, 1960.

Several members of the committee have undertaken to prepare informal reports on the state of knowledge in their respective fields, the nature of research in progress, and the principal research needs as seen by their colleagues in the social sciences. The committee hopes that these reports will yield an overview of current research developments and also suggestions of ways in which it might be able to advance research on contemporary China.

The Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is sponsoring a study of the role of the military on the economic and political development of Communist China. This study will analyze the non-military functions of the army. It is focussed largely on the part that the military has played in the development of the communes. The project is under the direction of Davis Bobrow.

The Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is conducting a psycho-sociological study of the Chinese Communist treatment of American civilian prisoners. This study is conceived as an effort to understand the dynamics of the thought reform program. It is largely based upon interviews with people who have experienced "coercive persuasion". The project is also concerned with the role of ideological unanimity in a totalitarian society and with the origins of the compulsive need for unanimity within the Chinese Communist movement. It seeks to apply psychological theories, human understanding of "coercive persuasion". The work on this project is under the direction of Edgar Schein, with the assistance of Inger Schneier and Curtis Barker.

The Rand Corporation has recently concluded consultancy arrangements in support of studies by Dr. C. F. Remer and Dr. F. H. Mah to be carried out at the University of California at Berkeley on aspects of the foreign trade of Communist China with the Soviet Bloc and the free world. Methods and approach of these studies have gained greatly by the extensive prior experience of the Rand Corporation in studies of the Soviet economy.

A Sino-American Conference on Intellectual Cooperation will be held at the University of Washington, Seattle, July 11th to 15th, sponsored on the Chinese side by the Academia Sinica and the National Taiwan University. On the American side eight universities will act as co-sponsors, namely California (Berkeley), Chicago, Cornell, Harvard, Indiana, Michigan, Princeton, and the University of Washington. The Conference aims at an exchange of views on intellectual cooperation and will attempt to work out concrete proposals for intensified future cooperation between the scholars of China and the United States.

The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Block in Washington, D. C., chaired by Peter S. H. Tang, is currently working on a research project entitled "The Moscow-Peking Axis: Solidarity or Diversity". The Institute plans to issue a semi-annual journal, "The Sino-Soviet Bloc", the first number of which is expected in October, 1960. In addition, a pamphlet series consisting of specific studies on various issues will be inaugurated in the fall. Peter Tang is currently working on a book tentatively entitled, "The Moscow-Peking Axis and the Far East". It is based on his findings during his recent trip along the periphery of the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

Dr. Robert D. Barendsen of the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is preparing a study of education in Communist China. As a first effort, a largely descriptive treatment of the school system at all levels is envisaged.

A major monograph on National Income and Economic Developments on the Chinese Mainland by T. C. Liu, Chong Twanmo, and K. C. Yeh, sponsored by the Rand Corporation, will be ready for publication this year. Some preliminary results of the studies of Mr. Liu and associates relating to electrical power development and agricultural productivity have been published before.

Professor Franz Michael of the University of Washington, Seattle, has started on a research project on the role of the cadre in Communist China. He is assisted in this work by Dr. J. P. Lo.

Richard Moorsteen of the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, will be on leave for an 18 month period beginning January 1960. He will spend six months at Harvard and twelve months in Hong Kong. A large part of this time will be devoted to perfecting his control of the Chinese language. The leave has been made possible through the generosity of Harvard University.

Professor D. N. Rowe of Yale University is working currently on a study of "political development in Taiwan" as seen in the farmers' associations. He gathered material for this study during two trips to Taiwan in 1958 and 1959.

Professor Richard L. Walker of the University of South Carolina, Columbia, will serve for a year on the faculty of the National War College, Washington, D. C., beginning July 1.

Allen S. Whiting of the Rand Corporation will be on leave for the spring semester of 1960, during which time he will be teaching at Columbia in the Department of Government and will also be affiliated with the East Asian Institute.

Professor Karl August Wittfogel is preparing an analysis of Mao Tse Tung's Essay on Contradiction. Tentatively the completion of this study is scheduled for the spring of 1960. Professor Wittfogel is also engaged in comparing the

original and revised versions of Mao Tse Tung's writings.

A seminar on Contemporary Chinese Studies has been organized at Taipei, Taiwan, under the chairmanship of Professor Wu Hsiang-hsiang. Research topics to be worked on in this seminar will be centered on three clusters of problems: one, the national revolution movement; two, the Peking government and the war lord period, and three, the Chinese Communist Party. Close co-operation with the existing archives on Taiwan will make the work of this seminar particularly valuable. A study on the activities of the CCP during the Yen-an period is already underway. It will link up in time with the studies on the Kiangsi period, at present undertaken by Hsiao Tso-liang.

Professor Wu Yuan-li of Marquette University contributed a paper on "Economic Effects of Land Reform, Agricultural Collectivization, and the Commune System in Communist China," at the conference on "Land Tenure, Industrialization, and Social Stability: Experience and Prospects in Asia," held at Marquette University in September of 1959. Professor Wu is currently working on a large research project on the Sino-Soviet Bloc's economic penetration in Asia. A preliminary study of a part of this project entitled "Peking's Economic Strategy in Asia" will appear in the January-February issues of Problems of Communism.

Miss Gussie Gaskill was awarded a life membership in the Association for Asian Studies by action of the Board of Directors, in recognition of her long and faithful service in preparing the annual Bibliography of Asian Studies.

Mr. William K. Carr is currently doing research on Chinese clan systems in Taiwan, in the capacity of visiting scholar at the Department of Anthropology, National Taiwan University, Taipei.

Dr. Frederic H. Young, Associate Professor of World Literature and the Philosophy of Religion at New Jersey State College, Montclair, has recently been honored by being made a life fellow of the International Institute of Arts and Letters, Lindau-Bodensee, Germany.

Professor Robert B. Hall, University of Michigan, currently the representative of the Asia Foundation in Tokyo, has been awarded the silver medal of the Tokyo Geographical Society, in appreciation of his role in advancing geography and related sciences in Japan. Professor Hall is only the sixth recipient of the award; previous recipients have included Ferdinand von Richtofen, Sven Hedin and Dudley Stamp. Professor Hall will return to the Geography Department of the University of Michigan this fall.

Association for Asian Studies, Inc.
P. O. Box 606
Ann Arbor, Michigan

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June 21, 1960

In the annual report to the Head of Dept. these items were mentioned.

Meetings attended

1. Association for Asian Studies Mar 1960
2. Central States Anthropological Society Apr 21-23
3. Society for Applied Anthropology May 28-30
4. American Sociological Association Sept 1959
5. Michigan Academy of Science Mar 25
6. Michigan Conference on International Development May 16

Committee Work

1. ~~xxx~~ Summer Institute on Asia
2. Christmas Adventures in World Understanding
3. Farmer's Week
4. Editorial Board, Centennial Review.

Research (future)

Sociological and Public Opinion Research Activities during the Allied Occupation of Japan --book; completion date, Fall 1960.

Culture viewed as an adaptive mechanism for the study of communities in transition, article -- completion date Dec. 1960.

Agricultural extension work and culture change in rural Japan ;; article; Spring 1961.

June 21, 1960

Dr. Robert F. Spencer
311 Ford Hall
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Dear Dr. Spencer:

Enclosed is an abstract for a paper which John Donoghue and myself would like to have included in the coming AAA meeting's program. I realize that you have announced the closing date for this as June 15, but I am hoping that you are permitting a little flexibility on this deadline. Somehow the end of the Spring Quarter came too soon and I was not able to turn my attention to this paper sooner.

I would appreciate any consideration you might give to this paper for inclusion in the program.

Sincerely yours,

Iwao Ishino
Associate Professor

Talk Before AKD

"Culture as an Adaptive Mechanism; a model for the study of communities in transition."

A. The Problem.

1. The initial purpose of re-visiting thirteen villages. --the consequences of the land reform program.

-- Cf. map on handout
Cf. Table ~~for~~ I, for statistics on population

2. Change in our research objectives after visiting a few villages.
--Change from the study of land reform, to study of more basic elements of change, viz.

- a) Mechanization. See Table II, for national picture.
See also, types of crops changed.
- b) Increase in living standards. See Table IV, for national picture.
- c) Increase in dairy and livestock production. See Table VII.
- d) Village Amalgamation program.

-- Yet no basic changes in the following:

- a) Labor force in the farms (See Table III.)
much change in the cities, however.
- b) In the labour requirements for cultivating rice. (See Table V)

-- *Changes in social organization at the village level.*
(See Exhibit A)

3. So, we changed our research objectives:

- a) from looking at the social consequences of the land reform program
- b) to looking at the villages as an interrelated system; an organization ~~more or less independently~~ having some degree of autonomy and continuity over time.

4. This in turn raised certain problems.

- a) It turned into a fishing expedition.
- b) We obtained a whole series of confounding issues.

-- For example, we hypothesized that:
villages near big cities would have changed most; while isolated villages (e.g., mountain villages) will change the least.

We found: the hypothesis fit for the case of Suze ~~xxx~~ (#13), but not for Yoshida (9), Nobuta (4), and particularly for Mizuwake (2).

-- Differential amalgamation time:
Futomi and its 27 meetings, yet accomplished it.

~~xxx~~ Suye (13) with its comparable problems, but had not amalgamated.

-- Increase in nonfarm households:

Yokogoshi (3)	from 351 to 366
Nobuta (4)	from 40 to 110
Obie (10)	from 275 to 424.

~~xxx~~ Declined:

Aioi (11)	273 to 222
-----------	------------

-- Dairy cows:

Increase:	Mizuwake (2)	2	to	81 / 30
	Yokogoshi (3)	5		119
	Nobuta (4)	23		139
	Futomi (6)	137		183
	Aoi (11)	0		100
	Su gy (13)	0		51
No change:				
	Yoshida (9)	3	to	2
	Obie (10)	6		7
	Sugyxxxx	10		

-- Gasoline engines (mostly cutlivators)

Obie (10)	278	to	358
Aioi (11)	43		322
Suye (13)	68		89

No change: Nobuta 18 to 17

PROBLEM: HOW DO WE MAKE SENSE ~~OUT~~ OUT OF ALL THESE CHANGE DATA?

WHAT KIND OF ANALYTICAL SCHEME CAN WE USE?

B. Fishing for an Analytical Scheme

1) Classical culture contact and acculturation theories.

John Embree
Norbeck, Edward
Cornell, John
Smith, Robert
Richard Beardsley

2) Innovation theories of Homer Barnett

3) Disonnance theory of Clifford Geertz: "Ritual and Social Change: A Javanese Example, AA, vol 59, 1957, pp 32 .

Same idea expressed by Evon Vogt "On the concepts of structure and process in cultural anthropology", AA, vol 62, no. 1, 1960 pp 18-38.

4) None of them satisfactory.

C. Decision on an analytical scheme. (and explanation of model)

- 1) Browsing through an introductory textbook
- 2) Basic idea: Culture as an adaptive mechanism.
- 3) Focus: not on individuals, but on the "pool" or population.
- 4) The ~~units~~ processes:

a) in genetics:

addnew genes: (1) mutations -- innovation, inventions
 (2) gene flow -- acculturation, diffusion.

subtract old genes:

(3) drift -- drift; Firth's "Organizational change"
 (4) selection -- cultural adaptation.

- 5) The units in culture;

Traits -- but traits must be distinguished between phenotypic and genotypic ones.

D. Carrying out the Plan

- 1) Analysis involves consideration at two levels:

- a) National level
- b) Village level

Nothing new about this, ~~except~~ Redfield's "great traditions" and folk traditions. Steward's "Levels of Sociocultural integration".

But these people did not ~~is~~ not conceive of the national culture as an adaptive mechanism.

2. Analysis at the village ~~level~~ level, then involves:

- a) The adjustment of the local culture to:

- 1) ~~the~~ its physical environment
 climate, resources, topography,
- 2) the national cultural environment.

- b) Each local level is a sensitive adjustments to both these forces... physical and cultural.

Illustration: the govt. agricultural policies of extending new scientific information to the villages--differential acceptance.

3. Analysis of culture as an adaptive mechanism at the national level.

- a) ~~Importance of the~~ Survival problem: too many people, too little resources, and too little land.
- b) Innovations:
 - Agricultural experiment stations back in ~~19~~ 1890's.
 - Attempts at land reform (land reallocation in 1924, but not successful)
- c) Diffusion:
 - Agricultural extension service.
 - Home demonstration agents.
 - Transplanting of new form of clubs (4-H, Future Farmers, etc).
 - crop insurance; price supports; cooperative purchases & marketing*
- d) Drift:
 - The drift toward industrialization and its consequences on the rural population. Eventually changing the family system.
- e) Selection:
 - Reduction of agri. land due to expanding urban population and industrialization.
 - Some change in the dietary habits of Japanese --milk, yogurt.
 - Changing patterns of domestic fuel consumption.

-- A Note on Methodology.

To study the national culture, ~~in~~ complex cultures like Japan, one has a tremendous amount of statistical information can be judged as "phenotypic traits."

I tried to illustrate this, but resorting to the use of Tables at the beginning of this talk.

Moreover with the use of such statistics, we might be able to quantify certain aspects of culture, just as the ecologists do.

4. Analysis of culture at the village levels. Some illustrations only.

a) Mutations (innovations)

Case example of Mizuwake.

Amalgamation

Consolidation of farm plots --roads straightened out; country roads and bus service.

Improved drainage system

Small dam and irrigation system

Land reclaimed

New crops (fruit orchard)

* Farm corporations

b) Gene Flow

(More or less uniform throughout ~~most~~ Japan, because of the active intervention of agri. extension agents and salesmen)

Agricultural technology, e.g. in Obie (497 farm households)

(Show
Jpse
rice-
prod.
book)

electric motors from 186 to 271 (individual ownership)

gas engines 274 334

mechanized the making of straw matts -- $\frac{1}{2}$ a day job to 20 minutes.
Improved rice breeds--temperature; disease resistant; fast growing; etc.
weed-killers Vinyl coverings; electric incubators for seed beds.
power sprayers
new hand tools (double-row weeders, etc.) See brochure.

Home demonstration agents. Social Aspects

Health, cooking, birth control lectures.
various women's and youth clubs
Selection of ~~youth~~ youth leaders for further training at
~~Govt.~~ Govt. ~~farm~~ model farms.

c) Selection

Case example of Aioi (11) (

Environmental pressure on local fishing industry-- this aspect is virtually out. No young men ~~are~~ interested in pursuing fishing and the industry is practically dead. In its place, rice straw rope ~~and~~ ~~manufacturing~~ manufacturing; glove-making; and nylon fishing have taken their place.

Case of Yoshida (no. 9)

Environmental pressure on charcoal-making industry.
represents a village that has specialized in this one aspect, pretty much. Began as a iron-making villages. Shifted to charcoal.

Now trying to make technological improvements (lower costs of production). Get rid of paternalistic aspects of the system.

Forward-looking Mayor lobbying for road over the mountain to Hiroshima ~~in~~ in order to shift to vegetable farming.

d) Drift

Indicated generally in all villages: "How do we keep the boys on the farm?"
In answer to this, a number of shifts are taking place.

- More liesure in the village (movies, lectures, motor bikes, reading matter)
- decline in ritual kinship
- shift in family size and perhaps, some kind of balanced polymorphism with regard to nuclear and extended type of family ~~and~~ structures.
- general aping of city manners and ~~the~~ styles of life.
- neighborhood associations becoming more "economically meaningful associations, rather than on traditional kinship or religious associations.

April 5, 1960

Paper for Michigan Conference

1. Man is an infinitely plastic animal. (Anthropological).

Thus in theory he can be trained to live in a wide variety of ^{social + cultural} conditions & learn to like it. Eskimos, Tropics,

4. The Western experience can be repeated provided that some preparation has been done.

2. But no people or society starts anew. Each group starts with a whole set of predilections & biases which prevent ~~to~~ or at least hinder ^{the acceptance of} another peoples way of life and design for living.

3. The central problem is what makes another people's ways more attractive than what one already has? Education ^{democratic} ~~is not~~ persuasion is not sufficient.

4. My answer = need to set up social institutions or organizations

The western experience can be taught our generation.
Each generation has to learn new information from the past & the future.

See paper to the case of Japan.

Central problem is that of making a new generation of people who are not just imitators but who are creative in their own right.

Dedicated to change. (2) Need to destroy ~~to~~ or at least weaken the resistance to change.

Since the beginning of any human society, no generation of its members.

5. The best ^{way} to weaken the resistance is to ~~move~~

(a) ~~the~~ shuffle the status quo in patterns of leadership + social organization, in critical areas.

6. To do this ~~at~~ one can

(a) Change by election system.

(b) Entice people to leave or attract new people to come into an area.

(c) Institute new rules for selecting ~~to~~ + recruiting leaders.

(d) Set up ~~an~~ a commercial + industrial culture in which exchange ~~is~~ (Polanyi) is the keynote.

See the questions on p. 32 - Smith, Human Org. pages -

*Get me
know if any
questions or
suggestions
sent to you!*

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

May 15-17, Ann Arbor, Mich., Rackham Bldg.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR CHAIRMEN, PANEL MEMBERS, RESOURCE

PEOPLE AND RAPPORTEURS OF ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION GROUPS

There will be seven round-tables (A-G) going on concurrently on Monday, May 16, and seven (H-N) on Tuesday, May 17. The topics are listed in the printed programs.

*Monday
Chairman
of panel*

On Monday, all participants in all round-tables (Monday and Tuesday) will meet for a half-hour plenary session at 9:00 a.m. in the Rackham Lecture Hall. The Monday round-tables will then meet separately from 9:30 to 12; then all participants will attend the luncheon session in the Michigan League Ballroom; and then the round-tables will reconvene for a continuation of the morning discussion, running from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. It is important that every Monday panelist participate in both the morning and the afternoon session of his assigned round-table. All other Monday participants are also being requested to stay with the same round-table in both morning and afternoon. (The question will not arise on Tuesday, when round-tables meet only in the morning.)

On Tuesday, there will be no morning plenary. The Tuesday round-tables will run from 9:00 to 12:00; then the luncheon session; and then the final plenary from 3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Each round-table Chairman is responsible for:

1. Arranging for a balanced group of 3 to 6 panel members and resource people, and a rapporteur. (Their responsibilities are listed below)
2. Seeing that the panel members prepare their "extensions of remarks" by April 15, and send them to Samuel P. Hayes, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, so that these can be mimeographed and distributed to pre-registrants planning to attend specific round-tables.
3. Review with the rapporteur, the scope of the Round-table discussion ahead of time, and review his report of the round-table preparatory to publication.

4. Chairing the round-table discussion Each Panel Member is responsible for:

1. Preparing and presenting a ten-minute statement at the beginning of the round-table discussion.
2. Preparing an "extension of his remarks", if possible by April 15, and sending it to Samuel P. Hayes, Dept. of Econ., University of Michigan. In this, he may wish to suggest references for background reading.

3. Participating throughout the whole period (or both periods) of his round-table discussion.

Each resource person is expected to participate throughout his round-table discussion, but not to prepare a statement or "extension of remarks".

Each rapporteur is expected to:

1. Review with the round-table chairman the probable scope of the discussion at his round-table, and to review the "extension of remarks" for his round-table, this to be done before the Conference.
2. Attend the whole period (or both periods) of his round-table discussion but not take more than an occasional part in the discussion itself.
3. Summarize the principal points made in the opening statements and in the discussion, and then
 - a First, present this summary orally in a five-minute statement at the plenary session on Tuesday afternoon, May 17, from 3:30 to 5 p.m., and
 - b Second, write up this summary in form for publication in the Proceedings of the Conference. Such written summary should be limited to 1000 words or less if possible!

Round-table participants, other than chairmen, panel members, resource persons and rapporteurs, will be of three kinds:

A. Invited representatives of sponsoring organizations, or other invited participants, who will sit at the round-table itself (making a total group of 10 to 15 at each round-table) and will participate in the discussion throughout. Chairmen are encouraged to suggest persons who should be invited to participate in this way.

B. Other Conference registrants, who will sit back from the table but in the same room, will audit the discussion during periods designated by the Chairmen, and will participate in the discussion during limited periods, also designated by the Chairmen.

C. Auditors, comprising faculty or students of any institution of higher learning, who will participate in the same way as "other Conference registrants."

Chairmen, panel members, resource people, and rapporteurs will of course not be charged the Conference registration fee. They will be given tickets for themselves and their wives to luncheons and to evening sessions, will be invited (with their wives) to Conference dinners Sunday and Monday evenings, and will have rooms and breakfast furnished if they come from out of town and wish to stay overnight during the Conference.

ROBERT CRARY, JR., *President*

MAURICE P. BECK, *Executive Director*

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June 30, 1960

Dr. Iwao Ishino
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Doctor Ishino:

I received word of your acceptance to speak at our Annual Conference on October 26th which you phoned to our office recently.

We are pleased that you have accepted and we will look forward to your presentation. You will be hearing from us again in the near future in regard to advance copies of your paper and other similar conference details.

Again thank you for your cooperation.

Cordially,



Herbert Rubinstein
Assistant Director

HR:rk

Final Copy

Extension of Remarks for Panel Discussion A. Can the Western Experience be Repeated?

by Iwao Ishino
Associate Professor
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Michigan State University

(E) There are three fundamental ideas stemming from anthropological studies that have relevance for the topic under discussion here. The first idea is that man is an incredibly plastic animal capable of adapting himself to a wide variety of climates, both geographical and philosophical. For instance he lives in a wide zoological realm from the subzero arctic wastelands to the hot, humid tropics. He eats an odd assortment of nutrients from clay and grasshoppers to plants grown with chemicals. He believes in nature spirits and ghosts as well as omnipotent supreme beings. He speaks a thousand mutually un-intelligible languages. He arranges his social life under a variety of plans. Some prefer polygamy to monogamy. Some live in small, tightly knit hamlets; still others in metropolises with several million inhabitants. Some believe in the efficacy of totalitarian systems while others prefer a free society. From these examples and others like it only one conclusion is possible: The Western experience can be repeated *because man is so plastic.*

(2) But there is an important qualification to make here. While in theory man is extremely malleable, other conditions place definite limitations on his plasticity. Since the beginning of any single human society, no subsequent generation of its membership has started afresh in its cultural orientations. Each group starts with a more or less complete set of predilections and biases which prevent or at least hinder the acceptance of another people's way of life and design for living. Thus, this brings us to the second anthropological notion, namely that most peoples tend to be conservative and resist changes in their cultural orientations. If this is the case, then, the diffusion of Western

ideas, institutions, and values into the non-Western world would require considerable "shaking up" of the status quo of the receiving culture. If the Western experience is to be duplicated successfully, it is my belief that the cultures under consideration need to be given a kind of shock therapy analogous to techniques used in psychotherapy. But this shock treatment need not necessarily entail coup d' etat, widespread purges or revolutions. It must, however, be severe enough to remove the sources of conservatism and resistance. And, in the long run, organizations dedicated to seeking orderly change must be established.

(3) The third anthropological idea is that the borrowing of cultural traits is always done selectively. This suggests that if a foreign culture trait is to be borrowed, it must be re-interpreted so that it would have a meaning within the existing value system of the borrowers. I submit that the best agents for this task of re-interpreting are not Westerners, but prestigious members of the receiving society. This, in turn, suggests that the Western idea should be "pre-tested" among the local leaders to see how they might fit into the native scheme of things. If this new idea seems to be acceptable to the leaders and adaptable to their society, then, such persons should be encouraged to take the initiative. In the diffusion process, a high priority should be given to inexpensive textbook and educational materials written by these leaders--translated Western materials are ^{usually} not effective for they are ~~usually~~ written for an Western audience.

These ideas just outlined here are of course part of the repertoire of most experts in international development work. They are no longer considered problematical but are now treated as matters of common sense. Not all these experts, however, hold to the viewpoint that the diffusion of Western experience to the non-Western parts of the world is but one more phase in the general evolution of human cultures. This diffusion process is taking place now and will be expanded sooner or later--if our species doesn't pop the big bomb in the

meantime. The great communication links now established between nations, the definite progress made toward world government that we see in the United Nations, the growth and developing interdependence of world trade, and the internationalizing of science and knowledge--all these factors and others like them make the repetition of the Western experience seem inevitable. It is not a question of whether it can be repeated or not. That fact is already well-established. The real questions are: Can the experience be duplicated without undue stresses and strains on the peoples concerned and can it be done democratically? Are the civil disturbances in South Africa, Korea, China, Southeast Asia and elsewhere the inevitable concomitants of duplicating the Western experience?

