

32

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|--|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|------|
| STATE AID - USIA ROUTING SLIP | | CLASSIFICATION | | | |
| | | DATE: 3/24/76 | | | |
| TO: | Name or Title | Organ. Symbol | Room No. Bldg. | Initials | Date |
| 1. | Helen Wilson | TA/PPU | | | |
| 2. | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | |
| Approval | | For Your Information | | Note and Return | |
| As Requested | | Initial for Clearance | | Per Conversation | |
| Comment | | Investigate | | Prepare Reply | |
| File | | Justify | | See Me | |
| For Correction | | Necessary Action | | Signature | |
| REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING | | | | | |
| <p>Attached is reworked statement on Land Tenure Center for KPA-1 "shadow book" paper for Mr. Farrar.</p> <p>Mr. Owens has no further info on work program than that submitted with LTIC proposal and summarized in attached scope of work outline.</p> <p>cc: TA/RD Owens TA/AG Brundage TA/PPU Molfetto TA/PPU Molfetto TA/PPU <i>Clut</i></p> | | | | | |
| FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol) | | | | ROOM NO. & BLDG. | |
| H. Veitaitis <i>HV</i> | | | | | |
| CLASSIFICATION | | | | PHONE | |

10:00

Agricultural Economics

Land Tenure Center (LTC): The Supplement to the 211(a) grant provided for the following activities which are being carried on during the first of its two-year period: Research continued on various aspects of land reform and rural development; Six graduate fellowship programs directed; State-of-art paper and follow-on conference in preparation; Courses offered and seminars conducted on land tenure problems; Library services continued; Center publications (5) continued and three new books in preparation; consultation provided; and focused research program developed for second year implementation on following topics: (1) Monitoring Land Reform Experience (emphasis on Philippines, Chile, Brazil, Turkey and Ethiopia); (2) Interaction of Land Tenure Systems and Agricultural Advance (emphasis on Tanzania, Zambia, Philippines, Ethiopia); (3) Group Farming (to include studies in South Korea, Honduras and El Salvador); (4) Peasant Participation with special attention to Chile and Southeast Asia; (5) Legal Aspects of Land Tenure and Rural Development with Latin American emphasis.

URGENT

LTC - specifics on program

Korea paper - please include

Above is Farrar request to be
included in Shadow Book. Need
this by tomorrow 11 a.m.

Offick
see us please

3/23/55

Nijon

931011(7)
10-ALL-665

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TA/PPU, John Gunning

DATE: March 23, 1976

JO
: TA/RD, Ted Owens

SUBJECT: Land Tenure Center Projected Budget

: Fritz memo to TAB Office Directors & PPC/PDA dtd 2/18/76 - *Pepe*

The subject memorandum requested that we review the controller's Quarterly Project Report of December 31, 1975 to determine if the figures were correct and to also project obligations and expenditures through December 31, 1976. The only project in TA/RD that this applies to is the University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center. The information requested is as follows:

2p

- (1) The cumulative expenditures for the project through June 30, 1975, \$1,704,000 are correct as listed.
- (2) The cumulative obligations through June 30, 1975, \$2,120,000 are correct as listed.
- (3) As of June 30, 1976, a total of \$2,050,000 will have been expended (leaving \$170,000 unexpended).
- (4) As of December 31, 1976, a total of \$2,079,850 will have been expended (leaving \$40,150 unexpended). Thus, between June 30, 1976 and December 31, 1976, a total of \$129,850 will be expended.
- (5) The recently approved request for \$180,000 for focused research is not included in the above figures (per conversation with Mr. Tom Eliot, PPU). Thus, obligations would remain at \$2,120,000 through December 31, 1976.

