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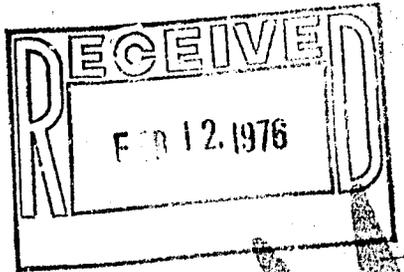
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THE LAND TENURE CENTER ANNUAL REPORT

1974-1975

310 King Hall
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

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SECTION A

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

OBJECTIVES OF THE GRANT

211(d) csd-2263 ANNUAL REPORT
1 July 1975

LAND TENURE CENTER (AID Institutional Grant)
University of Wisconsin-Madison
William C. Thiesenhusen, Director

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Period of Grant:	June 1969-June 1975
Amount of Grant:	\$1,705,000.00
Expenditures for Report Year:	358,154.54

At the outset it must be clear that although csd-2263 is only one source of Land Tenure Center funding, it is the most basic financial component. Other monies to support the Center's program have come from the University of Wisconsin, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Ford Foundation, The Agricultural Development Council, AID student fellowships, and the Midwestern Universities Consortium for International Activities. These funds have been used, in the main, to give graduate students field experience after their thesis proposals have been carefully drawn up in Madison. AID contract csd-2863, ending this reporting year, was more strictly research oriented. In addition, the Land Tenure Center has two special contracts, with USAID/Honduras and USAID/Philippines for the full-time research and consulting services of Professors Kenneth Parsons and Duncan Harkin, respectively.

Our policy is to seek supplementary funding wherever possible while using grant funds to, in the words of our grant paper, "strengthen the existing competence of the University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center for a worldwide program of technical assistance, research and training in land tenure, agrarian reform, and related institutional change in less developed nations."

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

1. During this reporting year the Land Tenure Center negotiated with USAID a two-year grant extension through June 1977, at a reduced funding level.
2. On June 10-12, 1975, the Land Tenure Center cosponsored with the Rural Training Network of The Agricultural Development Council of New York a major conference on Group Farming.
3. During 1974-75 planning began for a proposed Summer 1977 International Conference on the Role of Land Tenure in Agricultural and Rural Development.
4. Professor Duncan Harkin continued his work as Agrarian Reform Research Advisor with USAID/Philippines. During the reporting year he was involved in numerous projects relating to agrarian reform, which are described in the Research section of this Report.
5. In July 1974, Professor Kenneth Parsons began a 14-month assignment in Honduras, implementing a contract between the Land Tenure Center and USAID/Honduras. During 1974-75 Professor Parsons conducted extensive field research in southern Honduras, and coordinated short-term analyses of several areas of concern to the Honduran National Agrarian Institute. A description of his work is found in the Research section of this Report.
6. A staff member left the Center in December 1974 for two years in Peru, where he will teach at the Catholic University in Lima and work with other faculty members there on a joint research project dealing with the Peruvian food production crisis.
7. Work continued on: a longitudinal study (1965/66-1970/71) of economic and social change on a sample of large farms in Chile's Central Valley, all of which were affected by land reform; analyses of various Ethiopian tenure types and their implications for development; an historical study of the process of political integration in South India from 1600 to 1970; the political economy of redistributive agrarian policy in several South Asian countries; a comparison of various forms of cooperative and collective organization for intensive production of small livestock (broiler chickens and hogs) in Chile; crop production cooperatives in El Salvador, the ways in which cultural differences among government administrators, and such differences between administrators, on the one hand, and peasants, on the other, interfere with the attainment of the objectives of development administration; the effect of land reform on various aspects of traditional peasant society and culture--family income, ritual expenditure, the civil-religious hierarchy, peasant-mestizo relationships, and indigenous religion --in a highland area of southern Peru; the cultural and economic forces that promote political mobilization in the folk culture of Southeastern Asian peasantry; development of a migration model based on a panel-design survey of three agricultural communities in Colombia; an evaluation of the

potential of vegetable production in Guatemala for increasing agricultural output, rural employment, and income; the prospective role of labor-intensive methods, technology, and rural industries as means for regional development and increased employment in Mexico; the relationship between agricultural education and training programs and the perpetuation of the hacienda system in Peru; income distribution in Sri Lanka from 1953 to 1973; analyses of elite formation and populism, and population movements in Turkey; effects of the technological changes of the mid-1960s on agricultural development in selected countries of Asia.

8. Research was completed on analyses of: the legal framework of colonization in the Amazon region of Brazil; the attitude of Chilean campesinos toward collectivization; institutional problems which have limited rural development in the Puebla Project of Mexico; the adoption of new techniques of corn production in Colombia; peasant consciousness in areas of rural Colombia; the effects of agricultural commercialization on migration in a rural Colombian community; adoption of new varieties of corn and corn-growing technologies in El Salvador.

9. Research has begun on: an analysis of the effectiveness and impact of legal mechanisms provided by the Chilean agrarian reform legislation; the relationship of ideology to policy-making in Chile during the Allende administration; the process of industrial and capital concentration in Brazil, the role of the multinational corporation and its impact on development and social change; the processes of socio-economic change in northeastern Thailand as the region has become integrated into the Thai nation.

10. Staff members and research associates contributed to the Chile portion of the World Bank's analysis of comparative experiences in land reform.

11. A proposal was submitted to the Midwest Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) to undertake the development and implementation of a special program on land reform management and land tenure research in Ethiopia under the auspices of an agreement between MUCIA and Haile Selassie I University in Ethiopia. MUCIA has approved Land Tenure Center participation in the program and the proposal has been forwarded to HSIU for its consideration. In the meantime, the Land Tenure Center has begun with the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration an exchange of information on the current Ethiopian land reform.

12. The relationship with Kyoto University continued in effect; two Japanese graduate students were closely associated with the Land Tenure Center during the reporting year. One Master's thesis, dealing with the changing role of extension services in a rural area of Japan, was completed.

13. Land Tenure Center staff members performed consulting missions in these countries during the reporting year: Philippines, Chile, Colombia, Kenya, Ecuador, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Honduras, Costa Rica, Bangladesh, Mexico, Bolivia, and Uruguay. They responded to requests from: Agrarian Reform Institute (Philippines), Instituto de Financiamiento cooperativo (IFICOOP), Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Social (ICODES), Colombia Science Advisory Council, United Nations, Inter-American Foundation (IAF), International Manpower Institute of the U.S. Department of

4 Section A: Summary

Labor, World Bank, Midwestern Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA), Overseas Development Institute, Ford Foundation, Rural Training Network of The Agricultural Development Council, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Brookings Institution, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Government of Andhra Pradesh, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Department of State (CU/ARA), Fulbright-Hayes, Library of Congress, Land Reform Research and Training Institute (CIARA-Venezuela), National Agrarian Institute (Honduras), the Institute of International Education, and USAID.

14. Faculty and staff of the Center participated in 53 conferences and seminars during the reporting year, delivering papers at many of them.

15. Nearly 100 visitors, from 28 countries, visited the Center to use its facilities and consult with its staff during 1974-75. Among them were: Clodomir Santos de Morais, Project Director, FAO Training Program, National Agrarian Institute, Honduras; Pradhan Herishanker Prasad, Professor of Economics, A. N. Sinha Institute for Social Studies, Patna, India; Mary R. Hollensteiner, Director, Institute of Philippine Culture, Manila; Mohammed Akhtar Sheikh, Director, Integrated Rural Development Project, Azad Kashmir, Pakistan; Ali Attiga, Secretary General, Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries; Akhter Hameed Khan, Advisor to the Director, Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, Peshawar; Takeshi Motooka, Chief, Land Tenure and Production Structure Service, Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome; Abelardo Samonte, Chancellor, University of the Philippines at Los Baños; and Conrado Estrella, Secretary, Department of Agrarian Reform, Manila, Philippines.

16. Agrarian Reform in Latin America: An Annotated Bibliography was published by the Center as Land Economics Monograph no. 5 during the reporting year. The one-volume clothbound and the two-volume paperbound versions of this work contain more than 5,000 citations to books, pamphlets, journal articles, unpublished reports, etc., all of which are available on the Madison campus.

17. Manuscripts of two books--Agrarian Reform in Africa and the Near East: An Annotated Bibliography, and Robert E. Frykenberg, ed., Land Tenure and the Peasant in South Asia--were completed during 1974-75 and submitted to commercial publishers for consideration.

18. A total of 37 new publications were added to the Land Tenure Center's regular publications series in the 1974-75 reporting year, and approximately 79,400 items were distributed.

19. Land Tenure Center program faculty prepared 92 research publications during the reporting year.

20. The results of the restudy of the Bolivian agrarian reform were published.

21. A number of publications, which present data gathered in Chile, were completed and/or published during the year.

22. Spanish translations of two major Land Tenure Center publications were issued: Peter Dorner, Reforma agraria y desarrollo económico, Madrid: Alianza Editorial, 1974 (translation of Land Reform and Economic Development, Middlesex, Eng.: Penguin Books, 1972); and Peter Dorner, ed., La reforma agraria en América Latina: problemas y casos concretos, Mexico City: Editorial Diana, 1974 (translation of Land Reform in Latin America: Issues and Cases, Land Economics Monograph no. 3, Madison, Wis.: Land Economics and Land Tenure Center, 1971).
23. In the middle of the reporting year the Center began to require payment of a handling charge for some categories of publications by individuals and institutions in North America (excluding Mexico) and Western Europe.
24. Twenty-nine development-related courses were offered by members of the Land Tenure Center Program Faculty who were on campus. The same group also taught 23 nondevelopment-related courses, and faculty members who were off-campus also taught courses in their present locations.
25. Land Tenure Center faculty on campus advised 129 advanced students (including 15 sent by AID Missions), 65 of whom were from Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Faculty abroad also advised some students.
26. One student completed his Ph.D. in Development degree during the year. Thirteen new students joined the 23 already in the program.
27. The training program for officials of Ethiopia's Ministry of Land Reform and Administration continued with the arrival for the Fall 1974 semester of Ato Aschenaki Tafere, Head of the Land Grant Division of MLRA.
28. Seventeen Land Tenure Center students (12 from outside the U.S.) received the Master's degree and 13 (9 from outside the U.S.) received the Ph.D. degree.
29. The Center sponsored 33 informal seminars during the year, with attendance at each ranging from 20 to 60. An estimated total of more than 1,000 persons participated in this program.
30. Library staff prepared two new entries in the Training and Methods series and two supplements for earlier numbers in this series.
31. Approximately 7,300 items were added to the Library's collection during the reporting year, with acquisition efforts concentrated in general on less expensive, unique materials. A major source of these acquisitions (some 750 new titles) was the contribution by the USAID Reference Center of documents prepared on AID contracts which the Center had in duplicate. In addition, nearly 1,000 items were donated to the Library during the year.

OBJECTIVES OF THE GRANT

Objectives Restated*

This grant is designed to strengthen the existing competency of the University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center for a world-wide program of technical assistance, research and training in land tenure, agrarian reform, and related institutional change in the less developed nations. The grant will help to provide secure, long-term support for an expanded core program including salaries of key staff members engaged in original research, integration of findings of previous research, teaching, and developing new curricula. It will also provide support for graduate students and for Library acquisitions. It will make possible the creation of additional professional strength and competence in the area of land tenure and reform, and will provide the necessary analytical foundations for the resolution of land tenure problems. It will provide for expansion of the University's present focus on Latin American land tenure problems to include Asia and Africa.

The University of Wisconsin expects to be able to continue its present level of financial support as well as to provide:

1. Necessary space for faculty members and students.
2. Use of Library, equipment, supplies, and other necessary facilities.
3. Normal administrative and technical supervision by department heads, deans, and the Dean of International Studies and Programs.
4. Advice and consultation with all faculty members who by virtue of special competence and experience can bring wisdom to the program.

Under the grant:

1. The University will expand its permanent, full-time professorial core staff which, under the Director of the Land Tenure Center, will be responsible for the Land Tenure Center activities of the University. These activities will include organizing interdisciplinary courses of study in land tenure and related rural institutions at the graduate, undergraduate, and special short-course levels for both U.S. and foreign students. This will involve the development of new courses and the restructuring of some existing courses as required to round out the instructional program in this field.

*These are excerpts from the final proposal to AID dated March 28, 1969, signed by AID and the University of Wisconsin in June 1969.

2. The university will expand library and public information services on all aspects of land tenure and related institutional development.

3. The University will expand its research into geographic regions other than Latin America to provide interregional comparative analyses essential to the development of a world-wide land tenure competence.

The Land Tenure Center has gathered an outstanding group of scholars who are equipped to research and deal with these complex issues, which are broken down into the following areas:

Area I:* Tenure arrangements, systems of property, and their broad effects

This area includes issues related to private farms, communal properties, collectives and mixed systems, and their social, economic, and political effects. Studies are encouraged which examine innovative tenure arrangements (like group farming or production cooperatives) in areas of major agrarian reforms as well as tenure conditions in areas of colonization and new land settlement. Related problems which interact with tenure systems such as land titling, title registration, and taxation are included. Studies are needed in many Asian and African countries on the effects of present land tenure systems and associated institutions in furthering or hindering agricultural development. Much of this information is already available on Latin America. In addition, this area includes building a comprehensive body of knowledge dealing with land and water tenure, agrarian structures, and the formal and informal rules, sanctions, and enforcement institutions related to agricultural production.

Also encompassed by this area are studies of the legal framework which regulates economic and social activities in the rural sector. This includes describing and evaluating the legal and administrative machinery for planning and carrying through agrarian reform, land settlement, and development schemes. Evaluations of implementation strategies and mechanisms used by existing projects are of special interest.

Area II: Community organization, services, supplies, and local controls

This area includes investigation of the nature and extent of change in local organizations, voluntary associations, and public service activities to effectively draw more people into the mainstream of development.

As a result of new technology, further attention needs to be given to the organization and operation of agricultural supply systems for making inputs available to small producers. This includes rules and incentives of service organizations or the role of peasant organizations in reorganizing agriculture in the developing nations.

*Note: these areas and how specific programs fit into them will be referred to in Section B on research.

8 Section A: Summary

Of particular interest are studies which indicate how local people have been able to organize effectively to plan, finance, build, and maintain local infrastructure. Comparative studies which illustrate how agricultural service agencies, local governments, and community enterprises have been created or organized would be helpful.

Additional work is needed in most developing countries to analyze the problems of agricultural research, extension and information programs, marketing organizations, credit institutions, transportation, and local planning and administration. The types of services available to large- and small-scale producers are not well documented or understood. A study of the relationships among local government, political organizations, and the formal law would yield valuable data for development programs.

Area III: Technology, employment, and income distribution relationships

A broad range of studies are needed concerning the consequences of modernization, such as the impact of changing technology (like green revolution inputs and mechanization) and related measures of rural modernization on employment creation and income distribution in rural areas. This also includes the attendant problem of the economic, social, and political consequences of rapid rural-to-urban migration and employment shifts.

Changing technology in agriculture frequently results in institutional adjustment, but can also create the need for direct intervention to achieve institutional change. The secondary effects of technology also need to be studied in terms of tenure conditions, market controls, new forms of community influence, and the changing structure of training and employment opportunities for young people.

Of particular concern are uneven effects of the new technology in agriculture. A great deal more needs to be learned about how small-scale farmers and new settlers can benefit from new crop varieties, mechanization, and pest controls, and how they can maintain their relative positions after broad-scale technical changes have been introduced.

This area of work will also address a variety of problems concerned with the development of new technology itself and with its dissemination from centers of research to agricultural producers. The creation of institutions for technical study and the design of service delivery systems should be key elements in this study.

In a word, Land Tenure Center research continues to be focused upon rural and agrarian institutional problems investigated within an interdisciplinary framework. The three research areas outlined above are closely interrelated and overlap at some points.

The Executive Committee advises the Director on broad policy matters. In the reporting year this Committee consisted of:

On Campus

Marion Brown
Associate Professor
Agricultural Journalism

Peter Dorner
Professor and Chairman
Agricultural Economics

Herman Felstehausen
Associate Professor
Agricultural Journalism and Institute for
Environmental Studies

William Flinn
Associate Professor
Rural Sociology and Extension Sociology

Robert Frykenberg
Professor and Chairman
Indian Studies
(also History)

Henry Hart
Professor
Political Science and South Asian Studies

Don Kanel
Professor
Agricultural Economics

Kemal Karpat
Professor and Chairman
Middle East Studies
(also History)

Bryant Kearn
Professor
Agricultural Journalism

David King
Visiting Adjunct Professor
Agricultural Economics

Marvin Miracle
Professor
Agricultural Economics

10 Section A: Summary

Raymond Penn
Professor Emeritus
Agricultural Economics, Urban and Regional Planning,
Institute for Environmental Studies, and Center for
Human Systems

James Scott
Professor
Political Science

John Strasma
Professor
Economics and Agricultural Economics

William Thiesenhusen
Professor and Director
Land Tenure Center
(also Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Journalism)

Joseph Thome
Professor
Law

Eugene Wilkening
Professor
Rural Sociology and Institute for Environmental Studies

Off Campus

Duncan Harkin
Associate Professor
Agricultural Economics and Resource Policy Center
(Philippines)

A. Eugene Havens
Professor
Rural Sociology
(Peru)

Kenneth Parsons
Professor Emeritus
Agricultural Economics
(Honduras)

Other Madison-Based Faculty

Fritz Albert
Professor
Agricultural Journalism

Carl Bögholt
Professor Emeritus
Philosophy

Administrative and Staff Personnel of the Land Tenure Center

Madison

Teresa Anderson, Librarian

*Stephen Baier, Library Annotating Specialist

*Laura Brewer, Annual Report Typist

**Linda Buttel, Computer Programming Specialist

**Beverly Cusimano, Stencographer

Jane Dennis, Manuscript Typist

*Gretchen Dihoff, Library Cataloging Specialist

Donald Esser, Administrative Assistant

*Linda Frey, Library Typist

Dr. Jane Knowles, Editor and Executive Assistant

Helaine Kriegel, Technical Typist and Receptionist

Charlotte Lott, Assistant Librarian

Patricia Nachreiner, Library Secretary/Acquisitions

**Shaukat Naeem, Accounts Assistant and Library Processing Assistant

**Richard Puhek, Library Serials Assistant

Barbara Rhem, Student Program Specialist

*Lois Roberts, Publications Assistant

*Linda Romero, Technical Typist, Rural Migration Project

*Dr. David Stanfield, Research Associate

Julia Schwenn, Program Coordinator

**Gerry Strey, Library Publications Assistant

**Michael von Schneidmesser, Specialist/Programmer

Santiago, Chile

Silvia Bascour de Cabezas, Administrative Assistant

Bogotá, Colombia

Olga de Muñoz, Administrative Assistant

*Part-year

**Part-time

SECTION B

LAND TENURE CENTER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS:
LAND TENURE CENTER FACULTY AND FELLOWS

Below is a description of research projects currently being conducted by Land Tenure Center Faculty and Fellows. These projects are in various stages of completion, and, where possible, the descriptions include information on research results. Each research project falls into one or more of the areas of Land Tenure Center research focus described in the introduction to this Report. These summaries may be supplemented with full studies on a loan, gift, or purchase basis for any interested person who writes for more detail to the Land Tenure Center.