Subject: Extension of Remarks for the International Development Seminar

Panel: A. Can the Western experience be repeated?

There are three broadly defined culture areas in Asia today that lend themselves to a comparative analysis of culture contact and change, they are China, India, and Japan. These three societies have adopted a particular ideology of change which had its origin in the West. China, after a short experiment with republicanism has adopted Marxism, via the Soviet Union. India has adopted the welfare state ideology via Great Britain. Japan, the most autonomous of the group, adopted political elitism and is not being modified by American institutions and practices.

It would be useful to discover the ways in which these three societies have responded to the West. In addition to seeing how they have assimilated these political-economic doctrines, it would be useful to see how they have adopted, one particular institution, namely the institution of representation. Every social system has within it certain units which claim to be the spokesman for a given territory. The study of these units is critical for both the policymaker and the social scientist.

Needless to say, these units of representation are closely related to the social structure. In many instances the traditional social structure was unable to satisfy the new demands for representation articulated by the new elites that have emerged in these societies. This social dislocation often leads to a realignment in the political system either through revolution or parliamentarianism. This would depend upon both the nature of the contact with the West and the traditional social structure of each system.

It is assumed that by using these historical examples one can probably discover a pattern for studying culture contact and change; furthermore, it would enable us to predict the kind of consequences we might expect if the West continues to participate in the revolution that is taking place in Asia today.

A.W. Singham

LEISURE TIME NEEDS OF THE FAMILY

Iwao Ishino
Associate Professor
Michigan State University.

Mich. Welfare
League
Oct 9, 1960

A. Introduction

1. Purpose of the lecture:

- a) Of all our social institutions the family plays a most important role in determining the proper use and allocation of leisure.
- b) In the face of the present development of shorter working hours, automatized working conditions, and higher standard of living, there is concern that our families are not making the most effective use of leisure time.
- c) This paper will explore ways of assessing the effective use of leisure in terms of the needs of the family.

2. General Organization of the lecture:

- a) A general review of how the conception of leisure has changed in American history. Such a view will enable us to evaluate better what is a preliminary to defining leisure time needs--namely, ~~what~~ ~~is~~ the yardstick to use to define proper or improper use of leisure.
- b) A statement comparing conceptions of leisure in the United States with those in other societies. Such a comparison may reveal underlying similarities in attitudes toward leisure found in many societies.
- c) A step toward defining the leisure time needs of families.

B. The Development of Ideas Concerning Leisure Time in the United States.

1. Early American Idea of Leisure.

- a) Leisure perceived as:
 - = "free time" or nonworking time.
 - = something which was earned as a result of hard labors.
 - = something "sinful" if such free time were not earned.
- b) The historical roots of this traditional concept comes from the Calvinist Puritanism. The concept was buttressed by the obvious need to work long hours for survival under relatively primitive conditions of life in Colonial American and by a theology which admonished idleness.

2. Transitional Ideas about Leisure

a) As the frontiers melted away and as our society became industrialized, working hours were reduced and sheer human comforts increased particularly in the late 19th century.

b) Along with these changing social conditions, then, at least certain segments of the American society came to revise their notions about ~~what~~ the proper use of leisure time, namely, that "idleness" was no longer sinful of and by itself." Leisure was permissible, provided that it was "spent profitably." This meant that leisure could be used to develop self-improvement to obtain greater education, and to develop some useful arts, or cultural activities.

3. Contemporary Definitions of Leisure.

a) A new leisure ~~calls~~ developed in the second quarter of the 20th century. Witness the money currently being spent on TV, automobiles, tours, education, and self-improvement hobbies, boating, dancing, music, etc.

= In the 20th century, with the rising level of living standards, high wages, and shorter working hours, leisure is no longer confined to the elegant social classes. The middle mass section of our society can now enjoy a kind of leisure that was restricted once to a very small part of our society.

b) In many ways, it is now possible to engage in some kind of traditional type of leisure time activity while one is nominally engaged in work. Luncheon meetings with like-minded colleagues; company-sponsored vacations; special conferences of professional and occupational groups; conventions, etc. are examples. Salesmen and white collar workers are encouraged to join the "right" social clubs and organizations because "it is good for business." Hence the distinction between "work is serious" and "leisure is frivolous" no longer is so sharp.

c) The wide variety of leisure time activities indicate a new principle emerging. For example, cutting the lawn for a professional gardener may be "work", but the owner of the lawn who cuts it with his power mower may be engaged in "productive use of leisure." Thus, leisure no longer depends upon the particular content of activity (sports, reading, gardening). Any activity may be the psychological freedom of the participant to engage or not to engage in the activity considered as leisure. In the case of work, the individual has less freedom to withdraw from the activity.

The only distinction seems to

be considered as leisure.

4. An Emerging Definition of Leisure

a) Leisure is no longer a privilege, but a right every individual has. Most workers in American industry have paid vacations. Husbands also recognize the need for leisure on the part of their wives. Such changing definitions reflect our high standard of living.

b) While in the past leisure was pursued in order to recuperate from hard work and to make one more effective as a producer, leisure is now beginning to be sought as an end in itself. In other words, leisure is something good of and by itself. It is no longer considered something that must be earned by hard work.

c) Leisure gains ascendancy over work as the primary focus in achieving the "good life." In short, the meaning of one's life comes not from the kind of work one does, but from the kind of leisure activities he can pursue. A man's worth is being measured not so much by his work at the factory as by his leisure activities (hobbies, church, community service, etc.)

C. How Leisure is Treated in Many Parts of the Non-Western World.

1. We see, then, that Americans are beginning to define leisure as an end in itself. That leisure gives meaning to one's life.

2. This conception of leisure is precisely what anthropologists have found in many parts of the non-Western world.

- These societies generally agree that "leisure defines for each individual the true meaning of life." Work serves only a secondary purpose in defining one's purpose. Everyone must work to earn a living, but what distinguishes one person from another is his "leisure time" activities--his art work, his community services, his special skills and knowledge, his religious activities.

D. Steps Toward Defining the Leisure Time Needs of Families.

1. We need first to recognize that an emerging definition of leisure for our society focuses on the qualities and activities of the human personality. The routinized and almost mechanical work required of individuals in the work situation is not conducive to developing a well rounded personality. Leisure time activities help to define for each person the meaning and purpose of life.

2. This purpose in life (and hence leisure needs) will differ considerably from individual to individual. For the family situation, this means that we should distinguish leisure needs according to such a classification as follows:

Type A: adolescents and pre-adolescents.
Type B: parents with young children.
Type C: parents with grown children.
Type D: retired people.

3. Such a classification enables us to see that Type A, C, and D are generally members of a family with too much ~~potential~~ leisure time. On the other hand, Type B people have too little leisure time.

4. Thus, one step toward defining leisure time needs of families is to outline steps whereby the Types A, C, and D members of the family may help to increase the leisure time available ~~for~~ Type B people.

5. Another step is to classify families in terms of what combinations of types of people it contains. Some families may have only grown children and therefore have a different kind of leisure time needs from those with young children.

6. Still another step in defining leisure time needs is to prepare the family for the eventuality that, as the children grow, the leisure time needs will increase. Mothers with young children should begin to prepare psychologically and educationally to make fuller use of leisure when that time comes. Still later, parents will eventually reach retirement age when leisure time become maximal. Hence the preparation for future use of leisure time will be desirable, if not necessary.

Oct. 9, 1960

Some References on Leisure

This is the
Speech as was
Given

Elizabeth Lyman,
Occupational differences in the value attached to work.
AJS, Spet 1955, vol LXI, no. 2, pp 138-44

Wendell Bell and Marion D. Boat
U rban neighborhoods and informal social relations
AJS, Jan 1957, vol LXII, no. 4, pp 391-98.

(Stresses the closeness and intimate relations in neighborhood groups.
The exact relationship vary somewhat from socie-economic class to class)

American Jour and of Sociology, May 1957, devotes entire issue to
the use of lesiure.

(This includes a bibliography on Leisure)

Robert J. Havighurst and Kenneth Feibenbaum
Leisure and life-style
AJS, Jan 1959, vol LXIV, no 4, pp 396-404.

(Study of Kansas City--showed four rather distinct "life styles" in
the use of leisure:

community-centered
home-centered high
home-centered medium,
home-centered low level.

Bose, N.K.
The effect of urbanization on work and leisure.
Man In India, 1957, vol 37, no. 1, Jan-Mar, pp 1-9

Eric Larrabee and Rolf Meyersohn
Mass Leisure (The Free Press, 1958)

excellent.

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
MAY 15-17, 1960
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

LAST-MINUTE INFORMATION!

1. Conference badges and tickets/for luncheons and for evening speeches will be held for you at the reservation desk (lobby of Rackham Hall). Please let us know if you (and your wife or husband?) are coming to the luncheons, so we can reserve places (Complimentary tickets for chairmen, panel members, resource people, rapporteurs, and their wives.) Write or phone about luncheon reservations to:

Conference Department
University Extension Service
1610 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor
PHONE: NOrmandy 3-1511, ext. 2887

2. If you want overnight room reservations at the Michigan Union or Michigan League, you should make them yourself, unless you have been individually notified that room reservations have already been made for you.

3. Copies of discussion materials are enclosed for the round-tables at which you are expected. Not all panel members got their materials ready in time for this mailing. You may pick up additional materials when you register.

4. Room assignments for round-tables will be on a sheet available when you register.

Looking forward to seeing you on the 15th

Cordially,

Samuel P. Hayes
Department of Economics
University of Michigan

mb

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Memo to: Round-Table Chairmen

From: Samuel P. Hayes, Department of Economics, U of M

1. Please send me promptly any names of round-table participants not already sent.
2. Additional copies of this memo are supplied so you can use for the following:
3. Please ask all your round-table participants to make their own reservations at the Michigan League or the Michigan Union if staying overnight. We are not making overnight reservations through our Department or the Conference Department.
4. Invitations to all round-table participants (Chairmen, panel members, resource people, rapporteurs) and their wives to come to dinner with the principal speakers are being mailed next week. These dinners (not open to the general Conference participants) will be at:

6:00 p.m., Sunday, May 15, in the Anderson Room,
Michigan Union; and

6:30 p.m., Monday, May 16, in the Ballroom,
Michigan Union.

Please ask participants to R.S.V.P. promptly when the invitations arrive.

map
April 28, 1960

May 8, 1960

Conference Department
1610 Washtenaw
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Sir:

I will be pleased to attend the May 16 dinner preceding the evening session of the Michigan Conference on International Programs.

Sincerely yours,

Iwao Ishino
Associate Professor

May 9, 1960

To: Participants in Michigan Conference on International Development

From: Lawrence Witt

The following is a list of people from Michigan State who are participating in the Michigan Conference on Economic Development. I thought it might be helpful in arranging transportation if you knew the names of the other people going. Panels A through G are scheduled on Monday -- H through N on Tuesday.

Role		Dept.	Panel
Presiding - 2nd Night - President John A. Hannah			
Chairman	Professor W. Paul Strassmann	Economics	A
Panel	Dr. Archibald Singham	Pol. Sci.	A
Panel	Professor Iwao Ishino	Anthropology	A
Panel	Professor Stuart Bruckey	History	A
Panel, also resource	Professor Bruce Smith	Pol. Sci.	B M
Chairman	Professor Christopher Sower	Soc. & Anthro.	C
Panel	Professor John T. Dorsey	Pol. Sci.	C
Resource	Professor Charles P. Loomis	Soc. & Anthro.	C
Panel	Professor Charles Cumberland	History	D
Panel	Professor Raleigh Barlow	Resource Develop.	D
Panel	Professor James Hendry	Economics	D
Resource	Professor Herbert Kisch	Economics	D
Panel	Professor Robert Hopper	Education	F
Panel	Professor Margaret Read	Soc. & Education	J
Panel	Dr. Stanley Andrews	Int'l. Programs	H
Chairman	Professor Edw. W. Weidner	Pol. Sci.	I
Panel	Professor Richard Adams	Anthropology	I

Panel	Professor Walter Adams	Economics	I
Rapp.	Mr. Richard Bjork	Instr. Soc. Sci.	I
Panel	Asst. Dean Eugene Jacobson	Psychology	J
Discussant	Mr. Howard C. Hoyt		J
Chairman	Professor Lawrence Witt	Int'l. Programs	L
Chairman	Professor Leonard Rall	Economics	K
Rapp.	David Spaeth	Ag. Econ.	K
Panel	Professor Maurice Perkins	Agriculture	L
Panel	Professor Mordechai Kreinin	Economics	L
Rapp.	James Goering	Ag. Econ.	L
Panel	Asst. Dean Ralph H. Smuckler	Int'l. Programs	M
Panel	Professor Francis C. Byrnes	Comm. Arts	N



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*Answered
April 6, 1960*

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND
ANTHROPOLOGY

April 4, 1960

Professor Iwao Ishino
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Iwao:

By this time I am certain that you have heard of the Michigan Conference on International Development. This Conference will be held at the University of Michigan, May 15-17, 1960.

As chairman of Round-Table N ("Working Across Cultures"), I would be pleased if you could participate as a panel discussant on this topic. The panel will be concerned with such questions as:

Are too many students and officials of underdeveloped countries being trained in advanced countries? What problems arise in this training? What can be done about these problems? How well do Americans, U.N. officials, Russian experts and others really perform abroad? What problems arise? What can be done about these problems?

Our Round-Table will be held on Tuesday, May 17, 9 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. The discussions on that date will be under the general rubric: "Aims, Techniques and Limitations International Assistance."

Each panelist is to commit himself to:

- a. Participate in the whole day of his round-table discussions.
- b. Present a ten minute statement at the beginning of the round-table discussion.
- c. Prepare an extension of his remarks, no later than April 25, for mimeographing and distribution to the round-table participants. It is suggested that each panelist submit a short bibliography of reference material as part of the extension of remarks.

You will, of course, receive tickets to all public sessions and be invited to dinners on both evenings of the conference. Lodging will be provided should you wish to stay in Ann Arbor over-night.

I am enclosing a copy of the descriptive brochure. Please let me know, as quickly as possible, if you will participate as a panelist. Make certain that your extension of remarks reaches me no later than April 25, if possible. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Leonard W. Moss

LWM/hm
Enclosure

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

May, 1960

Dear Conference Participant:

For those of us planning the Conference, it is heartening to learn that you are planning to attend. We are hopeful that you will benefit personally, and that through your participation others will gain wider understanding of international technical and economic assistance. If so, the major purpose of the Conference will have been achieved.

But knowledge and experience in international assistance programs is continually increasing and expanding, and some way should, perhaps, be found to give continuity to the sharing of information and experiences.

With this in mind, we will hold a short meeting on Tuesday, May 17, at 5:00 p.m. to explore briefly the idea of establishing a Michigan Chapter of the Society for International Development. The enclosed folder will introduce you to this organization and its purposes.

In planning your schedule for the Conference, please try to include this meeting. I hope to see you there.

Yours sincerely,

Samuel P. Hayes
Samuel P. Hayes

enclosures

I *nternational* **D** *evelopment* **R** *eview*

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 1 OCTOBER 1959

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April 1960 ?

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE • EAST LANSING

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

CULTURE AS AN ADAPTIVE MECHANISM: A MODEL FOR THE
STUDY OF COMMUNITIES IN TRANSITION

by

Iwao Ishino and John D. Donoghue
Michigan State University

In studies of biological evolution, a gene pool is subject to four fundamental processes which may alter the gene frequencies: mutation, genetic drift, gene flow, and selection. By substituting "culture traits" for genes in this model, the authors attempt to analyze the processes of culture change that have taken place in twelve Japanese villages during the past ten critical years--years that have introduced land reform, mechanization of farm work, agricultural extension service and a number of other basic innovative features. In 1949, thirteen villages representing several regional variations were studied by a group of Japanese and American social scientists. Last year, the authors visited twelve of these villages to obtain data which represent both stable and emergent cultural elements of these rural populations. This paper evaluates the utility of the genetic model for the study of culture change in these villages.

TO: Participants, 59th Annual Meeting,
American Anthropological Association

FROM: Robert F. Spencer
Program Chairman
Department of Anthropology, 325 Ford Hall, University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

SUBJECT: Duplication of Abstracts for Distribution at the Annual Meeting

Date: April 22, 1960

It has been suggested by the Association's President and Executive Board that abstracts of all papers to be read at the forthcoming meetings be duplicated and distributed. These could then be had by all attending for a nominal sum and would permit a fairly close check on papers read at different sections.

Your cooperation in making an abstract of your paper is earnestly sought. It is suggested that the abstracts themselves might range between 100 and 150 words, and that they be forwarded to me in duplicate. Of the two copies, one would assist materially in arranging the program itself, the other would be forwarded to the Executive Secretary for duplication.

This notice is sent in the hope that you will be able to comply fairly soon -- not later than July 15 -- with the general instruction. Many thanks for your help.

*Please
comply!
Thanks!*

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

January 15, 1960

Dr. Iwao Ishino
Department of Anthropology
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Dr. Ishino:

I should like to join with Professor Haring and other members of the Anthropology staff in expressing my personal pleasure over your interest, indicated to Professor Haring yesterday, in your 'phone conversation, in coming here for a visit. The possibility of your joining our faculty has been a matter of discussion, as you know, for sometime. In fact I know that you have been at the top of Professor Haring's own list of desirable replacements for him for a long time. Although some of the men already know you, others of us do not; your visit will enable us to become better acquainted and to outline for you in some greater detail the developing program in Anthropology on the Syracuse campus. As Professor Haring has told you, the Anthropology prospects both within the Department and in Maxwell Graduate School are really excellent. I am sure that there are many things you will find attractive here just as I am sure of your own contributions to Anthropology at Syracuse.

Can you arrange to come to Syracuse within the next 10-day period? Professor Haring and I have discussed the possibility of your arriving here on Sunday, the 24th, meeting members of the Department on that day. We would thus leave Monday, the 25th, for conferences with staff members outside the Department. Your visit would, of course, be at our expense.

If the proposed arrangement is not satisfactory to you, would you please indicate some subsequent dates which might be? Would it be possible for us to hear from you within the next few days? On second thought, if you wish, call me or Professor Haring collect. Our numbers are: Syracuse University No. GR 6-5571, Professor Haring's extension is 326, and mine is 346.

Enclosed is a preliminary announcement concerning our graduate program which lists the present members of our Departmental staff. Under separate cover, I am asking that a Graduate Bulletin be forwarded to you. May I add that I am, personally, looking forward to meeting you?

Sincerely,



Paul Meadows, Chairman

P. S. We do not have a copy of your vita. This would be very helpful

Dr. Iwao Ishino
January 15, 1960
-2-

to us during the time of your visit. Since we wish to make a number of copies available to persons whom you would be meeting, can you send us a copy in the next day or so? If you do not have a recent copy, send whatever professional information materials (training, teaching and field experience, and especially personal bibliography) you have available. The Departmental secretary will see that they are prepared for circulation.

cc: Professor Haring
Dean Cleveland

February 1, 1960

Dr. Paul Meadows, Chairman
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Syracuse University
Syracuse 10, New York

Dear Dr. Meadows:

Thank you for your letter of January 20. I was please to hear that Gordon Bowles will be attached to the Maxwell School. He should make a substantial contribution to the Training Program. Thank you also for sending me materials on the Maxwell Program. These materials were quite helpful in bringing me up-to-date.

I am enclosing my curriculum vita. I am sorry to have delayed sending it to you, but I hope that this has not inconvenienced you. The past two weeks in particular have been extremely busy and time to write has slipped away.

Plane reservations for my trip to Syracuse have been made, but I have not yet picked up my tickets. As soon as I do, I will know the exact time of arrival. If I am not mistaken, my plane is to arrive there soon after 12 noon on Sunday, February 7. I am being routed from Lansing to Cleveland and from there to Syracuse.

I am looking forward to meeting you and your staff. Please convey my best wishes to Professor Haring and to Dean Cleveland.

Sincerely yours,

Iwao Ishino

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

January 20, 1960

Dr. Iwao Ishino
Department of Anthropology
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Dr. Ishino:

The staff was delighted to hear that you find it possible to visit with us February 7 and 8 and they are looking forward to the opportunity to discuss our program in Anthropology with you. Dean Cleveland will be back in this country by that time and we have arranged for you to see him on the eighth as well as Dean Faigle of the Liberal Arts College. In addition, there will be opportunity to talk with Vice President Piskor.

As you know, we regard this position in Anthropology as a very important one for it means the continuation and development of the anthropological interests for which Professor Haring has been so outstandingly responsible. The possibility of both continuity and development of these interests is, as you may fully understand, a matter of great pleasure to Professor Haring as well as the other members of this Department.

Would you please let me know the flight arrangements so that we can meet you at the airport? We will also arrange a hotel reservation for you. Your arrival on Sunday will make it possible for us, as a Department, to visit with you somewhat informally. We will try not to wear you out as is our custom with a long series of interviews. If you, yourself, have any persons that you would like to see or any other specific interests on this campus, please write me or Professor Haring.

I don't recall whether we sent you a copy of our Graduate Bulletin, but a copy is being forwarded to you. In addition, I am asking that certain materials about the Maxwell School, including some publications by Dean Cleveland, be sent to you. I think the latter will convey better than I can the scope and nature of the Maxwell Program these days. Dean Cleveland is returning from a quick trip one point of which is Japan. The latter is of special interest at this point because the Overseas Training Program will be taking a group of students for a period of residence in Japan next Fall. You will be interested to know that the director of this phase of the program next year will be Professor Gordon Bowles who will be with us for the coming year as a Visiting Professor of Anthropology. We in the Department take this as another indicator of the strategic importance of Anthropology to the widening range of interest and activities of the Maxwell Graduate School.

January 20, 1960

Dr. Iwao Ishino

-2-

Thank you for making available to us the curriculum vita. If there are any questions that occur to you between now and the time for your visit with us, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Paul Meadows", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Paul Meadows, Chairman
Department of Sociology and Anthropology

PM:b

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING

DEAN OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

March 21, 1961

Dr. Iwao Ishino
Associate Professor
Sociology and Anthropology
Campus

Dear Dr. Ishino:

During the past few months we have been evolving policies regarding 1.) reporting, and 2.) publication under the Ford Foundation - International Program grant. In our haste to begin allocating funds from the grant this past fall so that faculty members could begin work without delay, we put off the definition of these policies until recently.

We are sending you the enclosed statements of these policies at this time with the hope that you will be able to comply without difficulty. Both are rather standard for programs of this type and we have purposely kept the obligations to a necessary minimum. If for any reason you would question some aspect of either the reporting system or the publications policy, or if you have modifications to suggest, please let us know.

If we do not hear from you we will assume these are acceptable to you and that you will be able to follow the procedures as set forth.

Sincerely,

Glen Taggart
per RAS

Glen L. Taggart, Dean
International Programs

GLT:rsv
enclosures

CC - E. Jacobson

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY East Lansing

Dean of International Programs

March, 1961

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Reporting on International Program Ford Foundation Grants

An annual report will be expected on each project supported by funds from the International Program-Ford Foundation grant. The report should be transmitted by June 1 to the office of the Dean of International Programs by the person responsible for carrying out the research project. These individual reports will become the basis for the general report to the Foundation which is due at the end of June.

Individual project reports should be as brief as possible, but should include:

1. A summary of progress and accomplishments to date
2. A schedule of activities for the period ahead
3. A summary of expenditures for the whole project, including the Ford grant funds

The report should be in duplicate and include at least two copies of any publications resulting from the project -- including journal reprints, monographs, syllabi, teaching materials, or books. If these publications are in process but not yet out when the report is due, copies should be sent when they do become available.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY East Lansing
Dean of International Programs

March, 1961

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Summary of Michigan State University International Programs
Publications Policy

The guidelines for a publication policy for International Programs are based on the following beliefs:

- a. Maximum recognition for faculty members working under a grant from International Programs.
- b. Proper credit to college and/or departmental affiliations of grantees.
- c. Awareness in the academic community of the work of International Programs.
- d. Ease of dissemination of scholarly works.
- e. Continuity in published works under International Programs grants.
- f. Support in securing publication outlets.