If more information is required regarding this project, please contact US.

attached w/attached revised 203 form + Nazjinski/Byron by ND 3/24/76

*cc: TA/PPU Eliot
TA/AG Crowley
TA/PPU: Malfredo*



AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
 QUARTERLY PROJECT REPORT

203

Mission

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For The Period

07-01-75

Thru

12-31-75

Project Number and Title: 931-11-120-111

LAND TENURE CENTER DEV FOR LDC

| Status | Start Date | Est. Comp. Date | CUMULATIVE | | CURRENT YEAR | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------|---------------|-----|---------------|--|
| | | | Obligations | Expenditures | Appropriation | | Appropriation | | Appropriation | |
| ACTIVE | MAY 69 | JUN 77 | As Of 30 JUN 1975 | | 6/30/76 | | FN | | | |
| 1. TOTAL ACTIVITY (LINES 2-16) | | | 2120 | 1704 | 2120 | | | 134 | | |
| COMPONENT BREAKDOWN US Personnel Costs | | | | | 7150 | | | | | |
| 2. Direct - AID | | | | | 2300 | 2,050 | | | | |
| 3. PASA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Contracts | | | 2120 | 1704 | | | | 14 | | |
| Local and TCN Personnel Costs | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Direct - AID | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. PASA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Contracts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participants | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Direct - AID | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. PASA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Contracts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodities | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Direct - AID | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. PASA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Contracts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Costs | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Direct - AID | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. PASA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Contracts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. ADJ. TO PRIOR YEAR OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. LOCAL CURRENCY CHARGED TO DOLLAR ACCOUNTS | | | | | | | | | | |

Remarks:

9310118
FD-222-665

MEMORANDUM TO: TA/RO, Mr. Edgar Owens

January 14, 1976

FROM: TA/PPU, Thomas Elliot *TE*

SUBJECT: 211(d) Grant to University of Wisconsin, Land
Tenure Center

16p

The supplement to subject grant calls for a substantial on-site review at the end of its first six months (Article VB, page 24). When I mentioned it to you on the phone last week, asking why a six-month, rather than twelve month review for the LTC program, you suggested I ask Sam, which I have done. He explained that the review was set for six months because of AID's misgivings about LTC's ability to start moving effectively toward objectives of financial self-sufficiency and an increased base of field utilization of its institutional response capabilities.

I share Sam's view that it is urgent to complete this review. As a suggestion, could you shoot at scheduling it for, say, the week of February 9 (an early Valentine for LTC)? It would give three weeks to set the date with LTC, form a team, pull together documentation and an issues paper and arrange travel.

cc: AA/TA, SButterfield
~~TA~~/PPU, HValtatis

ROUTING SLIP

DATE 7/76

| TO: | Name or Title | Orgn. Symbol | Room No. | Bldg. | Initials | Date |
|-----|---------------|--------------|----------|-------|----------|------|
| 1. | Mr. B. Botts | | | | | |
| 2. | Mr. T. Owens | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | |

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|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Approval | For Your Information | Note and Return |
| As Requested | Initial for Clearance | Per Conversation |
| Comment | Investigate | Prepare Reply |
| File | Justify | See Me |
| For Correction | Necessary Action | Signature |

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING

Per your telephoned request on procedures to effect the FY 76 obligation for Project III, in brief outline form are recommendations reached after consultation with Gunning and Eliot.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| (Name and Org. Symbol) HELEN VAITAITIS | ROOM NO. & BLDG. NS 2941 | PHONE NO. 21789 |
| Program Analyst TA PPU | | |

180,000 for Tenure Center)
of funding exceeding required prior to amended funds.

of 6/76,
Year II budget.

to Murphy to signing of the

on for the new

Year II
which contained

II budget in 6/76

Year III.B. concerning

review requirement 7/75 to date.

ot, Fritz, Hesser,.

Re: Obligation of FY 76 programmed funds of \$180,000 for 211(d) project 111, U. of Wisconsin (Land Tenure Center)

Approval of the new scope of work and addition of funding exceeding 25% of the \$415,000 supplemental grant will be required prior to PIO/T procedures for obligation of FY 76 programmed funds.

Suggested approval procedures:

1. Prepare an amendment to the grant proposal of 6/76, incorporating new scope of work and new Year II budget.
2. Prepare a PROP face sheet, Revision No. 2
3. Prepare a draft Action Memorandum Farrar to Murphy to recommend approval of the amendment and signing of the face sheet.
4. Include in the draft, besides justification for the new scope and funding:
 - a. summary of actions leading to PROP Rev 1
 - b. reference to Assumption ~~000~~ III.C.4 on Year II additional funding for focused research contained in the 6/76 proposal.
 - c. reference to tentative nature of Year II budget in 6/76 proposal.
 - d. Clarification of third paragraph under III.B. concerning future funding of research program.
 - e. reference to action on 6-month on-site review requirement (V) and resume of LTC work completed 7/75 to date.
 - f. clearance by: Vaitaitis, Gunning, Eliot, Fritz, Hesser,.