Area I: Tenure Arrangements, Systems of Property, and Their Broad Effects

Argentina

Mario J. Del Fa (Argentina: research fellow in Agricultural Economics and Law) is currently completing a research project which analyzes economic and legal variables in farm-level marketing of selected agricultural products in the Pampean region of Argentina. Particular emphasis is given to the financing of transactions through a "trade credit" system distorted by the practice of delayed payments. The study is based on primary data from the period 1967-70 gathered through a questionnaire. One hundred and twenty farms were randomly selected for the survey; these farms were equally divided in number among three politico-legal units and proportionally stratified according to farm size. Similarly structured questionnaires were administered to private agricultural marketing agencies, banks and other financing agencies, transportation agencies, federal and local regulatory agencies, courts, and private law offices.

Analysis of the data indicates that more than 85 percent of farm-level marketing transactions involve delayed payments to the farm sector, and there is no evidence of shadow interest, i.e., a relationship between price paid for the commodity and length of delay in payment. This system of delayed payments discriminates against the seller of farm commodities. He becomes an unwilling creditor for the buyer, and stands to lose 3-7 percent per transaction, particularly in periods of substantial inflation; self-generated farm investments are consequently affected. With few exceptions, farmers have little control over the length of this delay in payment and little likelihood of predicting it accurately. These nonmarketing transactional costs have negative effects on the certainty and security of transactions at the farm level. In addition, deficiencies in the legal structure such as conflicting statutory rules, lack of legal facilities in rural areas, and legalities which delay the process of law are instrumental in both the development and the severity of delayed-payment problems.

Funding in Madison: personal funds.

2 Section B: Research

Bolivia

The Land Tenure Center has received a final report from the LTC/CIDA (Interamerican Committee of Agricultural Development) study team, which conducted an intensive investigation between 1965 and 1970 of the Bolivian agrarian reform. In addition to the LTC/CIDA team report, this study produced many written materials, published and unpublished in both English and Spanish, in the form of case studies, articles, field notes, and other background data on the Bolivian agrarian reform. This material is available at the Land Tenure Center Library and lends itself to studies in all three research areas. In an effort to make use of this material and to facilitate its further use by interested parties, Joseph Dorsey (U.S.: research fellow in Agricultural Economics) has continued to research selected parts of the material during the reporting year.

Mr. Dorsey spent July and August of 1973 on a field assignment in Bolivia, which he undertook on behalf of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Land Tenure Center. His assignment was to update existing information on the results of the agrarian reform by gathering data both at the national level and the local ("case study") level, the case studies to be part of IBRD project R.P.O. 280, "Comparative Experiences in Land Reform." Subsequent computer analysis of the data gathered in Bolivia led to two case studies and a country report submitted to IBRD in April 1975, fulfilling terms of the original contract.

The two case studies are available as Land Tenure Center Research Papers Nos. 64 and 65, "A Case Study of the Lower Cochabamba Valley: Ex-Haciendas Parotani and Caramarca," and "A Case Study of Ex-Hacienda Toralapa in the Tiraque Region of the Upper Cochabamba Valley." Mr. Dorsey's country report on the Bolivian agrarian reform is currently being considered for publication by the Land Tenure Center. It is one of five country studies financed by IBRD which are to form a data base for examination of land reform and new reform enterprises. Of the five countries studied, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela, the Land Tenure Center has furnished personnel and financial support for research on Bolivia, Chile, and Peru. The Peruvian study was completed during 1973-74 and is described in last year's Annual Report. For a description of the Chilean study, see Section B, pages 4-8.

Results of this research contradict the thesis that the agrarian reform has inhibited the growth of agricultural production and the adoption of modern farm technology, making Bolivian agriculture a brake on the development of other sectors of the economy. Case study data and national agricultural statistics both show dramatic increases over pre-reform levels of production, particularly of foodstuffs, which are produced almost exclusively by reform beneficiaries and other small farmers. Secular increases in the output of individual agricultural products in the areas most affected by the agrarian reform are attributable to increased intensity of land use and adoption of new inputs and production technology; changes in output of export crops, on the other hand, are largely the result of expansion at the extensive margin. The adoption of new technologies by reform

beneficiaries and the shift from traditional to nontraditional crops, like the agrarian reform itself, have occurred largely at the campesinos' own initiative, since the supporting services often deemed essential for a successful agrarian reform have been almost totally absent in Bolivia. Unless remedied by the action of national and international lending institutions, campesinos' almost total lack of credit is apt to constrain further expansion of production. Social impacts in terms of education, acculturation, and standard of living have been most dramatic in the areas of the country where the reform was most pervasive.

In October 1974 the Land Tenure Center issued another paper based on these materials written by Peter Graeff (U.S.: research fellow in Agricultural Economics) while working as a research assistant at the Center during the 1974-75 reporting year. Mr. Graeff is presently working with the Program of Management for Rural Development, of the Instituto Inter-Americano de Ciencias Agrícolas (IICA), in Costa Rica.

Mr. Graeff's paper, titled "The Effects of Continued Landlord Presence in the Bolivian Countryside During the Post-Reform Period: Lessons to be Learned," deals with the problem of pre-reform landlords retaining a portion of their holdings, which they may continue to work in the post-reform period in the midst of their ex-laborers and sharecroppers. Evidence from the case studies and other material tends to indicate that the consequences of allowing this to occur are generally negative, tending to defeat goals of the reform. Economic, social, and political relationships between different social groups are difficult to change and are not likely to be significantly altered unless those who have for so long manipulated the system to their advantage are removed from the scene.

Important manifestations of the persistence of exploitative relationships after the reform are the devices employed by landlords to secure manual labor through sharecropping, tractor service exchange, and other arrangements. The relative strength of local agrarian unions is seen as a major factor affecting the bargaining position of the campesinos in dealing with the pressure applied by the old landlords. Areas where landlords remained on part of their land are compared with those where they were prevented from remaining by legal or other means.

Funding for Dorsey and Graeff in Madison: LTC Assistantships.

Brazil

During the reporting year Maria Molion (Brazil: research fellow in Law) completed research analyzing the legal framework of colonization in the Amazon region of Brazil. In 1970 the National Integration Plan for Development assigned the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) partial responsibility for rapid integration of the Amazon into the Brazilian development process. Since INCRA did not have an adequate legal framework to carry out plan objectives, it drew up an administrative and operational plan titled "Methodology for Operational Program," which Ms. Molion has both analyzed as a legal framework and compared with field data to discover whether its statutes were being enforced.

4 Section B: Research

From this analysis, Ms. Molion concluded that the Methodology does provide INCRA with the necessary legal support for the execution of official colonization projects in the Amazon region: it reflects real conditions in the Amazon, defines INCRA's objectives and provides the main guidelines for accomplishing them, and its statutes contain the necessary guidelines for controlling major social, economic, and ecological factors that might influence the colonization process. However, analysis of general data collected in five official colonization projects and a questionnaire administered to settlers indicate that adequate transportation and commercialization infrastructure were lacking in four of the five projects. Thus programs for rural community social organization, transportation, formation of cooperatives, and commercialization of products are not producing the desired effects. From this analysis, Ms. Molion concludes that colonization cannot be successful unless INCRA continuously monitors settler responses and corrects the deficiencies revealed by this method of evaluation.

Ms. Molion also analyzed spontaneous colonization in the Amazon region, which is not at present regulated by law. In mid-latitude areas, spontaneous colonization can be the best method of settling. In the Amazon, however, the soil is generally poor and rainfall rate high, making spontaneous colonization a risk, due to the lack of technical knowledge of the Brazilian peasant. New settlers tend to stay in an area for three to four years and simply move on when the soil is exhausted. Ms. Molion concludes that policies must be set up to control the migratory flow to the Amazon region, since the present trial-and-error process will very likely prove disastrous to the Amazon environment.

Funding: personal funds.

Chile

Work continued on a longitudinal study of economic and social change in a sample of large farms in Chile's Central Valley. This project can be described as a "before-after" study of the Frei reform.¹ It began in 1965 with a survey of a random sample (panel) of 105 haciendas that were larger than 80 Basic Irrigated Hectares (BIH) and therefore expropriable on the basis of size. The base-line survey was completed before expropriation began on a large scale under Frei's Agrarian Reform Law. It provided a basis for monitoring the reform process over time.

The "after" phase of the study began in 1970, and focused on the agricultural year 1970-71. It consists of a resurvey of the farms studied in 1965 as well as new units of various types which emerged after 1965 as a result of expropriation and private subdivision of some of the farms in the sample. There were 215 such units by the end of the agricultural year (May

1. A description of the methodological design is available in David Stanfield's unpublished paper, "Methodological Notes on Evaluating the Impact of Agrarian Reform in Chile's Central Valley."

1971).² Data were gathered concerning the operation and management of the "central enterprises" of each of these units. The central enterprise includes lands and other resources controlled directly by owners of private farms and by production cooperatives on reform units. Data were also gathered concerning various "satellite enterprises": smaller portions of land managed by individual workers and their families, which were rented out, sharecropped, or granted to workers and reform beneficiaries as partial remuneration for their labor. Questionnaires were administered to a 25-percent sample of the permanent resident workers on each unit, a total of some 1,200 individuals.

Nearly all data collected on the panel farms during the 1970-71 agricultural year have been tabulated. Computer files have been constructed and are being used for analysis of several paths of structural and social change that occurred on the sample farms during the period 1965-1971.

Some preliminary findings regarding basic shifts in tenure and patterns of ownership were presented in the Annual Report for 1973-74 and are available in mimeograph form in a paper by Professors David Stanfield and Marion Brown entitled "Evolution of Tenure Structures in the Large Haciendas of Chile's Central Zone Between 1966 and 1971."

Some historical antecedents to the Frei and Allende reforms and findings on three basic aspects and consequences of the reform process were presented in last year's Annual Report. These were: 1) expropriation policies with respect to the amount and quality of lands affected; 2) changes in resource use and production; and 3) employment trends.

During the past year several working papers on Chile were prepared as a part of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) project R.F.O. 280, "Comparative Experiences in Land Reform." The Chile report was one of five country studies sponsored by IBRD. Of the five countries studied, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela, the Land Tenure Center has furnished personnel and financial support for research on Bolivia, Chile, and Peru. The Peruvian study was completed during 1973-74 and is described in last year's Annual Report. For a description of the Bolivian study, see Section B, pages 2-3.

The IBRD Chile report consists of six working papers: 1) "Macro-Effects of Chilean Agrarian Reform," by Eduardo Cifuentes; 2) "The Impact of the Agrarian Reform on Chile's Large Farm Sector," by Thomas Bossert, Marion Brown, Stephen Smith, and David Stanfield; 3) "Campesino Participation in Farm Management: Some Historical and Conceptual Considerations," by Bossert, Brown, and Stanfield; 4) "Campesino Participation in Farm Management on Thirty-One Stable Asentamientos," by Brown and Stanfield; 5) "Participation and Political Consciousness," by Bossert and Stanfield; and

2. Comprised of four main tenure types: reformed farms (asentamientos), private parcels left to owners after expropriation (reserves), farms unchanged from 1965-66 (fundos), and private parcels created from subdivision of the original large farms (hijuelas).

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6) "Changes in Farming Systems, Intensity of Operation, and Factor Use Under an Agrarian Reform Situation," by Smith.

The first of these papers, "Macro-Effects," presents a brief overview of the overall aims and accomplishments of the reform, especially in terms of the total land area affected and number of families benefited. It also describes legal and bureaucratic procedures and devices employed in the reform process. The "Impact" and "Farming Systems" papers were summarized in last year's Report (see Section B, pages 3-36 and 53-68). The following is a summary of the findings on "participation."

A major goal of the agrarian reform under Frei was "integration of farm workers into the economic, political, and social life of the nation." These studies deal with one observable aspect of economic, political, and social integration: the participation of farm workers in farm management. They also deal with the effects of participation on political consciousness and farm production. By "participation" the authors mean taking part in or influencing the decisions that affect one's life. Reform affects participation by increasing the number involved in decisions, and/or by broadening the area or context of immediate concern to individual farm workers. These contexts are termed "micro" when they involve a single farm and "macro" when they take in more of the surrounding system. The widening of participation comes when individuals or groups begin either to expand their micro-contexts by gaining more direct, immediate control of their environment, or to exert greater, if still indirect, influence within the larger macro-political system of which they are a part.

Forms of participation ranging from individual to collective action were also studied. The agrarian reform process in Chile involved the general widening of the scope of participation of the farm worker, and the form of participation tended to be more collective than individual.

For those who benefited directly from the reform, the entire farm became their micro-context as they assumed a fuller decision-making role, often through collective action. Even on some private farms participation plans were adopted which allowed workers to share in decision-making. This study concerns itself with participation in the micro-context of farm management rather than the larger political arena of regional and national affairs.

One clear consequence of increased farm-level participation is that the farm worker's conflictive orientation toward the patron shifts to other institutions: the reform agency (CORA), private merchants and distributors, etc. As his objective interests change he adopts attitudes and tactics similar to those of the former patron and changes his political allegiances as necessary to continue to exercise increasing control over his growing micro-context.

Participation on Stable Asentamientos: This analysis attempts to shed light on the question of how and by whom decisions were made about the day-to-day operations of Chile's asentamientos. The data come from interviews with members of asentamientos as well as from accounts or records of the farms. The sample includes 31 farms which had been functioning as

asentamientos for at least one year before the data were collected; at least five members of each of these asentamientos were interviewed.

The most easily observable form of participation was attendance at meetings in which farm-management decisions were made. Respondents were asked whether they attended meetings on five potential management issues to determine the scope of individual participation. Extent of participation was operationalized as the proportion of workers who attended meetings.

Both scope and extent of participation differed markedly from farm to farm. The working hypothesis was that participation is largely a function of past experience. This experience was measured in two ways: 1) proportion of farm area under the control of farm workers; and 2) membership in unions before the reform. Structural features of the farm, such as size, intensity of land use, productivity, and levels of capitalization were also considered. At the individual level, experience in factories or mines was analyzed to see if such nonfarm experience bore any relationship to post-reform participation. Asentados' attitudes toward collectivization, levels of satisfaction, and appraisal of the reform were also taken into account. To simplify analysis these independent variables were categorized into three groups: 1) characteristics of the farm before expropriation in 1965; 2) changes occurring on farms between 1965 and 1970; and 3) attitudinal indices.

The goal in this analysis was to ascertain the conditions which seem to favor participation and, more importantly, the conditions which seem to restrict it. The overall conclusion was that organizing reformed units along "democratic" lines is difficult at best, but far from impossible.

On farms which were created from a partially expropriated fundo, there was less difficulty in instituting and maintaining collective decision-making than on wholly expropriated fundos. This may have been a response to hardship. These were farms on which the landowner was permitted to retain the lands surrounding his house and buildings. Asentados who lost the "heart of the farm" exhibited greater awareness of common problems and more collective action than those who received complete, operating farms. Larger farms also appear to be less amenable to widespread participation, quite possibly because of the physical dispersion of residents.

On collective units where no asentados had been union members, or where a single major disruptive strike occurred, it is apparently less likely that high levels of democratic participation in collective decision-making could be achieved in the short run.

Asentamientos do appear to increase their capacity for collective management as time passes. However, farms without previous labor union experience, and those on which no new families had been settled as a part of the reform process, seem to be less democratically run over a longer period than farms with unions and/or new resident families.

Participation and Political Consciousness: Attitudinal questions were used to measure three aspects of political consciousness: group solidarity, reform consciousness, and collective consciousness. Three major

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variables explain most of the differences in political consciousness: 1) tenure differences brought about by the reform process; 2) pre-reform conflicts; and 3) mechanization of the farm operation.

The reform process itself seems to have the greatest effect on political consciousness. It is also important in predicting consensus. The workers on farms which had been reformed were most likely to exhibit high levels of political awareness.