Publication rights for work accomplished under International Programs sponsorship will reside with the author(s) of the study. Once publication is secured, International Programs will make every effort to assist in distributing copies of the publication to interested persons and agencies.

Grantees are requested to cite the sponsorship of International Programs, Michigan State University in a credit line. In case of book publication, an appropriate citation should be inserted before the main content of the book. In case of journal publication, a footnote is suggested as follows:

"This study (paper) was supported (in part) by a grant from the Office of International Programs, Michigan State University."

International Programs will bear the cost of purchasing a reasonable number of reprints of journal articles and will arrange for mailings at the author's request. At the time when orders for reprints have to be submitted to the journal, usually when galley proofs are returned, authors should notify the International Programs office. The author can include in this notification the number of reprints he would like for personal use. The International Programs will purchase as many copies as it deems necessary to satisfy the requirements of its mailing lists, and the estimate of future demand.

Each journal reprint will be enclosed in a special cover. Upon receipt of any particular set of reprints, International Programs will run off a sufficient number of covers to enclose all copies. The title of the article, author's name, appropriate citation of journal title, volume, date and pages, departmental affiliation of the author, credit to other sources of funds and project number will be placed on the cover. These covers will be purchased by International Programs, and will have International Programs, Michigan State University printed in a distinctive format.

In case of book publication, the author will be responsible for depositing two copies with International Programs. If deemed necessary, arrangements will be made to purchase additional copies for limited distribution.

In case of project reports which are deserving of publication but do not fit in the general requirements for either a journal article or a book, International Programs will consider subsidizing publication as a special monograph. Such a decision will not preclude having parts of such projects reported in journal article form by the author.

A research and a special memorandum series will be established. The research series will include monographs, reprints, etc. resulting from Michigan State University International Program support. The special memorandum series will include such things as seminar papers, speeches by distinguished scholars, policy guidance statements of wide interest, reports of committees, etc.

International Programs will distribute a periodic report which will list items in these two series, and summarize and identify projects with some remarks on stage of completion. These periodic reports will be made available to all interested persons including libraries, study groups and other ongoing international programs.

Expenditures

Total grant received
from International Programs

\$ 8,375.00

Less expenditures:

Salary \$ 4,425.83

Student labor 165.39

Social Security 63.62

Retirement 11.46

Supplies 65.56

Services (IBM etc.) 275.32

Total Expenditures

5,007.18

Balance, March 31

\$ 3,367.82

Summary of the
Expenditures

Total grant received from
International Programs

\$ 5,400.00

Less expenditures:

Salary 5,099.76

Social Security 68.75

T.D.A.A. 242.56

Supplies 63.11

Total expenditures:

5,474.18

Deficit
Balance, March 31

\$ 74.18

1961

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING

DEAN OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

February 16, 1961

Dr. Iwao Ishino
Associate Professor
Sociology and Anthropology

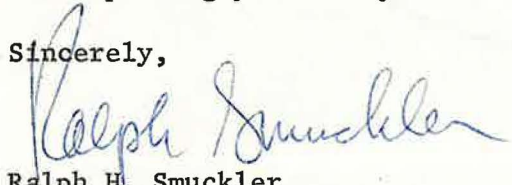
Dear Iwao:

We have discussed your research proposal, "Decision-Making Process and the Diffusion of Social and Technological Innovations in Rice-Producing Villages," and are pleased to inform you that \$5,400 is being allocated to account number 71-1970 for your use in carrying out the research. Your project seems very worthwhile and fits well within the scope of the International Program Ford Foundation grant.

As you may know, there are several others on campus interested in this subject, including faculty members in the Colleges of Agriculture and Communication Arts. At some mutually convenient time in the future we may wish to ask you to discuss your findings with a faculty group we would assemble. I assume this would be all right with you.

Please consult with Eugene Jacobson concerning use of the grant. Good luck on completing your study.

Sincerely,



Ralph H. Smuckler
Associate Dean

RHS:vh

CC - H. Grider
E. Jacobson
J. Useem
Mrs. Olsen, Office for Research Development

Proposal

Project title:

"The diffusion of agricultural technology in rice-producing economies and its social consequences."

Purpose of the study

This memorandum requests financial support for writing-up research materials which have been collected in the field. During the academic year 1958-59, Dr. John Donoghue--who is now with the MSU VietNam Project--and I have collected data in Japan on the diffusion of scientific farm practices in thirteen representative villages. Our purpose was to examine the social consequences of these new practices. Our data indicate both dramatic and subtle influences on child-rearing practices, the status of women, kinship relations, neighborhood association, village politics, and religious orientations.

Significance of study

It is a well recognized fact that at the present time modern Japanese rice-cultivating methods are being systematically introduced into Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries. It would seem to me that we need to understand more carefully what implications such agricultural innovations have for the social life and cultural orientations of these peasant communities. In this regard, I think it is worthwhile to consider the Japanese experience as a case illustration.

I have discussed this research project with former members of the MSU Viet Nam Project like Gerald Hickey, James Hendry, and John Dorsey, and they have expressed interest in this study. Similarly, members of the MSU Pakistan Project have encouraged us to write up this report.

There is another dimension to this study. I am not only interested in its practical implications as just indicated, but I see in this research some possibilities for theory construction. At the present time I am developing some general models for the study of culture change in my seminars (Soc. 821, 822, and 823). A paper entitled, "Culture as an Adaptive Mechanism: A Model for the Study of Communities in Transition," is being presented at the forthcoming American Anthropological Association Meetings in Minneapolis. This paper alludes to the theoretical dimension of our village study in Japan.

Implementation:

Because of my heavy academic commitments since my return from Japan, I have not been able to prepare this material for publication, except for one article which appeared in Readings in Sociology by Schuler, Gibson, Brookover, et al. and the above-mentioned paper to be presented in Minneapolis. I am therefore respectfully requesting a grant which will permit me to devote full-time to the preparation of the manuscript during the summer and fall quarters of 1961. The amount requested is given as follows:

Salary for the summer quarter	\$1,500
Salary for the fall quarter	2,300
Supplies	100
Typing	<u>400</u>
Total	\$ 4,300

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PACIFIC SCIENCE BOARD

28 February 1961

Date of conf
Aug 21 -
1961 Sep 6

Dr. Iwao Ishino
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Dr. Ishino:

I am pleased to inform you that you have been awarded a travel grant to enable you to attend the Tenth Pacific Science Congress in Honolulu next August. This grant is being made from funds received by the Pacific Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council from the National Science Foundation to support the travel of scientists from the mainland U. S. to the Congress. Selections were based on the recommendations of a joint screening committee which included representatives of the Pacific Science Board and staff members of the National Science Foundation.

The large number of applications for travel grants prompted us to take such measures as were feasible to accommodate as many scientists as possible with available funds. In the first place it was decided that amounts of grants should be determined on the basis of minimum tourist-class, non-jet flight costs. Secondly, the National Academy of Sciences has arranged with the California Academy of Sciences to contract with Pan American World Airways to provide chartered flights for 172 scientists on DC-7B planes from San Francisco to Honolulu on 19 and 20 August, and from Honolulu to San Francisco on 3 and 7 September. In accordance with the request in your letter of 27 January 1961, a reservation has been made for you on Charter Flight B leaving San Francisco at 11:00 a.m. 20 August, and on Charter Flight C leaving Honolulu at 11:00 a.m. 3 September.

A check in the amount of \$ 250.00 to cover the expense of your round trip air tourist travel from your home to San Francisco, as well as a non-redeemable and non-transferable flight ticket will be mailed to you prior to 1 April. Since I will be moving my base to Honolulu on 1 March, any inquiries after that date about your travel grant should be sent to my secretary, Mrs. Lenore Smith here at the Academy.

Please keep in mind that in making reservations for your travel to San Francisco it is important to allow sufficient time for your connection so as not to risk missing your assigned charter flight. Also, in the unlikely event that you should have to cancel your reservation, please notify Mrs. Smith immediately, as there will be a standby list of other scientists.

I am looking forward to seeing you in Honolulu.

Sincerely yours,


Harold J. Coolidge

SECTION OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

August 22, Tuesday

- 08:30 - 10:30 Current research in Pacific islands archaeology I
Demographic and ecological studies in Hawaii
Structural problems in Pacific languages
Problems in the sociology of Theravada Buddhism I
- 11:00 - 01:00 Current research in Pacific islands archaeology II
Non-Malayopolynesian Pacific languages
Problems in the sociology of Theravada Buddhism II

August 23, Wednesday

- 08:30 - 10:30 Social and economic implications of mechanization of
rice agriculture ** I
Geochronology: Methods and results I
Population genetics and microevolution in the Pacific**I
Racial and cultural studies in Hawaii
- 11:00 - 01:00 Social and economic implications of mechanization of
rice agriculture ** II
Geochronology: Methods and results II
Population genetics and microevolution in the Pacific II
Political and psychological studies in Hawaii

August 24, Thursday 1/

- 08:30 - 10:30 Urbanization in the Pacific realm **
Social structure in the Pacific
 A. Descent and residential group structures I
The development of Japanese culture
 A. Origins of Japanese culture
- 11:00 - 01:00 Pacific port cities and towns **
Social structure in the Pacific
 A. Descent and residential group structures II
The development of Japanese culture
 B. Old and new religions in Japan

Section of Anthropology and Social Sciences (cont'd)

August 25, Friday 1/

- 08:30 - 10:30 Man's place in the island ecosystem ** II
 Social structure in the Pacific
 B. Social structure and social change I
 Blood Genetics ** I
- 11:00 - 01:00 Man's place in the island ecosystem ** III
 Social structure in the Pacific
 B. Social structure and social change II
 Blood Genetics ** II

August 26, Saturday

- 08:30 - 10:30 Far Eastern archaeology
 Research needs for Polynesian languages
 The development of Japanese culture
 C. Japanese village organizations I
- 11:00 - 01:00 Research needs for Pacific languages
 The development of Japanese culture
 C. Japanese village organizations II
- 11:30 - 01:30 Trade stoneware and porcelain in Southeast Asia (at Honolulu
 Academy of Arts in conjunction with exhibit)

August 28, Monday 2/

- 08:30 - 10:30 Plants and migrations of Pacific peoples ** I
 The development of Japanese culture
 D. Culture and personality in modern Japan I
 Government planning and culture change: Problems and prospects I
- 11:00 - 01:00 Plants and migrations of Pacific peoples ** II
 The development of Japanese culture
 D. Culture and personality in modern Japan II
 Government planning and culture change: Problems and prospects II

August 29, Tuesday 3/

- 08:30 - 10:30 Population growth in Pacific countries
 Malayopolynesian internal genetic relationships
 Survey of Ryukyuan culture and society I
- 11:00 - 01:00 Population and social change in the Pacific islands
 Survey of Ryukyuan culture and society II

Section of Anthropology and Social Sciences (cont'd)

August 30, Wednesday

- 08:30 - 10:30 Galapagos islands: A unique area for scientific investigations ** II
Social structure in the Pacific
C. Political organizations I
Socio-cultural aspects of preventive medicine ** I
- 11:00 - 01:00 Galapagos islands: A unique area for scientific investigations ** III
Social structure in the Pacific
C. Political organizations II
Socio-cultural aspects of preventive medicine ** II

August 31, Thursday

- 08:30 - 10:30 The role of cultural values in land use ** I
Induced cultural change in the Pacific I
Aspects of lowland Philippine social structures
- 11:00 - 01:00 The role of cultural values in land use ** II
Induced cultural change in the Pacific II
Recent research in the New Guinea highlands

September 1, Friday

- 08:30 - 10:30 Social structure in the Pacific
D. General papers in social organization I
Ethnohistory in the Pacific I
Chinese communities overseas
- 11:00 - 01:00 Social structure in the Pacific
D. General papers in social organization II
Ethnohistory in the Pacific II
The development of Japanese culture
E. Overseas Japanese
Land tenure in the Pacific **
- 02:30 - 05:00 Cultural developments: Informal discussion of results and prospects in Pacific islands

September 2, Saturday

- 08:30 - 10:30 Contributed papers
A. Physical anthropology
B. Cultural anthropology
C. Social sciences
D. Linguistics
E. Archaeology

Anthropology and Social Sciences (cont'd)

Footnotes

1/ August 24, Thursday

02:00 - 04:00 Man's place in the island ecosystem ** I

August 25, Friday

02:00 - 04:00 Man's place in the island ecosystem ** IV

2/ August 28, Monday

02:30 - 05:00 Science museums in the Pacific area **
(includes report of Standing Committee)

3/ August 29, Tuesday

08:15 p.m. Galapagos islands: A unique area for scientific
investigations ** I (lecture and film)

D-LINE #62028
NON-GLARE TOPPER



July 1961



JUL • 61



JUL • 61

Florence visits
us in '61



JUL • 61 •

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

1530 P STREET NORTHWEST . . . WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 19, 1961

Dr. Iwao Ishino
Dept. of Sociol. & Anthropol.
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Mich.

Dear Dr. Ishino,

According to Rick Adams, you would be willing to help out with this year's visiting lecturer program. Consequently, I am taking the liberty of sending you two applications for consideration. I am not sure whether your field is personality and culture, but if not, I am sure that you can tell them enough on the subject to satisfy their requirements. Since time is getting short, I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

The enclosed brochure and form letter will give details on the arrangements. If you agree, I will advise the schools of your selection and send them a copy of the green form with biographical information. They will then make all arrangements directly with you. If you have a preference as to date after looking over their calendar, I can mention it in the initial letter and save a little correspondence.

If you accept both, keep the institutional forms for your files. If you refuse both or one, return the form to me for use in further efforts at scheduling. Please return the green biographical form completed with your reply.

If you have any questions, I will be happy to answer them. I hope that you will be able to spare time for these visits, as I can assure you that this program is making a valuable contribution to the expansion of anthropology in this country.

Sincerely yours,



Betty J. Meggers, Administrator
Visiting Lecturer Program

Please reply to: Division of Archeology
U.S. National Museum
Washington 25, D. C.

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

1530 P STREET NORTHWEST . . . WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Please address reply to:
Division of Archeology
U.S. National Museum
Washington 25, D.C.

December 19, 1961

Dr. Iwao Ishino
Dept. of Anthropology
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Dr. Ishino,

In addressing the first round of inquiries for the 1961-62 Visiting Lecturer Program, I am taking the liberty of employing a form letter. It has the advantage of providing everyone with the same information, and makes it possible for me to remind you of the arrangements under which the NSF grant is administered. I hope that you will overcome the tendency to ignore form letters and give me your reply promptly so that scheduling can proceed.

The program this year will be conducted in the same manner as last year. Enclosed with this letter are one or more applications from institutions that either request someone of your specialty, or have not indicated a preference and are geographically in a position to make a visit from you economically feasible. Please look them over and let me know whether you will accept assignment to all of them, or if not, which you choose. Keep the applications from the schools you accept and return to me those you reject. On receipt of your reply, I will notify the schools you accept of your selection as their Visiting Anthropologist, and ask them to arrange details of the visit directly with you. In this way, your activities can be organized so as to best suit the individual circumstances at each school.

The distribution of financial obligations is the same as in previous years. The institutions are asked to provide room and board during your visit, and in all but a few cases have agreed to do so. The Association will reimburse you for all legitimate expenses, and forms for use in claiming reimbursement will be sent to you before the visits are scheduled. Receipts should be furnished for major items. You will receive an honorarium of \$50 per day spent on campus in activities on behalf of the program. The terms of the NSF grant still forbid payment of the honorarium for time spent in travel.

At the conclusion of your visit, we would like again to receive a report on each school. It should include the number of classes met, number of public lectures and other appearances, conferences with students or faculty, and any other kinds of activities (e.g., examination of library resources, TV interviews), plus a general estimate of the size of the audience reached. As in the past, we are interested in your general appraisal of the institution, and comments on the value of the program. A copy of the report made to the NSF at the conclusion of the 1961-62 program, compiled from this information, will be sent to each participant.

The 1961-62 program is directed principally at institutions that do not offer anthropology at the present time, and among these we have given preference to teacher's colleges. By the deadline for receipt of applications, we had 115 institutional requests. Judging from last year's experience, our funds will be sufficient to handle this many. We may run short of lecturers, however. Those of you who have participated in the program are best qualified to judge which of your colleagues might be able to live up to the high standards you have set as representatives of our profession. I would appreciate any recommendations you would care to make.

Thank you once more for giving so generously of your time and efforts in the past. I look forward to working with you again this year.

Sincerely yours,



Betty J. Meggers, Administrator
Visiting Lecturer Program

Applications enclosed:

Eastern Illinois University
Manchester College

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
VISITING LECTURER PROGRAM

1961 - 1962

Institutional Application Form

SCHOOL Eastern Illinois University

NAME OF DEPARTMENT Social Science

NAME OF DEPARTMENT HEAD Prof. R. A. Plath

MAILING ADDRESS Charleston, Illinois

CENSUS OF DEPARTMENT
(Fill in numbers)

Faculty members: Total 6
Anthropologists 0

Students enrolled in
anthropology courses 110

Total students enrolled
in department courses 1040

Total courses taught
in anthropology 2

CHOICE OF SPECIALTIES OF VISITING LECTURERS
(List preference, if any, in descending order)

1. Social Anthropology, Personality and Culture

2. _____

PREFERRED LENGTH OF VISIT: x 2 days _____ 3 days _____ 4 days

FINANCES: Our school _____ can _____ ~~cannot~~ meet local expenses of the visitor.

PRELIMINARY SCHEDULING CALENDAR

Instructions: Strike out all dates that are unsuitable for visits because of exams, vacations or other activities.

<u>January</u>							<u>February</u>							<u>March</u>						
1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2	3		1	2	3				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28				25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<u>April</u>							<u>May</u>													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4	5						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26							
29	30						27	28	29	30	31									

SIGNED: R.C. Timblin

CLOSING DATE: R.C. Timblin, Assistant Professor

Return two copies on or before Oct. 15, 1961
to:

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
1530 P Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Visiting Lecture Program
Amer. Anth. Assoc.

Eastern Illinois U.

March 20-22, 1962

Manchester College

Apr 9-10, 1962

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

1530 P STREET NORTHWEST . . . WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 18, 1962

Dr. Iwao Ishino
232 University Drive
East Lansing, Mich.

Dear Dr. Ishino,

Thank you for the report on your visit to Manchester College under the auspices of the Association's 1961-62 Program of Visiting Anthropologists. They certainly gave you a work out, and you hold the record for number of classroom lectures so far this year (out of 67 visits). I am glad that you found it rewarding as well as exhausting.

Enclosed please find our check for \$189.40, including \$39.40 in expenses reimbursed and three days honorarium at \$50 per day. Since you report spending the evening discussing possibilities for expansion of anthropology with the sociologist, I have given you credit for this as a work day. It may help make up for the way they overworked you on the 9th of April.

On behalf of the Association I should like to thank you for your assistance in making this year's program a success.

Sincerely yours,

Betty J. Meggers
Betty J. Meggers, Administrator
Visiting Lecturer Program

December 8, 1961

TALK AT MONTIETH COLLEGE
WAYNE STATE U.

A. Introduction

1. The problem of studying complex studies-- too many contradictions, long history, and considerable borrowing of cultural items from other cultures.
2. Robert Redfield's Concept of Great and Little Traditions-- with slight modifications.
3. Diagram:

Great Traditions

Parochialization Universalization

Little Traditions

B. The problem of making sense

1. Nikko ~~monks~~ bridge and railroad.
2. Old temples and modern buildings in Yokohama
3. Residential area in Sendai--no sidewalks, dirt roads; but electricity, radio, political big shots, TV sets, living inside.
4. 483x: Hamada, potter--home made clothe, his products sold in New York as "folk pottery", brings in about 100 dollars per plate
5. Two farm maidens, dress pretty much as their forebears have dressed two centuries ago.
6. Her sister in the city: How do you put all these things together?

C. The little traditions

1. Seed-bed preparation:
2-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12
2. Transplanting of seedlings.
3-2, 3,4,5,6,8,10,11, 16, 18, 19, 20
3. Ritual to chase away the bugs and rice blights
4-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12, 13

D. The Great Traditions of Japan

1. The Native Great Tradition
 - a) ~~Shinto~~ Shinto Religion: 195, 1s-1, 112, 115
 - b) Military and political organization: 131, 132
 - c) Geisha -- T-city 10
 - d) Popular arts - theatre (Takarazuka, Burnaraku,)

e) Sportsz

f) Diet and dining

2. The Great Tradition inherited from China (Begins in 500 A.D.)

Students from Japan went to China to learn of the great religions, philosophy, arts, writing from the Chinese masters. Like foreign students today. Land reform governmental bureaucracy, other things learned and borrowed.

499, 144, 502, 12, 503, graveyard, street scene.

(note the architectural features: many delicate carvings, attempt to fill the available space--Parkinson's principle)

3. The Great Tradition borrowed from the West (began systematically in 1858 when Commodore Perry knocked on Japan's gate and said "Open up or else...")

ka, 6; 368, 471, Tokyo tower view, " , downtown street, modern buildings, modern architecture, fairgrounds, factory, factory, political organization, sections, Tokyo Hawks, night life, theatre arts, all kinds (strip show).

E. The Process of Paroachialization

Explain: when folk singers become college professors and teach courses in folk songs, this is a process of paroachialization.

503, folk dancing, shrine festivals, apartment living, steel and concrete housingx (architects pick up a folk style and translate it into modern construction methods).

Describe the example of tonarigumi spreading to the cities:
noodle case
hand towel case of Donoghue in Sendai

F. The Process of Universalization

Explain: This where a great tradition, ~~is~~ which once belonged to an elite groupx--educated, sophisticated, and worldly--becomes spread over a wider base. This usually means a movement from the cities to the countryside.

Modern public education: 419; 288

Modern medicine: 412

Modern industry: 15

Individual purveyors of modern ideas: 415

Modern technology brought to the farms: 295, 259

But the old continues: 151 and 157:

Futomi, 84 (breakwater) fish cultivation; Sendai house 334

Take a train ride from Tokyo to see Fujiyama (347-Fuji),

The end.

Contemporary Man in the World of Tensions

Nov. 8, 1961
First Methodist Church
Albion, Mich.

A. Dangers and tensions in US-Japan relations.

1. Political and Military Tensions.

- a. Military bases--Sunakawa case. (p 35)
- b. Girard case
- c. Okinawa problem.(p. 36)
- d. Atomic weapons and nuclear tests (Hiroshima)
- e. Security pact revisions.
- f. Japan and North Korea repatriates.

2. Economic tensions.

- a. US--Japan trade imbalance (p. 26)
- b. Fishing grounds (p. 27)
- c. GATT (p. 27)
- d. Trade with Red China -- US opposition (p. 31)

B. Importance of Japan to U.S. interests (p. 6)

- 1. Strategic value.
- 2. Shift of economic balance of power, if we lose Japan.
- 3. Threat of failure of democratic experiment in Japan to rest of Asia.

C. Japan's Domestic problems.

1. Economy:

too many people, too little space, too few resources.

2. Threat to political instability.

- a. Threat of the socialists.
- b. Unresolved issue of Kuriles (p. 46)
- c. Relation to China (two Chinas) p. 47.
- d. Trade difficulties.

3. Cultural disorganization

- a. Problem of youth.
- b. Education and ethics.
- c. Religion is not a vital force in Japan.

April 20, 1961

DUE DATE: THURSDAY, APRIL 27

TO, All Staff Members

FROM: John Useem

The following information is needed for (1) preparing the next annual report covering the period July 60-61, and (2) in attempting to make rational judgments concerning the allocation of rewards in relationship to our next budget (should any new budget resources become available from the legislature). Hence, we would appreciate your filling out this form with care and returning it by April 27.

NOTE: Items III. (a) (b) (c) and (d) will be filled in with data from office files.

NAME _____

I. Publications during the year (give the title, publisher or journal, and date).

a. Books

b. Articles

c. Station Bulletins

d. Book Reviews

Beardsley Village Japan

e. Manuscripts accepted for publication which now are in press (give title, publisher and date scheduled for appearance).