Per discussion with J. Gunning

TO GUNNING

1/7/76

from HV

re: Proj 111, LTC, U. Wisconsin TA RD - obligation of FY 76 funds \$180,000 for research. (211(d)) grnt

PROBLEM: Owens has received Wisconsin's "focused Research" statement and wishes to proceed with obligation of \$180,000 and has requested (telephoned) advice on how.

BACKGROUND RELEVANT DATA:

- Amount/Term original 211(d) grant 4/28/69-6/30/75 \$1,705,000
- PROP Rev 1 total limits: FY 76 2,055,000 6/10/75
- signed by Murphy *
- Supplement to Grant csd-2263 4/28/69-6/30/77 415,000
- grant total: 2,120,000 6/30/75
- Action Memo to Murphy 6/3/75
- Murphy approved Option 3B w/note: 6/10/75
- "as an aberration from the norm"
- Option 3B
 - Provide two year funding with no assumption either way regarding further core support.
 - secure UW agreement to again seek core funding from other sources
 - provide support to UW where appropriate in this effort.
- RRS*Action Memo on Prop Rev 1 recommended that Murphy 5/9/75
- "approve, by signature of the ...face sheet attached.. the extension of an institutional utilization grant of not to exceed \$415,000 for two years to the U.... as described in the attached grant project statement."
- GFS included as an assumption (III.C.4)
- "Mutual agreement on a focused research program will provide additional funding for research Year II of this grant."
- GFS Budget footnote: "funds are estimated only for Grant Year I."
- GFS IV (Utilization) refers to expected demand for "and tenure studies".
- GFS V (Eval). "At the end of the first six months..the sponsoring technical office will conduct an on-site review of planning and progress with particular emphasis on utilization."

DATA NEEDED:

- the "focused research statement" from TA/RD
- report on on-site review or plans for it from TA RD
- resume of LTC work completed 7/1/75 to date
- U Wisconsin statement re results of search for other donors (all refs emphasize unlikelihood of any result)

OPTIONS:

1. Amend Supplement to Grant: add research new scope of work; add \$80,000 approved via Action Memo to FARRAR
If sup to grant amended this would be over 25% of the \$415,000 supplement and need Murphy PROP REV 2 approval.
2. Prepare GTS PP for special ~~XXXXXX~~ focused research. Need to see this work statement to determine whether GTS possible. This would avoid Murphy approval and make 76 oblig possible since too late for RAC research approval now for 76\$ (too late to prepare procedural documentation).

4/2

W

LAND TENURE CENTER: RESEARCH FOCI

1. Interaction of land tenure systems and development:

The land tenure system can be viewed as an intervening variable which affects and is affected by economic and social change. For example, benefits of new technology go to scarce factors (essentially capital and land in most LDCs), not to abundant factors (essentially labor in most LDCs). Participation of labor in increased returns can be expected when development proceeds far enough to create a labor shortage, which won't happen in LDCs for some time. However, certain kinds of land tenure can provide for wider participation in the benefits of development (preceding a labor shortage). The following issues for further analysis and research under different land tenure/institutional structures need to be studied.

a. Income: Peasant proprietors who successfully adopt new technology early participate in increased returns even if their farms are too small to fully employ their labor. How can input delivery systems be designed so that these benefits are enhanced and broadened? By contrast to peasant proprietors, competition among agricultural workers and tenants dampens the rise in wages and increases cash and share rents.

b. Security of Employment: "Synchronization" (or lack of it) between capital-labor substitution in agriculture and opening of opportunities outside of agriculture has important employment implications. With a perfect labor market, such shifts of labor between agriculture and industry could be expected, but the labor market is very imperfect in most LDCs.

i) In an agriculture of large farms, tenants and workers can be displaced "prematurely" for a variety of reasons: artificially cheap capital (inflation, credit, foreign exchange policies), threats of labor unrest from increased productivity (returns to themselves as owners of scarce factors may most easily be captured by labor displacement). Labor may be "pushed out" before there are nonagricultural employment opportunities.

ii) In an agriculture of small peasant owners, peasants or their children displace themselves when attractive nonagricultural opportunities appear; in such circumstances their remaining neighbors absorb land released by those migrating to reorganize farms into larger units. Labor is "pulled out" when there are nonagricultural employment opportunities.