The second most important explanatory variable was collective bargaining with the landowner. Conflict variables retain their importance of predicting political consciousness even though they are partially eclipsed by the importance of the reform process itself.

In the private sector mechanization decreases job security and may have little to do with political participation in contexts external to the farm. However, on reformed farms mechanization represents successful political participation, since it represents the *asentados'* ability to influence CORA to distribute resources in their favor.

In general, workers on farms which were in the reformed sector, which had a history of labor conflict, and which were more highly mechanized tended to exhibit higher levels of political consciousness.

Funding: IBRD.

* * *

Thomas Bossert (U.S.: research fellow in Sociology) is presently researching the relationship of ideology to policy-making in Chile during the Allende government. Ideology influences policy choice by selecting out a range of legitimate policies from which the policy-maker can choose and, in some cases, by guiding him to choose some alternatives over others. Ideology also presents a rational argument for legitimizing a government, that is, a reason for supporting that government and its policies. As a case study, Chile during the Allende government provides an example of Marxist ideology applied to policy choices in all areas, including agricultural policy. This research focuses on governmental policy toward land seizures in the countryside, using data from government documents, speeches, newspaper and magazine articles, and other secondary sources. A preliminary conclusion of Mr. Bossert's analysis is that having two legitimizing ideologies--revolutionary and legal--at the time of Allende so constricted policy choice that it prevented effective policy-making in the face of growing political polarization.

Funding: Partial LTC Assistantship and personal funds.

* * *

Jaime Crispi (Chile: research fellow in Development Studies) returned to Chile in April 1974 to work with national level statistics, as well as primary survey data on 105 large Central Valley farms interviewed in 1966 and 1972. His study will analyze Chile's low rate of growth in agricultural production. A central part of the analysis will be the relation of the agricultural sector to other sectors of the economy, and the relationship of the Chilean economy to developed nations. In order to provide a

satisfactory explanation of the performance of agriculture, it is necessary to understand the role that this sector has had in national development. The closed-circle analysis of latifundio-minifundio or the partial study of public policy can only show some of the characteristics of the problem; they do not provide the elements that are needed to fully understand why a sector that grew satisfactorily until the 1930 crisis stopped its traditional rate of growth and became a burden on the rest of the economy. Mr. Crispi thinks that the theoretical bases of "unequal exchange" are a good starting point for an analysis of the situation.

Funding: Ford Foundation; Crispi also worked for the Terra Institute, Ltd., Santiago, Chile, during the reporting year.

* * *

Joseph Dorsey (U.S.: research fellow in Agricultural Economics) has been awarded a Learning Fellowship on Social Change by the Inter-American Foundation. He will be leaving for Chile in fall of 1975 where he will spend 18 months doing field research for a study entitled "Economies of Scale and Factor Proportions in Chilean Agriculture." His research will concentrate on changes which have occurred as a result of parcelization of the asentamientos, or cooperative farms, set up under the Chilean agrarian reform, and on the role that can be played by cooperatives in increasing the productivity of reform beneficiaries.

Funding in Chile: Inter-American Foundation.

* * *

During the reporting year, Francisca García Huidobro (Chile: research fellow in Sociology) completed an analysis of campesino attitudes toward collectivization as the result of the agrarian reform. She utilized questionnaires given to a random sample of 1,216 Chilean agricultural workers to ascertain and explain a preference for collective or private ownership as the result of their previous experiences on asentamientos. Factors assumed to be influencing their responses included historical conditions relating to the hacienda system, the impact of modernization and peasant mobilization translated into union membership and participation in strikes, and differences of opinion with regard to relations with landowners and/or utilizing the means of production. In summary, the main findings show that participation in strikes and belonging to the "reformed" sector are related to a positive attitude toward collectivization, while the availability of a plot for individual marketing or consumption was inversely related to one's attitude toward group farming. But the study also shows that these variables do not account for a large amount of the variance in acceptance of group farming, which in turn leads to the assumption that other variables, probably at the farm level, could be influencing the individuals' responses.

Funding: Ford Foundation.

* * *

Professor Joseph Thome has undertaken to measure the effectiveness and impact of legal mechanisms provided by recent Chilean agrarian reform legislation. He intends to measure effectiveness of the legal mechanisms as it is proportional to their actual capacity to achieve (or approximate) the stated policy goals of the agrarian reform. He defines impact, on the

other hand, as changes produced in the agrarian legal structure, particularly as regards property rights.

In the study Professor Thome utilizes a functional analysis of the key legal and administrative processes of the agrarian reform: expropriation; the asentamiento (temporary settlement); the distribution of expropriated lands to beneficiaries of the reform; and other legal restrictions on the use of property. Of particular interest in this stage of the research are the many legal issues which arose out of the land distribution process, for example, new types of land titles issued both to individuals and to collectives or cooperatives. In both cases they were subject to much greater legal conditions and restrictions than is the case with traditional freehold titles. At the same time, property not expropriated was also subject to new legal obligations. These and other legal innovations indicate the development of new tenure and ownership rights and relationships, of new concepts and institutions regarding the use and enjoyment of property. In short, the research will try to measure the development of a new law of property, as exemplified by the Chilean agrarian reform.

Funding: University of Wisconsin.

Ethiopia

During the reporting year, the Land Tenure Center continued a training and study program funded by USAID/Ethiopia for senior staff members of the Ethiopian Ministry of Land Reform and Administration. Participating in the program for 1974-75 was Ato Aschenaki Tafere, head of the Land Grant Division, who arrived in Madison in August of 1974 for a semester of course work and research. During the semester Ato Aschenaki researched maderia land rights in Wello Province and their consequences for tenant cultivators. Maderia land rights grant the individual an usufructuary right to government land during the duration of his service to the government, in lieu of either a pension or a portion of his salary or as a supplement to his salary; these rights are not inheritable even by his successor in office. Ato Aschenaki chose to study the effects of maderia tenure in Wello Province because: (1) its percentage of maderia land is the second highest among the ten southern provinces; (2) it has been the scene of violent uprisings between the tenant farmers and maderia holders since the end of World War II and prior to the Maderia Land Grant Order of 1962; (3) implementation of this order has deprived over 30,000 tenant farmers of their rights to land by giving freehold land rights to government beneficiaries, with tenants having the lowest priority ranking; (4) this deprivation and the uneconomic size of holdings in Wello have caused migration out of the province during the past decade; (5) the prolonged drought existing in the greater part of the region since the late 1960s has particular significance for the landless tenants affected by the 1962 maderia conversion order.

Interviews were conducted from June 15 to July 28, 1974, with former tenants and former landowners from Wello who had migrated to other southern provinces, and with tenants and landowners who had made their way to Drought Relief Shelters within Wello, to determine whether landowners with holdings of uneconomic size and those tenants deprived of their de facto rights in former maderia lands were the ones most adversely affected by

drought. Ato Aschenaki's analysis of the data gathered in this study indicates that this is, in fact, the case. Because of the fast turnover in maderia holders, each tries to extract as much revenue as he can from tenants during his term in office, normally by imposing a highly one-sided crop-sharing agreement on the tenants. If a tenant does not comply, the next alternative is his eviction from the land. As the tenant's share of crops dwindles, so does his capacity to survive a drought. Likewise, the small landlord exists on a highly fragmented landholding, which does not give him enough margin to survive a drought. Ato Aschenaki concludes that what is needed in Wello Province is a government-sponsored program of land redistribution to consolidate fragmented holdings and redistribute them in single parcels large enough to support a family. However, he is not optimistic about such a redistribution taking place, since 14,000 landowners are members of the Territorial Army--one of the active components of the new Military Government. Ethiopian leaders would, therefore, have to act in ways which run counter to their own economic interests for a land distribution program to be instituted. It is as the result of this situation, Ato Aschenaki feels, that the government has chosen to rely on short-term relief efforts, noncontroversial infrastructure projects, and road construction in aiding drought victims.

In addition to his research, Ato Aschenaki participated in two seminar sessions, a panel discussion on recent changes in Ethiopia and a joint presentation on land tenure changes in two provinces of Ethiopia. He discussed conditions in Wello Province and John Bruce reported on tenure changes in Tigre Province (for further discussion of this research, see Section B, pages 11-12).

Scheduled to complete this special training program in the fall of 1975 are Ato Abebe Aklilu, acting head of the Survey Division, and Ato Abdulla Ali, an expert in the Planning Division of the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration.

Funding for Training Program: U.S. Agency for International Development.

* * *

John Bruce (U.S.: research fellow in Law) returned to Madison, November 1974, from field research in Ethiopia as well as advising for the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration. He is researching chugraf-gwoses as a land tenure reform accomplished through local initiative in Tigre Province. The traditional means of landholding in Tigre is resti, a communal tenure system whereby access to land is based on family descent group--probably as the result of a military leader parceling out land at the end of a war. The effects of resti ownership of land are: (1) a rapid degree of subdivision, since land rights are inherited equally between male and female offspring; and (2) fragmentation of holdings, since intermarriage among offspring tends to scatter holdings over a wide area.

The Ethiopian famine of 1892-95 resulted in large out-migration from the Tigre plateau, causing inheritance patterns to become irrelevant in some areas. Alterations in the taxation system to attract farmers to the area resulted in a new tenure system, chugraf-gwoses, whereby original

Ethiopia. MUCIA has approved Land Tenure Center participation in the program, and the proposal has been forwarded to HSIU for their consideration. While awaiting word from HSIU, the Land Tenure Center has begun an exchange of information with the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration concerning current Ethiopian land reforms. Goitom Tekie (Ethiopia: research fellow in Agricultural Economics) will spend the next reporting year canvassing U.S. publications for information and opinion on the Ethiopian land reform, in exchange for a comprehensive survey of Ethiopian sources on the same subject.

Funding for Tekie: MUCIA

Proposal has been submitted to MUCIA for funding.

India

During the reporting year, Professor Robert Frykenberg worked primarily on an historical analysis of the processes of political integration in South India from 1600 to 1970. Within this study, which is supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, he intends to analyze how a political system of "imperial" and ultimately of "national" dimensions could emerge within a complex and segmented traditional society.

His analysis suggests that the British East India Company came to its position of supreme authority over India by utilizing locally traditional instruments and customary indigenous means. That the new supreme rulers, namely the British, were a foreign community, alien in its own customs and rituals, does not diminish the possible validity of the hypothesis being tested.

The new political system succeeded precisely because its leaders adapted themselves to the internal conditions necessary for the accumulation of power and because they convinced local leaders at any given time that they had more to offer. In short, Professor Frykenberg seeks to explain how a "leviathan" could bring political unity to a subcontinent by examining the ways in which it maximized its role within the dynamics of a traditional political structure. The directing and energizing agency of this social mobilization was a new kind of dynasty which was, in effect, corporate in the common sense of commercial parlance.

Funding: National Endowment for the Humanities.

Japan

Six Japanese students are presently attending or have attended the University as the result of a cooperative exchange program between Kyoto University and the University of Wisconsin-Madison, negotiated in June 1973 by faculty from the Land Tenure Center. Ryohei Kada and Yukiko Kada are enrolled as graduate students in the Department of Agricultural Economics. Both are working with Professor David King in a study of rural development in Shiga Prefecture, Japan. This study focuses on opportunity structures in seven rural communities, ordered in terms of three variables: proximity to or remoteness from urban opportunities; suitability of land for paddy rice production; and the feasibility of winter cropping (largely of wheat

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and barley) on (summer) paddy lands. The purpose of the study is to investigate changes over time in the structure of opportunities open to rural family households in these areas, and the effects of federal, prefectural, and local government policies on rural development. Rural development, as distinguished from agricultural development, includes nonfarming opportunities open to rural residents. These opportunities vary according to abilities of the people, available positions, costs involved in traveling between a rural residence and job location, and the requirements of the rural household. The household has been chosen as the unit of study, since opportunities for family members in rural Japan are interdependent, even for individuals no longer residing in the rural area. The study will relate rural development to agricultural development by analyzing the effects of the changing structure of opportunities.

Mr. Kada returned to Japan for the summer of 1974 to conduct field surveys in the seven villages in Shiga Prefecture, review relevant literature, and discuss additional aspects of the research with faculty members at Kyoto University. He determined ownership and farm size for each holding in the selected villages and interviewed members of each community to ascertain recent changes in the structure of opportunities available to them.

At the same time, Ms. Kada conducted research on the changing role of extension services in Shiga Prefecture, funded by the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc. (MUCIA). This study was published as her Master's thesis in May of 1975. Ms. Kada's analysis of one village in Shiga Prefecture, Kōzaki, indicates that various kinds of labor-saving innovations have spread rapidly among part-time farm households there, making it possible to release more labor for off-farm jobs. In addition, infrastructural and organizational innovations have given great impetus to the expansion of part-time farming and the role of women in agriculture. Agricultural extension systems have helped farm households improve farming techniques and introduce important innovations, such as communal cooking. However, the fact that the extension system concentrates on the major crop, rice, and on "full-time" farm household enterprises, restricts the attention of extension services to an increasingly limited group of farm households. As part-time farming has increased, the contact of farmers with agricultural extension agents has decreased. Instead, the role of direct instruction and advice to these households has been shifted from agricultural extension agents into the hands of agricultural cooperative instructors, so that the resulting direct informational services to part-time farmers remains limited in diversity and quantity.

Funding: Department of Agricultural Economics Assistantship (Ryohei Kada);
MUCIA (Yukiko Kada).

Research project has been submitted to further sources for funding.

Peru

Professor A. Eugene Havens left Madison in December 1974 for a two-year stay in Peru. He is teaching at the Catholic University in Lima and working on a joint research project on the Peruvian food production crisis

with faculty members of the Catholic University. The study concerns the consequences of the 1969 Peruvian Agrarian Reform Law for the peasant sector of agriculture. Professor Havens is focusing on the historical relations of production in the Peruvian highlands. To deal with current relations in the countryside, he will analyze a national consumption and production survey and conduct intensive case studies on the reformed units in Cuzco.

Other parts of the study will deal with background information on the historical and natural setting and economic aspects of the land reform process. The present economic situation will be compared with pre-reform estate organization; this portion of the study will include an analysis of institutions, such as public agencies and higher-level coops, which deal with the peasant sector. Operation of the new reform enterprises will be analyzed in terms of peasant participation in production planning and operation of the enterprise, income distribution, employment policies, and the continuing role of the union.

Preliminary data indicate that the reformed sector is primarily producing sugar, coffee, and wool for the export market as it has in the past. The minifundia sector has not been touched by the agrarian reform, yet this is the sector producing the majority of food for the national market. Unless this pattern changes, it is doubtful if Peru will significantly reduce its food imports, a critical problem since foreign loan repayments and debt-service costs are drastically reducing its foreign reserves.

Funding: MUCIA and the Catholic University of Peru.

Philippines

At the request of the Philippine center for land reform studies, Professor Duncan Harkin left Madison in September 1973 for a two-year assignment as Agrarian Reform Research Advisor with USAID/Philippines. During the reporting year he has been involved in numerous projects relating to the agrarian reform.

A number of studies, originally developed by Professor Harkin, are now being undertaken by the Agrarian Reform Institute, University of the Philippines-Los Baños. The first will describe and quantify the grievances that are arising from the current land reform program, and describe the procedures whereby they are being resolved. The second study will determine how much land has been converted from rice and corn (land planted to these crops is subject to land reform) to other crops and to developmental uses. It will also assess how many of these cases of land conversion have gone through the legal permit procedures, and describe the procedures and criteria being used in the land-use-change permit process. A third study will describe the methods used in determining the price which is to be amortized by the land reform beneficiary, compare these prices to the prices that would be set by strict adherence to the formula contained in the Land Reform Decree, and estimate the aggregate distributive effect of the land reform program.

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Professor Harkin has worked with faculty of the Agrarian Reform Institute in making inputs to the revision of the Philippine Agrarian Code, and has consulted with the faculty on the conduct of other studies. A major effort has been made to develop a five-year development plan for the Institute, including staff development, setting research priorities, and improvement of the Institute's physical facilities.

At the request of the Rural Development Panel of the Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group (SEADAG), Professor Harkin wrote a summary evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the land reform under two years of martial law. The paper, presented to the SEADAG seminar in Baguio in April, shows that the reform has the potential for an important redistribution of wealth and breaking of the dependency relationships between landlord and tenant. However, indecisive implementation threatens to dilute these potential benefits severely. The paper concludes that, although the land reform is a worthy effort on behalf of a very needy group of people, it only buys some time for the more fundamental and critical process of balancing a rapidly growing population with a limited land resource in an economy in which most of the people will be dependent upon the land for a long time.

In addition to these activities, Professor Harkin initiated a nationwide study of small landlords to assist in the decision whether to extend the land reform to ownerships less than 24 hectares in size. The research was designed to provide a socio-economic profile of these landlords, to determine what portion of their income is derived from land rents, and to assess the degree of sentimental attachment to landownership. Field work was completed in July 1974, and computer summaries of the data were available in September. A summary of the data and conclusions was transmitted to the Department of Agrarian Reform in September, in preparation for the announcements on this policy issue which were expected to be made at the second anniversary celebration of the Land Reform Decree. The Agrarian Reform Institute also made inputs to this decision. On November 19, in a meeting of farmers in a former center of dissidence in Nueva Ecija, President Marcos announced that the land reform would be extended from the 24-ha. level down to ownerships of 7 ha. Further analysis was done on the amount of income derived from land, and a second report was made to the Department in April 1975. A complete research report is in process, but distribution is being withheld upon request of the government of the Philippines.