Paternalism in Japanese society and economy!
The Ogakura-Kobun system, Written with
John W. Bennett, to be published by
Univ. of Minn. Press. Dec 1961.

II. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES THIS YEAR

Current research and writing underway (give the title, sponsor, if any, stage of development and expected date of completion for publication).

*Social Problems book, being written in
conjunction with three authors.*

*-- under contract with Oxford Univ. Press.
My portions will be completed by end of
Spring term 1961.*

III. TEACHING FUNCTIONS THIS YEAR

- a. Fall, Winter, Spring (On campus) (TO BE FILLED IN BY MAIN OFFICE)
- b. Fall, Winter, Spring (Off-Campus) (TO BE FILLED IN BY MAIN OFFICE)
- c. Special reading or research courses. (TO BE FILLED IN BY MAIN OFFICE)
- d. Ph.D. Committees for department majors. (TO BE FILLED IN BY MAIN OFFICE)
- e. Doctoral committees for department minors.

(1) List the names of the student and the major department.

(2) Indicate any in which you assumed a major part in directing the thesis.

<u>Student</u>	<u>Major Department</u>	<u>Thesis director</u>
Clyde McCone	Soc	Ishino
Dinesh Dubey	Soc	Ishino
Ram Desai	Div. Soc. Sci	Ishino
Rodney Smith	Edue	Dillon
James Milne	Edue	Dillon
Fred B. Wiegman	Edue	"
Alan A. Goeike	"	"
Hannah Herman	Psyce	Kabin
Chang Dai Hong	Div. Soc. Sci	So
Lannie Emerich	Speech	Nelson
Maximus Swets	Edue	Dillon
Linda Nelson	Home Eco	Thorp
Augustus Carie	Soc	Messenger
A.A. Lacogrota	Soc	Brookover
Shant Bergema	Edue	Dillon
Charles R. Clarke	Edue	Dillon
Thomas Power	Edue	Dillon
Barbara M. Ferrer	Home Econ	Davis
Dal Dyer	Soc	Ma
James Keschawer	Soc	

George Weiss	Soc	Ochstead
Billy Vorkler	Soc	
Elizabeth Hall	Soc	
Alex Muntean	Soc	
Sany King	Soc	
Richard Zellers	Educ	Dillon
Larry Cunningham	Educ	Dillon
Paul Holman	Educ	"
Joseph B Wargo	"	"
Raymond Gerkowski	"	"
Tom Powers	"	"

Luther Christmas	Soc	Waisanen
Enrico Mordomo	"	Dillon
Jean Halliday	Home Mgt	Paolucci
Thomas Cantelens	Pol Sci	Seigliano
Allan Spitz	Pol Sci	Fischel
Donald R. Darnell	GCA	Berlo
Glendon Drake	GCA	Bull
John Hornstein	Soc	Buegle
Steve Deutsch	Soc	
Eugene Erickson	"	
Verl Pruzs	"	Hallen
Frank Giallo	"	
William Jarrell	"	Hallen

f. M.A. and MAT committees for department majors.

- (1) List the names of the students
- (2) Indicate the ones in which you also served as chairman or chairman.

[illegible]

g. M.A. and MAT committees for department minors.

- (1) List the names of the students and the major department.
- (2) Indicate any in which you assumed a major part in directing the thesis.

[illegible]

g.(continued) M.A. and MAT committees for department minors

- (1) List the names of the students and the major department.
- (2) Indicate any in which you assumed a major part in directing the thesis.

Student	Major department	Thesis director
1. 1974-1975	1. 1974-1975	1. 1974-1975
2. 1975-1976	2. 1975-1976	2. 1975-1976
3. 1976-1977	3. 1976-1977	3. 1976-1977
4. 1977-1978	4. 1977-1978	4. 1977-1978
5. 1978-1979	5. 1978-1979	5. 1978-1979
6. 1979-1980	6. 1979-1980	6. 1979-1980
7. 1980-1981	7. 1980-1981	7. 1980-1981
8. 1981-1982	8. 1981-1982	8. 1981-1982
9. 1982-1983	9. 1982-1983	9. 1982-1983
10. 1983-1984	10. 1983-1984	10. 1983-1984
11. 1984-1985	11. 1984-1985	11. 1984-1985
12. 1985-1986	12. 1985-1986	12. 1985-1986
13. 1986-1987	13. 1986-1987	13. 1986-1987
14. 1987-1988	14. 1987-1988	14. 1987-1988
15. 1988-1989	15. 1988-1989	15. 1988-1989
16. 1989-1990	16. 1989-1990	16. 1989-1990
17. 1990-1991	17. 1990-1991	17. 1990-1991
18. 1991-1992	18. 1991-1992	18. 1991-1992
19. 1992-1993	19. 1992-1993	19. 1992-1993
20. 1993-1994	20. 1993-1994	20. 1993-1994
21. 1994-1995	21. 1994-1995	21. 1994-1995
22. 1995-1996	22. 1995-1996	22. 1995-1996
23. 1996-1997	23. 1996-1997	23. 1996-1997
24. 1997-1998	24. 1997-1998	24. 1997-1998
25. 1998-1999	25. 1998-1999	25. 1998-1999
26. 1999-2000	26. 1999-2000	26. 1999-2000
27. 2000-2001	27. 2000-2001	27. 2000-2001
28. 2001-2002	28. 2001-2002	28. 2001-2002
29. 2002-2003	29. 2002-2003	29. 2002-2003
30. 2003-2004	30. 2003-2004	30. 2003-2004
31. 2004-2005	31. 2004-2005	31. 2004-2005
32. 2005-2006	32. 2005-2006	32. 2005-2006
33. 2006-2007	33. 2006-2007	33. 2006-2007
34. 2007-2008	34. 2007-2008	34. 2007-2008
35. 2008-2009	35. 2008-2009	35. 2008-2009
36. 2009-2010	36. 2009-2010	36. 2009-2010
37. 2010-2011	37. 2010-2011	37. 2010-2011
38. 2011-2012	38. 2011-2012	38. 2011-2012
39. 2012-2013	39. 2012-2013	39. 2012-2013
40. 2013-2014	40. 2013-2014	40. 2013-2014
41. 2014-2015	41. 2014-2015	41. 2014-2015
42. 2015-2016	42. 2015-2016	42. 2015-2016
43. 2016-2017	43. 2016-2017	43. 2016-2017
44. 2017-2018	44. 2017-2018	44. 2017-2018
45. 2018-2019	45. 2018-2019	45. 2018-2019
46. 2019-2020	46. 2019-2020	46. 2019-2020
47. 2020-2021	47. 2020-2021	47. 2020-2021
48. 2021-2022	48. 2021-2022	48. 2021-2022
49. 2022-2023	49. 2022-2023	49. 2022-2023
50. 2023-2024	50. 2023-2024	50. 2023-2024

h. Special lectures on campus to conferences, institutes, etc.

ZOS 800 Integration of Life Science - Winter Quarter

AKD: Research in Japanese rural
Communities, Nov. 10, 1961

one of your
faculty
members
who offered
a course
to Home
Students

i. Special lectures off-campus to conferences, institutes, etc. (excluding your own professional meetings). Extension and Museum staff may prefer to prepare a full report on this point.

annual meeting: delivered a paper

Michigan Welford League, "Leisure Time needs of
Families," Detroit, Oct. 26, 1960

First Methodist Church, Albion Mich. Nov. 6, 1960

"Contemporary Man in a World of Tensions"

I.C.A. Communications Seminar, W. Va.

Dec. 11-20, 1960

Wayne State University, Montclair College - Dec, 1960

Delivered a talk on "Great and Little Traditions
in Contemporary Japan"

IV. Department and university-wide administrative tasks during the current year. (e.g., committees, advisor to undergraduate students for various programs, special assignments from any segment of the institution).

a. Department

Academic Advisor

Core Curriculum Committee

Dept. Curriculum Revision Committee

Anthropology Committee

b. University-wide

Brother-Sister Program

Summer Institute on Asia

Asian Studies Group

Centennial Review - Board of Editors

- V. Participation in professional meetings and programs (e.g., American Sociological Association, American Anthropological Association, etc.)

Specify attendance, title of paper given or formal discussant of papers, offices and committees of the organization, editorial staff or a scientific journal.

a. National societies

Am Anth Asso Minneapolis, Minn

Nov 17-20, 1961. Gave a paper on
"A Biological Model for the Study of
Communities in Transition"

b. International societies

International Development
Pacific Science Soc

c. Regional and state societies

Ohio Valley Sociological Society, Cleveland, Ohio

April 21-22, 1961 - joint author on paper:

"An Approach to Social Problems"

Central State Anthropological Society, Columbus, Ohio

May 4-7, 1961 - participation on a panel

on "Peasant Societies in Transition"

d. Technical consultant to private foundations and government agencies.

- VI. Honors, citations, awards. Give details on title, dates, and donor group, (Please do not feel modest in citing these, e.g., distinction in handball, etc.)

NSF Grant to attend Physics Science Board

- VII. Inasmuch as the members of the department engage in so disparate a set of activities, we invite your statement, if you so desire, as to the previously noted things which in your estimate made the greatest claims on your time and which you scale highest for yourself. NOTE: THIS IS PURELY OPTIONAL.

1. Developing Core Curriculum

2. Writing Island-Bennett book

3.

By far the most time consuming involved
the preparation of the core program in

PART II.

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

I. Department administration and policies:

a. I think the basic educational philosophy of the department should be _____

about the present controversy
in American education and
~~the~~ the ~~the~~ way for

the American education &
the events that led to the
current controversy ~~about~~
concerning it. As professional
educators I am appalled by
Some of us tend to be so concerned about
teaching ~~the~~ experimental studies and
teaching methods that we often overlook
the pervasive culture change in education that is

b. There exists at present a need for: more committees of all sorts _____,
more specific policies on most basic issues _____, more committee
meetings to enact more policies _____.

c. The ideal solution for our space problem is: to have more space _____,
adjust the available space along more flexible lines _____, other _____

to draw lots.

Survey
across
the field

- d. I think the head of the department is: completely mad _____, partially mad _____, undecided as to whether he is loony or not _____. No answer _____.
- e. I believe in laboratories: Yes X Perhaps _____ No _____.

II. University affairs in relationship to the department.

- a. The department should be authorized to have its own football team: strongly agree _____, mildly agree _____, disagree _____, undecided _____.
- b. It would be desirable to require all new members of the administration to first take a Plan A Master's degree in sociology and anthropology (perhaps with a waiver for those who take a MAT and write a paper:
- Yes _____ No _____ Yes and No _____

III. General World View

- a. The department and the university should take a firm stand on foreign policy. The chief difficulty with our present foreign policy is:

- b. The main trends in the present world require greater attention from our discipline. The chief teaching and research emphasis should be on:

Our disciplines are tending to be more precise with ~~science~~

We teach research methods concerning human problems that amount to very little in the present world.

~~teaching~~ Our research methods are getting so specialized that they can be applied only in ~~a certain~~ limited empirical

~~XXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~

Beardsley, RM, J.W. Hall, and R.E. Ward, Village Japan

(Univ. of Chicago Press, 1959). Reviewed in Amer. Anthro., vol 62,
1960.

Paternalism in Japanese Society and Economy; written with J.W. Bennett.

To be published by the Univ. of Minn. Press, probably in Dec. 1961.

Writing: Social Problems book, being written ~~with~~ three other authors.
This book is under contract with Oxford Univ. Press. My
portion of the book will be completed by ~~Spring~~ the end of
this term (Spring 1961)

Research: Occupational Aspirations of youths in Japan and Okinawa.

Sponsor: International Programs. Completion date: June 1962.

Research: Decision-making and Culture Change in Rural Japan.

Sponsor: International Programs. Completion date: January 1961.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND
ANTHROPOLOGY

Larry Cunningham	Edgc.	Dillon
Paul Helman	Educ.	"
Joseph B. Wargo	"	"
Raymond Gerkowski	"	"
Harold Glendon	"	"

Ram Desai	Div., Sec. Sci	myself
Rodney Smith	Educ.	Dillon
James Milne	"	"
Fred B. Wiegman	"	"
Glen H. Hoerke	"	"
Hannah Lerman	Psych.	Rabin
Chang Dae Hong	Div., Sec. Sci.	So **
L. Emerick	Speech	Nelson
Marinus Swets	Educ.	Dillon
Linda Nelson	Home Econ.	Thorpe **
Stuart Bergsma	Educ.	Dillon
Charles R. Clarke	Educ.	Dillon
Thomas Powers	"	"
Barbara M. Ferrar	Home Econ.	Davis
Richard Zellers	Educ.	Dillon
Jean Halliday	Home Mgt.	Paelucci**
Thomas Casstevens	Pol. Sci.	Seigliano
Allan Spitz	Pol. Sci.	Fischel **
Donald K. Darnell	GCA	Berle
Glendon Drake	GCA	Ball

(see over)

Donald Stalker

Chairman (Ishino)

Christ Goutis

"

Bergesian

I think more members of our department should take time out to read about the history of American education and the events that led to the current controversies concerning educational philosophy. I suggest that these might be helpful: Conant, The Child, the Parent and the State; Woodring, A Fourth of a Nation; Scett et al, The Great Debate--our Schools in Crisis; Good, A History of American Education.

Some of us tend to be so concerned about specific experimental studies and teaching techniques that we often overlook the pervasive culture change ~~that~~ in educational philosophy that is sweeping across the nation. I suggest that Brookeover and Brembeck be called in to bring us up-to-date on some of these basic matters that are covertly affecting our professional lives.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ discuss matters of educational philosophy and how our department can train students for the rapidly changing nature of our disciplines.

- X
- to (1) establish a point system (full professors, 5 points, assoc. 4 points, etc.; full time ~~in~~ dept. 5 points; part-time in dept. 3 points; etc.) and then we bid for the available space in terms of the points each of us have. Highest bidder (most points) gets the space in question.
 - or (2) number each assigned office space. Then draw lots for the office space. Thus, leaving it up to chance.

Received National Science Foundation grant to attend Pacific Science Congress
in Honolulu in August.

By far the most time consuming activity involved the preparation and
the organization of the core program. Committee responsibilities were
quite heavy, especially with the Curriculum Revision committee.
Student consultation and writing letters of recommendation both for
graduating seniors and for ~~general~~ graduate students looking for jobs
took up an inordinate amount of time.

Because of these commitments, off-campus talks were kept down to a
minimum.

Although it does not show in published results, I felt that I was quite
productive this year. The fruits of this labor should appear in the
coming academic year. (see pp 2-3)

American Anthropological Association, annual meeting at Minneapolis, Minn.

Nov. 17-20, 1961. Gave a paper on "A Biological Model for the
Study of Communities in Transition."

Ohio Valley Sociological Society, Cleveland, O., April 21-22, 1961.

Joint author on paper: "An Approach to Social Problems."

Central States Anthropological Society, Columbus, Ohio., May 4-7, 1961.

Will participate on a panel on "Peasant Societies in Transition."

Academic Adviser for upper division majors

Core Curriculum Committee

Dept. Curriculum Revision Committee

Anthropology Committee

Museum Committee

Liaison with African Language and Area Center

Brother-Sister Program for Foreign Students

Summer Institute on Asia

Asian Studies Group

Centennial Review--Board of Editors

IDS 800. Integration of the Life Sciences. Winter Quarter.

(One of the four volunteer faculty members who gave a course to
Honors College Students and one graduate student from our dept.)

AKD Meeting, Fall Quarter. Research in Japanese Rural Communities, Nov., 1961.

- (1) Michigan Welfare League, annual meeting, Detroit, Oct. 26, 1960.

Delivered a paper on "Leisure Time Needs of Families".

Albion, Michigan

- (2) First Methodist Church, /Adult ~~Class~~ Seminars. Nov. 6, 1960.

Lecture on "Contemporary Man in a World of Tensions."

- (3) Montiel College, Wayne State Univ., Dec. , 1960. Lectured on

"Great and Little Traditions in Contemporary Japan."

- (4) I.C.A. Communications Seminar, West Virginia. December 11-20, 1960.

Lectures and discussion leader.

not mad enough.
/

x

xxxxxxxxxxxx nap room.

that we have not pursued it with forthrightness. We take a strong verbal stand, but we don't follow through with the same degree of vigor.

how to obtain the maximum amount of information (data) with the minimum both in field research and library work. expenditure of time and funds/ The present tendency is to develop ~~more~~ more complicated and hence more expensive techniques for smaller and smaller human problems. We should be training people on how to get ~~the most out of the limited time~~ the most out of the limited time we have in the field. We should be training people on how to cull the most out of the literature with the least effort. We should be training our students ^{on} how to express the significance of their research ~~with the minimum of~~ parsimoniously.

ICA Communication Seminar, 61-68

EAST LANSING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WARD SINCLAIR, Coordinator

509 Burcham Drive

East Lansing, Michigan
EDgewood 7-1716

December 28, 1961

Dr. Iwao Ishino
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Dr. Ishino:

Enclosed is a copy of the memorandum announcing our workshop in World Understanding which was sent to all staff members in the East Lansing schools. You will find that your name and the date of your appearance is underlined on the enclosed material.

At the present time there are between 50 and 60 teachers enrolled. The interest of the total staff is apparent to those of us who have helped plan this workshop.

If you have any questions concerning your part in the program please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

Ward Sinclair
cu

Ward Sinclair
Curriculum Coordinator

WS/cm
Encls.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

January 23, 1962

Dr. Ward Sinclair
Coordinator
East Lansing Public Schools
509 Burcham Drive
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mr. Sinclair:

After seeing you today, I thought a few statistics would be of help in my presentation for ^{the} February 1 meeting. I am enclosing a copy of these data. Could ~~you~~ have enough copies of the enclosed duplicated for the audience? Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Iwao Ishino
Iwao Ishino
Associate Professor

Carolyn -

1/27/62

Please run 75 copies of enclosed data.
W.S.

	<u>China</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>World Mean</u>
1. <u>Gross National Product:</u> (Billions of U.S. Dollars)	35.0	21.3	387.3	12.1
2. <u>Gross National Product:</u> (U.S. Dollars per Capita)	56.00	240.00	2343.00	200.00
3. <u>Density of Population:</u> (Persons per Sq. Kilometer)	63.9	243.0	21.0	20.0
4. <u>Population Growth:</u> (Annual rate, 1953-57)	2.4%	1.2%	1.8%	1.6%
5. <u>Infant Mortality:</u> (Infant Deaths per 1000 live Births)	n.d.	39.8	26.4	84.5
6. <u>Youthfulness of Population:</u> (Proportion in Age-Group 5-14)	20.6%	22.7%	18.4%	20.8%
7. <u>Food Supply:</u> (Calories per Capita per day)	2030	2100	3100	2470
8. <u>Agricultural Population:</u> (Per cent of Active Population in Agricultural Occupations)	69%	39%	12%	59%
9. <u>Urban Population:</u> (Per Cent of Population in Cities of 20,000 and More)	10.0%	43.1%	52.0%	21.6%
10. <u>Literacy Rate:</u> (Percentage of Adults Literate)	45-50%	97-98%	96-97%	56%
11. <u>Primary School Enrolment:</u> (Proportion of Children 5-14 in Primary Schools)	32%	61%	86%	42%
12. <u>Cultivated Land: I.</u> (Hectares per Capita)	0.19	0.06	1.14	0.49
13. <u>Cultivated Land: II.</u> (Hectares per Agricultural Population)	0.8=	0.3	25.6	2.57
14. <u>Cultivated Land: III.</u> (Per Cent of Land Area Cultivated)	11.20%	13.65%	20.13%	10.43%
15. <u>Rice Yields:</u> (100 Kilograms per Hectare)	27.0	44.3	35.9	18.5

Source: Norton Ginsburg, Atlas of Economic Development, 1961.
Chicago, University of Chicago Press.

Rankings within a set of 140 "Country-Units"

	<u>China</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>United States</u>
1. Gross National Product I.	6	9	1
2. Gross National Product II.	91.5	50	1
3. Density of Population	37	6	62.5
4. Population Growth	91.5	38.5	63.5
5. Infant Mortality	n.d.	22	9
6. Youthfulness of Population	36.5	47.5	23
7. Food Supply	74	68.5	11
8. Agricultural Population	70	25	2.5
9. Urban Population	83.5	13	6.5
10. Literacy Rate	60	17	21
11. Primary School Enrolment	72	34	3.5
12. Cultivated Land I.	100.5	122.5	16
13. Cultivated Land II.	82.5	88	4
14. Cultivated Land III.	73	60	48
15. Rice Yields	24	5	13

1962

1962

SOCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN RURAL JAPAN: CONTINUITIES AND DISCONTINUITIES*

IWAO ISHINO

IN WRITING this paper, I found most difficult the matter of establishing the proper frame of reference for evaluating the change that has taken place in the Japanese farming communities. Writing in 1959, Thomas C. Smith (1959, p. lx) states that there has been very little change in Japanese agriculture:

In the course of its long history, Japanese agriculture has in some respects changed remarkably little. Farming is scarcely less a family enterprise now than it was a thousand years ago; holdings are still tiny and fragmented, tools simple, and rice the main crop. Although a Heian peasant would no doubt be perplexed by many things about contemporary farming . . . the main operations of planting, tilling, and harvesting he would understand.

Somewhat the same general point has been made by a geographer, Peter Gosling, who is a specialist on rice cultivation in Southeast Asia. He maintains that contemporary Japanese agriculture is basically no different from that found in China two thousand years ago. The machines, chemical fertilizers, and metal tools used today are mere extensions of the farming principles established centuries ago and involve no departure from the fundamental pattern of rice cultivation found throughout Southeast Asia.

On the other hand, most sociologists and anthropologists doing research in contemporary rural Japan have emphasized the progress and change that have taken place, especially in the postwar years. Changes in tenancy patterns, in mechanization, in farm technology, in family relationships, in neighborhood co-operative efforts, and in living standards are only a few of the aspects of the contemporary rural scene that have been researched and duly described.

Obviously, then, the writers who claim that little or no basic change has taken place and those who claim that much change has taken place hold different frames of reference for evaluating change. One way to resolve this is to obtain agreement on the appropriate base line from which to measure change. I wish to return to this discussion of selecting the base line for change after a brief summary of the investigation that John Donoghue and I conducted in 1958 and 1959.

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When we began this field investigation, we were not concerned with the question of establishing a proper base line for studying change. We assumed a more or less common-sense basis. There was available the rather detailed body of data collected by the members of the Public Opinion and Sociological Research Division ten years earlier during the Occupation of Japan. Our aim was to re-visit the same villages and to cover the same general topics investigated by them. The general objective of the original survey was to measure the human consequences of the land-reform program that was in the process of being completed. While Donoghue and I did not conduct an attitude survey, as was done in the first study, we interviewed many of the same village leaders who participated in the first survey. We also discussed our findings with some of the Japanese ethnologists who participated in the first research operation.

We had to schedule our visits to the villages as they conformed to the vacation periods in the academic year. This meant that we could not spend any extensive period in the field—our visits to each of the original twelve communities varied from two days to four days. But most of the ethnographic details that we required had been obtained by the first survey. Our task was made easier in that we concentrated on the change features.

To get some depth in our research materials, we selected three communities for more intensive study. Fifteen students in cultural anthropology at the University of Tokyo assisted in this phase. They were divided into three teams and spent two weeks during the spring vacation in three different communities selected for more intensive investigation. I took a team to Yoshida-mura, a mountain community in Shimane Prefecture, Professor Seiichi Izumi led a team to Nikaido-mura in Nara prefecture, and Donoghue a team to Aioi-mura in Kagawa Prefecture on the island of Shikoku. Following these more intensive investigations, the combined teams held a week-long seminar, where notes were compared.

To fill gaps in our data, letters were written to co-operating people in the various villages, and five of the villages were revisited for supplementary data. The thirteenth community, Ebetsu in Hokkaido, was covered later by Donoghue.

Unknown to us until we were well into the research was a series of studies conducted in 1954 by David E. Lindstrom, a rural sociologist at the International Christian University's Rural Welfare Research Institute. He and his colleagues there had surveyed five of the communities in our sample. These were Ebetsu, Yokogoshi, Karako, Obie, and Honami. Because his data relied heavily on opinion questionnaires, they supplemented our material rather well. While we had to rely on the statements of a more limited sample of informants for attitudinal material on change, he provided a more gross public-opinion type of data.