Even when agricultural labor displacement is highly synchronized with nonagricultural labor opportunities, there is much more insecurity and uncertainty connected with labor adjustments in the large farm system than in the peasant system.

In addition to interacting with new technology, the tenure system also interacts with population growth, the opening of new markets, and other socio-economic changes. What is the nature of this interaction?

Another dimension of interaction between land tenure and development is the flexibility of the land tenure system. A "flexible" land tenure system is one which enables changes to occur and is in turn modified by such changes; in such cases which groups in rural society benefit from changes? What can be done to increase participation in benefits by disadvantaged groups? An "inflexible" tenure system is one which makes it difficult for all rural groups to take advantage of new technological and

commercial opportunities (the communal tenures of Africa are often cited as examples).

2. Documentation of land reform experiences:

Reforms and other development programs succeed or fail for different reasons which can be identified only by a careful monitoring of the actual reform process (e.g., what appears to be a "failure" may be no more than a step in an evolutionary process, and an apparent "success" may turn out to be short-lived). If resources are available, the Land Tenure Center will continue to expand its efforts to monitor reform activities in various parts of the world, using data collected and gathered over the past decade, as well as new information and the extensive Land Tenure Center Library collection. The Center will develop both a micro- and a macro- approach to monitoring.

Wherever possible, panel designs will be used and questions such as the following will be addressed:

- a. What are the income and productivity effects of reform?
- b. What are the socio-political effects of reform?
- c. What are the possible or optimal mixes between peasant participation and governmental participation in reform?
- d. In general, what constitutes reform "success" and how might this be measured?
- e. How does reform evolve?

Land Tenure Center researchers realize that answers to questions such as these are highly country-specific but that policy-makers in countries other than those studied can benefit from an analysis of pitfalls and successes of other reforms.

3. Peasant participation:

Top-down reforms--reforms that are initiated merely to enlist the electoral support of the peasantry--have frequently failed for lack of meaningful peasant participation. What role do peasant organizations play in agrarian reform and rural institutional change? Are the most successful reforms those in which peasant organizations play a strong complementary role in conjunction with government bureaucracies? How do peasant organizations change after reform (e.g., are there good examples of viable bargaining units remaining once peasants have their own land)? To what extent is the government able to manipulate peasant organizations once reform has taken place? To what extent does the patron-client relationship reappear once reform has taken place and what form does it take?

4. Legal, political, administrative, and management administration aspects of reform:

Land tenure changes depend heavily, though not exclusively, on political will, expressed not only in legislative action but in executive and judicial processes as well. What is the effect on a reform of the enabling legislation? How are bureaucracies mobilized to implement reform laws? To what extent do they impede reform and/or to what extent do special agrarian reform courts perform a useful function? To what extent are administrative and legal entities synchronized to perform a successful reform? To what extent do the rural poor have access to the land reform agency, land registry offices, canal associations, and other public, semi-autonomous, and private organizations designed to assist agriculturists?

5. Group farming:

The term is used to include agricultural production cooperatives and other forms of group or collective farming. In many less developed countries there is a growing interest in some form of group farming. Sometimes it is advocated on the basis of ideological-political concerns. However, in most cases governments are seeking ways and means of reorganizing their agriculture to deal with such pressing problems as: increased productive employment, a more equal distribution of income, expanded output, inclusion of landless among beneficiaries of a land reform, introducing new technologies while avoiding the inequities that frequently accompany such introduction, etc. In many of these cases, countries have little or no previous experience with cooperative farming. Consequently, countries tend to look for models of these forms established elsewhere. Thus ideas about group farming are often imported and adopted without critical evaluation of the conditions necessary to make them function effectively. What can be learned from group farming to date that can be applied in a different milieu? What types of group farming systems have demonstrated an ability or seem to offer the best prospects for increasing employment opportunities, increasing production, reducing pre-industrial rural-to-urban migration, and alleviating widening discrepancies in LDC income distribution? What elements in existing experiences might be adapted to new situations?