USAID/Manila contracted with the Institute of Philippine Culture for a study in Plaridel, Bulacán, the first land reform area under the law of 1963, to evaluate the impacts of eleven years of agrarian reform activities there. The first phase of the study is now under way. It will evaluate the usability of questionnaires completed by the Land Authority in 1964 as the basis for the study, and will design the follow-up questionnaire and methods of analysis.

Funding: USAID/Philippines.

Multinational

Ronald Herring (U.S.: research fellow in Political Science) has spent the last two years in South Asia, in Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and India (Kerala), doing field research on the political economy of redistributive agrarian policy. The structural framework of his research involves an analysis of various concrete types of discontinuities in tenurial systems, where tenure is applied more broadly to the kind of "hold" producers have on fixed capital (land) and also working capital, access to and concentration of which become more critical during periods of technological change.

The thesis centers on: (1) origins of different types of discontinuities; (2) the implications of these discontinuities for productivity; (3) implications for distribution of income, opportunity, security, and power; (4) elite perceptions of and responses to "tenurial defects" through agrarian reform policy; and (5) consequences of these responses for the agrarian system.

Mr. Herring is writing from several sources of data, including field data from a sample survey of 100,000 Pakistani farmers which allows analysis of patterns of concentration of access to state-supplied credit and capital, tenurial relations, and structure of landholding. Other sources include unpublished data from land reform commissions, historical data as well as current sources, and a series of informal interviews with officials, farmers, lawyers, and other concerned persons for a general sense of the situation.

Among selected conclusions of Mr. Herring's study is an empirical analysis concerning economic implications of the 1972 Pakistan land reform, presented in Land Tenure Center Reprint no. 126. Every acre of land redistributed in the reform should have positive effects on yield, employment, and income distribution, but the aggregate redistribution is severely restricted by concessions to large landowners in the form of a high ceiling and ample allowance for evasion. The reform does not provide for structural transformation of the agrarian system; rather, it falls in the range of populist reforms characteristic of contemporary South Asia.

The Kerala case illustrates the South Asian exception, since it provides for a radical structural change in the social organization of production. The driving force in this reform has been mobilization of the agrarian under-class by communist parties; its limitations in implementation derive from the acceptance by communists of the system of partisan electoral politics.

Mr. Herring concludes that traditional emphasis on the "land" of land economics is misleading; many of the traditional "size-of-holding" problems result from failure to analyze other factors of production. The traditional recommendation of small, private plot peasant agriculture is one consequence of this conceptual problem. Incrementalist policy responses have suffered severely, as well, from this disaggregated view of the farm economy. Concentrations of investible surplus, farm capital, and institutional credit are more skewed than concentration of landownership.

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Funding: Ford Foundation, American Institute of Indian Studies, University of Wisconsin Graduate School, and partial LTC Assistantship.

CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS:
LAND TENURE CENTER FACULTY AND FELLOWS

Below is a description of research projects currently being conducted by Land Tenure Center Faculty and Fellows. These projects are in various stages of completion, and, where possible, the descriptions include information on research results. Each research project falls into one or more of the areas of Land Tenure Center research focus described in the introduction to this Report.

Area II: Community Organization, Services, Supplies, and Local Controls

Chile

During the reporting year David Morton (U.S.: research fellow in Agricultural Economics) prepared for processing data gathered in Central Chile on the development of intensive broiler (chicken) and hog production by former farm laborers and sharecroppers. He concentrated on the nonirrigated region of the coast of Colchagua, an area which has witnessed the establishment and dissolution of Chile's largest regional campesino cooperative for marketing, supply, and consumption--Marchigüe (1965-71); and, during 1972-73, the establishment and operation of a branch of ENAVI, the National Poultry Enterprise, a state corporation servicing the needs of broiler producers.

The study focuses primarily at the local level upon two forms of business organization for broiler production, small cooperative production groups (worker owned) and larger collective units (hired workers), operating simultaneously and contiguously under the same service umbrella. The primary dependent variables under examination are total agricultural production, rural employment levels, and farm income--each related to overall credit inputs.

Preliminary results indicate significant positive impacts on the three dependent variables from development of the broiler industry: (1) complete facilities existed by August 1973 for the production of 3,400,000 broilers per year, or 7 percent of the national productive capacity; (2) the broiler industry provided a combined new direct employment for 470 persons--representing a 10 percent increase for the region; and (3) there was a significant favorable impact on income of workers in these enterprises, most of whom came from the group of poorly paid agricultural laborers and sharecroppers with limited access to land.

There was a difference in earnings between the coop broiler and hog workers, due primarily to a favorable feed-product price ratio for broilers in 1972, plus the existence of a pervasive black market paying double the official price for birds. By contrast, hog producers faced a severe feed shortage beginning in 1972. In spite of these difficulties, even the hog

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producers earned slightly higher incomes than the nonparticipants in the coops.

In comparing the collective and cooperative broiler producers, the collective units significantly outweighed the smaller cooperative units in two important measures of technical efficiency: they averaged 40 percent lower chick mortality levels and 20 percent higher intensity of use of housing. The cooperative units also rated some 44 percent lower in production per worker, but this can be explained in large part by an average of 56 percent of time devoted by coop participants to the broilers. (All collective workers were full-time.) The cooperatives in this way were making some contribution to the rural employment absorption goal in the original statement of credit they received.

Despite higher levels of technical efficiency in the collective units, wages there were lower than the returns to cooperative participants because of a concerted program of reinvestment in further construction adopted by these organizations. To explain performance differences among production units, traditional technical inputs are being examined, along with several other factors, including occupational and economic background of participants, motivations for group formation, degree of familial and other personal bonds among members, internal work organization, and the mechanism for distribution of earnings.

Funding: Department of Agricultural Economics Assistantship.

El Salvador

Donald Jackson (U.S.: research fellow in Development Studies) returned in September 1974 from field research on production cooperatives in El Salvador. During the past year he has been involved in data analysis and write-up of his study.

Mr. Jackson began working with production cooperatives in 1969 while on contract to USAID and has continued to follow their progress while a student at the Land Tenure Center. These cooperatives are composed mainly of landless workers who rent relatively large parcels of land; the land is farmed in common, with profits divided according to days of labor for each member. Credit, marketing, and extension services have been provided, mostly by government agencies.

Mr. Jackson's research is concerned with demonstrating that this form of peasant organization is a viable alternative in the field of rural development. Important variables studied have been levels of technology used, income and employment generated, and potential for duplication throughout the Salvadorean countryside.

Results of data analysis indicate that the levels of technology in the cooperatives are comparable to those of the rest of the modern agricultural sector in which the cooperatives function. Average member incomes have doubled and tripled compared to pre-coop figures, and high levels of capitalization have been attained, resulting in the attainment of an adequate stock of machinery as well as the purchase of land by the two largest and oldest cooperatives. Labor utilization is comparable to other farms in the

region, and most members are of the opinion that the cooperatives afforded them a more stable labor demand throughout the agricultural cycle. Potential for duplication in El Salvador has been substantiated by the fact that there are now 34 communal cooperatives in most parts of the country, with a combined capital investment of over \$4,000,000.

In addition to this research, Mr. Jackson has been involved in an on-going evaluation project of these communal cooperatives for the Interamerican Institute for the Agricultural Sciences (IICA).

Funding: LTC Assistantship in Madison and MUCIA in El Salvador.

Honduras

In May 1974 the Land Tenure Center agreed to sign a contract with USAID/Honduras to supply the Agrarian Reform Service (INA) in Honduras with research and analysis concerning their on-going reform program. The three general components of this collaboration are as follows: (1) furnishing consultants with special expertise in technical matters of the program, particularly with regard to financing the agrarian reform, agricultural credit, and marketing, and the cooperative farming/individual farming issue; (2) furnishing field reports on the on-going progress of asentamientos established under Decree no. 8; and (3) furnishing training at the University of Wisconsin-Madison for selected members of INA staff.

In July of 1974 Professor Kenneth Parsons began a 14-month appointment as principal analyst for a contract between the Land Tenure Center and USAID/Honduras. He was to coordinate short-term analysts in the general areas of financing, communications, physical and social planning, national lands policy, and the organization of INA. Several months of study produced the decision to concentrate empirical field research in southern Honduras, with interpretations to be generalized as widely as feasible.

In the field study, schedules have been taken on: a sample of 45 small farmers in the Monjarás area who were allotted land in a 1962 reform program; most of the cooperative farms established by INA in the late 1960s and early 1970s on national land or on land purchased by INA; and 36 of the para-cooperative asentamientos formed under Decree no. 8 in 1973 and 1974 on land made available to settlers on short-term leases. This procedure was undertaken in order to study comparatively the several different approaches to land reform which have been followed in Honduras over the past 15 or 20 years. This comparative emphasis was extended to some 80 households in Monjarás through interviews with the wives of four groups of men--small farmers (owners), members of cooperative farms, members of asentamientos, and laborers working for a large-scale sugar mill--regarding the levels of living of their families, progress in education, family prospects, outlook and expectations.

Field work was completed in February 1975. Analysis of field schedules is about 90 percent complete, and will result in comparative analysis of the different approaches to agrarian reform, a study of the relevance to the new Agrarian Reform Law of 1975, and general policy interpretations. This will be fully summarized in next year's Annual Report.

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Also in July of 1974, Professor William Thiesenhusen presented a paper to administrators of the agrarian reform in Tegucigalpa, entitled "Importancia de la reforma agraria en las estrategias para el desarrollo rural en Latinoamérica en la década."

Funding: USAID/Honduras.

India

During the reporting year Professor Henry Hart continued his interpretation of data gathered in India in 1970, which consists of 156 interviews with administrators and 784 peasant interviews. He is focusing on how cultural differences among administrators of different government services, and how cultural differences between any of these, on the one hand, and peasants, on the other, interfere with the attainment of the objectives of development administration. The major program in the study was canal irrigation applied to high-yielding varieties of crops; the minor program was agricultural vocational education at the high-school level. Field work was in two large canal project areas: Tungabhadra in Mysore, Chambal in Rajasthan.

Rather surprising findings are coming out of the statistics. Those whose work and whose backgrounds are closest to the cultivators' know less about the actual conditions of compliance with the programs than those who are more highly educated and work at the district or state levels. Several kinds of evidence suggest that this is not due to lesser ability (as the traditions of Indian administration teach), but to the replacement of organizational feedback by the projection to lower ranks of employees of an "organization memory" formed during the early experiences of the projects ten years ago. This is a more serious problem in the most administratively developed of the two states--Mysore. It is a problem of administrative overdevelopment, or rather with a development of institutions for their own sake to the point where they are insensitive to peasant responses. If there were nothing else wrong, this would be enough to create a plateau of program effectiveness at the point where responsiveness to peasant experiences and demands needs to guide further program development. Professor Hart intends to complete the study in the summer of 1975.

Funding: University of Wisconsin.

Mexico

Heliodoro Díaz Cisneros (Mexico: research fellow in Development Studies) completed his research during the reporting year. His study identifies and analyzes institutional problems which have limited rural development in the Puebla Project of Mexico. The main institutional problems are associated with the delivery of rural services, organization of campesinos, and the activities of the technical personnel.

Field methods consisted of a combination of participant observation, personal interviews, written inquiries, and population sampling. The units of observation were the transactions of the role occupants in each sector associated with the action program. Through direct observation and involvement in each one of the processes studied [(1) generation of

technology, (2) technical assistance to campesinos, (3) obtaining credit for campesinos, (4) insuring crops, and (5) training field personnel], the various transactions were carefully documented and classified. Such documentation made it possible to identify and clarify the nature and magnitude of the many problems hindering the action program and limiting the scope of the project among campesinos of the region.

Although the analysis of each of the sectors studied was made separately, an effort was made to relate the findings in terms of their causal effect on the other sectors associated with the processes. It was demonstrated that rural development requires more than a change in agricultural technology. Equally important were changes which were made through the organization of campesino groups, in the way credit loans were allocated and paid back, and in the way the technical staff provided assistance. Until the institutional changes were made, the program did not move forward.

The overall strategy is seen as a production system in agronomic sciences in which the maximum yield of a given crop does not depend simply on the maximum amount of one or two of the essential elements, but depends on the minimum amount of the most limiting factor. In the case of a rural development project like that in the state of Puebla, the essential elements are: (1) the availability of relevant technology for the campesinos in the form of usable knowledge which is tested and immediately communicated by the field personnel to the campesinos; (2) the availability of economic resources from service agencies through procedures that appeal to the campesinos; (3) campesino organizations through which campesinos of limited resources can successfully deal with the agencies to increase access and modify services offered; and (4) technical assistants who will work with the service agencies and campesino organizations and not only supply technical subject matter. Finally, statistical information is presented to show the direct or indirect effect of the project on the economy of the campesino families and the economy of the entire region.

Funding: The Rockefeller Foundation.

Peru

David Gow (Scotland: research fellow in Development Studies) returned in March of 1975 from field work in the highlands of southern Peru. The original focus of his research was the effect of land reform on various aspects of traditional peasant society and culture in this area of Peru, specifically, on family income, ritual expenditure, the civil-religious hierarchy, and peasant-mestizo relations. However, field research revealed minimal changes resulting from land reform in the area, and a pronounced interaction between land tenure and indigenous religion: the area contained two of the most important indigenous deities in southern Peru, and several of the leaders of the peasant unions which flourished in the area in the late 1950s and early 1960s were also religious experts. Thus the study was broadened to include indigenous religion and its importance to the peasants.

Quantitative data collected, both primary and secondary, included information on land tenure, ownership of livestock, family structure, family

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income, government loans, and inputs and outputs of a large producers' cooperative. Much of this information was collected by consulting the archives of the cooperative and of various communities in the area, as well as reports in the regional offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and of Sinamos in Cuzco. Qualitative data on family income, ritual expenditure, and the civil-religious hierarchy were collected by informally interviewing the majority of adult male members in one freeholding community. Information on peasant-mestizo relationships was taped and translated from Quechua with the help of a research assistant from the area. Much of the information on religion and social history was recorded in open-ended interviews, and information was also collected through participant observation.

Tentative conclusions from this array of data indicate that the analysis of indigenous religion adds an extra dimension to the study of social change in peasant society--at least in one small part of Peru. Religion has provided the backbone of their culture and society, a rallying point which has helped them to survive over the past four centuries.

With regard to land reform, in this area it means the legitimization of existing tenure arrangements rather than a redistribution of land. What change there has been has benefited only the production cooperatives, and only a very small portion of their land (4,500 of 70,000 hectares). Cooperative profits are presently used to pay off debts; most of their members are content with the present level of technology, which enables them to live reasonably by puna standards. On cooperative land, the man/land ratio is approximately 14 hectares per person; in independent communities, it is less than 1 hectare. Yet independent communities have not received any benefit from the land reform, possibly because radical land redistribution could result in legal problems and increased social tension.

The following three articles have resulted from this study to date: "Taytacha Qoyllur Riti: Stones, Dancers, Faith and Continuity" (Allpanchis Phuturinga 7, 1975); "The Alpaca in Myth and Ritual," with Rosalind Gow, in El pastoreo en los Andes, Jorge Flores-Ochoa, ed. (forthcoming); Kay Pacha: tradición oral andino, with Rosalind Gow (Cuzco, Peru: Centro de Estudios Rurales Andinos, forthcoming).

Funding: Partial LTC Assistantship in Madison and Foreign Area Fellowship in Peru.

Multinational

Professor James Scott has been researching the cultural and economic forces that promote political mobilization in the folk culture, or "little tradition," of Southeast Asian peasantry. He intends, first, to explain the structural basis for the opposition between folk culture and the extravillage elite; second, to show how the collaboration or symbiosis that may join peasants to elites can, in some circumstances, break down and give rise to direct conflict in the form of sects, rebellions, and traditional forms of populism; and finally, to trace the erosion of a distinctive folk culture and to indicate how peasant politics may become progressively incorporated into national politics.

This theory of the political mobilization of folk culture will be developed and tested through an examination of five major examples of peasant politics in Southeast Asia. Three of these are actual rebellions in which the political themes of the "little tradition" predominate: the Saya San Rebellion in Burma (1930); the Sakdalista Rebellion in the Philippines (1935); and the Hghean-Hatinh Soviets of Vietnam (1930). The remaining two are politico-religious revitalist movements: the Rizalista sects in the Philippines and the Permai Party in post-independence Indonesia. Together they represent a geographical and historical range of cases against which to test the following hypotheses.

The distinctiveness of the village's "little tradition" can be found in economic and social rights granted members of the community. Economic rights could include free access to woodland and pastorage, injunctions against outsiders holding land or working in the village, rights to loans or charity from the better-off members of the community, a belief that outside claims to rent and taxes must fluctuate with village harvests and resources. Examples of social rights are local control of religious practices and finance, the primacy of local custom over outside law (in settling disputes or determining land rights), the local selection of village leadership.

Potential points of resistance to subsequent economic and political threats to local values can then be examined against this baseline of local rights and moral expectations to determine the preconditions for the political mobilization of the "little tradition." Professor Scott believes these preconditions would include one of the following: a substantial shift in the balance of reciprocity between the elite and the peasantry against the claims of the peasantry; elite claims to taxes and rents which would infringe on the peasants' rights to subsistence; or the growth in cultural distance between elites and peasants which would, by itself, heighten the political tension between the peasant community and the outside world. When elites and peasants share less and less of a moral universe in common, elites are no longer seen as the brokers or patrons of the "little tradition," but as an alien world. Each of these three working assumptions imply that certain economic, social, and cultural changes will precede the political mobilization of the "little tradition."