Our findings were not as neat and as consistent as we hoped they would be. The various measures of change that we established for this study did not move in the same direction or to the same extent for the ten-year period covered by the survey period. Some communities increased in a given index, while other villages remained the same or even decreased in this same index. Thus, to take a simple example, we found in one village that the number of dairy cows in-

creased from 2 in 1948 to 130 in 1959, while in another it decreased from 3 to 2 in the same period. Similarly, with respect to the number of power cultivators, much variation from village to village was found. The village of Aioi had a most spectacular increase from 43 units to 322; while Obie, a few miles across the Inland Sea from Aioi, showed a modest rate of increase, from 278 to 358 units. A third village, Yokogoshi, which started with 18 units in 1948, did not show any gain during the decade.

These differential rates of change present a special problem for the researcher who includes a dozen or more representative communities in his sample. In the case of a researcher who puts all his research eggs into one village basket, any change he finds in his village can be interpreted as a modification of the previous stage of development. But when a researcher adds more villages to his sample, the interpretation of changes and trends becomes more complex, because the particular circumstances of each village intervene to make a given change index very different from those of other villages.

Nevertheless, I think the data indicate that some very significant and widespread changes are taking place in our sample of Japanese villages. While the details differ somewhat from village to village, at the highest level of generalization we found a consistent trend toward change and this was the trend toward reducing the uncertainties and insecurities related to the occupation of farming.

In every village we asked the standard questions of what were the primary problems concerned with farming in their village and what solutions had been attempted in the last ten years. The answers we received touched most frequently on problems of land, water, crop yields, climate, markets, and transportation. On the problem of land, there was nearly unanimous agreement that the land reform has done much to encourage the proper care and use of land, especially for those who were former tenants. More than ever before, the pride of ownership that has resulted from the land reform has encouraged a more rational approach to land usage. At the same time, every village emphasized the shortage of land and those which had many repatriates from Manchuria and other former overseas areas were especially concerned with the shortage of land. On the other hand, some progress had been made toward a more efficient utilization of the available land. Where possible, land was being reclaimed, and experiments were being tried with new crops, such as tobacco and tomato, in regions where they had never been grown before. Though the new Japanese Constitution nullified the primogeniture system, the pressure on the land was too great to make practical the further fractionization of the land implied in the new law.

After land, water was designated as the most important problem facing the villagers in the past decade. Here again, thanks to government subsidies, considerable progress has been made in a majority of the villages. Dams were constructed and irrigation canals straightened in areas where water was needed, and tile drainage pipes were laid in areas where too much water was the problem. Such man-made controls over the water supply not only made possible some of the reclamation projects just alluded to but also ended long-standing feuds be-

tween hamlets over water rights. Also, as the result of the so-called amalgamation program, in which several independent villages were annexed into a single administration unit, a more equitable distribution of water supply was possible. Where formerly several villages fought with one another for the water from the same river, they now were able to handle the allocation of water through a single administrative agency. The same kind of co-operative spirit was possible for handling flood conditions where too much water could be equally damaging to the crops. Thus, in most villages we found that some basic improvement had been made to insure a better supply or control of water in the ten-year period.

In addition to these age-old problems of farming, there was the concern about ways of improving the yield of specific crops. Here we found a veritable chemical and biological revolution taking place. While not every farmer was taking advantage of them, practically all farmers were aware of the contributions of chemical and biological sciences to farming. In chemicals, the new commercial fertilizers were replacing human manure because it was more reliable and yielded greater results. Weed-killers, insecticides, and soil conditioners of a wide variety were being used not only to reduce possible crop damage but also to reduce the labor required in farming. Knowledge of plant and animal biology was being rapidly diffused. While the farmers did not understand the intricacies of recent biochemistry and genetics, the majority appreciated the advantages to be gained from the new strains of seeds and livestock. For example, in rice, strains with early or late maturation, with resistance to cold weather and to special kinds of disease, were being utilized. With poultry and livestock, care in diet, inoculations, and sanitary measures was being exercised. Incidentally, there was a noticeable increase in milk cows for most villages. The number of draft animals declined, however, probably in response to the increase of small cultivators and single-axle tractors. Thus there was general agreement in the villages not only that the quality of the crops had improved over the past ten years but also that the yield per acre had increased.

The problems associated with crop production are only one side of the coin. The other side of the coin deals with marketing and obtaining a fair price. The villagers were concerned with the marketing of their produce and livestock. They were not only production oriented; they were also becoming market oriented. The national government had established a compulsory crop-insurance system, improved dissemination of marketing news, and a compulsory delivery-quota system for rice. A wide variety of marketing co-operatives, often for such specific products as milk, oranges, or tea, has been organized to provide the individual with a greater control than formerly over the price of their commodities. Transportation to the markets has also been a recent theme in our investigations. A particular case is that of the Shimane village, which has been lobbying for the construction of a national highway that would traverse a mountain range separating the Japan Sea coast and Hiroshima Prefecture. If such a highway were built, this Shimane village could send its produce to the Hiroshima markets, where prices are better than the village's present markets for produce. In every village

in our sample, roads have been widened and truck and bus transportation has been improved.

To summarize briefly, our investigations suggest that a good deal of the more obvious changes taking place in the villages can be viewed as contributing toward a reduction of some of the basic sources of insecurity that face every Japanese farmer. In a word, these modifications in land tenureship, farm technology, and marketing were intended to reduce the uncertainties inherent in the occupation of farming. As an occupation, it is in this regard little different from urban trades, where union and other labor associations attempt to seek immunity from certain risks inherent in their employment.

There is, of course, more to a Japanese village than its agricultural production. There is the complex aspect concerned with human relationships and cultural transmission. In this latter aspect, too, some innovations have been noted. But here again we need to discuss these changes at the most general level, for each was unique because of its particular historical and situational circumstances.

One of the most obvious changes was the general proliferation of partly functional, partly social, organizations, such as the women's clubs, the P.-T.A., the 4-H youth clubs, and the like. In most villages we visited we found such organizations active in purely social activities as well as serving as channels of communication for new ideas concerning home improvement, health and sanitation, self-improvement, local history, and to a lesser extent political and economic ideology. These organizations also sponsored lectures often given by specialists from the government farm-extension service, sight-seeing tours, and even work projects that would "uplift" and raise the social horizon of the members. They also served informally for discussion and helped to establish social norms concerning issues in their changing world. For example, in several villages it was claimed that young married women used such meetings to plot strategies to educate their mothers-in-law to the changing times. Mothers-in-law, in turn, were saying that it was becoming impossible to control and discipline their sons' wives because young mothers wanted more freedom and greater independence with regard to raising their own children and with regard to division of labor in the farm household.

Other changes were less obvious. One concerned the slight tendency noted toward a decline in the strength of the larger kinship group and extended family. Many have commented that young people, in particular, were becoming more self-centered, independent, and individualistic. The elders claimed that the young were in need of learning and observing the traditional ethics (obligation system). Exchange labor for agricultural functions as well as for ceremonial occasions was frequently said to be on the decline, though communal service for road repairs, cleaning of streets, and the like was still maintained. When extra help was needed, most informants stated that they would prefer to hire someone rather than be obligated under an exchange labor system.

There was no question that the standard of living had increased in the past

decade, as indicated by a number of indices. Most villages had five or six television sets. Sewing machines, washing machines, electric rice cookers, and other appliances were on the increase. Certain basic house improvements, such as tile baths (in place of wooden baths), piped-in water systems, improved cooking stoves, and wide glass windows in the kitchens are examples of this. The diet has been generally improved, and fish and meat are increasingly consumed. Taxi and bus service to nearby towns was generally available, and youths in particular availed themselves of the movies in town. Motorcycles were purchased by some of the wealthier farmers' sons. Clothes, even the farmer's work clothes, were no longer made at home but were purchased readymade. The village stores carried a varied stock of canned foods, appliances, sporting goods, and other so-called luxury items. In short, the gap in living standards between the villagers and the urbanites was being reduced even though the urban population in the postwar years was enjoying an unprecedented prosperity.

So far, I have described the more obvious and directly observable aspects of change in the thirteen rural communities of our sample. Much more detail could be given, but I would like to shift to a discussion of whether or not the rural communities are undergoing a more fundamental reorientation and to raise the question whether the improvements in farm technology, the rising standards of living, and the modifications in social relationship mean a significant change in rural life from the past. I would like to ask whether the attitude toward the future is changing in some significant way and whether the younger generation of farmers is being socialized in the same attitudes toward life and farming held by the older villagers.

My answer to these questions is that "it depends." It depends upon one's frame of reference and what one takes as the base line for measuring these changes. If we compare the contemporary village situation with conditions found in the years between the two world wars, especially in the 1930's, then I would say the change is considerable. On the other hand, if our base line is the Meiji period and the beginning of Japan's modernization, then, paradoxically as it might seem, I would say that the present trends are a continuation of the traditions of the past and that they constitute no significant departure from the past. From this perspective the years between the two world wars seem to be a brief deviation from the trends established earlier.

To explain this, a brief review of the history of modern agriculture is necessary. For convenience, this history can be divided into two periods. The first, covering the years from the Meiji Restoration to 1917 at the beginning of World War I, was the period of initial industrialization for Japan. The other period covers the years in between the two world wars, and it represents a "coming-to-term" period of economic development.

The First Period. In their concern for modernization of their society, the Meiji leaders rightly saw the necessity for increasing agricultural production. As a consequence of their efforts and the response given by the farm villages to these efforts, agriculture played a key role in the early phase of Japan's march

toward industrialization and urbanization. The agricultural village provided the essential manpower and population resource for the growing urban areas and industries, it developed the food surplus necessary to sustain the growing cities, and it created the initial capital resources for Japan to begin her industrialization.

During this fifty-year period of early industrialization, Japan's population nearly doubled. It expanded from an estimated 30 million to about 58 million in 1918. The Japanese farmer, in spite of such rapid growth, was able to produce sufficient agricultural surplus to keep the demand and the supply for food in balance. Though land had been cultivated intensively for many centuries before, the arable land was increased some 35 per cent in the Meiji period, from 4½ million to 6 million hectares. The productivity of land also expanded, so that by 1918 it had increased 80 per cent over its base period. Each year during this initial phase of modernization, the food supply was increased at an average rate of 2 per cent. Moreover, the contribution of agriculture to the expansion of foreign trade was not insignificant. "Export surpluses" in silk were produced to enable Japan to purchase necessary foreign goods.

During this period, also, agriculture constituted the main source of saving and capital formation. One necessarily crude index of this can be gleaned from tax revenues collected by the central government. The land tax, most of which came from farm lands, constituted more than 85 per cent of total revenues in 1882-92. Other forms of tax revenue, such as income tax and customs duty, did not substantially increase until the end of the Meiji period. As late as 1913-17, the land tax amounted to nearly 38 per cent of the total government revenues.

Obviously, in order for agriculture to play such a key role in the initial industrialization phase and to increase its productivity, some changes in agricultural technology was necessary. Ronald Dore (1959, 1960) describes how the Meiji government and the progressive farmers, particularly the landlords, co-operated to achieve this significant increase in agricultural yields. He describes experimentation with European seeds and tools, how successful innovations in one farm region would be diffused to other regions of the country, how experimental stations were established, how agricultural bulletins were published and disseminated, and how local agricultural associations and study groups were encouraged. Farm exhibitions were held, new seed strains were exchanged, model villages were described, and a general enthusiasm for improvement in agricultural technology was established.

The most important innovators during this period were the large landlords, many of whom were ex-samurai and literate men, who actively promoted experimentation in new seeds, new fertilizers, and new weeding methods. They appreciated the fact that such innovations served their own economic interests, but they also encouraged among their tenants and fellow villagers a positive attitude toward novelty, science, and progress. The establishment of the public school system during this period reinforced the same attitudes. In short, the landlords during this period were production oriented and actively engaged in

the business of farming. Very few absentee landlords were present at this time, but they were to appear later.

While the improvements in fertilizer, seed, tools, and techniques of farming were the most important factors in expanding agricultural productivity, improvements in land use were also made. These required capital and were therefore generally beyond the means of small farmers and tenants. The Meiji government, with the assistance of some private landowners, reclaimed additional land, constructed irrigation works, and improved drainage facilities.

It is difficult to convey the spirit of the times in such impersonal terms. Perhaps some biographical data will help. Ronald Dore (1960, p. 82) characterizes the accomplishment of Karasawa Annin in this manner:

A samurai of Aizu, a fief scholar and official, he was imprisoned for anti-Imperialist activity at the time of the Restoration. Released, he set off, in 1873, to start a ranch in the northern tip of Honshu. He was given a government subsidy, employed two Englishmen for five years as advisors, and by 1876 was able to show the Emperor on a visit 180 head of cattle of mixed Western and indigenous breeds, and 24 horses. He also experimented with various new crops and carried out afforestation schemes. By 1889 he had created a village as an appendage to his ranch which he then left to his son. He himself moved to Tokyo to establish selling outlets for the ranch's products. He became founder of the Japan Livestock Association before he died a few years later.

The innovations and the spirit of the Meiji times just alluded to reminds one of the conditions that we found in our village survey. We found progressive farmers like Karasawa Annin, we found a healthy respect for scientific methods in agriculture, and we found ample evidence for the successful diffusion of new agricultural practices and tools. These are the reasons for my suggestion that, if we take the Meiji period as the benchmark for measuring change, the intensified activity in the contemporary farm villages represents no basic change in patterns. If anything, there were only style changes. The Meiji farmers did not use electric pumps and gasoline-powered cultivators, of course, but these are mere "stylistic" changes and not changes in "basic" patterns—to use Kroeber's designations. These machines have not changed the sequence or the nature of operations in the agricultural cycle. They and other improvements of the 1950's were refinements built upon the Meiji base.

Both the Meiji period and post-World War II farmers carried out their occupation within the traditional framework. Farming is still a small family operation, each household averaging about one hectare. The work still requires an inordinate amount of human labor. Primogeniture is still the rule of succession, and other sons leave the farm for other occupations. Rice is still the sacred crop, and paddy fields are the most desirable. Kinship relations and community solidarity are still vital to the daily operation of village affairs.

The Inter-War Period. Now let us look for a moment at the next period, the years covering 1918 to the beginning of World War II. World War I saw a spurt in the industrial development of Japan and a steady increase during the

rest of this period. Agricultural production, while it increased also, did not develop at the same rate. If we divide the economic factors into the usual primary, secondary, and tertiary industrial sectors, the primary or agricultural sector increased in net output from an index of 119 to 156. The index for the secondary or manufacturing sector increased from 123 to 477; for the tertiary, from 138 to 397. Thus, in relative terms agricultural output declined vis-à-vis the other sectors of the economy.

Another indication of the relative decline of agriculture is the statistics on real income for the three sectors of the economy. By 1939-42, the real income per gainfully occupied person in primary industry (agriculture) rose to ¥220. In secondary industry it climbed to ¥928, and in tertiary industry to ¥838. The farmer's share of the national income declined sharply in this period between the two world wars.

Ohkawa and Rosovsky (1960, pp. 56-57), who provided these statistics, comment that such figures represent a "shift from the period of agricultural 'balanced growth' to the period of agriculture as a retarded or depressed sector."

Throughout the entire period, the number of farm households did not change and the farm labor force remained constant, between 14 and 16 million. The acreage under cultivation did not change to any appreciable extent. Meanwhile, the birth rates were high and the nation was producing during this period a population almost equivalent to the entire population in Tokugawa times. It was clear that the agricultural sector of the economy was producing a surplus population that was not being absorbed in the non-farm sectors. Increasingly, the villages were being characterized by low productivity and overemployment. Food production also lagged behind population growth. To feed the population, vast quantities of rice and other products were imported from Korea and Taiwan. Such imports drove downward the price levels of farm products.

The principal change of the period was in the landlords' role. With the depression of the 1930's and the declining price of farm products, many owner-cultivators lost their lands and absentee landlordism increased. Tenants had a difficult time feeding and clothing their families. The landlords as a class shifted in their orientation from production to the market. No longer were they the innovators and progressive elements in rural development.

Symptomatic of the changing orientations of the landlords and the general poverty prevailing in the villages, the so-called rice riots set the tone for the countryside. Numerous farmers' movements developed, sectionalism between the city and the countryside was expressed in slogans, and a general regressive attitude toward farm problems was expressed by the Ministry of Agriculture and echoed by the landlord. For instance, in 1934 one bureau chief in the Ministry addressed a national conference in these terms:

"What the village needs is not so much people skilled in agricultural techniques or the theory of management, as a peasant who can wield a mattock and experience a sense of joy in doing so. In the depth of distress which our villages have reached the creation

of 'peasants of the soil' in the true sense of those words offers the only possible road to rehabilitation" [Dore, 1959, p. 101].

In line with the rise of nationalism, the conservative position in agriculture was fostered by the famous *nōhon shūgi* movement. This movement spread with religious zeal that contradicted many of the progressive gains made in the Meiji period. The *nōhon shūgi* movement promoted the ideology that agriculture was the principal base of nationhood; that the farmers were therefore serving both a sacred and a patriotic duty; that poverty and other economic problems of the farm could be solved by diligence, thrift, and personal sacrifice; that the farmers were to eschew the life of the urban culture and to center their own social and cultural life within the framework of a self-sufficient village community. *Nōhon shūgi*'s answer to the farmer's question, "Why am I so poor?" was, "You don't work hard enough; you don't have the proper spiritual attitude; and you forget that agriculture is a way of life, not a business."

Perhaps the real problem in this phase of Japan's economic growth and urbanization process was that the non-agricultural sectors were not able to absorb more of the surplus farm-labor force than they did. The world-wide depression, the rise of nationalism, and the traditional methods of agricultural production also contributed to the problems. In any event, where agriculture played a dominant role in the previous history, it now played a passive and limiting role. Where it had contributed substantially to the flow of investment capital, it now exerted a drag.

Given these conditions as a benchmark by which to measure postwar changes, we can see that the present farm situation can be considered as both a change and a departure. Instead of a moralistic or religious orientation toward solving the economic and technical problems of farming, the present trends clearly suggest a strong scientific, rational, and empirical approach toward their solution. In place of Confucian moral principles, the contemporary ideology recommends closer attention to the latest genetic and biochemical facts obtained from the government experimental stations. Instead of subscribing to a belief that agriculture is the sacred base of the society, the present outlook is to treat it as an occupation and enterprise, albeit honorable, but not one charged with nationalistic overtones. Instead of encouraging a tightly knit and self-sufficient community social structure, the mid-twentieth century trend is to bring the village in closer contact and a sense of interdependence with the larger region and especially with the urban society. The industrial culture of the urban community has all but shattered the isolationism of the villages.

In conclusion I would like to present one more benchmark for evaluating the current changes we have observed in the village. If we stake out a benchmark that is oriented to the future, we may be able to see to what extent the present developments can be considered as basic and significant trends for the future.

In spite of the rosy picture that seems to prevail in the current agricultural

situation, the future does not look bright for the average Japanese farmer. His morale may be good and his enthusiasm for technological innovations may be high, but the fact remains that his income is not keeping pace with the increased incomes of other sectors of the economy. An awareness of this was indicated in our interviews when we asked about income. The majority we interviewed stated that their relative income was the highest during the few years following the end of the war. Since that time, they said, they have been feeling the pressure of the high price of goods. With the pressures for them to buy materials for home improvements and for mechanized farm tools, the farmers are feeling the "price squeeze." The price of agricultural products is being reduced relative to the inflated cost of manufactured foods upon which they have come to be so dependent.

One way to increase his income would be to obtain more land, but under the present laws this is virtually impossible for the average farmer. The prospects are poor for the farmers to continue receiving the large government subsidies for improving agricultural lands, irrigation works, and the like. From the standpoint of the nation, it seems that the economic rewards would be greater if the government invested in sectors of the economy other than agriculture. While the farmer might, as is done in the United States, form a strong political organization and lobby for greater benefits from the government, this in the long run would seem to be uneconomical and merely a stopgap measure. He might also attempt to exert through improved organizational means a better position in the marketing of his products. But the fact that many of the domestic crops can be purchased on the international market at lower prices than he can produce them suggests some sort of limitation on this score. Co-operatives and government price support have no doubt helped in this regard, but the village leaders we interviewed were pessimistic about it.

The relative decline in the farmer's income is being accentuated by a number of features in the contemporary rural scene. One is the effect of various mass media, such as radio, newspapers, and TV, which entice the rural folk into trying to keep up with their city cousins. Both adults and children are aware of the latest fads in diet, clothes, hair styles, and other costly items. The schools play a role in the farmers' aspirations for a higher standard of living. As part of the indoctrination program of the schools to train children to be forward-looking, progressive, and more hospitable to change, they encourage more expensive tastes in entertainment, recreational activities, and hobbies like photography.

The Japanese farmer, like the American farmer, is caught up in this dilemma:

On the one hand the farmer participates in the larger society in which he must compete with people who have ready access to specialized knowledge, who are highly organized, and who enjoy the material benefits and leisure time of a highly developed economy. On the other hand, he is bound by the limitations of a relatively inflexible land-based enterprise, subject to the uncertainties of natural forces, of a lack of organization for effective market bargaining, of a lack of leisure pursuits, and of the carryover

of values and a social structure more appropriate for the model T Ford than for the fin-tail car [Wilkening, 1958, p. 36].

In light of these facts, it would seem that the only assured way of increasing the farmers' share of the national income—about 40 per cent of the labor force are farmers, and their proportion of the national income is about 17 per cent—would be to increase the farm holdings of each farm household. This in turn means that the number of farm households needs to be sharply decreased. Large-scale farming would make possible a greater mechanization of the farms. The number of farmers with little managerial ability will be reduced (even with present conditions of rapid spread of farm technology, these are a problem), and the more efficient farmers will remain.

A not unrelated development would be the greater encouragement of livestock and dairying. Experts from the World Bank have suggested both the latter and expansion of landholding size.

Thus if we view them from the standpoint just suggested, the attempts at change over the ten-year period seem feeble indeed. The so-called changes seem merely to be refinements of past tendencies and traditions. The land-reform program and the government subsidies have done much to raise the standard of living and to rationalize the farm economy, but the basic problem remains unsolved. The farmer is receiving a *decreasing* share of the national income and to continue to do so would be to keep some 30–40 percent of the population in a depressed condition.

The solution to increasing the farmer's share of national income is to reduce the number of farm households and to increase the size of farm acreage per farming unit. It is the solution toward which American farmers are moving. Some suggestions in this direction were made by our informants in Japan. One agricultural consultant in Iwate Prefecture suggested the move toward farm corporations. Another even suggested "vertical integration." Whatever the special directions taken toward solving this problem, the principal decision involves something more than economics. It involves a question of values, and as such it has implications for Japanese politics, economy, and society. It also means that the Japanese farm family system will have to socialize its children for urban types of occupation. The idea that the Japanese farm is an ideal "seedbed" for tomorrow's generation needs to be given up because such an idea is simply not true. Japanese urban families are providing a more alert and realistic approach than are farm families to problems the next generation will face as adults.

In conclusion, let me return to the theoretical issue with which I began this paper. It was a question of the frame of reference for evaluating culture change taking place in the Japanese farm villages. We have seen that if the Meiji period is taken as the base line, then the present conditions seem to be a logical development of the trends foreshadowed in that period. If, on the other hand, we use the regressive period between the two world wars, then the present village situation

can be viewed as a renaissance and therefore a distinct change. Or, if we look to the future development of the total Japanese society, we find that the Japanese villages are still conservative, tradition-bound social structures, and therefore unchanging.

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IN WRITING this paper, I found most difficult the matter of establishing the proper frame of reference for evaluating the change that has taken place in the Japanese farming communities. Writing in 1959, Thomas C. Smith (1959, p. lx) states that there has been very little change in Japanese agriculture:

In the course of its long history, Japanese agriculture has in some respects changed remarkably little. Farming is scarcely less a family enterprise now than it was a thousand years ago; holdings are still tiny and fragmented, tools simple, and rice the main crop. Although a Heian peasant would no doubt be perplexed by many things about contemporary farming . . . the main operations of planting, tilling, and harvesting he would understand.