6. The state of the arts:

Some of the accumulated research experience of the Land Tenure Center and of other institutions and researchers will be evaluated and synthesized before the 1977 International Seminar on the Role of Land Tenure in

Agricultural and Rural Development to facilitate preparation of a publication on theoretical, methodological, and practical issues in rural development which will then be revised after the conference.

9/22/15

ADDENDUM TO RESEARCH FOCI*

I. Monitoring Land Reform Experiences

The Land Tenure Center has long maintained, and will continue to maintain, a world-wide interest in monitoring land reform experiences. We believe it important to keep as well informed as possible about reforms wherever programs are underway or seem to be in the offing. Within that wide scope, however, the Center has a special, active interest in particular countries. These special country foci have emerged from a combination of past work, contacts with former and present students, professional relationships with foreign social scientists and policy-makers, and the unusual theoretical interest of some kinds of land reforms which are going on. Our current monitoring activities can be divided into four categories:

1) Active Monitoring: Field research being carried out by University of Wisconsin staff and students in countries which are conducting significant reforms. Countries currently included in this category are Chile and the Philippines.

2) Strong Potential for Monitoring: Development of working contacts, collection of material, and in some cases negotiation of working relationships to suggest field work in countries in which in-depth monitoring activity would be possible and useful. The amount of work and the number of countries in which active studies might be undertaken depend on funding. These countries include Peru, where three graduate students and one staff member are working; Turkey, where a training program for ten land reform

*Supplement to "Proposed Research Foci," dated 14 November 1975.

agency personnel is underway, and where a graduate fellow will be working in 1976; Japan and Korea, whose long experiences with reform offer potential lessons for other Asian countries, and where the possibility exists for visits by Professor David King who will be in the Philippines; and Ethiopia, where substantial contacts have been made.

3) Interest in Monitoring: Collection of library materials, work with students, and maintenance of sources of secondary information in countries in which we have a special interest, but in which there is no real current potential for in-depth work. These countries include Honduras, El Salvador, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Iran, Venezuela, Thailand, and Colombia.

4) Minimal Potential for Monitoring: Collection of library materials in countries where more intensive studies are not feasible within the foreseeable future. Countries in this category include Egypt, Panama, Bolivia, Republic of China, People's Republic of China, India, Kenya, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Dahomey, Ghana, and Cuba.

Only in category 1 are we presently maintaining field personnel; in all four categories the Center is gathering and maintaining library data, with professional inputs from scholars on campus. Work in each category will require continuation of present levels of staff and graduate student participation and of external support for the Center.

II. Interaction of Land Tenure Systems and Development

A. Technological Innovation

1) Priority research on the Asian green revolution includes: a) A systematic review of literature to synthesize data on restructuring of tenure and consequent benefits and costs to different groups in India, Pakistan, and Indonesia. This work is underway. b) A study of the adoption of

technology by farm size and tenure class in rain-fed areas of Pakistan is proposed. This study is needed to supplement work which has been done in irrigated areas. Research is also needed on these issues in Sri Lanka and the Philippines.

2) Priority research on Latin American dualistic agriculture includes analysis of data which the Center has in hand on the economic performance of farm units created by the land reform in Chile. This analysis includes both collective and individual family enterprises; funds are needed for computer time and for one full-time professional to work on this material. In addition, fieldwork is currently going on to assess the impact of changes in the Chilean situation since 1973. These new data should be ready for analysis during the coming year.

B. Population Density

1) Independent research studies in Tanzania and Zambia will permit comparison of the Tanzanian experience with villagization and group farming and Zambia's "intensive rural development area" program. Depending on available funding, related studies will be carried out in other African countries, possibly Ethiopia and Nigeria.

Preparation and publication of research papers derived from fieldwork on changing tenure arrangements in relation to changes in population density in Tigray, Ethiopia, are anticipated. Field research on a parallel study in Eritrea should be near completion. If the Research Fellow is able to return to the United States to complete and write up the work, research publications on this area should also be forthcoming.

2) A study is proposed of the interdependence of tenure arrangements and climatic change in the Sahel.

3) Work on the theoretical conceptualization of the relationship of structure of opportunities with land tenure systems is underway. Field research is proposed on the changing structure of opportunities in Japan. A related study in a labor-surplus economy—probably the Philippines—is rejected.

C. Colonial Intervention

Long-term, ongoing research from historical and political science perspectives on the effects of colonial intervention on land tenure systems in South Asia (especially India) and Southeast Asia (especially Burma and Indonesia) will be continued. Publication of some research findings is rejected.