Finally, the study will investigate the point at which political and economic integration and the erosion of local social solidarity undermine the basis for folk movements; in particular, the circumstances under which themes of the "little tradition" become incorporated into broader political forms will be explored.

In brief, the study will develop a theory of peasant politics that begins with the cultural and moral basis of their political life. More negatively, it will show that purely economic and mechanistic interpretations of peasant discontent cannot begin to do justice to the origin, dynamics, and meaning of peasant movements.

Funding: University of Wisconsin.

CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS:
LAND TENURE CENTER FACULTY AND FELLOWS

Below is a description of research projects currently being conducted by Land Tenure Center Faculty and Fellows. These projects are in various stages of completion, and, where possible, the descriptions include information on research results. Each research project falls into one or more of the areas of Land Tenure Center research focus described in the introduction to this Report.

Area III: Technology, Employment, and Income Distribution Relationships

Brazil

Richard Newfarmer (U.S.: research fellow in Development Studies) will conduct field research from June 1975 to June 1976 on the process of industrial and capital concentration in Brazil, the role of the multinational corporation (MNC), and its impact on development and social change. The following five hypotheses will be tested with data gathered in Brazil: (1) aggregate and ownership concentration of the Brazilian economy has increased since 1960; (2) market concentration in the manufacturing sector has increased since 1960; (3) those sectors where concentration is high are the areas with the heaviest foreign participation; (4) there is fusion in these sectors of national and international capital effectuated through national and international capital markets, private joint ventures, and government-MNC joint ventures; (5) control of large segments of production is passing out of the hands of private national entrepreneurs to MNCs, as measured in changes in percentages of assets owned, proportion of sales, inputs supplied, foreign patents utilized, and supplies of credit to expand. The verification or falsification of these hypotheses will shed light on the organization of industry, the role of the MNC and the loss of economic sovereignty in Brazil, and its consequent implications for social change theory and development policy.

Funding: Project of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Colombia

J. Humberto Colmenares (Colombia: research fellow in Development Studies) completed a study during the reporting year on the adoption of new techniques of corn production in Colombia, which includes an analysis of variables affecting levels of adoption and implications of the study for Colombia's agricultural policy. This study was done under the auspices of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT).

Analysis centers around the assumption that technology is location specific, and that the risk involved in using new methods is viewed by farmers according to certain characteristics closely associated with commercial and subsistence forms of agriculture. Primary data were gathered

in direct interviews with corn growers on 738 farms located in three different agro-climatic zones, and classified according to two size groups and three types of tenure arrangement.

Improved technology was defined in terms of the use of hybrid seeds, chemical fertilizers, or both. Analysis of the data established that both agro-climatic differences and policy instruments affect the adoption of corn technology among different farmers. Adoption levels were generally low, particularly among producers in the medium and higher altitudes (Zones 2 and 3, respectively). Hybrid or fertilizer adoption and quantity of nitrogen were higher in Zone 2 compared to Zone 3. High adoption levels occur mostly in Zone 1 among growers with favorable characteristics of size, tenure, topography, and higher levels of formal education. These are also the farmers with greater access to specialized services such as credit and professional advice. However, a relatively large proportion of adopters in the large-size group did not receive these services.

Mr. Colmenares' policy suggestions stem from the fact that specialized services seem to be rendered to producers who have already acquired the capacity to produce more efficiently; technical information is not reaching those who have the most need for it. Moreover, technical assistance and extension services are geared to individual cropping; this particular emphasis may be irrelevant for farmers requiring advice concerning mixed cropping or in relation to production plans encompassing the farm unit as a whole. The available information shows relatively large yield differences between farmers using services and employing modern inputs and those using no such services or inputs.

Funding: CIMMYT, Ford Foundation, and partial LTC Assistantship.

* * *

Mario Fandiño (Colombia: research fellow in Sociology) has completed computer coding for a panel survey of three agricultural communities in Colombia. With these data, he intends to formulate a migration model. Preliminary analysis indicates that within the lower end of the income scale for this segment of the rural population, migration occurs at all levels of the occupational structure, with a mean of 23 percent in eight years. The only significant deviation occurs for agricultural laborers, with a mean of 40 percent in the same time span. Analysis of family income, family landholding size, family size, and family work-force size reveals that the latter is the only factor significantly related to migration.

He has also completed coding of the Colombian population censuses of 1951 and 1964 and the agricultural census of 1960 to develop a four-factor (population pressure, agricultural technological levels, and rural and urban educational standards, and industrial and commercial labor demands) model for migration in connection with the panel surveys. Preliminary analysis indicates that only population pressure and rural educational standards were significantly associated with migration. (Urban educational standards have an impact only when rural standards are unchanged.)

Funding: Ford Foundation.

* * *

Humberto Rojas Ruiz (Colombia: research fellow in Sociology) completed a research project concerning peasant consciousness in three Colombian rural communities. The study focuses on the small-farm communities of

Cereté (rural and urban), Tâmesis, and Contadero, each of which possesses different structural characteristics in the concentration of productive resources and in ties to national or international markets.

Analysis of interviews given in the three communities leads to the conclusion that peasant consciousness tends to exhibit some general forms. For example, the social agrarian structure is perceived as two clearly polarized groups, distinguished solely on an economic basis. In the political sphere, a patron-client relationship emerges, with an apparent low consciousness on the part of the voters as to other alternatives. The powerful rich and the government continue to be the dispensers of favors and the only ones to whom is attributed the legitimate power to change an unjust and unequal situation. The prevailing vision toward work is that the majority of the poor are at a great disadvantage; job opportunities are low and wages are "unfair," and this situation is worsening. The right to own land is respected and the peasant, in general, prefers to work hard in order to accumulate some savings to buy a small plot rather than attempt to seize land by violent means.

Factors analyzed to explain differences found among peasants included income level, participation in the market, class status, land controlled, institutional credit, and technology. The statistical relations produced for each community did not show a consistency with the theoretical base. In some cases, setting the data in historical perspective produced more satisfactory explanations of differences; overall, it was concluded that a comparative analysis distinguishing various strata or groups within the communities would be a more useful approach.

Funding: Ford Foundation.

* * *

Linda Romero (U.S.: research fellow in Sociology) completed a study on the effects of agricultural commercialization on migration in the mini-fundio community of Contadero, Colombia. Expanding forms of capitalist production in Colombia have generated significant changes within agriculture, permitting the expansion of the commercialized sector at the expense of the more traditionally cultivated "small-farm" sector. Ms. Romero analyzes variables related to changes taking place in the families' consumption and access to land, income, credit, and technology to demonstrate that socio-economic conditions associated with commercial expansion in agriculture can operate to "force" migrants from their communities.

The study utilizes a two-wave panel design conducted in 1963 and 1970 in Contadero, interviewing randomly selected household heads and classifying factors in four categories: (1) characteristics of the household head in 1963; (2) characteristics of the family in 1963; (3) characteristics of migrant children or potential migrant children; and (4) change variables, 1963-70. Using these categories, five models of migration were developed employing two different primary units of analysis--the family and the individual.

Combining migration of the individual and family unit produced no conclusive results. Examining migration of single individuals revealed their tendency to come from more progressive, modernized farm units. When an entire family unit left the community, they were likely to be relatively less well off than others in the community; this analysis lends support to the hypothesis that family migration from the community was forced due to

socio-economic pressure. Examination of children leaving the community showed they were older and better educated children, but also likely to come from families which were declining economically over the study period. Finally, an analysis of those household heads who were thinking of migrating in 1970 showed that those families with a favorable position within the community were considering migration--perhaps indicative of the poor overall economic picture of the community and its relative impoverishment in resources and facilities. Thus this study suggests that it is an oversimplification of the intricate process of migration to say that the younger, better educated and more cosmopolitan migrate; this type of an analysis does not examine the objective reasons why migration occurs in different historical periods and in different social formations.

Funding: Ford Foundation.

El Salvador

Jesús A. Cutié Tula (El Salvador: research fellow in Agricultural Economics and Business) returned in January of 1974 from El Salvador, where he was conducting research in cooperation with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico to determine how new varieties of corn and corn-growing technologies have been adopted in El Salvador. Mr. Cutié participated in and supervised a team of researchers from the Ministry of Agriculture and the University of El Salvador, interviewing a random sample of 350 corn growers.

This research project was completed during the reporting year. Mr. Cutié found that applying "green revolution" technology to corn production does not mean mechanization or introduction of other types of labor-saving technology; on the contrary, the package of technological inputs introduced would very likely result in employment generation. Of possible inputs, this study identified hybrid corn adoption and nitrogen use as the most critical--hybrid corn because it has been most recently introduced and because of its obvious yield impact. Nitrogen use becomes critical because of its necessary role in the total package, but at the same time its high cost impedes its utilization.

The new hybrid corn technology has a positive effect on the corn grower's socio-economic situation, as reflected by an increase in labor absorption of more than 25 percent when it is adopted, and by an increase of more than three times the yield levels of traditional methods of corn growing, providing that the farmer can participate effectively in the market once his family's needs are satisfied.

Of three agro-economic areas, the study indicates that hillside farmers are the most disadvantaged. This condition is reflected in their level of adoption of both nitrogen and hybrid corn. Adoption of hybrid corn alone is most closely related to agro-climatic region and education of the farmer. Because of its high cost, both nitrogen use and nitrogen adoption are related to farm size and credit, as well as agro-climatic region. Factors with little or no correlation to adoption of new techniques include farmer's age, family size, agricultural experience, kilometers to market, off-farm work, and insecticide use.

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Policy implications of the study include greater emphasis on agricultural credit, marketing, and extension services, and less emphasis on mass communication facilities. Establishing a special credit institution and better storage facilities for use by small farmers and cooperatives would enable them to sell their products at more favorable prices. A special branch of the Ministry of Agriculture created to deal with problems of small farming could better coordinate agricultural extension services. Finally, emphasis should be given to interpersonal rather than mass communication channels, which seem more effective for diffusing information on technology.

Funding: LTC Assistantship.

Ghana

In the coming year Franklin C. Moore (U.S.: research fellow in Development Studies) will begin field research in Ghana on economic nationalism and the multinational corporation. The study will concentrate on the rural and agricultural sectors of Ghana; it will focus on internal social structure and economic relations, as well as external relations to multinational corporations. Research will probably concentrate on the relation of multinational corporations to the Food Production Corporation and the Ghana Food Distribution Corporation in the agricultural sector, and the Ghana National Trading Corporation and the Export Promotions Corporation in the internal and external trading sectors.

Funding: Ford Foundation.

Guatemala

During the reporting year, Leonel González (Guatemala: research fellow in Agricultural Economics and Business) returned to Madison from field research on nontraditional crop production in Guatemala. The primary objective of his study was the evaluation of vegetable production in Guatemala to determine its potential for increasing agricultural output, rural employment, and income. Mr. González analyzed a selected sample of vegetable farms located in the main vegetable-producing areas and made case studies of the production and marketing of several of the most important vegetables.

Analysis indicates that excellent domestic and external market potential exists for both fresh and processed vegetables. Although Guatemala presently lacks adequate transportation, production, and marketing infrastructure, it has the resources necessary to increase vegetable output. The vegetables can be grown on any size farm; in many areas, they can be grown practically year-round. Farmers can use traditional or intermediate levels of technology, since the crops do not require sophisticated production practices or much machinery. Furthermore, most vegetables have a short production cycle and allow for multiple-cropping and intercropping.

The study concludes that the expansion of vegetable production in Guatemala would expand and diversify agricultural output and exports, and increase food supplies. Since vegetable production is basically labor-intensive and generates good gross incomes, expansion of these commodities would be likely to increase labor use and income levels in agriculture,

expanding the rural market. Given the existing trend toward large farms in Guatemala and the need for infrastructure, Mr. González concludes his study with suggestions for government promotion of vegetable production.

Funding: Ford Foundation.

Mexico

Cassio Luiselli (Mexico: research fellow in Development Studies) is conducting field research on the prospective role of labor-intensive methods, technology, and rural industries as a means for regional development and increased employment in Mexico. He has begun a field survey of the "critical agrarian zones" in Oaxaca, Puebla, Tlaxacala, and Hidalgo, all densely populated areas exhibiting unorganized overexploitation of an ill-endowed soil and ecological base. Using the municipio as a unit of analysis, variables under study are the following: population density and demographic trends; under- and open-employment; fragmentation of the ejido and minifundia; and input availability and its cost. Mr. Luiselli is also studying the rural employment variable in several ejidos in the process of being collectivized, in conjunction with research sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the Mexican government; and he is conducting an economic-ecological study of the tropical evergreen forests in order to define a rational policy toward what is Mexico's last national tropical frontier.

Funding: Mexican Government.

Peru

Otto Flores (Peru: research fellow in Development Studies) returned to Peru in February of 1974 at the request of Universidad Nacional Agraria, where he is Associate Professor and Research Coordinator for the Department of Human Sciences. His field research concerns the relationship between agricultural education and training programs in Peru and the maintenance and perpetuation of the hacienda system. His study will explore how, in the last seven decades, agricultural research and education have responded primarily to the needs of the agricultural export sector. Data have been collected and fall into two categories, relating to the economic structure of the agricultural export sector, and describing the research and training orientation within agricultural institutions. Additionally, he has collected documentary information, including letters, official memoranda, and speeches, which reflect agricultural policy. Data have been analyzed and Mr. Flores will complete his dissertation by January 1976.

Funding: Universidad Nacional Agraria.

Sri Lanka

Gamini Abeysekera (Sri Lanka: research fellow in Development Studies) is completing his study of the structure and trends of income distribution in Sri Lanka from 1953 to 1973. Income data, gathered in three periodical sample surveys (1953, 1963, and 1973) conducted by the Central Bank of Ceylon, has served as the main source of his analysis. The size distribution of income, demographic characteristics (such as family size, sex, age, and

race) of the income-receiving units, and socio-economic bases (such as economic and production sectors, occupations, education, and sources of income) of income distribution are the major aspects examined.

In analyzing the structural aspects of income distribution, Mr. Abesekera has employed several statistical indicators, such as the use of both single-dimensional indices (e.g., Gini Ratio, the Index of Decile Inequality, and the Standard Deviation of Logarithms) and disaggregated or descriptive indicators (e.g., the Relative Shares of Income by Deciles of Recipient Units, Incomes in Relation to Mean or Median Income, and Incomes in Terms of Poverty), intended to provide a less ambiguous picture of the nature and degree of income disparities. In addition to the overall trends and structure of income distribution, Mr. Abeysekera analyzes the impact of public policy, via taxation and social expenditures, and the performance of the country in terms of economic growth and employment creation.

In preliminary analysis he has found that income inequality in Sri Lanka diminished over the period 1953-73; this improvement is more significantly evident when 1963 and 1973 data are compared. On the other hand, economic growth and employment performances of the country have not been very impressive. Thus Sri Lanka appears to possess a redistributive system based on consumption subsidization unaccompanied by restructuring of the production activities conducive to growth and employment.

Funding: Ford Foundation and Department of Economics Assistantship.

Thailand

Edward Fallon (U.S.: research fellow in Development Studies) will begin field research in fall of 1976 for a socio-economic history of northeast Thailand, 1868-1960. He will examine the processes of socio-economic change in northeastern Thailand as the region has become integrated into the Thai nation in the past century. During the first part of this period the ethnically Laotian population had only loose ties with Bangkok and other areas of the country. Administrative reforms and improvements in transport and communications since about 1900 have increasingly exposed the Northeast to outside influences; however, poor soils, irregular rainfall, and lack of other natural resources in the region have kept it from developing as rapidly as the rest of Thailand. Mr. Fallon's study will center on the reaction of the growing population in recent decades to the changing political and economic environment. Research findings should contribute to the planning of future development in the Northeast and to the understanding of socio-economic change in peasant societies in general.

The focus of the research will be an area of the Northeast primarily dependent on rainfall for agriculture, to be selected in consultation with Thai researchers and officials, most likely in the Khon Kaen-Udonrathani or Surin areas. The recent history of about ten villages and an administrative market center serving them will be traced through interviews with older residents and descendants of former leaders, and the examination of such local historical sources as temple and village records and accounts in funeral memorial volumes. This local research will be supplemented by study

of relevant government archives, documents, newspapers, and other sources in Bangkok and the Northeast.

Particular attention will be devoted to patterns of population distribution and labor utilization, changes in the agricultural economy, and adjustments in socio-cultural forms as affected by new political and economic structures. It is expected that the study may reveal the particular importance of seasonal and permanent migration; women's economic roles; the decline of traditional elites; and increasingly extensive production of water buffaloes and cattle, glutinous rice and specialty crops in the face of declining agricultural yields in marginal areas of the Northeast that have been brought under cultivation due to population pressure in recent decades.

Funding: LTC Assistantship.

Turkey

Professor Kemal Karpat is primarily engaged in three research projects concerned with the modern history of Turkey, elite formation and populism in Turkey after 1930/32, and population movements in the Ottoman State, 1850-1920. The first is a total study of modern (Republican) Turkey; it analyzes in depth the economic, social, cultural, political, and demographic developments which give a new direction and intensity to the transformation of modern Turkey. This study is based on an exhaustive analysis of official and semi-official publications and primary sources, statistics, and surveys. It is an on-going project likely to cover fifty years of history.

Professor Karpat's study of elite formation and populism deals with the establishment and growth of the People's Houses in Turkey after 1930/32. Established as an educational outfit to indoctrinate the Turkish masses with the ideas of republicanism, secularism, and nationalism, these institutions became the formative basis for a nationalist-populist elite.