Somewhat the same general point has been made by a geographer, Peter Gosling, who is a specialist on rice cultivation in Southeast Asia. He maintains that contemporary Japanese agriculture is basically no different from that found in China two thousand years ago. The machines, chemical fertilizers, and metal tools used today are mere extensions of the farming principles established centuries ago and involve no departure from the fundamental pattern of rice cultivation found throughout Southeast Asia.

On the other hand, most sociologists and anthropologists doing research in contemporary rural Japan have emphasized the progress and change that have taken place, especially in the postwar years. Changes in tenancy patterns, in mechanization, in farm technology, in family relationships, in neighborhood co-operative efforts, and in living standards are only a few of the aspects of the contemporary rural scene that have been researched and duly described.

Obviously, then, the writers who claim that little or no basic change has taken place and those who claim that much change has taken place hold different frames of reference for evaluating change. One way to resolve this is to obtain agreement on the appropriate base line from which to measure change. I wish to return to this discussion of selecting the base line for change after a brief summary of the investigation that John Donoghue and I conducted in 1958 and 1959.

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When we began this field investigation, we were not concerned with the question of establishing a proper base line for studying change. We assumed a more or less common-sense basis. There was available the rather detailed body of data collected by the members of the Public Opinion and Sociological Research Division ten years earlier during the Occupation of Japan. Our aim was to re-visit the same villages and to cover the same general topics investigated by them. The general objective of the original survey was to measure the human consequences of the land-reform program that was in the process of being completed. While Donoghue and I did not conduct an attitude survey, as was done in the first study, we interviewed many of the same village leaders who participated in the first survey. We also discussed our findings with some of the Japanese ethnologists who participated in the first research operation.

We had to schedule our visits to the villages as they conformed to the vacation periods in the academic year. This meant that we could not spend any extensive period in the field—our visits to each of the original twelve communities varied from two days to four days. But most of the ethnographic details that we required had been obtained by the first survey. Our task was made easier in that we concentrated on the change features.

To get some depth in our research materials, we selected three communities for more intensive study. Fifteen students in cultural anthropology at the University of Tokyo assisted in this phase. They were divided into three teams and spent two weeks during the spring vacation in three different communities selected for more intensive investigation. I took a team to Yoshida-mura, a mountain community in Shimane Prefecture, Professor Seiichi Izumi led a team to Nikaido-mura in Nara prefecture, and Donoghue a team to Aioi-mura in Kagawa Prefecture on the island of Shikoku. Following these more intensive investigations, the combined teams held a week-long seminar, where notes were compared.

To fill gaps in our data, letters were written to co-operating people in the various villages, and five of the villages were revisited for supplementary data. The thirteenth community, Ebetsu in Hokkaido, was covered later by Donoghue.

Unknown to us until we were well into the research was a series of studies conducted in 1954 by David E. Lindstrom, a rural sociologist at the International Christian University's Rural Welfare Research Institute. He and his colleagues there had surveyed five of the communities in our sample. These were Ebetsu, Yokogoshi, Karako, Obie, and Honami. Because his data relied heavily on opinion questionnaires, they supplemented our material rather well. While we had to rely on the statements of a more limited sample of informants for attitudinal material on change, he provided a more gross public-opinion type of data.

Our findings were not as neat and as consistent as we hoped they would be. The various measures of change that we established for this study did not move in the same direction or to the same extent for the ten-year period covered by the survey period. Some communities increased in a given index, while other villages remained the same or even decreased in this same index. Thus, to take a simple example, we found in one village that the number of dairy cows in-

creased from 2 in 1948 to 130 in 1959, while in another it decreased from 3 to 2 in the same period. Similarly, with respect to the number of power cultivators, much variation from village to village was found. The village of Aioi had a most spectacular increase from 43 units to 322; while Obie, a few miles across the Inland Sea from Aioi, showed a modest rate of increase, from 278 to 358 units. A third village, Yokogoshi, which started with 18 units in 1948, did not show any gain during the decade.

These differential rates of change present a special problem for the researcher who includes a dozen or more representative communities in his sample. In the case of a researcher who puts all his research eggs into one village basket, any change he finds in his village can be interpreted as a modification of the previous stage of development. But when a researcher adds more villages to his sample, the interpretation of changes and trends becomes more complex, because the particular circumstances of each village intervene to make a given change index very different from those of other villages.

Nevertheless, I think the data indicate that some very significant and widespread changes are taking place in our sample of Japanese villages. While the details differ somewhat from village to village, at the highest level of generalization we found a consistent trend toward change and this was the trend toward reducing the uncertainties and insecurities related to the occupation of farming.

In every village we asked the standard questions of what were the primary problems concerned with farming in their village and what solutions had been attempted in the last ten years. The answers we received touched most frequently on problems of land, water, crop yields, climate, markets, and transportation. On the problem of land, there was nearly unanimous agreement that the land reform has done much to encourage the proper care and use of land, especially for those who were former tenants. More than ever before, the pride of ownership that has resulted from the land reform has encouraged a more rational approach to land usage. At the same time, every village emphasized the shortage of land and those which had many repatriates from Manchuria and other former overseas areas were especially concerned with the shortage of land. On the other hand, some progress had been made toward a more efficient utilization of the available land. Where possible, land was being reclaimed, and experiments were being tried with new crops, such as tobacco and tomato, in regions where they had never been grown before. Though the new Japanese Constitution nullified the primogeniture system, the pressure on the land was too great to make practical the further fractionization of the land implied in the new law.

After land, water was designated as the most important problem facing the villagers in the past decade. Here again, thanks to government subsidies, considerable progress has been made in a majority of the villages. Dams were constructed and irrigation canals straightened in areas where water was needed, and tile drainage pipes were laid in areas where too much water was the problem. Such man-made controls over the water supply not only made possible some of the reclamation projects just alluded to but also ended long-standing feuds be-

tween hamlets over water rights. Also, as the result of the so-called amalgamation program, in which several independent villages were annexed into a single administration unit, a more equitable distribution of water supply was possible. Where formerly several villages fought with one another for the water from the same river, they now were able to handle the allocation of water through a single administrative agency. The same kind of co-operative spirit was possible for handling flood conditions where too much water could be equally damaging to the crops. Thus, in most villages we found that some basic improvement had been made to insure a better supply or control of water in the ten-year period.

In addition to these age-old problems of farming, there was the concern about ways of improving the yield of specific crops. Here we found a veritable chemical and biological revolution taking place. While not every farmer was taking advantage of them, practically all farmers were aware of the contributions of chemical and biological sciences to farming. In chemicals, the new commercial fertilizers were replacing human manure because it was more reliable and yielded greater results. Weed-killers, insecticides, and soil conditioners of a wide variety were being used not only to reduce possible crop damage but also to reduce the labor required in farming. Knowledge of plant and animal biology was being rapidly diffused. While the farmers did not understand the intricacies of recent biochemistry and genetics, the majority appreciated the advantages to be gained from the new strains of seeds and livestock. For example, in rice, strains with early or late maturation, with resistance to cold weather and to special kinds of disease, were being utilized. With poultry and livestock, care in diet, inoculations, and sanitary measures was being exercised. Incidentally, there was a noticeable increase in milk cows for most villages. The number of draft animals declined, however, probably in response to the increase of small cultivators and single-axle tractors. Thus there was general agreement in the villages not only that the quality of the crops had improved over the past ten years but also that the yield per acre had increased.

The problems associated with crop production are only one side of the coin. The other side of the coin deals with marketing and obtaining a fair price. The villagers were concerned with the marketing of their produce and livestock. They were not only production oriented; they were also becoming market oriented. The national government had established a compulsory crop-insurance system, improved dissemination of marketing news, and a compulsory delivery-quota system for rice. A wide variety of marketing co-operatives, often for such specific products as milk, oranges, or tea, has been organized to provide the individual with a greater control than formerly over the price of their commodities. Transportation to the markets has also been a recent theme in our investigations. A particular case is that of the Shimane village, which has been lobbying for the construction of a national highway that would traverse a mountain range separating the Japan Sea coast and Hiroshima Prefecture. If such a highway were built, this Shimane village could send its produce to the Hiroshima markets, where prices are better than the village's present markets for produce. In every village

in our sample, roads have been widened and truck and bus transportation has been improved.

To summarize briefly, our investigations suggest that a good deal of the more obvious changes taking place in the villages can be viewed as contributing toward a reduction of some of the basic sources of insecurity that face every Japanese farmer. In a word, these modifications in land tenureship, farm technology, and marketing were intended to reduce the uncertainties inherent in the occupation of farming. As an occupation, it is in this regard little different from urban trades, where union and other labor associations attempt to seek immunity from certain risks inherent in their employment.

There is, of course, more to a Japanese village than its agricultural production. There is the complex aspect concerned with human relationships and cultural transmission. In this latter aspect, too, some innovations have been noted. But here again we need to discuss these changes at the most general level, for each was unique because of its particular historical and situational circumstances.

One of the most obvious changes was the general proliferation of partly functional, partly social, organizations, such as the women's clubs, the P.-T.A., the 4-H youth clubs, and the like. In most villages we visited we found such organizations active in purely social activities as well as serving as channels of communication for new ideas concerning home improvement, health and sanitation, self-improvement, local history, and to a lesser extent political and economic ideology. These organizations also sponsored lectures often given by specialists from the government farm-extension service, sight-seeing tours, and even work projects that would "uplift" and raise the social horizon of the members. They also served informally for discussion and helped to establish social norms concerning issues in their changing world. For example, in several villages it was claimed that young married women used such meetings to plot strategies to educate their mothers-in-law to the changing times. Mothers-in-law, in turn, were saying that it was becoming impossible to control and discipline their sons' wives because young mothers wanted more freedom and greater independence with regard to raising their own children and with regard to division of labor in the farm household.

Other changes were less obvious. One concerned the slight tendency noted toward a decline in the strength of the larger kinship group and extended family. Many have commented that young people, in particular, were becoming more self-centered, independent, and individualistic. The elders claimed that the young were in need of learning and observing the traditional ethics (obligation system). Exchange labor for agricultural functions as well as for ceremonial occasions was frequently said to be on the decline, though communal service for road repairs, cleaning of streets, and the like was still maintained. When extra help was needed, most informants stated that they would prefer to hire someone rather than be obligated under an exchange labor system.

There was no question that the standard of living had increased in the past

decade, as indicated by a number of indices. Most villages had five or six television sets. Sewing machines, washing machines, electric rice cookers, and other appliances were on the increase. Certain basic house improvements, such as tile baths (in place of wooden baths), piped-in water systems, improved cooking stoves, and wide glass windows in the kitchens are examples of this. The diet has been generally improved, and fish and meat are increasingly consumed. Taxi and bus service to nearby towns was generally available, and youths in particular availed themselves of the movies in town. Motorcycles were purchased by some of the wealthier farmers' sons. Clothes, even the farmer's work clothes, were no longer made at home but were purchased readymade. The village stores carried a varied stock of canned foods, appliances, sporting goods, and other so-called luxury items. In short, the gap in living standards between the villagers and the urbanites was being reduced even though the urban population in the postwar years was enjoying an unprecedented prosperity.

So far, I have described the more obvious and directly observable aspects of change in the thirteen rural communities of our sample. Much more detail could be given, but I would like to shift to a discussion of whether or not the rural communities are undergoing a more fundamental reorientation and to raise the question whether the improvements in farm technology, the rising standards of living, and the modifications in social relationship mean a significant change in rural life from the past. I would like to ask whether the attitude toward the future is changing in some significant way and whether the younger generation of farmers is being socialized in the same attitudes toward life and farming held by the older villagers.

My answer to these questions is that "it depends." It depends upon one's frame of reference and what one takes as the base line for measuring these changes. If we compare the contemporary village situation with conditions found in the years between the two world wars, especially in the 1930's, then I would say the change is considerable. On the other hand, if our base line is the Meiji period and the beginning of Japan's modernization, then, paradoxically as it might seem, I would say that the present trends are a continuation of the traditions of the past and that they constitute no significant departure from the past. From this perspective the years between the two world wars seem to be a brief deviation from the trends established earlier.

To explain this, a brief review of the history of modern agriculture is necessary. For convenience, this history can be divided into two periods. The first, covering the years from the Meiji Restoration to 1917 at the beginning of World War I, was the period of initial industrialization for Japan. The other period covers the years in between the two world wars, and it represents a "coming-to-term" period of economic development.

The First Period. In their concern for modernization of their society, the Meiji leaders rightly saw the necessity for increasing agricultural production. As a consequence of their efforts and the response given by the farm villages to these efforts, agriculture played a key role in the early phase of Japan's march

toward industrialization and urbanization. The agricultural village provided the essential manpower and population resource for the growing urban areas and industries, it developed the food surplus necessary to sustain the growing cities, and it created the initial capital resources for Japan to begin her industrialization.

During this fifty-year period of early industrialization, Japan's population nearly doubled. It expanded from an estimated 30 million to about 58 million in 1918. The Japanese farmer, in spite of such rapid growth, was able to produce sufficient agricultural surplus to keep the demand and the supply for food in balance. Though land had been cultivated intensively for many centuries before, the arable land was increased some 35 per cent in the Meiji period, from 4½ million to 6 million hectares. The productivity of land also expanded, so that by 1918 it had increased 80 per cent over its base period. Each year during this initial phase of modernization, the food supply was increased at an average rate of 2 per cent. Moreover, the contribution of agriculture to the expansion of foreign trade was not insignificant. "Export surpluses" in silk were produced to enable Japan to purchase necessary foreign goods.

During this period, also, agriculture constituted the main source of saving and capital formation. One necessarily crude index of this can be gleaned from tax revenues collected by the central government. The land tax, most of which came from farm lands, constituted more than 85 per cent of total revenues in 1882-92. Other forms of tax revenue, such as income tax and customs duty, did not substantially increase until the end of the Meiji period. As late as 1913-17, the land tax amounted to nearly 38 per cent of the total government revenues.

Obviously, in order for agriculture to play such a key role in the initial industrialization phase and to increase its productivity, some changes in agricultural technology was necessary. Ronald Dore (1959, 1960) describes how the Meiji government and the progressive farmers, particularly the landlords, co-operated to achieve this significant increase in agricultural yields. He describes experimentation with European seeds and tools, how successful innovations in one farm region would be diffused to other regions of the country, how experimental stations were established, how agricultural bulletins were published and disseminated, and how local agricultural associations and study groups were encouraged. Farm exhibitions were held, new seed strains were exchanged, model villages were described, and a general enthusiasm for improvement in agricultural technology was established.

The most important innovators during this period were the large landlords, many of whom were ex-samurai and literate men, who actively promoted experimentation in new seeds, new fertilizers, and new weeding methods. They appreciated the fact that such innovations served their own economic interests, but they also encouraged among their tenants and fellow villagers a positive attitude toward novelty, science, and progress. The establishment of the public school system during this period reinforced the same attitudes. In short, the landlords during this period were production oriented and actively engaged in

the business of farming. Very few absentee landlords were present at this time, but they were to appear later.

While the improvements in fertilizer, seed, tools, and techniques of farming were the most important factors in expanding agricultural productivity, improvements in land use were also made. These required capital and were therefore generally beyond the means of small farmers and tenants. The Meiji government, with the assistance of some private landowners, reclaimed additional land, constructed irrigation works, and improved drainage facilities.

It is difficult to convey the spirit of the times in such impersonal terms. Perhaps some biographical data will help. Ronald Dore (1960, p. 82) characterizes the accomplishment of Karasawa Annin in this manner:

A samurai of Aizu, a fief scholar and official, he was imprisoned for anti-Imperialist activity at the time of the Restoration. Released, he set off, in 1873, to start a ranch in the northern tip of Honshu. He was given a government subsidy, employed two Englishmen for five years as advisors, and by 1876 was able to show the Emperor on a visit 180 head of cattle of mixed Western and indigenous breeds, and 24 horses. He also experimented with various new crops and carried out afforestation schemes. By 1889 he had created a village as an appendage to his ranch which he then left to his son. He himself moved to Tokyo to establish selling outlets for the ranch's products. He became founder of the Japan Livestock Association before he died a few years later.

The innovations and the spirit of the Meiji times just alluded to reminds one of the conditions that we found in our village survey. We found progressive farmers like Karasawa Annin, we found a healthy respect for scientific methods in agriculture, and we found ample evidence for the successful diffusion of new agricultural practices and tools. These are the reasons for my suggestion that, if we take the Meiji period as the benchmark for measuring change, the intensified activity in the contemporary farm villages represents no basic change in patterns. If anything, there were only style changes. The Meiji farmers did not use electric pumps and gasoline-powered cultivators, of course, but these are mere "stylistic" changes and not changes in "basic" patterns—to use Kroeber's designations. These machines have not changed the sequence or the nature of operations in the agricultural cycle. They and other improvements of the 1950's were refinements built upon the Meiji base.

Both the Meiji period and post-World War II farmers carried out their occupation within the traditional framework. Farming is still a small family operation, each household averaging about one hectare. The work still requires an inordinate amount of human labor. Primogeniture is still the rule of succession, and other sons leave the farm for other occupations. Rice is still the sacred crop, and paddy fields are the most desirable. Kinship relations and community solidarity are still vital to the daily operation of village affairs.

The Inter-War Period. Now let us look for a moment at the next period, the years covering 1918 to the beginning of World War II. World War I saw a spurt in the industrial development of Japan and a steady increase during the

rest of this period. Agricultural production, while it increased also, did not develop at the same rate. If we divide the economic factors into the usual primary, secondary, and tertiary industrial sectors, the primary or agricultural sector increased in net output from an index of 119 to 156. The index for the secondary or manufacturing sector increased from 123 to 477; for the tertiary, from 138 to 397. Thus, in relative terms agricultural output declined vis-à-vis the other sectors of the economy.

Another indication of the relative decline of agriculture is the statistics on real income for the three sectors of the economy. By 1939-42, the real income per gainfully occupied person in primary industry (agriculture) rose to ¥220. In secondary industry it climbed to ¥928, and in tertiary industry to ¥838. The farmer's share of the national income declined sharply in this period between the two world wars.

Ohkawa and Rosovsky (1960, pp. 56-57), who provided these statistics, comment that such figures represent a "shift from the period of agricultural 'balanced growth' to the period of agriculture as a retarded or depressed sector."

Throughout the entire period, the number of farm households did not change and the farm labor force remained constant, between 14 and 16 million. The acreage under cultivation did not change to any appreciable extent. Meanwhile, the birth rates were high and the nation was producing during this period a population almost equivalent to the entire population in Tokugawa times. It was clear that the agricultural sector of the economy was producing a surplus population that was not being absorbed in the non-farm sectors. Increasingly, the villages were being characterized by low productivity and overemployment. Food production also lagged behind population growth. To feed the population, vast quantities of rice and other products were imported from Korea and Taiwan. Such imports drove downward the price levels of farm products.

The principal change of the period was in the landlords' role. With the depression of the 1930's and the declining price of farm products, many owner-cultivators lost their lands and absentee landlordism increased. Tenants had a difficult time feeding and clothing their families. The landlords as a class shifted in their orientation from production to the market. No longer were they the innovators and progressive elements in rural development.

Symptomatic of the changing orientations of the landlords and the general poverty prevailing in the villages, the so-called rice riots set the tone for the countryside. Numerous farmers' movements developed, sectionalism between the city and the countryside was expressed in slogans, and a general regressive attitude toward farm problems was expressed by the Ministry of Agriculture and echoed by the landlord. For instance, in 1934 one bureau chief in the Ministry addressed a national conference in these terms:

"What the village needs is not so much people skilled in agricultural techniques or the theory of management, as a peasant who can wield a mattock and experience a sense of joy in doing so. In the depth of distress which our villages have reached the creation

of 'peasants of the soil' in the true sense of those words offers the only possible road to rehabilitation" [Dore, 1959, p. 101].

In line with the rise of nationalism, the conservative position in agriculture was fostered by the famous *nōhon shūgi* movement. This movement spread with religious zeal that contradicted many of the progressive gains made in the Meiji period. The *nōhon shūgi* movement promoted the ideology that agriculture was the principal base of nationhood; that the farmers were therefore serving both a sacred and a patriotic duty; that poverty and other economic problems of the farm could be solved by diligence, thrift, and personal sacrifice; that the farmers were to eschew the life of the urban culture and to center their own social and cultural life within the framework of a self-sufficient village community. *Nōhon shūgi*'s answer to the farmer's question, "Why am I so poor?" was, "You don't work hard enough; you don't have the proper spiritual attitude; and you forget that agriculture is a way of life, not a business."

Perhaps the real problem in this phase of Japan's economic growth and urbanization process was that the non-agricultural sectors were not able to absorb more of the surplus farm-labor force than they did. The world-wide depression, the rise of nationalism, and the traditional methods of agricultural production also contributed to the problems. In any event, where agriculture played a dominant role in the previous history, it now played a passive and limiting role. Where it had contributed substantially to the flow of investment capital, it now exerted a drag.

Given these conditions as a benchmark by which to measure postwar changes, we can see that the present farm situation can be considered as both a change and a departure. Instead of a moralistic or religious orientation toward solving the economic and technical problems of farming, the present trends clearly suggest a strong scientific, rational, and empirical approach toward their solution. In place of Confucian moral principles, the contemporary ideology recommends closer attention to the latest genetic and biochemical facts obtained from the government experimental stations. Instead of subscribing to a belief that agriculture is the sacred base of the society, the present outlook is to treat it as an occupation and enterprise, albeit honorable, but not one charged with nationalistic overtones. Instead of encouraging a tightly knit and self-sufficient community social structure, the mid-twentieth century trend is to bring the village in closer contact and a sense of interdependence with the larger region and especially with the urban society. The industrial culture of the urban community has all but shattered the isolationism of the villages.

In conclusion I would like to present one more benchmark for evaluating the current changes we have observed in the village. If we stake out a benchmark that is oriented to the future, we may be able to see to what extent the present developments can be considered as basic and significant trends for the future.

In spite of the rosy picture that seems to prevail in the current agricultural

situation, the future does not look bright for the average Japanese farmer. His morale may be good and his enthusiasm for technological innovations may be high, but the fact remains that his income is not keeping pace with the increased incomes of other sectors of the economy. An awareness of this was indicated in our interviews when we asked about income. The majority we interviewed stated that their relative income was the highest during the few years following the end of the war. Since that time, they said, they have been feeling the pressure of the high price of goods. With the pressures for them to buy materials for home improvements and for mechanized farm tools, the farmers are feeling the "price squeeze." The price of agricultural products is being reduced relative to the inflated cost of manufactured foods upon which they have come to be so dependent.

One way to increase his income would be to obtain more land, but under the present laws this is virtually impossible for the average farmer. The prospects are poor for the farmers to continue receiving the large government subsidies for improving agricultural lands, irrigation works, and the like. From the standpoint of the nation, it seems that the economic rewards would be greater if the government invested in sectors of the economy other than agriculture. While the farmer might, as is done in the United States, form a strong political organization and lobby for greater benefits from the government, this in the long run would seem to be uneconomical and merely a stopgap measure. He might also attempt to exert through improved organizational means a better position in the marketing of his products. But the fact that many of the domestic crops can be purchased on the international market at lower prices than he can produce them suggests some sort of limitation on this score. Co-operatives and government price support have no doubt helped in this regard, but the village leaders we interviewed were pessimistic about it.

The relative decline in the farmer's income is being accentuated by a number of features in the contemporary rural scene. One is the effect of various mass media, such as radio, newspapers, and TV, which entice the rural folk into trying to keep up with their city cousins. Both adults and children are aware of the latest fads in diet, clothes, hair styles, and other costly items. The schools play a role in the farmers' aspirations for a higher standard of living. As part of the indoctrination program of the schools to train children to be forward-looking, progressive, and more hospitable to change, they encourage more expensive tastes in entertainment, recreational activities, and hobbies like photography.

The Japanese farmer, like the American farmer, is caught up in this dilemma:

On the one hand the farmer participates in the larger society in which he must compete with people who have ready access to specialized knowledge, who are highly organized, and who enjoy the material benefits and leisure time of a highly developed economy. On the other hand, he is bound by the limitations of a relatively inflexible land-based enterprise, subject to the uncertainties of natural forces, of a lack of organization for effective market bargaining, of a lack of leisure pursuits, and of the carryover

of values and a social structure more appropriate for the model T Ford than for the fin-tail car [Wilkening, 1958, p. 36].