The studies of the relationships between land tenure, population density, and development in Tigray and Eritrea (referred to above) would include some evaluation of the effects of Italian intervention on tenure arrangements in these areas.

II. Group Farming

The major issues for research on this topic are outlined on pp. 21 and 2 of the November 14 Research Foci document. Work is now underway on some of these topics and will soon begin on others.

a) Fieldwork is proposed in South Korea on arrangements which offer promise for consolidating small farming operations. This is a high priority project since South Korea's experience with farm consolidation would seem to have strong implications for many parts of Asia and other areas of the world where very small units predominate.

A corollary issue is group farming as a means of providing opportunities to landless workers. A study which deals with this issue is

underway in Honduras, and a similar analysis will be completed in El Salvador.

These studies correspond to major issues 4 a) and b) on p. 21 of the November 14 Research Fact document.

IV. Peasant Participation

Priorities for Research (p. 24).

Chile: 1) Work is underway on the relationship between the amount and kind of pre-reform political and union experience of campesinos and a) the levels and types of campesino participation in reform implementation, and b) the participation in farm management in the post-expropriation phase. Differences seem to be related to the pre-reform work experience of the "new managers." A study of the performance of Chilean campesinos in dealing with supporting service agencies is a part of this project. 2) A complete review of literature on peasant organizations in Chile with emphasis on legal aspects of the movement during the period 1964-1972 is underway.

Southeast Asia: 1) Priority research here includes: A study of the cultural and economic forces that mobilize peasant political participation, how this mobilization can lead to conflicts with established elites, and ultimately how peasant politics become integrated with national politics. Specific cases in Burma, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Indonesia are being examined. 2) One important issue in this area is the role which farmers' associations can have in assisting small farmers. These associations are typified by multipurpose service cooperatives in Taiwan. These are now being tried in Malaysia. (We might note that there is a link here to some of our work in Chile: Since 1973, the Chilean reform seems to be moving away from group farming and toward small family enterprises with a supporting

system of multipurpose service cooperatives which may turn out to be similar to these farmers' associations in Asia.) This is a subject of considerable significance in many areas of the world, but one which would require substantial additional funding for systematic study.

V. Research on Legal Aspects of Rural Development

Priorities for Research.

Chile: The expropriation policies of the Allende administration and particularly the role of agrarian tribunals in the expropriation process is currently under study. Of special interest is the degree to which these tribunals obstructed and/or facilitated expropriation. Specific legal mechanisms employed by these tribunals are also of particular interest.

Funding would help bring this work to completion.

Latin America: The general issue of access to resources and services will be the subject of a major research effort. Questions being addressed include: How do potential users learn of programs from which they have legal right to expect benefits and services? What institutional mechanisms either enhance or obstruct access to such benefits and services? When access is effectively denied, how do would-be clientele groups respond? Emphasis will be on comparison between experiences in Bolivia, Colombia, and Chile. Plans are to extend this study to the role of agrarian courts in adjudicating disputes over access. This part of the study will take into account the experiences of Venezuela and Peru. Research on such questions is of high priority because the relationship between peasants and service bureaucracies has proven to be a major difficulty in development programs around the world.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

931011 (9)
PD-ADL-665

TO : TA/RD, Mr. Edgar Owens

DATE: May 24, 1976

FROM : TA/PPU, Thomas L. Eliot *TE*

SUBJECT: Mid-Extension Review of 211(d) Grant to LTC

I am well pleased, as I've told you, with the broad plans for this review to be held here during the week of July 19th. The involvement of your Advisory Committee should be very helpful to AID's subsequent understanding and utilization of LTC's capabilities.

May I suggest that a couple of days be added to follow the day of review during which the LTC representatives (one or more) would keep a series of appointments with selected regional bureau country desks and technical personnel to (1) enhance the awareness on LTC's part of present and foreseeable country program needs and problems, and (2) on the part of concerned AID offices, the competencies available from LTC for AID utilization. Sam Butterfield is favorably impressed with this idea and so is Don Kanel who phoned me about formal preparations for the review itself. If you accept the idea of the series of appointments, perhaps the Advisory Committee regional bureau representatives could assist in arranging them.



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