The third study, on population movements in the Ottoman State from 1850 to 1920, is based essentially on material from the Turkish national archives which has not previously been utilized. The study deals with the movement of various ethnic groups in and out of the Middle East and the Balkans, and with their migration and settlement within the boundaries of the Ottoman State. The importance of this project lies in its identification of demographic bases for national states, and its analysis of the social organization of modern states in the Middle East and Southeast Europe which were once part of the Ottoman State.

Funding: University of Wisconsin.

* * *

Tuncer Arif (Cyprus: research fellow in Development Studies) was planning to begin field research in Turkey in the fall of 1974; however, it is uncertain at this time how the conflict in Cyprus has affected his plans. Data for the study will consist of population, agricultural, and industrial censuses, national income accounts, consumer surveys, and income distribution studies done by the State Planning Organization. Analysis will focus on trend comparisons in the distribution of income, sources of inequality,

particularly with regard to socio-economic classifications, and the possibility of intergenerational mobility among groups. Mr. Arif's intention is to identify core poverty groups through the use of distribution and employment statistics and thus provide quantified means for determining public policy.

United States

Professor Eugene Wilkening's research during the past year has focused primarily upon the relationship of personal well-being and the quality of life as influenced by environmental factors and rural development in northwestern Wisconsin.

The overall concern of the project is with the distribution of wealth, income, and services to people in a region with a high proportion of low-income people. The region has a wide range of conditions, including a large area of forested land, sparsely settled and with little agricultural or industrial opportunities, to an area of rather good agricultural land, much of which is located within 50 miles of large cities with employment opportunities.

Lack of jobs and low income are given as the most crucial problems facing those in the employable ages, those with a high-school education or less, and those in the blue-collar and lower white-collar occupations. While a lack of public services, including roads, schools, indoor recreation, public transportation, etc., are of concern to people in the pilot-study expansion of these programs, they are handicapped by lack of an adequate tax base. Farmers and those in the lower middle-income group view high taxes as a problem. The expansion of public services is supported to a greater extent by the younger age group, by the women, and by those of higher socio-economic status. However, more of those in the higher income group and farmers feel that welfare programs of all types should be cut back rather than expanded.

Funding: Institute for Environmental Studies.

Multinational

Sathyapala Pinnaduwege (Sri Lanka: research fellow in Development Studies) is completing his study of effects of the technological changes of the mid-1960s on agricultural development in selected countries of Asia, mainly India, Pakistan, and Indonesia. He focuses on the contrast between implementation of biochemical technology, such as fertilizer, and mechanical technology, such as tractors, the former being accessible to a greater range of social groups because it is more easily distributed, and the latter tending to favor large farm owners.

Benefits from development are not accruing to the weaker sections of society, such as tenants and landless agricultural laborers, who hitherto derived subsistence through traditional systems of property rights. Property rights once shared by the haves and have-nots are being absorbed by the former, who are economically and physically more powerful, in their effort to realize fuller benefits of development. The fact that property

rights are lost without compensation has caused the losers a marked deterioration in socio-economic position; they have been pushed down to pure laborer status, the lowest rung of the agricultural ladder.

In considering the situation of agricultural laborers, Mr. Pinnaduwege found the following: money wages in many instances have shown an increase after the introduction of new technologies; real wages, if increased at all, did so only marginally, except in very few cases. Therefore, in the majority of places studied, increases in money wages were neutralized by soaring costs of living.

New availability of employment opportunities is determined by the nature and degree of technological change. Results of biochemical technology, such as high-yielding varieties and fertilizer, are creating new employment opportunities on the entire range of farms. With the adoption of mechanical technologies, such as the tractor, there can be a positive or a negative effect on employment. Machinery seems to have an employment-augmenting effect when its use results in increased cropping intensities. However, a general danger of mechanization is its threat to security of employment. Distorted factor pricing in the developing nations assisted by ill-conceived policies on the part of international lending agencies has propelled the drive toward increased mechanization in much of the developing world. In the majority of countries studied, the nonagricultural sectors are unable to provide employment for those who are displaced from agriculture.

Participation in nondivisible technologies is limited under normal circumstances to larger farmers, since they have access to capital and the ability to realize economies of scale inherent in mechanization. Wider participation can be achieved via institutional innovations such as sale of water by tubewell owners and custom work by tractor owners. However, what starts out as a service to small farmers may eventually become a basis for their displacement. The net outcome would be the polarization of rural society. When a substantial amount of land is available for leasing, the owners of machinery would find it easier to gain control of more land and hence use the machines on their own farming operations rather than selling their services to smaller farmers. However, where small farmers own their land it is more likely that tubewell and tractor owners would continue to sell their services.

Funding: Agricultural Development Council.

* * *

Professors David King of the Land Tenure Center and Bert Ellenbogen of the Department of Sociology are working jointly on a research project under the auspices of a task force of the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc. (MUCIA). It is expected that this will lead to field research in collaboration with the University of the West Indies, Trinidad. The study focuses on the construction and application of models for predicting the adoption of recommended agricultural practices by small farmers of Third World nations in diverse cultural and sub-cultural settings. In the construction of models, consideration will be given to: (1) national setting; (2) system of farming as an indication of sub-cultural

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differences (e.g., tropical fruit, grain, coffee, etc.); (3) institutional factors available in community setting; and (4) individual characteristics of the small farmer. In addition, attention will be given to the "effect" of the adoption of farm practices on changes in the agricultural productivity of the small farmer.

It is anticipated that Professor Ellenbogen will visit the University of the West Indies in the fall of 1975 to initiate this research project. As part of a preliminary determination of relevant areas for field research under this project, John Rouse (U.S.: research fellow in Agricultural Economics) prepared an evaluation of Pakistan as a possible research site.

Funding for Rouse: Department of Agricultural Economics Assistantship.

CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS:
LAND TENURE CENTER FACULTY AND FELLOWS

During the reporting year, the Land Tenure Center hosted one international conference and made plans for another. Below is a description of these conference arrangements, each of which falls into one or more of the areas of Land Tenure Center research focus described in the introduction to this Report.

Area IV: Conferences

1975 Group Farming Conference

From June 10-12, 1975, the Land Tenure Center hosted an international conference on "Group Farming Issues and Prospects," cosponsored with the Research and Training Network of The Agricultural Development Council. The conference was the culmination of a three-year effort by a small planning group, consisting of Professors Peter Domer, Ben Banel, David King, and William Thiesenhausen, who met periodically and exchanged correspondence on review of literature, location of potential authors, defining guidelines for invited papers, etc. Ira Cohen (U.S.: research fellow in Sociology) and Edward Reed (U.S.: research fellow in Agricultural Economics) helped in coordinating conference activities and preparing summaries of conference papers. Authors were selected on the basis of their past research on group farming in specific countries or their personal and professional involvement in the establishment of group farming systems. The intent was to bring together in a systematic way present knowledge regarding experiences with group farming rather than to sponsor new research.

The term "group farming" was used to include agricultural production cooperatives and other forms of group or collective farming. In many countries of the developing world there is a growing interest in some form of group farming. Sometimes this 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; including the landless among the beneficiaries of a land reform; introducing new technologies while avoiding the inequities that frequently accompany such introduction; etc. In many cases there is little or no previous experience with cooperative farming. Consequently, countries tend to look for models of these forms established elsewhere. Thus ideas about production cooperatives are often imported and adopted without critical evaluation of the conditions necessary to make them function effectively (i.e., to achieve the purposes for which they were intended). The purpose of the conference, then, was to mobilize international knowledge and experience with cooperative-collective farming with the expectation that such information, widely disseminated, could serve as a

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useful input for policy-makers in their attempts to formulate programs for resolving agrarian issues.

The following sketch shows the manner in which the agenda for the three-day conference was organized.

Session I. Chairperson, Peter Dorner

- Paper 1. Economics and Administrative Issues in Group Farming: Don Kanel and Peter Dorner
Lane Holdcroft, discussant
- Paper 2. The Models of Collective Farming: Boguslaw Galeski
Joe Elder and Ira Cohen, discussants
- Paper 3. Group Farming Practices in Yugoslavia: Robert Miller
Leonid Hurwicz, discussant

Session II. Chairperson, Bryant Kearn

- Paper 1. The Hutterian Colony: A Traditional Voluntary Agrarian Commune with Large Economic Scale: John Bennett
Herbert Lewis, discussant
- Paper 2. Dynamics of Contemporary Kibbutz Development: Yehuda Don
Dov Weintraub, discussant

Session III. Chairperson, Judith Graves

- Paper 1. The Soviet Kolkhoz--Vehicle of Cooperative Farming or of Transfer of Resources?: Karl-Eugen Wädekin
Robert Stuart, discussant
- Paper 2. Communization of Peasant Agriculture: China's Organizational Strategy for Agricultural Development: John Wong
Gilbert Etienne, discussant

Session IV. Chairperson, Abraham Weisblat

- Paper 1. Group Farming Experiences in Tanzania: Antony Ellman
Lionel Cliffe, discussant
- Paper 2. Group Farming in Sri Lanka: Nimal Sanderatne
William Thiesenhusen, discussant
- Paper 3. The Collectivization Experience in Tunisia: Richard Fraenkel
Martin Abel, discussant

Session V. Chairperson, Solon Barraclough

- Paper 1. Social and Economic Organization of the Chilean Reformed Sector During the Popular Unity Government (1971-September 1973): Jacques Chonchol
Marion Brown, discussant
- Paper 2. Some Problems of Collective Farming in Chile's Agriculture: David Baytelman
David Stanfield, discussant

**Paper 3. Land Reform and Group Farming in Peru: Douglas Horton
Francisco Oliart, discussant**

Session VI. Chairperson, Vernon Ruttan

**Paper 1. Problems and Directions of Agricultural Group Activities in
Japan: Natsuki Kanazawa
David J. King, discussant**

**Paper 2. French Experience with Group Farming: The GAEC: Philip
Raup
Claudio Barriga, discussant**

Perspectives on the conference: Vernon Ruttan

Four additional papers were prepared and circulated at the conference,
but time did not permit a formal presentation and discussion of them:

1. An Experience of Group Farming in Dahomey: The Rural Development Cooperatives: Moïse C. Mensah
2. Emerging New Forms of Farm Management in East Asia: Shao-er Ong
3. Agrarian Reform in Latin America: 1974 Perspectives and Possibilities: Francisco Oliart and José Emilio G. Araujo
4. Major Economic Problems Affecting Rural Development in Chile During the Allende Administration: Solon Barraclough

A complete report on this conference will appear in Land Tenure Center Newsletter no. 49. Following is a list of participants:

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Funding: Agricultural Development Council and Land Tenure Center.

* * *

1977 International Seminar on the Role of Land Tenure in Agricultural
Development

Professors Don Kanel, David King, and William Thiesenhusen constitute the planning committee for an international seminar on the role of land tenure in agricultural development to be held on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus in the summer of 1977.

This seminar, to be convened 26 years after the World Land Tenure Conference held on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus in 1951, would, like its predecessor, attempt to systematically analyze land tenure relations as an integral part of national systems of institutions--of systems

of state and economy. Its objectives are to bridge gaps between ideologies by accepting pluralism in public objectives and to seek to understand the significance of the many varieties of tenure forms and institutional innovations, thereby to evaluate the likely role of land tenure in agricultural development in the last quarter of this century and to examine how the institutional basis of agricultural economies might be restructured to meet the plurality of public purposes that exists in the world.

Though goals remain the same, the format of the 1977 seminar has been altered to incorporate changed perspectives on land tenure issues in the world since 1951, especially their increased complexity and diversity, precipitated, among other reasons, by the increased number of independent nation-states; the doubling of population and population growth rates; the need to consider land tenure arrangements in situations encompassing the full range of ideological bases for public purposes; adjustments in systems of farming and the institutional bases of agriculture paralleling the development and adoption of new technologies; and the many experiments in land reform, land settlement, and colonization.

As a basis for discussion, a set of possible topics has been prepared by the Land Tenure Center staff, including analysis of the transformation of various types of rural societies under the impacts of population growth, new technologies, opportunities for part-time farming; a review of the tenure systems prevailing in socialist-bloc countries and of group-farming experiments in these and other countries; the politics of agrarian modernization and land reform; and the administrative procedures and problems of land reform.

In order to ensure that a truly "world" perspective emerges from the seminar it is proposed the large issues alone should provide the basis for discussion by a small group of scholars selected for their ability and willingness to bring out the international issues involved. It is anticipated that other discussants invited to attend the seminar would have substantial experience or expertise with respect to a specific country or region, a particular land reform, even a settlement or colonization scheme of major interest and significance, rather than with respect to a worldwide perspective.

One of the significant achievements of the 1951 conference was the interest it generated among a group of young scholars at the graduate training level. Since the conference and completion of graduate training, many of these scholars have become the key figures in the development agencies of their own countries and of international organizations, and thus are in a position to be cognizant of, to raise public issues with respect to, and to actively work on the role of land tenure in agricultural development. It is proposed that a group of young scholars at the graduate level also be invited to attend and participate in the seminar, and perhaps in a regular summer-school course program prior to the seminar.

The International Programs Office of the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc. (MUCIA) have each granted the Land Tenure Center funds to help

plan and prepare for the seminar. This includes travel funds to bring scholars and others from MUCIA universities and elsewhere to further formulate the paper topics that will provide the basis of discussions at the seminar, to identify scholars with appropriate expertise to prepare these papers, and otherwise to help in planning for the seminar.

Thus far the following scholars have visited the Center: Professor Folke Dovring, University of Illinois; Professor John Powell, Tufts University; Dr. Akhter Hameed Khan, of the Pakistan Academy of Rural Development at Peshawar, this semester at Michigan State University; and Dr. Takeshi Motooka, Chief of the Land Tenure and Production Structure Service, Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division of FAO-Rome. With their help a formulation of a more detailed set of tentative paper topics has begun.

It is hoped that this seminar will lay the foundations for a major work on what is known about land reform, and provide a focus as to what are likely to be critical research issues during the rest of this century on the role of land tenure in agricultural development.

Funding to date: MUCIA and Land Tenure Center.

LAND TENURE CENTER RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Agrarian Reform Bibliographies

Agrarian Reform in Latin America: An Annotated Bibliography was published by the Center as Land Economics Monograph no. 5 during this reporting year. The one-volume clothbound and the two-volume paperbound versions of this work contain more than 5,000 citations to books, pamphlets, journal articles, unpublished reports, etc., which can be consulted somewhere on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus. Author and subject indexes are included. The Center has reserved several hundred copies of the paperbound version of the bibliography for free distribution to institutions and individuals in Latin America.

The African and Near East agrarian reform bibliography will be published in the next reporting year. The manuscript was largely completed during 1974-75, and a commercial publisher of library reference tools has expressed interest in the manuscript.

Work continues to go forward on the third and last of these bibliographies, that on Asia. Publication is tentatively scheduled for fiscal 1976-77.

Land Tenure and Peasant in South Asia

Considerable editorial work was done on this manuscript during the reporting year and it, too, has been submitted to a commercial publisher.

Land Tenure Center Research Papers

Six new papers (one of them in both English and Spanish) were added to this series during 1974-75. They are summarized below, with the exception of No. 60-S, "Evaluación del crédito agrícola otorgado a la reforma agraria período 1967-1971" (July 1974), by Flavio Machicado S., which was issued in Spanish only. Two of these papers (Nos. 64 and 65) were parts of a longer study of the process of land reform in Bolivia prepared for the World Bank; two more (Nos. 61 and 63) are reductions of doctoral dissertations by students associated with the Center. The remainder were written by the then FAO advisor to Chile.

Research Paper No. 61

"A Comparative Study of Job Performance Under Two Approaches to Agricultural Extension Organization," by Johnson A. Ekpere.

Attempts to determine the level of performance of general and rubber extension workers employed in the Midwestern State of Nigeria by analyzing

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eight quantitative measures of performance along with farmer appraisal of and selected documentary evidence on workers' effectiveness. Personal, organizational, and institutional factors affecting extension workers' performance are also analyzed. Policy implications for improving worker performance ranging from types of training programs to existence of suitable technology are discussed.

Research Paper No. 62

"The Redistribution of Income in Chile and its Impact on the Pattern of Consumption of Essential Foods," by Flavio Machicado S.

Uses National Survey data collected by the Chilean government to demonstrate that the redistribution of income carried out by the government in 1971 had a positive effect on the nutrition of Chilean families, especially those in the lowest income stratum. Analyzes elasticities of spending on foodstuffs by various income strata. Increases were greatest in consumption of meat, fish, and seafood, with dairy products, oil, and eggs second. On the average, calories consumed rose 6.7 percent and protein consumed 8.9 percent, with both increases greatest in the lowest income stratum. Nevertheless, all but the highest income stratum remained deficient in calories, with the lowest stratum deficient in protein as well.

Also issued in Spanish as No. 62-S, "La redistribución del ingreso en Chile y su impacto en la estructura de consumo de alimentos esenciales (1970-1971)."

Research Paper No. 63

"Educational and Occupational Attainment of Migrants and Nonmigrants from a Colombian Highland Community," by Wava G. Haney.

Examines overall educational and occupational levels and residential mobility as well as differentials in these variables by the degree of parental landownership in a minifundio community in the Colombian highlands. The mean level of educational attainment was less than 4 years of primary training. Opportunities for greater education, and the secure, remunerative, urban employment opportunities it tended to offer, were greatest for the sons of large landowners and for urban rather than rural youths. In any case, structural constraints so limit the job market that education alone does not assure productive employment. Pervasive changes in the ownership and control of economic and political resources will have to come before any programs which more fully integrate the rural poor into the development of the country.