In light of these facts, it would seem that the only assured way of increasing the farmers' share of the national income—about 40 per cent of the labor force are farmers, and their proportion of the national income is about 17 per cent—would be to increase the farm holdings of each farm household. This in turn means that the number of farm households needs to be sharply decreased. Large-scale farming would make possible a greater mechanization of the farms. The number of farmers with little managerial ability will be reduced (even with present conditions of rapid spread of farm technology, these are a problem), and the more efficient farmers will remain.

A not unrelated development would be the greater encouragement of livestock and dairying. Experts from the World Bank have suggested both the latter and expansion of landholding size.

Thus if we view them from the standpoint just suggested, the attempts at change over the ten-year period seem feeble indeed. The so-called changes seem merely to be refinements of past tendencies and traditions. The land-reform program and the government subsidies have done much to raise the standard of living and to rationalize the farm economy, but the basic problem remains unsolved. The farmer is receiving a *decreasing* share of the national income and to continue to do so would be to keep some 30-40 percent of the population in a depressed condition.

The solution to increasing the farmer's share of national income is to reduce the number of farm households and to increase the size of farm acreage per farming unit. It is the solution toward which American farmers are moving. Some suggestions in this direction were made by our informants in Japan. One agricultural consultant in Iwate Prefecture suggested the move toward farm corporations. Another even suggested "vertical integration." Whatever the special directions taken toward solving this problem, the principal decision involves something more than economics. It involves a question of values, and as such it has implications for Japanese politics, economy, and society. It also means that the Japanese farm family system will have to socialize its children for urban types of occupation. The idea that the Japanese farm is an ideal "seedbed" for tomorrow's generation needs to be given up because such an idea is simply not true. Japanese urban families are providing a more alert and realistic approach than are farm families to problems the next generation will face as adults.

In conclusion, let me return to the theoretical issue with which I began this paper. It was a question of the frame of reference for evaluating culture change taking place in the Japanese farm villages. We have seen that if the Meiji period is taken as the base line, then the present conditions seem to be a logical development of the trends foreshadowed in that period. If, on the other hand, we use the regressive period between the two world wars, then the present village situation

can be viewed as a renaissance and therefore a distinct change. Or, if we look to the future development of the total Japanese society, we find that the Japanese villages are still conservative, tradition-bound social structures, and therefore unchanging.

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Accommodations

The host institution will arrange for accommodations. Since the visitor's schedule will be demanding, he should be provided with the privacy of a hotel or campus guest quarters, if possible, rather than lodged in a private home.

Financial Contribution

The host institution is requested to defray all expenses of the visitor during his stay. However, an institution that is unable to assume these local expenses should not on this account hesitate to apply for a Visiting Anthropologist. The American Anthropological Association will pay all costs of transportation to and from the host institution and an honorarium to the visitor.

Report

The host institution is asked to make a brief report after the visit is completed, commenting on its usefulness. Negative as well as positive aspects should be mentioned.

Application Procedure

Applications are invited for the academic year 1961-62. They should be made as promptly as possible, and in no case later than October 15, 1961. Visits are planned to begin in general after January 1, 1962, although in special instances it may be possible to arrange visits in December. All applications will be screened by the American Anthropological Association and applicants will be notified as soon as possible whether or not they can be included in the program.

Three copies of the application form should be filled out. One copy should be retained by the institution making application and *two copies* returned to:

Betty J. Meggers, *Administrator*
Visiting Lecturer Program
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Program of Visiting Anthropologists

1961-1962

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Program of Visiting Anthropologists

Objectives

Anthropology is a relatively new profession, but one that is undergoing rapid expansion. As improved communications draw the peoples of the world into closer contact, it becomes essential to understand the reasons for differences in points of view and behavior. A knowledge of anthropological principles provides a foundation for this kind of understanding.

It is the purpose of the Program of Visiting Anthropologists to make it possible for students who might otherwise have little or no acquaintance with the field of anthropology to gain some knowledge of its purpose and accomplishments. A grant from the National Science Foundation will make it possible to send anthropologists for 2-3 day visits to a number of college campuses, during which time they will be prepared to give lectures, to hold discussions with students and faculty, or to perform any other activities that forward the aims of the program. Since anthropology overlaps or impinges on many other fields of study, opportunities for the visitors to meet with students in geography, sociology, biology, psychology and history (to suggest a few possibilities) should be provided. Cooperative arrangements between the various departments will permit the institution to make the best use of the visitor's time. Since only a limited number of schools can be scheduled for visits, notification of other institutions in the region of the impending visit will be appreciated if convenient.

Organization of the Program

THE VISITING ANTHROPOLOGISTS

The roster of Visiting Anthropologists will include various specialists who are also familiar with the general field of anthropology. Specialties include archeology, physical anthropology, ethnology, modern community studies, personality and culture, applied anthropology, linguistics, social anthropology, etc. Any institution that considers one of these fields particularly pertinent to its general academic program should indicate this preference on the application. The American Anthropological Association Committee will take into consideration such requests wherever possible.

DURATION OF THE VISIT

Visits will normally be planned to last 2 or 3 days. Length of stay will be determined by the host institution on the basis of its requirements and facilities. Several institutions in the same city or region may find it advantageous to organize lectures or seminars in which their faculties and students can participate jointly.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

The schedule of the Visiting Anthropologist is dependent upon the requirements of the host institution and his own special qualifications. Experience has shown that the most satisfactory results are obtained when possibilities are freely explored in advance. In order to keep repetition of content to a minimum, it might prove useful to have the visitor present a series of lectures on various aspects of anthropology. Alternatively, the visitor might be scheduled to address classes in geography, sociology, biology, psychology or similar subjects, to demonstrate the relevance of anthropological subject matter and points of view to various fields of study. Among other activities that might be considered are the following:

On-campus:

1. Formal lectures by the visitor on his special field.
2. Participation in departmental or interdepartmental seminars.
3. Conferences with students to discuss career possibilities.
4. Informal discussions with faculty members individually or at arranged luncheons.
5. Meeting with academic administrators to discuss the role of anthropology in the educational program.
6. Examination of library facilities and advice on acquisitions in the field of anthropology.

Off-campus:

1. Lectures to local organizations or the general public.
2. Appearances on radio or television.
3. Interviews with representatives of local newspapers.

Probably no Visitor can undertake all of these activities during the time at his disposal. Care should be taken not to exhaust him by scheduling a large number of formal classroom presentations or public lectures. Several opportunities should be provided for informal conversation with students. The host institution should feel free to express its needs and to ask the Visiting Anthropologist for suggestions on meeting them. Many of the lecturers developed ideas on the basis of visits made during the previous years of the program, and may be able to suggest possibilities not envisaged by the host institution.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE HOST INSTITUTION

Schedule

The host institution will arrange the activities that it wishes the Visiting Anthropologist to undertake, in consultation with the visitor.

Transportation

Travel to and from the host institution will be arranged by the visitor, who will inform his hosts of his schedule and enlist their aid if local circumstances require special arrangements.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

January 3, 1962

Dr. Betty J. Meggars, Administrator
Visiting Lecturer Program
Division of Archeology
United States National Museum
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Dr. Meggars:

Thank you for your inquiry about my interests in the Visiting Lecturer Program. If it suits the respective colleges, I would like to visit Eastern Illinois University on March 21 and 22 and Manchester College on March 26 and 27. Enclosed is the green form with the biographical information.

Sincerely yours,

Iwao Ishino
Associate Professor

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Y

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

1530 P STREET NORTHWEST . . . WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 11, 1962

Dr. Iwao Ishino
Dept. of Sociol. and Anthropol.
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Mich.


Dear Dr. Ishino,

Thank you very much for agreeing to visit Eastern Illinois University and Manchester College on behalf of this year's Visiting Lecturer Program. I have advised both colleges today of your selection and requested them to get directly in touch with you to arrange details. I suggested the dates you indicated. I have encountered an unusual amount of failure to follow thru this year on the part of the colleges, and I suggest that if you do not hear from them in the next two weeks you write yourself mentioning that unless arrangements can be confirmed soon you may not be able to arrive at a mutually satisfactory schedule.

I enclose two pink vouchers for use in claiming reimbursement of expenses in connection with the visits. Please note that date and hour of arrival and departure must be provided. At the time the voucher is submitted, please provide a report on the activities you undertook including an estimate of the size of the audience reached. The original form letter sent to you gives the data requested. Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of this year's report to the NSF, which will show you how the lecturer's report is used. I also enclose some sheets with information on current journals that you may find useful.

Once again, let me thank you for your help. I hope that you find the visits enjoyable.

Sincerely yours,


Betty J. Meggers, Administrator
Visiting Lecturer Program

Eastern Illinois Univ.

Soc Sci Dept

Prof. R.A. Plath

Charleston, Illinois.

March. ~~20~~ 21, 22

Social Anthropology

Personality + Culture.

Manchester College

Dr. T. Wayne Rieman
Exec. Sec. Chapel Committee

Mar 26, 27

Manchester College

No. Manchester, Indiana.

Dpt. of Soc.

Dr. T. Quentin Evans

(I know from Ohio State)

(Topic of my own choosing —
1200 students in a Chapel
Program. —

Discuss in a popular
fashion some aspect of
"anthropology"

Personality or culture is
preferred.

Areas: Africa, Latin
Amer., or S.E. Asia.

Section One: Who the migrants were and why they left Japan: The Immigrant background in Japan.

- I. What the issei environment in Japan was: Japan during the late Tokugawa and Early Meiji Eras, 9
- II. Who the Japanese immigrants were and their background.
 - A. Demographic factors (numbers and places of origin, destination).
 - B. The Issei immigrant and his family.
 - C. Family background--social status and class, including occupation.
 - D. Issei religion, beliefs, and values.
 - E. Issei education in Japan.
 - F. Motives for coming to the United States.
 - G. Trip to America and the first days--with whom and how financed.

Section Two: What the America to which they came was like: the American Scene and Background.

- A. What the American tradition of free immigration was.
 - A. Immigrants as economically valuable.
 - B. Democratic ideals and the transformation of immigrants into Creative Americans.
- II. How the Western Economy was developing.
 - A. Rapid growth of Agriculture and the Need of labor.
 - B. Growth of industry, transportation systems, mining.
 - C. Commerce and Services.
- III. What the social conditions on the West Coast were like.
 - A. Background of the residents
 - B. Churches
 - C. Civic organizations and interest groups, including Natives Societies)
 - D. Significance of the Anti-Chinese movement.
- IV. What some of the political factors were.
 - A. Alliance between South and West in Congress and elsewhere.
 - B. Its implications for anti-Chinese and other racist legislation.

Section Three: How the migrants were received and what they did at first. The First Stages of the Life in America.

- I. How the immigrants made their first adjustments.
 - A. (Economic activities, demographic data,)
 - B. Social Life. Sports: kendo, judo, utai, haiku, music, religious organizations, mutual aid, preferctural organizations.
 - c. Family and personal habits and modes of living.
 - Standard of living
 - Discrimination in housing.
 - Dx/ Welfare and personal factors--mutual assistance,
 - E. Crime and delinquency among the issei.
 - F. Education of the Issei and Nisei children.
 - G. Role of Jpse consulates and government agencies.
- II. How the American society reacted to the Jpse settlers.
 - A. Economic interests--land and agriculture, labor competition.
 - B. Churches--ambivalence
 - C. Newspaper and other public media.

VACL Workshop
April 22, 1962

Section Four: Why American Racist Prejudice against the Japanese was so inclusive: The background of American Racism and its Impact on the Jpse.

- I. How racism permeated the American Democratic Tradition.
- II. What the Anti-Japanese Movement did.
 - A. Conflict of interests.
 - B. Prejudiced groups.
 - C. Political factors
 - D. Economic interests
 - E. Scholarly, scientific and literary racism. E.A. Ross.
 - F. Attempts at segregation of schools, e.g., SF and Walnut Grove
 - G. International Consequences: Gentlemen's Agreement, Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924.

Section Five: What the Japanese Subsequently did and how the Public Reacted: Temporary Stability through Partial Segregation (1924-40)

- I. How the Jpse adjusted as permanent residents
 - A. Growing isolation from Japan of the Issei--no longer sojourners.
 - B. Beginnings of the Nisei life and organizations.
= Special problems of the Kibei
- II. What some of the significantly favorable developments were.
 - A. Increased contacts with the larger community.
 - B. Growing interest by the Liberal Churches and church leaders.
 - C. Rising interest of the public school teachers and administrators.
 - D. New generation of American scholars and educators--role of anthropology.
 - E. Nazi racism--shock to Americans.

Section Six: What happened during World War II? Tension and World War II.

- I. How the rising international tensions affected the domestic life.
 - A. Militarism in Japan.
 - B. Confusion in American attitudes
 - C. The Nisei problem.
- II. What ~~was~~ happened after ~~March 7~~ Pearl Harbor.
 - A. The evacuation.
 - B. Issei and Nisei reaction to the War.
- III. How the evacuation was executed.
- IV. What the Nisei tried to do: the role of the JACL.
- IV. How the changing public opinion made relocation possible.
 - A. Student relocation.
 - B. Temporary outside employment.
 - C. Relocation and resettlement.

V. What the Nisei did in the War--their ~~kon~~tributions.

Section Seven: How the Issei and Nisei became increasingly accepted: PostWar to 1960--the Centennial of the First Treaty.

I. The Issei and Nisei return to the West Coast--what it was like.

- A. The ~~losses~~--psychic and economic.
- B. Later adjustments

II. Why the public attitudes began to change.

- A. Growing awareness of the implications of Nazism and Stalinism.
- B. Active role of the JACL
- C. Entry of Nisei into professions and business
- D. Attitudes of the Jpse in Japan toward the Issei~~x~~ and Nisei -- largely ignorance.

III. How other recent developments further the growing integration.

- A. Changing American concept--from "assimilation" to @pluralism"
- B. Active teaching of inter-ethnic relations in schools.
- C. War Brides and the changing composition of the "Jpse" in America.

War brides and their offspring will amount to 1/4 of all "Japanese" in the U.S.

- D. The Third Generation and their Search for Identity.
- E. The Growing Nisei Appreciation of the Issei Cultural Heritage

- 1. Strong growth ~~x~~ in the Nisei interest in Jpse culture in recent years.
- 2. Revival of the Issei pride in their own heritage.
- 3. Coincidence of the ~~xx~~ rising interest and the growing American public appreciation of the Jpse culture with the resultant increase in Nisei self-confidence and sense of identity, both as Americans and as persons of Japanese ancestry.

JR. JACL WORKSHOP
-Program-

Friday Night -- April 27, 1962

Registration: Satoh's Residence
20644 Ann Arbor Trail
Dearborn 6, Michigan

Mixer: Dennis Takesue

Saturday Morning and Night -- April 28, 1962

Brightmoor Community Center
14451 Burt Road
Detroit 23, Michigan
KE-1-0305

9:00 - 12:00 Carollee Matsumoto Toastmaster

Wallace Kagawa Greeting
Introduction of each Chapter

Speakers: Mr. Richard Spear
Dr. John D. Donoghue

12:30 - 2:00 Luncheon

2:00 - 5:00 Speaker: Dr. Iwao Ishino

Discussion Groups:
Leaders of Discussion Groups:
Detroit
(Kenneth Miyoshi)
Chicago

Cleveland

5:00 - 6:30 Get ready for the evening.

6:30 - 8:00 Dinner

8:00 - 12:00 Sayonara Ball

JR. JACL WORKSHOP

-General Outline-

THEME** IS OUR HERITAGE WORTH KEEPING?

I What is our heritage

A. Broad history of Japan prior to migration

1. Geography
2. Chinese contribution
 - a. Origin
 - b. Civilization
 - c. Confucianism
3. The ~~Federal~~ State ^{FEDERAL}
 - a. Heian
 - b. Tokugawa
4. Entrance of Christianity

B. Japan during the migration

1. Meiji era
 - a. Government
 - b. Ethics
 - c. Attempts to modernize
2. Village life
3. Why the Issei's left Japan
 - a. Economic reasons
 - b. Sociological reasons

C. The influence of heritage on immigrants

1. Reaction to prejudice
 - a. Religions
 - b. Jobs
2. Education of offspring
 - a. Informal
 - b. Formal

D. Heritage the Nisei retained

- a. Crime rate of Nisei
- b. Reactions during World War II

E. Significance of heritage to present generation

1. Comparisons between Nisei and Sansei
2. Prospects for the future

II What are we going to do with it. (Evaluation of our Heritage)

III Conclusion

Iwao Ishino

May 10, 1962

International Program Account No. 71-1970

Project Title: Decision-making process and the diffusion of social and technological innovations in rice-producing villages.

The grant from the International Program has provided me with an invaluable five months of uninterrupted time to work on this project. The time was spent in processing the basic data and some preliminary writing. The basic data consist of a wide variety of information concerning social and technological changes that have taken place in thirteen sample communities of Japan.

Accomplishment to date

a) An article, "Ten Years after the Land Reform Program in Japan," was presented at the Pacific Science Congress held in Honolulu, August 20-September 1961. This paper, along with several others in the same symposium of the Congress, is being seriously considered for publication as a Memoir of the American Anthropological Association.

b) Re-writing some sections of a book which I have written with John W. Bennett. An early draft of this book was revised to take into account some information gained from the village study. This book, entitled Paternalism in the Japanese Economy, will be published by the University of Minnesota Press this year. The financial help of the International Programs is gratefully acknowledged.

c) Oral presentation of some of the data was made at a meeting of the MSU Asian Studies Group in February. The talk was entitled "The Role of Agriculture in the Economic Development of Japan."

d) Much of the tedious work on data-processing was accomplished. Approximately 75 hours of tape-recorded interviews (in Japanese) were transcribed into English. Some 200 pages of field notes in Japanese were translated into English. The information from these and other documents were then coded and classified on a McBee card-sort system.

Future Plans

A schedule of activities for the period ahead is given as follows:

a) A paper outlining some of the theoretical aspects of the study--decision-making and diffusion process--will be presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in November 1962.

b) A monograph on the entire project will be completed by the Summer of 1963.

Expenditures

Total grant received from International Programs	\$5,400.00
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Loss expenditures:

Salary	\$5,099.76
Social Security	68.75
T.I.A.A.	242.56
Supplies	<u>63.11</u>

Total expenditures

5,474.18

Deficit, March 31, 1962

-\$ 74.18

Iwao Ishino
Department of Sociology
and Anthropology

Progress Report:

International Programs, Account No. 71-1978
Occupational Beliefs, Aspirations and Evaluations
of Okinawan and Japanese Youth

Submitted by:

Archibald Haller and Iwao Ishino, Department of
Sociology and Anthropology

In the period of 1958-59, some 500 Japanese and Okinawan youths were sampled on a battery of four questionnaires concerned with occupational aspirations and evaluations. The grant from International Programs has made possible a rather detailed analysis of these data. As indicated below, this work has not only extended our knowledge about Japanese and Okinawan youths, but has provided certain theoretical insights that may be useful for the study of youths in other cultures.

Accomplishments to date:

1. Data processing. Various scales for the analysis of value-orientation data of our sample of Japanese and Okinawan youths have been completed with the use of IBM machines. The means and standard deviations for the occupational evaluation questionnaires were calculated with the aid of the University's digital computer.

2. Written reports. Two papers have been written. Each of these has been presented before a professional society meeting. There are:

- a) "The Evaluation of Occupations by Japanese Youth: Differences in Deviations from Ideal Typical Traditional and Modern Industrial Hierarchical Orderings," presented before the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, March 1962.

This paper presents evidence that rural youths have a different scale of occupational prestige than do urban youths. The rural youths attribute greater prestige to traditional occupations of Japan than do urban youths, in fact the latter group's evaluations come remarkable close to the occupational evaluations of youths in the United States. This finding is interesting in view of the fact that in Japanese culture mass education, mass communication, mass migration from rural to urban areas suggest a greater homogeneity of attitudes toward occupational rankings than that which was found.

- b) "The Use of Constructive Typology in the Analysis of the Evaluation of Occupations," delivered before the Ohio Valley Sociological Society, May 1962.

This paper describes the method of constructive typology in the analysis of the valuation of occupations by Japanese. It demonstrates how the method may be used for differentiating pre-industrial types of occupations from those of an industrial type for the Japanese situation. The typology is illustrated through a re-examination of the data of several previous studies of the evaluation of occupations by Japanese. The types are then utilized for the analysis of data secured from selected samples of Japanese youths.

Schedule of Activities for the Period Ahead

The following reports are now scheduled:

1. "Traditional and Industrial Orientations in the Evaluation of Occupations by Okinawan and Japanese Youths."

This report will examine how occupational evaluations vary according to the social-structural characteristics of Japanese and Okinawan youths. In

addition the occupational orientation of Okinawan and Japanese youths would be compared in this report. This comparison would provide some insights into the degree of similarity between Japanese and Okinawan cultures. The major part of the data processing for this report has been completed. Statistical analyses and interpretation of these analyses remain to be done.

2. "Variations in Orientation to an Industrial Way of Life: A Study of Japanese and Okinawan Youths."
3. "Consensus in the Evaluation of Occupations by Japanese and Okinawan Youths."
4. "The Occupational Aspiration of Japanese and Okinawan Youths."
5. "Father's Occupation and the Occupational Aspirations of Japanese and Okinawan Youths."

Expenditures

Total grant received from International Programs	\$8,375.00
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Less expenditures:

Salary	\$4,425.83
Student labor	165.39
Social Security	63.62
Retirement	11.46
Supplies	65.56
Services (IBM, etc.)	<u>275.32</u>

Total Expenditures	<u>5,007.18</u>
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Balance, March 31, 1962	\$3,367.82
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December 27, 1962

INFORMATION FLOW AND CULTURE CHANGE*

By
Iwao Ishino
Michigan State University

The preceding paper by John Donoghue (1962) introduced the concept that time is a measurable unit for indicating culture change. Every group and community has its characteristic way of allocating its time budget. When this allocation changes over time, we believe that it provides a measurable index of culture change and, more important, an index for evaluating the degree of success achieved by a community development project. I would like to build on this fundamental idea by suggesting that this time budget, in turn, is generally altered as the result of another factor, that of information. Thus, while time budget provides us with a cross-sectional view of change we submit that the flow of information suggests ways in which the allocation of time is modified.

One of the most helpful contributions to this latter concept came from Robert Redfield's study of the transformation of the primitive world. Redfield, one will recall, was concerned with the linkages

*These notes were presented at the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association on November 15, 1962 in Chicago, Illinois. It followed a related paper entitled "Time Allocation and Cultural Change" presented by John Donoghue. Time for presentation did not permit a more detailed analysis of the information flow model.

The writing and analysis for this report was made possible by a grant from the Office of International Programs of Michigan State University and the Ford Foundation. Opinions and views expressed in this report are those of the author and not necessarily of the University or the Ford Foundation.

between the peasant and urban worlds, and between the little tradition and the great tradition. In the course of our study we began to see that the Japanese villagers were also linked up in such a manner. to be more precise about the kind of inspiration we received from Redfield, I quote from Peasant Society and Culture, page 91:

When the anthropologist studies an isolated primitive community, the context is that community and its local and immediate culture. When he comes to study a peasant community and its culture, the context is widened to include the elements of the great tradition that are or have been in interaction with what is local and immediate. If he is interested in the transformations that take place through this interaction (diachronic studies), he will investigate the communication of little and great traditions with each other and the changes that may have resulted or come to result in one or both because of the communication.

The important point to note here is that Redfield speaks of communications. In his various other writings he also mentions interactions and linkages. George M. Foster expressed similar ideas in his recent paper "The Dyadic Contract."

Both Redfield and Foster are concerned with interactions between people and between groups of people. While Redfield directed his attention toward the linkages between the peasant community and the larger community of the great traditions, Foster concentrated, by the nature of his data, on the internal linkages between villagers and groups of villagers. We are also cognizant that Chapple and Coon in their introductory textbook, The Principles of Anthropology (1952), expressed similar ideas.

Taking a cue from such writers, Donoghue and I focused at first on the interpersonal relations between people in the village and the linkages between the village and urban communities. But this was an enormous task. There were so many statuses, role obligations, role expectations and other factors to take into consideration that the mere inventory of these facts seemed overwhelming.

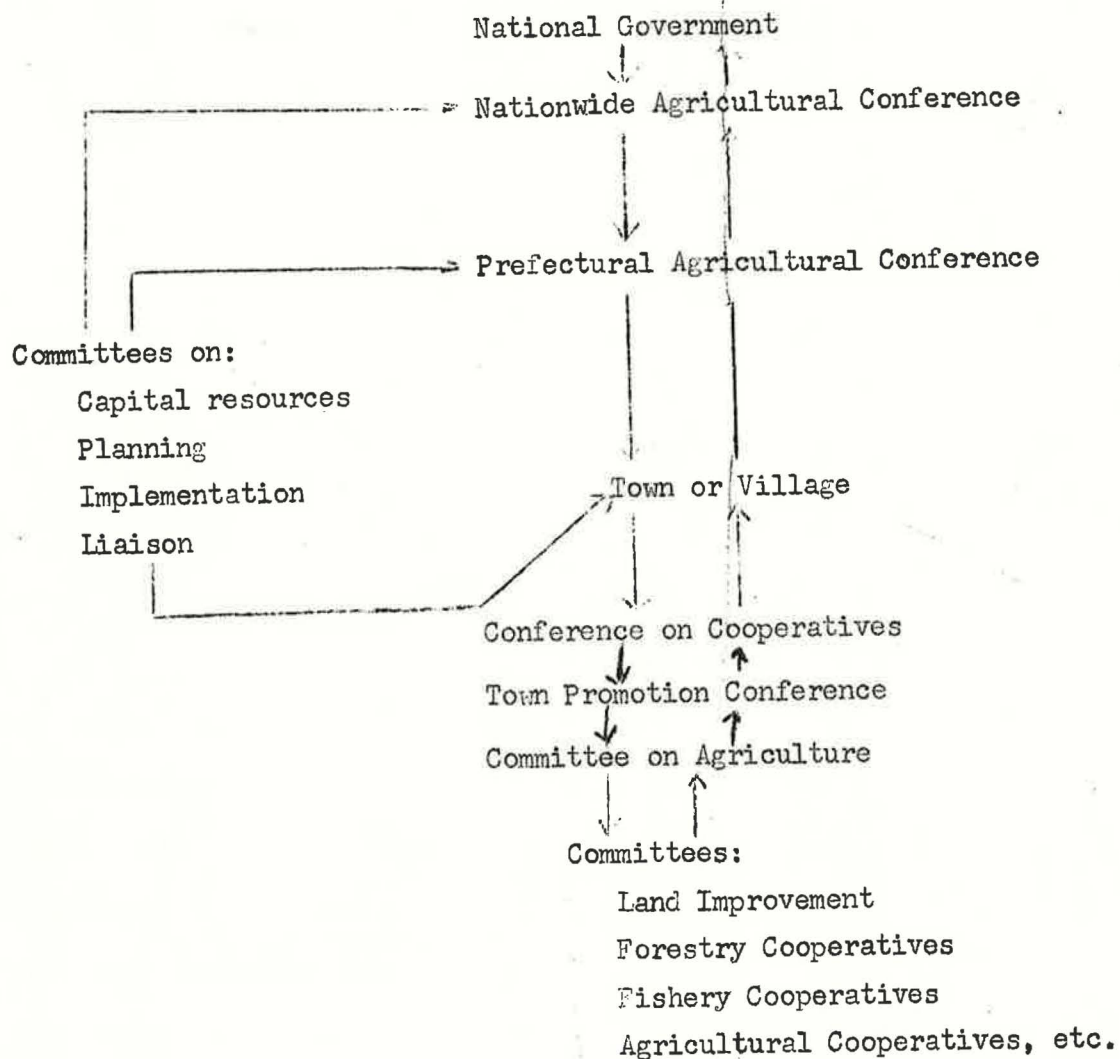
Then, too, we were not entirely satisfied with the solution of either Redfield or Foster. At this point, we began to ask ourselves the fundamental question which led to what we think is for us a break-through-- in these dyadic relationships and in these linkages, what is it that is being transmitted?

The answer we came up with we have called, simply, "information." With this as a basis, we could concentrate our attention not on specific roles and obligations but on the information transmitted. In this way, we could trace certain pieces of information as they filtered down through the village structure. The network of this information flow outlines the social organization of the community. According to this model, kinship groups, social clubs, cooperatives, village assemblies and other forms of social organization exist as a result of this information flow.

Take for example the introduction of new agricultural technology, such as the use of chemicals to cut down the growth of weeds in the paddy fields. The farmer is the ultimate consumer of this information; he is the one who will benefit directly from it. From his point of view, the agricultural extension agent is the source of the information, but beyond him there are linkages from the extension agent to the district officer, to the Ministry of Agriculture, and ultimately to the chemists who developed and tested 2,4-D (See Figure 1 for a formal designation of information flow as visualized by the planning commission of one of our sample communities. The title given is almost a literal translation of the original Japanese statement.)

Figure 1

Inflow of New Policy and Technical Skills: A Chart of Enterprise Propulsion.



(1) Diagnosing Community Receptivity to Change.

When information on birth control and similar ideas was introduced, it was apparent that not all villages had accepted and made use of it. From the standpoint of information flow, one hypothesis follows immediately, that there were blockages in the information flow. Some villages, in other words, were more reluctant to accept this information than others.

From our model of information flow, blockages can result from one or more of these factors:

1) lack of communication channels, or linkages, for conveying the message to the ultimate consumer, and

2) information overload, wherein the conveyers of information are so preoccupied with other matters that they have insufficient time and energy to devote to the transmission of information that would lead to change. Similarly the recipients of new information are so overcommitted to other matters that they do not pay sufficient attention to the new information.

The first case is illustrated in Viet Nam where inadequate roads, physical danger, illiteracy, linguistic barriers, and prejudice toward ethnic minorities prevented the montagnards from greater participation in development programs of the nation-state. Under these conditions, information about new technology and other change programs was not reaching these tribal peoples in spite of the national government's recognition of their importance to the struggle against the Viet Cong.

The second type of blockage of information flow is exemplified in the lowland provinces of Viet Nam where the people are literate and more culturally advanced than the mountain peoples. A province chief,

Mr. Ba said, "The government in the capital has many employees who are well organized and had much time to conceive of programs and immerse themselves in details." But, he complained,

They issue far too many instructions to me, most of them in writing and I do not have sufficient personnel in my province to do justice to these instructions. Provincial government in Vinh Long is over-burdened by paper work and yet I am required to carry out a multitude of instructions which originate with people in Saigon who are not sufficiently sympathetic to my limited resources (Finkle, 1961).

Planning the Strategy of Change.

From this method of analyzing information blockages, we gain some clues for implementing change.

1) The case of insufficient channels of communication. Here the problem is basically one of improving a given channel, or of increasing the number of alternative channels by which information can be transmitted. In Japan, the extension agents improved and increased their channels by organizing various local study groups, lecture groups, cooperative associations, 4-H clubs, and the like. The leaders and members of such groups then acted as further channels for the communication of the information put out by the extension agents and other information sources.

Other channels also served to assist the information flow; use of communication media such as radio, newspapers, and television has increased in recent years. As an extension agent in one of our northern villages expressed it, "Because of radio and T.V. the people of this town have increased their knowledge. They can easily understand new ideas and the value of progress. Before I explain these ideas to them, the people already have heard about them. So change comes easier because of mass communication."

2) The case of information overload. According to the theory, if we find cases of information overload, we can suggest the following ways it may be reduced: (1) Increase redundancy, i.e., repeat the same message over and over until the consumer receives it correctly.

(2) Arrange in the most effective sequence the amount of information given out at any particular time. There are several ways in which information may be sequenced or arranged: one is a time sequence.

If information comes in a predictable fashion, then some rule of priority can be established to determine which events will be presented and in what order. (3) Store temporarily unimportant information for future use. (4) Balance the information load so that tasks can be shifted from one part of an organization to another in case of emergency. (5)

Evaluate the effectiveness of the organization according to its adaptation to the environment. In this connection, we could ask: How many linkages are necessary, and in what ways do they balance the information-carrying capacity of the organization or system? An increase in the number of linkages sometimes means an increase in the distortion of information. On the other hand, a large number of linkages may also function to reduce information-over-load as well as to provide other kinds of payoffs. For example, if the sole source of ideas and information about new agricultural technology in the village were a single individual, the number of linkages would certainly be reduced to a bare minimum. At the same time, this individual's political and social power over the people he served would be greatly enhanced. From this perception of leadership it follows that the most influential and powerful members control the most relevant information for the organization. In short, social power can

be defined as a function of the scarce information controlled. Leadership can exercise control over the membership by selectivity in the kind and amount of information he passes on. An example of this was found in Viet Nam. When the president originated the agrovillage program, he had grandiose ideas of what it would accomplish at the village level. As the information flowed from the presidency, through the province, the district, and the village office to the village worker, the original message had been distorted and the content removed. Therefore, the original information never got through to the people for whom it was intended. If there had been a number of direct channels to by pass the intermediate linkages, such as newspapers, radios, television, and a large number of local associations, this distortion might not have resulted.

The relationship between locus of power and control of information will be a subject for a future paper. The main point concerning the number of linkages and distortion is that some optimum balance between an increase of linkages and an increase of distortion must be established.

Summary

In summarizing, we would like to emphasize that the information-flow theory presented here is a further development of the ideas contributed by Robert Redfield, George Foster, and other anthropologists. This information concept is also finding its way into applied anthropology and other disciplines involved in development programs. We cite an instance from an article by a high administrator in the AID program (Ohly, 1962: 142).

Another troublesome, and again almost universal problem concerns the construction of institutional bridges between a central government which has traditionally been only a tax collector and policeman and

the millions of rural inhabitants which it now must also serve in an affirmative fashion--bridges that will permit the channeling of vast stores of information and many services to the man at the grass roots level. Where does one begin in creating an agricultural extension, a community development, or public health system? Should one build out from the center, build toward the center from the grass roots, or build in both directions at once? To the dispensers of foreign assistance such questions are of central importance. No foreigner can expect his knowledge, skills and values to "rub off" directly on more than a handful of locals, and yet the value of what he communicates will often be insignificant unless it is recomunicated to, and affects the action of, the mass of people. This means that much of our thought and energy must be directed toward the creation of new local institutions, or the adaption and extension of old institutions, to perform a function which is largely new to these societies--that of continuously disseminating to vast audiences the knowledge and skills which are communicated to the very few locals with whom foreign technicians can ever personally work.

At present we know far too little about the ways in which institutions of this nature can best be developed. This same AID official goes on to advance the possibility that research should not be carried out at the local level, that foreign aid deals with the complex problems of an entire, national society. He suggests that "it is a large intellectual jump from research data on problems of a specific ietnamese Delta village or of a community development project in the highlands to reliable guidelines for dealing with the many interweaving forces that affect Viet Nam as a whole. It is a jump we have to make, and we need your help in doing so." (Ohly, 1962, p.144).

We feel that this paper, which explores the problems of institutional linkages and communication channels, is a step in this direction.

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December 17, 1962

TIME ALLOCATION AND CULTURAL CHANGE*

By John D. Donoghue

The objective of this paper is the measurement of culture change in peasant communities. In 1958, Iwao Ishino and myself were in Japan on Fulbright scholarships. We had primary data on 13 villages examined in 1948, and felt a re-examination of them would provide material toward a study of culture change. We intuitively felt that these 13 villages had undergone a considerable transformation, but were unable to specify with precision exactly what or how significant such changes might have been. Our general approach was to interview various village leaders and a number of farmers, attempting to get from them their estimate of significant changes that had occurred in the previous decade. Thus our research was basically a "fishing expedition."

Then, while Ishino returned to Michigan State University, I spent two-year period in Viet Nam where I engaged in adding another dimension to our understanding of rice-producing village organizations. Not until last March were the two of us able to get together to complete our village studies. We have not yet finished our write-up of the entire project, but the two papers we present here reflect some of the thinking about the nature of culture change that resulted from our study of these peasant villages. We would like to lay before you some of these ideas.

* This paper was read at the sixty-first annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Chicago, November 15, 1962. The writing and analysis for this report was made possible by a grant from the Office of the Dean of International Programs and the Ford Foundation.

While carrying out our research in Japan, we often heard from informants statements of this sort: "It's not that I am less interested in religion then before, but I just don't have the time to participate at this particular time because of my work," or, "We used to think of the year as divided into two seasons, the busy season and the leisure season. Now we think of the whole year as the busy season." Such statements led us to conclude that for these people time is limited and a scarce commodity. They felt a constant necessity to make decisions concerning the use of their time. Their obvious awareness of time pressures aroused our interest in the way communities and individuals utilized time in daily, monthly, seasonal, and yearly cycles, that is, in their rationale of "time allocation."

Time as a crucial variable in community life is certainly not a new idea. Conrad Arensberg (1955), for example, in his provocative paper states:

Communities occupy their spaces in time. ... There are periodical yields of the community space and things in crops and production in volume of transactions or of traffic. All these are such that time rates can record. They engage the members differentially and the description that tells us which members engage when and which do not in this action or that is a necessary complement to our knowledge, who they are and where the community places them. We cannot compare communities without confronting these periodicities from one community to the next. ... We must discover in each case explicitly how the community specifically acts out its own sense of time.

Raymond Firth, Lloyd Warner and others have also shown a concern with time and its use. Urban planners, economists, and systems analysts, notably Richard Miers (1959) and Herbert Simons (1957), have made notable progress in the use and applicability of time allocation in operational research.

Our purpose is to explore some of the theoretical implications of time allocation and relate them to our community studies in Japan and Viet Nam.

Time may be thought of as a resource not essentially different from land or money. A community, family, or individual may invest, spend, or waste time. To say time is "spent" or "wasted" implies that it is allocated to projects or activities either "productive" or "non-productive" from a social, economic, or political standpoint. The investment of time is less commonly conceived in such framework, since the returns from such an investment are indirect. Time invested in education, for example may not pay off in more time, but in an increased of the alternatives available to the individual and a total increase of information potential for the community.

When time is viewed as a resource, its utilization provides a crucial index of how, when, what and how much of that resource is devoted to the various human activities. In developing societies, one thing is certain: time allocation is a factor that varies with cultural changes. If we assume that the temporal budget for any community or individual is at all times expended, then the introduction of something new, whether farm machinery or organizational activity, necessarily alters the way people utilize their time. Let us imagine a community of 2,000 people. We could ask how much time does this population control and utilize? The answer to this is simple. We multiply the number of individuals, 2,000, by the number of hours in a day, 24, to find out the total time available to the community in one day. If we want to determine the total time units available for a week, it would be 2,000 times 24 times 7. Extending this through a year, decade or a century, we see

that the time budget of any community is always limited. By sampling we could discover the number of hours per day devoted to eating, sleeping, and schooling, and to economic, political, and ritual activities. When these are totaled they should add up to $2,000 \times 24$ hours, and the proportion of each to that total would then give percentages of time allocated to various activities. These figures would indicate the way people of the community spend their time, and can be compared with communities in other societies or other communities in the same society. In underdeveloped communities, these proportional expenditures would have to change in order for development to occur. Thus time utilization, we find, differs between rapidly developing Japanese communities and impoverished and war-torn Vietnamese communities.

Within a single community the allocation of time changes through time. We found in our restudy that people in most of the Japanese villages were now doing things they were not doing ten years earlier. This means they had given up certain behaviors in order to make room in their time budget for newly adopted practices. If cattle breeding becomes a major economic enterprise in a village, the time formerly devoted to other activities will have to be decreased according to the demands of the new activity. In addition to changing community time commitments of this sort, individual and family time budgets within the communities had also undergone considerable alteration. The kinds of activities people engage in have changed in recent years. Shinto and Buddhist priests spend less time performing religious functions; women spend more time outside the home; village officials have more engagements with agencies outside the village; and farmers find their agricultural endeavors consuming more of their time on a wider range of activities.

Let us turn to some concrete examples of time allocation and change. One village on the island of Shikoku is probably typical of these changing communities in Japan. Until 1948, rice and backcrop of wheat were the major crops grown in the village. Through the active efforts of extension agents and others working with such organizations as the young people's association, the women's association, and the cooperatives, new cash crops were introduced and truck farming became the predominant way of life throughout the village. What did this do to the activities of the people? In January, vegetables such as cucumbers and eggplant are sown. In February, watermelon and pumpkin are planted. After these are harvested in June and July, late species of rice are transplanted in the same fields. Early maturing rice species are planted on other plots in March, and after this rice is harvested, wheat, which will be harvested the following April, is sown. In May or June the wheat which was planted as a backcrop of the ordinary species of rice is harvested. Thus the entire year is taken up by various agricultural activities. Time has become an economic factor, as important as labor or seed and fertilizer costs. As would be expected, the amount of time devoted to communal activities has declined markedly. All endeavors which required that people gather at specific times, such as religious rituals and their preparations, meetings of the youth groups and women's organizations, have suffered increasingly poor attendance and face possible dissolution. Individuals have diversified their economic enterprises so that some are engaged in growing some crops the year around; they necessarily changed their time budgets to allow for these other activities. (See Table 1, and actual cycle from the village in Shikoku.

Table 1

AGRICULTURAL TIME BUDGET:

SHIKOKU

	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F
	A	P	A	U	U	U	E	C	O	E	A	E
	R	R	Y	N	L	G	P	T	V	C	N	B
Rice, early species.												
Wheat.												
Rice, ordinary species.	XX	X	X	X						X	X	XX
		X										XX
												XX
												X
Wheat.				X	XXX		X	X				
					XX			X				
					X			X				
					X							
Rice, late species.												
Watermelon.												
Pumpkin.												
Vegetable.												
Sweet potato.												

X Religious Festivals.

X= 1 day of activity.

Changes in the amount of time devoted to organizational activity were such that extension agents felt that they no longer had access to the people whose agricultural pattern they had changed. They complained that their channels of information flow had been disrupted and they could no longer get the people together to tackle corollary problems such as more efficient marketing procedures. As one agent said, "Our next problem is to find a means of reducing the work load in order to free some time for community activities other than work."

In addition to the gross community-wide changes in time allocation in the villages, we found the utilization of time underwent considerable change at the individual and family levels. For example, in the villages where machinery and new crops had been introduced, individuals spent more time in the fields. Within families, women whose status had been affected by the new family code had taken on a greater share of the economic burden of the family. They were in general the first to arise, they took care of the family chores and cooking at lunch time, returned again to the fields, and after finishing this work returned to heat the bath, cook the meal and put the family to bed. They were the last to retire at the end of the day. On the other hand, although men worked more days in the fields than before, their daily cycle was not significantly upset by the introduction of new crops. (See Table 2).

In the Vietnamese villages, we had the opportunity to collect additional information on time allocation that was in interesting contrast to the Japanese villages. In the Mekong River Delta region, farmers do not double crop, use fertilizers, or engage in complicated irrigation practices. Yields are low, the growing season long, and work periods few. Since independence in 1956, however, their time spaces

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Table 2

W I F E		H U S B A N D	
5:00	Wakes up; prepares breakfast		
6:00	Milks cow; gathers eggs feeds cow; breakfast	Wakes up; breakfast	
7:00	Washes clothes; sweeps house and garden; sends milk to co-op.	Reads newspaper	
8:00	Works in field	Works in fields	
11:30	Prepares lunch		
12:00	Family eats lunch washes dishes	Lunch	
1:00	Works in fields	Works in fields	
5:00	Prepares the bath		
6:00	Prepares supper	Bathes	
6:30	Supper	Supper	
7:00	Washes dishes	Listens to radio; watches TV. reads.	
8:00	Mends clothes; listens to radio - T.V.		
9:00	Bathes	Bedtime	
10:00	Bed time		

Typical Husband - Wife Time Allocation.

have been increasingly expended on propaganda meetings and forced labor projects, as well as on participation either in the Viet Cong or the resistance against it. There is little agricultural development, and the amount of time devoted to economic pursuits reflects this. When we examine the time allocation of farmer's unions and cooperatives we find it devoted primarily to propaganda work rather than development projects.

A comparison of time allocation between villages in Japan and in South Viet Nam shows significant differences. Whereas the Japanese farmers are spending more time in agricultural endeavors despite the introduction of electric motors and machinery, a very small portion of the Vietnamese peasant's time is actually devoted to economic pursuits. Time for non-productive activities, leisure, and rituals is at a maximum in South Viet Nam, whereas it is decreasing in the Japanese villages. In those communities in South Viet Nam where double-cropping and the use of fertilizers has been introduced, the amount of time spent in agriculture is gradually increasing just as it did with the introduction of modern farm management and machinery in Japan.

Implications for Development Projects

Although we have only indicated some of the initial findings of our research on time allocation in East Asian communities, we feel that more empirical research and analysis may result in a number of indices which would be useful in development projects for any system. Within a time allocation framework, certain types of judgments can be made about the problems the community faces in the development process. For example: 1) It is possible to develop an optimum time budget for any

given community. That is, a community may have an excess of certain activities or an under-commitment to other pursuits: 2) It is possible that certain changes desired by the change agent and the community itself may entail altering time utilization. For example, possibly more time should be devoted to economic activity during the year than to leisure: 3) It might be that individuals or groups are hindering certain kinds of changes because of faulty time allocation. A case in point is the Vietnamese extension agents cited above, those who are devoted to propaganda to such an extent that their extension work suffers: 4) Finally, since time utilization is a measureable commodity, its measurement could become a valuable tool in evaluating development projects. By such means, optimum budgets might be worked out for a community whose impetus to change is approaching success. The above suggestions indicate possible areas of investigation for the person interested in the change process. A companion paper Information Flow and Culture Change, by Iwao Ishino, examines another dimension of culture change.

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March 23, 1962

Dear Dr. Meggars:

The following is a brief resume of my activities during the visit to Eastern Illinois University, March 21 and 22.

March 21:

- 10 AM: Lecture on "Land Reform in Asia" before a class in Principles of Economics. About 35 students.
- 11 AM: Lecture on "The Question of Social Progress and Developing Countries". Combined classes in Principles of Sociology and Principles of Economics. About 60 students.
- 3 PM: Lecture on "Race Differences and the Problem of Equality" before a combined session of classes in Racial and Cultural Minorities and Social Problems. About 70 students.
- 4 PM: Lecture on "Belief Systems and Primitive Religion". Class in Social Problems. About 35 students.
- 7-10 PM: Informal meeting and dinner with Professor Wood and Professor Timblin and their wives.

March 22:

- 8 AM: Lecture on "Democratic Ideology and Cultural Growth" before a class in Introduction to Political Science. About 25 students.
- 9 AM: Lecture on "Communism vs. Industrialism as the Basic International Problem" before a class on Social Problems.
- 10 AM: ~~Lecture~~ Informal coffee hour with Faculty members followed by lunch. About ~~12~~⁸ members.
- 12 noon: Lecture on "Marriage and Family in Primitive Societies" before a class in Marriage and Family. About 40 students.
- 1 PM: Lecture on "Culture Change and Changing Conceptions of Society" before the combined classes of Social Problems and Principles of Economics. About 65 students.

Some other comments:

During my visits with various members of the faculty, there were a number of opportunities to discuss anthropology with respect to curriculum development and staff increases. In general, I took the 'soft-sell' approach on these occasions. I believe I made a few of them at least self-conscious of the fact that more work in anthropology needs to be included in the curriculum. The upshot seems to be that they will look for a person with both anthropology and sociology training in their next staff appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Iwao Ishino
Associate Professor

Iwao Ishino

232 University Drive, East Lansing, Michigan

Eastern Illinois University

March 20, 1962; 10:55 p.m.

March 22, 1962; 3:38 p.m.

Lansing, Michigan

Charleston, Ill.

\$62.00

	Telephone to Charleston	3.00
	Taxi from East Lansing to airport	1.50
	Dinner at Chicago, Mar. 20	3.50
Airport	Transportation from Midway to O'Hare	1.50
	Dinner, Chicago, Mar 22	3.75
	Taxi, Lansing Airport to home	1.50

\$76.75