Research Paper No. 64

"A Case Study of the Lower Cochabamba Valley: Ex-Haciendas Parotani and Caramarca," by Joseph F. Dorsey.

A panel design study of land reform in one area of Bolivia utilizing data from a 1967 LTC-CIDA study and a 1973 restudy. Concludes that this

area is an example of the results that can be achieved by a land reform alone where agricultural, climatic, and marketing conditions are propitious. Despite the almost total lack of credit, extension, and other services (and an unwise effort by the government to force "cooperative" work), land has been individualized and campesinos have moved to high value, nontraditional crops. There has been a dramatic rise in income, nutrition, and levels of living. Sindicatos, agrarian peasant unions, were the driving force behind the land reform, and they remain very powerful still in this area.

Research Paper No. 65

"A Case Study of Ex-Hacienda Toralapa in the Tiraque Region of the Upper Cochabamba Valley," by Joseph F. Dorsey.

A companion study to Research Paper No. 64, but does not employ the same panel design. In this area campesinos expelled their landlords from the region prior to official land reform and successfully opposed their return, themselves taking over the land and forming sindicatos to consolidate and expand their gains. After an initial drop, agricultural production in the region has risen steadily as campesinos responded to urban market demands. There has been a general rise in campesino standards of living, and these rural people have become more fully integrated into the society as a whole. Author concludes that the changes taking place in this area, though less dramatic than those occurring in the few areas more highly integrated into the national economy, are more indicative of what is happening in the country as a whole.

LAND TENURE CENTER FACULTY PUBLICATIONS: 1974-75

Below is a listing of books, articles, papers, and reviews by Land Tenure Center faculty members published during the reporting year, as well as a listing of works currently in progress.

Professor Marion Brown

"Some Consequences for Production and Factor Use of the Chilean Agrarian Reform." With David Stanfield and Stephen Smith. Land Tenure Center Newsletter, University of Wisconsin (Madison), October-December 1974.

"Evolution of Tenure Structures in the Large Haciendas of Chile's Central Zone between 1966 and 1971." With Professor David Stanfield. Land Tenure Center mimeo, University of Wisconsin (Madison).

"The Impact of Agrarian Reform on Chile's Large Farm Sector." With David Stanfield and Stephen Smith. Land Tenure Center mimeo, University of Wisconsin (Madison).

"Methodological Notes on Evaluating the Impact of Agrarian Reform in Chile's Central Valley." With Professor David Stanfield. Land Tenure Center mimeo, University of Wisconsin (Madison).

"The Rationality of Peasant Voting in Chile." With Maurice Zeitlin and Karl Vezner. Department of Agricultural Journalism mimeo, University of Wisconsin (Madison).

"Farm Worker Participation in Chile's Agrarian Reform." With David Stanfield. Forthcoming.

"Peasant Participation in Management Decisions on Stable Asentamientos in Chile." With David Stanfield. Forthcoming.

"Peasant Politics and Agrarian Reform in Chile: A Conceptualization of Worker Consciousness and Participation." With David Stanfield. Forthcoming.

Professor Peter Dorner

"Institutions as Aids to Development." In The Future of Agriculture. Oxford Agricultural Economics Institute, International Association of Agricultural Economists, 1974.

Reforma agraria y desarrollo económico. Alianza Editorial (Madrid), 1974. Spanish translation of Land Reform and Economic Development, originally published by Penguin Books, Ltd. (Middlesex, England), 1972.

"The Experience of Other Countries in Land Reform: Lessons for the Philippines." Paper presented at a seminar sponsored by the Rural Development Panel of the Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group (SEADAG) of the Asia Society, Baguio City, Philippines, April 1975.

"International Assistance for the Small Farmer." Challenge, May/June, 1975.

"Economic and Administrative Issues in Group Farming Systems." With Don Kanel. Paper presented at the Group Farming Conference, jointly sponsored by the Research and Training Network of the Agricultural Development Council and the Land Tenure Center, Madison, Wisconsin, June 1975.

Professor Herman Felstehausen

"Selected References to Land Problems: Partially Annotated with Emphasis on the Wisconsin Experience." With Raymond Penn. University of Wisconsin mimeo, University of Wisconsin (Madison), January 1975.

"Strategies for Institutional Research: Communication Systems in Social Development." Paper presented to the Communications Research Conference, Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Social, Bogotá, Colombia, February 1975.

"Information as a Regulatory Tool in Water Quality Control." Water Resources Center, University of Wisconsin (Madison), June 1975.

"Wastewater Discharge Information Systems in Wisconsin." Water Resources Center, University of Wisconsin (Madison). Forthcoming.

Professor William Flinn

"Agrarianism among Wisconsin Farmers." With Donald E. Johnson. Rural Sociology, Summer 1974.

"Peasants and Migration Patterns: Theoretical and Methodological Clarifications." With A. Eugene Havens. Paper presented at the Rural Sociological Society Annual Meetings, Montreal, Canada, August 1974.

"Structural Determinants of Migration Selectivity in a Declining Area." With A. Eugene Havens. Paper presented at the Rural Sociological Society Annual Meetings, Montreal, Canada, August 1974. Accepted for publication in Inter-American Economic Affairs.

"Structural Factors Influencing Migration in Sending Communities." Paper presented for representatives of USAID Office of Population, World

Bank and Brookings Institution, State Department, Washington, D.C., October 1974.

"Family Life of Latin American Urban Migrants: Three Case Studies in Bogotá." Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs, November 1974.

"A Revisit of Shantytowns in Bogotá: A Panel Analysis." Paper presented at the seminar on "Migration, Urbanization and Fertility" sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution, Belmont Conference Center, Maryland, November 1974.

"Green Revolution Technology and Community Development: The Limits of Action Programs." With Professor A. Eugene Havens. Economic Development and Cultural Change, April 1975.

"Sources and Consequences of Agrarian Values in American Society." With Frederick H. Buttel. Rural Sociology, Summer 1975.

"Attraction and Expulsion as Explanations of Peasant Migration: A Theoretical Analysis and a Colombian Case." Paper presented at the Rural Sociological Society Annual Meetings, San Francisco, California, August 1975.

"La tecnología de la Revolución Verde y el desarrollo de la comunidad: Los límites de programas de acción." With Professor A. Eugene Havens. Desarrollo Rural en las Américas, 1975.

"The Adoption of Innovations: The Neglected Role of Institutional Constraints." With Michael Aiken and Professor A. Eugene Havens. Submitted to American Journal of Sociology.

"Agrarian Reform and the National Front." With Professor A. Eugene Havens and Susana Lastarria-Cornhiel. In An Evaluation of the National Front, eds. Albert Berry and Mauricio Solaun. Princeton Press. Forthcoming.

"Anomie and Authoritarianism in Five Colombian Cities." With Professor A. Eugene Havens. Submitted to Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs.

Methodological Approaches to the Study of Development. With Professor A. Eugene Havens and Rodrigo Parra. Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá, Colombia). Forthcoming.

Professor Robert Frykenberg

"The Impact of the Mysore and Maratha Wars Upon Society in South India." Paper presented to the Director's Workshop, "India: Society at War, 1795-1808," University of London School of Oriental and African Studies, London, England, July 1974.

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"Social Responses to Changing Political Conditions in South India During the Napoleonic (or Wellesley) Era." Paper presented at a Workshop of Specialists, University of London School of Oriental and African Studies, London, England, July 1974.

"Integration of the Indian Imperial System." Paper presented to the Fourth Annual Wisconsin Conference on South Asian Studies, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, November 1974. To be published in Political Leadership in South Asia, ed. B. N. Pandey. University of London. Forthcoming.

"New Dimensions in India." Paper given at the South Asian Studies Centre, Cambridge University, England, April 1975.

"The Role of Telugus in the Formation of Modern India." Paper presented at the World Telugu Conference, Hyderabad, India, April 1975; published in 4 English and 4 Telugu papers.

"Introduction" and "The Logic of Imperium in Indian History." In India's Imperial Tradition: Essays on the Logic of Political Systems in Indian History, ed. Frykenberg. Indo-British Society (Madras, India). Forthcoming. "The Logic of Imperium in Indian History" also published in Indo-British Review, May 1975.

"Hindu-Christian Encounters and Civil Religion in 18th and 19th Century South India." Paper presented to the Conference on Religion in South India, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, June 1975.

"South Asia: The Integration of India, Congress Rule Over India Since 1950, Economic Development of India"; "Southeast Asia: The Diversity of Its Cultures and Frontiers, The Rise of New States"; "East Asia: The Awakening of China and Japan, The Revolution of China. The Transformation of Japan." In A History of the Western World, eds. Stanley Payne, et al. D. C. Heath and Company, 1975.

"Components of Circari Company in the Carnatic, Circa 1799-1859: Another Look at the Inner Logic of Political Systems in India." In Realm and Region in Pre-Industrial India, ed. Richard G. Fox. Duke University Press. Forthcoming.

The Indian Empire, 1600-1970: Logic and Dynamics of Political Systems in South Asia. Cambridge University Press. Forthcoming.

"Introduction: Historical and Analytical Perspectives" and "The Silent Settlement in South India: 1793-1853: An Analysis of the Role of Inams in the Rise of the Indian Imperial System." In Land Tenure and Peasant in South Asia: An Anthology of Recent Research, ed. Frykenberg. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin (Madison). Forthcoming.

Tinnevely District, 1700-1865: A History of Religious Strife and Social Unrest in South India. To be submitted to Clarendon Press.

Professor Duncan Harkin

"Land Reform, Land Use Changes, and Capital Gains." Paper requested by USAID/Manila, Philippines, September 1974.

"Some Economic Aspects of the Land Reform Under Presidential Decree 27." Paper presented to the Agrarian Reform Seminar for Educators, Dumaguette, Negros Oriental, Philippines, November 1974.

"A Commentary on the Draft Code of Agrarian Reforms of 1974." Paper requested by USAID/Manila, Philippines, February 1975.

"Some Distributional Considerations in the Philippine Land Reform." Paper requested by USAID/Manila, Philippines, February 1975.

"Suggestions for Revision of the Draft Agrarian Code." Policy paper requested by USAID/Manila, Philippines, March 1975.

"Strengths and Weaknesses of the Philippine Land Reform." Paper presented at a seminar sponsored by the Rural Development Panel of the Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group (SEADAG) of the Asia Society, Baguio City, Philippines, April 1975.

Professor Henry Hart

"Political Conditions of Land Reforms Containing Revolution." Paper presented at the Fourth Annual Wisconsin Conference on South Asian Studies, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, November 1974.

"Research Needs Related to Political Aspects of Recycling Municipal Wastewater on the Land." In Research Needs Related to Recycling Urban Wastewater on Land. Pennsylvania State University mimeo, 1974.

"Toward a Political Science of Water Resources Decisions." In Man and Water, ed. Douglas James. University of Kentucky Press, 1974.

"Political Conditions of Land Reforms: Maharashtra and Kerala." With Ronald Herring. In Land Tenure and Peasant in South Asia: An Anthology of Recent Research, ed. Robert Frykenberg. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin (Madison). Forthcoming.

Professor A. Eugene Havens

"Foreign Investment and Colombia's Historical Development." Plenary Session paper presented at the Rural Sociological Society Annual Meetings, Montreal, Canada, August 1974.

"Peasants and Migration Patterns: Theoretical and Methodological Clarifications." With William Flinn. Paper presented at the Rural Sociological Society Annual Meetings, Montreal, Canada, August 1974.

"Structural Determinants of Migration Selectivity in a Declining Economic Area." With William Flinn. Paper presented at the Rural Sociological Society Annual Meetings, Montreal, Canada, August 1974. Accepted for publication in Inter-American Economic Affairs.

"Comments on Rural Development: Theoretical Praxis and Program Implications." Ford Foundation (Lima, Peru), February 1975.

"Materialismo histórico y análisis cuantitativo en la sociología." CISEPA (Lima, Peru), February 1975.

"La tecnología de la Revolución Verde y el desarrollo de la comunidad: Los límites de programas de acción." With Professor William Flinn. Desarrollo Rural en las Américas, 1975.

"The Adoption of Innovations: The Neglected Role of Institutional Constraints." With Michael Aiken and Professor William Flinn. Submitted to American Journal of Sociology.

"Anomie and Authoritarianism in Five Colombian Cities." With Professor William Flinn. Submitted to Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs.

"The Diffusion of New Seed Varieties and Its Consequences in the Coffee-Producing Area of Colombia." In Problems in Rural Development: Case Studies and Multidisciplinary Perspectives, ed. Raymond Dumett and Lawrence Brainard. E. J. Brill Press (Leiden, The Netherlands). Forthcoming.

Methodological Approaches to the Study of Development. With Professor William Flinn and Rodrigo Parra. Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá, Colombia). Forthcoming.

"Nuevas tendencias en desarrollo agrario: Un enfoque para sus análisis." With Jorge Dandler, Bernardo Sorj, and Carlos Samaniego. Revista Mexicana de Sociología. Forthcoming.

Professor Don Kanel

"Four Reviews of Lance E. Davis and Douglass C. North, with the Assistance of Calla Smorodin, Institutional Change and American Economic Growth." With Daniel Fusfeld, Charles Hession, and Dudley Dillard. Journal of Economic Issues, December 1974.

"Property and Economic Power as Issues in Institutional Economics." Journal of Economic Issues, December 1974. Land Tenure Center Reprint No. 123.

"Economic and Administrative Issues in Group Farming Systems." With Peter Dorner. Paper presented at the Group Farming Conference, jointly sponsored by the Research and Training Network of the Agricultural Development Council and the Land Tenure Center, Madison, Wisconsin, June 1975.

"Creating Opportunities for Small Farmers: The Role of Land Tenure and Service Institutions." In Problems in Rural Development: Case Studies and Multidisciplinary Perspectives, eds. Raymond Dumett and Lawrence Brainard. E. J. Brill Press (Leiden, The Netherlands). Forthcoming.

Professor Kemal Karpat

"The Endless Struggle: Imperialism and Nationalism in the Middle East." Reviews in European History, September 1974.

"Reinterpreting Ottoman History." Paper given to the Third International Meeting of the South East European Studies Association, Bucharest, Romania, September 1974.

"Communist Activities in Turkey." In 1974 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs. Stanford University Press (California), 1974.

"The Impact of the People's Houses on the Development of Communication in Turkey, 1931-51." Die Welt des Islams, XV, 1-4, 1974.

"Ottoman Immigration Policies and Settlement in Palestine." In Settler Regimes in Africa and the Arab World, eds. A. Lughod and A. Laban. Madina University (Wilmette, Illinois), 1974.

"Ottoman Relations with Balkan States after 1683." Balkanistica, 1974.

The Ottoman State and Its Place in World History. E. J. Brill Press (Leiden, The Netherlands), 1974.

"Community Participation in Self Help Projects in Shantytowns." Report prepared for the United Nations, May 1975.

"War on Cyprus: Tragedy of Enosis." Paper presented at a Conference on Cyprus, given by the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, Illinois, May 1975.

"The Background of the Ottoman Concept of City and Urbanity." In Structure Sociale et Développement Culturel des Villes. ISEC-UNESCO (Bucharest, Romania), 1975.

"The Politics of Transition: Political Attitudes and Party Affiliation in the Turkish Gecekondu." In Political Participation in Turkey. Bogazici University (Istanbul, Turkey), 1975.

The Foreign Policy of Turkey in Transition. E. J. Brill Press (Leiden, The Netherlands). Forthcoming.

Rural Migration and Urbanization: The Gecekondu. Cambridge University Press. Forthcoming.

Professor Bryant Kears

"Communication for Agricultural Development." Paper presented to the East-West Center Conference, Honolulu, Hawaii, January 1975. To be published in Communication and Development, ed. Daniel Lerner.

Experience in Field Survey Data Collection in Africa and the Middle East, ed. Kears. Agricultural Development Council (New York). Forthcoming.

Professor David King

"The Development of Sahelian Economies: A Case Study of Hausa-Tuareg Interdependence." With Stephen Baier. Land Tenure Center Newsletter, University of Wisconsin (Madison), July-September 1974.

"Land Reform and Participation of the Rural Poor in the Development Process of African Countries." Land Tenure Center Paper No. 101, September 1974. Submitted to the Journal of Modern African Studies.

"Modernization of the Small Farmer: The Construction and Application of Prediction Models." With Bert Ellenbogen. Research proposal submitted to the MUCIA Task Force on Non-Formal Learning, October 1974.

"A Proposed International Seminar on the Role of Land Tenure in Agricultural Development." Land Tenure Center Newsletter, University of Wisconsin (Madison), January-March 1975.

"Policies and Prospects for Agricultural Production and Rural Development in Japan: Their Implications for U.S.-Japan Relationships." Research proposal submitted to the Japan Society (New York), February 1975.

"Agricultural Production and Rural Development in Japan, 1950-73: A Framework for Evaluating Future Prospects." With Ryohei Kada. To be submitted for journal publication.

"Prospects for Part-Time Dairy Enterprises in Wisconsin: Implications for Agricultural Production and Rural Development." With Hugh Cook. Research proposal in process.

Professor Marvin Miracle

"The Economic Behavior of Kikuyu Laborers." Economic Development and Cultural Change. Forthcoming.

Professor Kenneth Parsons

"The Institutional Basis of an Agricultural Market Economy." Journal of Economic Issues, December 1974.

"John R. Commons: A Note on His Career and Ideas." In the biography of John R. Commons by Professor Fumio Ito. Aoyama Gakuin University (Tokyo, Japan), 1974.

Professor Raymond Penn

"Selected References to Land Problems: Partially Annotated with Emphasis on the Wisconsin Experience." With Herman Felstehausen. University of Wisconsin mimeo, University of Wisconsin (Madison), January 1975.

Professor James Scott

"Exploitation in Rural Class Relations: A Victim's Perspective." Comparative Politics, July 1974. To be published in Peasant Rebellions, ed. Donald Zagoria.

"Corruption in Thailand." Chapter 5 in Comparative Political Corruption. Prentice-Hall, 1972. Reprinted in Modern Thai Politics: From Village to Nation, ed. Clark Heher. Schenkmen, 1974. To be published in Political Corruption in Southeast Asia. Kyoto University Southeast Asian Studies Center.

"Corruption, Machine Politics and Political Change," and "Patron Client Politics and Political Change in Southeast Asia." In The Ethics of Civil Service, eds. Mochtar Lubis and Scott. Orbis (Djakarta), 1974.

"Rural Protest." Paper given to the Conference on Psychology and Politics, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), May 1975.

"Patronage or Exploitation?" In Changing Forms of Patronage in the Mediterranean, eds. Ernest Gellner and John Waterbury. Nicholson and Widenfield (London). Forthcoming.

The Political-Economy of the Peasant Subsistence Ethic in Southeast Asia. Yale University Press (New Haven, Connecticut). Forthcoming.

Professor David Stanfield

"Some Consequences for Production and Factor Use of the Chilean Agrarian Reform." With Marion Brown and Stephen Smith. Land Tenure Center Newsletter, University of Wisconsin (Madison), October-December 1974.

"Evolution of Tenure Structures in the Large Haciendas of Chile's Central Zone between 1966 and 1971." With Professor Marion Brown. Land Tenure Center mimeo, University of Wisconsin (Madison).

"The Impact of Agrarian Reform on Chile's Large Farm Sector." With Marion Brown and Stephen Smith. Land Tenure Center mimeo, University of Wisconsin (Madison).

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"Methodological Notes on Evaluating the Impact of Agrarian Reform in Chile's Central Valley." With Professor Marion Brown. Land Tenure Center mimeo, University of Wisconsin (Madison).

"Farm Worker Participation in Chile's Agrarian Reform." With Marion Brown. Forthcoming.

"A Note on the Chilean Agrarian Reform after September 11, 1973." Land Tenure Center. Forthcoming.

"Peasant Participation in Management Decisions on Stable Asentamientos in Chile." With Marion Brown. Forthcoming.

"Peasant Politics and Agrarian Reform in Chile: A Conceptualization of Worker Consciousness and Participation." With Marion Brown. Forthcoming.

Professor John Strasma

"Agrarian Reform" and "Manufacturing and Mining." In Peru under the Generals: A Corporatist Revolution, ed. David Chaplin. Trans-Action Press, 1974.

"El trasfondo económico de la reforma agraria de Allende." Land Tenure Center Newsletter, University of Wisconsin (Madison), April-June 1974.

"Chile and Peru: Two Roads to Agrarian Reform." In Alternatives in the Andes: Chile and Peru, ed. Leila Bradfield.

"Mercado mundial para productos primarios." In Agricultura: Perspectivas Económicas y Tecnológicas.

Professor William Thiesenhusen

"Importancia de la reforma agraria en las estrategias para el desarrollo rural en Latinoamérica en la década." Paper given to administrators of the agrarian reform, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, July 1974.

"Food and Population Growth." Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Indonesia, September 1974.

"El desarrollo agrícola de América Latina en la mitad de la década del setenta." Desarrollo Rural en las Américas, Setiembre-Diciembre 1974.

"Peasant Prospects: Growth and Development in the Rural Sector." Paper presented at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Latin American Studies Association, San Francisco, California, November 1974.

"Development and Equality: Partners or Rivals." Solidarity (Manila, The Philippines), January-February 1975.

"Las diversas funciones de la agricultura en el desarrollo rural."
El Trimestre Económico, Abril-Junio 1975.

"The Economics of Uselessness." Lecture delivered in various Indian cities, February 1974, at the request of the U.S. Ambassador to India; also given in March in Jakarta. Submitted for publication.

"A Venezuelan Agrarian Reform Settlement--Problems and Prospects."
In Tradition and Dynamics in World Agriculture: Economic Studies of Farming in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, ed. Robert D. Stevens.
Forthcoming.

Professor Eugene Wilkening

"Community Solidarity, Alienation from Power, and Life Satisfaction in a Rural Region." Paper presented to the Task Force on Natural Resources and Rural Environment: Social Impact Analysis, Rural Sociological Society Meetings, San Francisco, California, August 1974.

"Measurement of Environmental Awareness." With Oscar Martinson. Paper presented to the Conference on Environmental Perception Attitudes and Values, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), October 1974.

Public Services, Programs and Policy in Four Northwestern Wisconsin Counties. With Virginia Lambert, David McGranahan, and Oscar Martinson. IES Report 41, Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin (Madison), December 1974.

"Economic Development: A Changing Scene, Some Changing Needs." With V. J. Deshpande and Glenn Pulver. Paper presented to the Conference on Research and Policy in Rural Development, Iowa State University (Ames, Iowa), April 1975.

The Use of Leader Ratings to Assess Community Services and Characteristics in the Kickapoo Valley. With David McGranahan, Jon Hutchison, and Charles Geisler. IES Report 45, Institute for Environmental Studies and College of Agricultural and Life Science, University of Wisconsin (Madison), April 1975.

SECTION C

LAND TENURE CENTER TEACHING ACTIVITIES

PH.D. IN DEVELOPMENT

In 1970 the University of Wisconsin established an experimental social science doctoral degree in development. This degree provides, for the first time, an academic focus for students who wish to pursue advanced study of development issues within an interdisciplinary framework. The degree program was founded in response to a widespread feeling that the problems of development do not fall neatly into the domain of one discipline and that a flexible course-work program which is designed with each student's career goals and interests in mind is called for in this area.

The program is directed toward students with two general career choices. The first are those seeking work in a government program or international agency specializing in development. The interdisciplinary program gives them theory and research methodology needed to deal with development problems. The second are those seeking research or teaching careers in a university. They usually have strong disciplinary interests but want to apply them to the study of development through an interdisciplinary program.

During the past year, Land Tenure Center faculty members and staff responded to written inquiries about the program from 29 countries, in addition to discussing the program with students from Wisconsin and visitors to the University who came to the Center. Thirteen new students have been admitted to the program:

Spring Semester 1975

Celso Alves da Cruz
Silvio De Franco
Milton Granados
Siew-Hoey Tan
Alburtus van Binsbergen
Carlos Vasquez del Mercado

Fall Semester 1975

Andrew Hogan
W.N.A. Fernando
Francisca Garcia-Huidobro
Modesto Lagman
Edward Reed
Michael Rosberg
Daniel Teferra

Twenty-three others are currently enrolled in the development program. Table I gives a listing of those students with a description of their progress to date. A summary of the research being conducted by those students who are at more advanced stages of the program may be found in the "Research" section of this Report.

TABLE 1

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1974-75 & Date Entered Program	Research Topic	Stage in Program
ABEYSEKERA, Gamini (Sri Lanka)	Ford Foundation, <u>Economics Assistantship</u> Spring 1973	"The Distribution of Income in Sri Lanka, 1953-73: Its Structure, Trends and Interpretation"	Completed research; currently writing dissertation
ARIF, Tuncer (Cyprus)	Fall 1972	"Income Distribution and Employment in Turkey"	Completed preliminary examinations Spring 1974; currently conducting field research in Turkey
COLMENARES, J. Humberto (Colombia)	CIMMYT, LTC Assistantship, <u>Ford Foundation</u> Fall 1971	"Adoption of Hybrid Seeds and Fertilizers among Colombian Corn Growers"	Completed research; currently writing dissertation
COX, Paul (United Kingdom)	Institute for Environmental Studies Assistantship, <u>MUCIA Assistantship</u> Fall 1972	"Land Tenure Problems in Tanzania"	Completing course work; will take preliminary examinations Spring 1976
CRISPI, Jaime (Chile)	<u>Ford Foundation</u> Spring 1971	"An Analysis of the Low Rate of Growth of Agricultural Production in Chile"	Currently completing field research in Chile and writing dissertation

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1974-75 & Date-Entered Program	Research Topic	Stage in Program
CRUZ, Celso Alves da (Brazil)	Ford Foundation, Brazilian Ministry of Planning Spring 1975	"Food Manufacturing Industries in Brazil: A Case Study of MNCs in Less Developed Countries"	Completing course work
DE FRANCO, Silvio (Nicaragua)	Central Bank of Nicaragua Spring 1975		Completing course work
FALLON, Edward (United States)	LTC Assistantship Fall 1973	"Socio-Economic History of Northeast Thailand: Man, Land and Society, 1868-1960"	Completed preliminary examinations Spring 1975; will begin field research in Thailand Fall 1975
FLORES, Otto (Peru)	Fall 1970	"Rural Development and Higher Agricultural Training in Peru"	Teaching at Universidad Nacional Agraria and writing dissertation
GOW, David (Scotland)	FAFP, LTC Assistantship Spring 1971	"Peasant Society in Transition: Land Reform in Cuzco, Peru"	Completed field research in Peru Spring 1975; currently writing thesis
GREENMAN, Edwin (United States)	LTC Assistantship Fall 1973	"Small Farmer Agricultural Development in Asia"	Completing course work; will take preliminary examinations Spring 1976
JACKSON, Donald (United States)	MUCIA, LTC Assistantship Spring 1972	"The Use of Producer's Cooperatives as a Tool in the Implementation of Agrarian Reform in El Salvador"	Completed field research in El Salvador Summer 1974; currently writing dissertation

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1974-75 & Date Entered Program	Research Topic	Stage in Program
LASTARRIA-CORNHIEL, Susana (Peru)	<u>LTC Assistantship</u> Fall 1974	"The Peruvian Highland Peasant and the New Agrarian Reform Law"	Currently conducting field research in Peru
LEDESMA, Antonio (Philippines)	<u>Society of Jesus</u> Fall 1974	"Land Reform in the Philippines: A Historical View and Implementation of the Present Agrarian Reform Code"	Completing course work; will take preliminary examinations Spring 1976
LEVEL, Harold (United States)	Spring 1973	"The Impact of Educational Policy on Rural Areas in Turkey (1950-1970): Implications for Rural Development"	Currently taking preliminary examinations; will begin field research Fall 1975
LUISELLI, Cessio (Mexico)	<u>Mexican Government</u> Spring 1972	"The Prospective Role of Rural Industries as a Means for Regional Development and Increased Employment in Mexico"	Currently conducting field research in Mexico; will return Fall 1975 to write dissertation
MOORE, Franklin (United States)	<u>Ford Foundation, Afro-American Studies Assistantship</u> Spring 1973	"The Multinational's Role in Agriculture Industries and Its Effects on the Developing Economy of Ghana"	Completing course work; will take preliminary examinations Spring 1976
NEUFARMER, Richard (United States)	<u>Graduate School Fellowship</u> Fall 1972	"Multinational Corporations in Mexico and Brazil: Structural Sources of Economic and Non-Economic Power:"	Completed preliminary examinations Spring 1975; currently conducting field research in Brazil
PINNADUNAGE, Sathyapala (Sri Lanka)	<u>Agricultural Development Council, Inc.</u> Spring 1972	"Income and Social Consequences of Technological Change in Agriculture"	Completed research; currently writing dissertation

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1974-75 & Date Entered Program	Research Topic	Stage in Program
ROUSE, Shahnaz (Pakistan)	U.W. Non-Resident Scholarship Fall 1974	"Community Development and Social Structure in Rural Punjab"	Completing course work; will take pre- liminary examinations Summer 1976
TAN, Siew-Hoey (Malaya)	U.W. Non-Resident Scholarship Spring 1975		Completing course work
TESFAI, Alemseged (Ethiopia)	African-American Scholar's Council, Inc. Spring 1972	"An Evaluation of Communal Land Tenure Systems in Eritrea and Their Significance for Economic Development"	Currently conducting field research in Eritrea; will return Fall 1975 to write dissertation
VASQUEZ DEL MERCADO, Carlos (Mexico)	Mexican Government Spring 1975		Completing course work

ALUMNI

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1974-75 (Until Completion of Degree)	Dissertation Title	Dates Entered and Completed Program
DE ROUX, Gustavo (Colombia)		"The Social Basis of Peasant Unrest: A Theoretical Frame- work with Special Reference to the Colombian Case"	Spring 1972 May 1974
DIAZ CISNEROS, Heiodoro (Mexico)	Rockefeller Foundation	"An Institutional Analysis of a Rural Development Project: The Case of the Puebla Project in Mexico"	Fall 1970 August 1974
HATCH, John (United States)		"The Corn Farmers of Motupe: A Study of Traditional Farm- ing Practices in Northern Coastal Peru"	Fall 1970 May 1974
KLEYMEYER, Charles (United States)		"Social Interaction Between Quechua Campesinos and Cri- ollos: An Analytic Descrip- tion of Power and Dependency, Domination and Defense, in the Southern Sierra of Peru"	Fall 1970 August 1973
LFAL BUITRAGO, Francisco (Colombia)		"Social Classes, International Trade and Foreign Capital in Colombia: An Attempt at Historical Interpretation of the Formation of the State, 1819-1935"	Fall 1972 May 1974

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1974-75 (Until Completion of Degree)	Dissertation Title	Dates Entered and Completed Program
SADIK, Muhammad (Lebanon)		"Affluent Bureaucracy in a Changing Society"	Fall 1972 May 1974
SANDERATNE, Nimal (Sri Lanka)		"The Political Economy of Asian Agrarian Reform: A Comparative Analysis with Case Studies of the Philip- pines and Sri Lanka (Ceylon)"	Fall 1971 February 1974
SWANSON, Burton (United States)		"Training Agricultural Re- search and Extension Workers from Less Developed Countries: An Examination of Training Approaches Used by The Inter- national Rice Research Institute and The Inter- national Maize and Wheat Improvement Center"	Fall 1970 May 1974
WEINTRAUB, Leon (United States)		"Introducing Agricultural Change: The Inland Valley Swamp Rice Scheme in Sierra Leone"	Fall 1970 December 1973

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During the reporting year, Heliodoro Díaz completed work on the Ph.D. in Development and received his degree. He returned to Mexico, where he is presently Director of the Centro Nacional de Capacitación in Puebla, and Professor at the Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo. For a discussion of his research, see Section B, pages 22-23. Table II gives a fuller description of alumni positions.

TABLE II

<u>Alumnus</u>	<u>Employment During 1974-75</u>
Gustavo De Roux	Associate Researcher, Centro de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias en Desarrollo Rural (CIMDER), Cali, Colombia (designing strategies for rural socio-economic change, Rural Development Project, Villarrica, Cauca)
Heliodoro Díaz Cisneros	Faculty, Colegio de Postgraduados, Universidad Autónoma, Chapingo, Mexico; Director, Centro Nacional de Capacitación, Puebla, Mexico (the Puebla Project is concerned with increasing productivity in small-farm agriculture)
John Hatch	Consultant, Development Alternatives, Inc., Washington, D.C. (primarily for technical assistance to small-farmer programs in Latin America)
Charles Kleymeyer	Sociologist, Research Program sponsored by Harvard University and the Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia (researching projects for the World Health Organization, Models for Delivery of Health Services in Cali, and the International Center for Medical Research sponsored by Tulane University and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare)
Francisco Leal Buitrago	Faculty, Department of Political Science, Universidad de Los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia
Muhammad Sadik	Faculty, Development Administration, American University of Beirut, Lebanon
Nimal Sanderatne	Senior Economist, Rural Economics Division, Economic Research Department, Central Bank of Ceylon, Colombo, Sri Lanka
Burton Swanson	Assistant Professor of International Agricultural Education, Department of Vocational and Technical Education, University of Illinois
Leon Weintraub	Officer, Foreign Service Institute, U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C.

Two advanced students, David Gow and Donald Jackson, completed their field research this year and returned to campus. Two students initiated field research, in Peru (Susana Lastarria Cornhiel), and in Brazil (Richard Newfarmer).

In addition to course work and research, Ph.D. in Development students are already engaged in professional activities relating to their interests. This past year Gamini Abeysekera attended the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc. (MUCIA) PASITAM Workshop held August of 1974 at the Kellogg Center, Michigan State University. Richard Newfarmer has been working on campus as consultant to the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Two students have assisted in teaching classes on campus, Gamini Abeysekera in the Economics Department and Franklin Moore in the Department of Afro-American Studies. Harold Lemel worked on annotations for the Middle East agrarian reform bibliography in preparation by the Land Tenure Center Library. While completing his field research, Cassio Luiselli has been working at the Centro de Investigaciones y Docencia Económicas in Mexico City.

Several students have written books and articles relating to their research:

- Edward Fallon** Review of John Wong, Land Reform in the People's Republic of China, Rural Sociology (Summer 1975)
 "Eric Wolf's Peasants in the Classroom: Values and Dangers," in preparation for submission to Journal of Peasant Studies
- David Gow** "Taytacha Qoyllur Riti: Stones, Dancers, Faith and Continuity," Allpanchis Phuturinga 7 (1975)
 "The Alpaca in Myth and Ritual," with Rosalind Gow, forthcoming in translation in El pastoreo en los Andes, ed., Jorge Flores-Ochoa
 Kay Pacha: Tradición oral andino, with Rosalind Gow (Cuzco, Peru: Centro de Estudios Rurales Andinos), forthcoming
- Donald Jackson** "Communal Production Cooperatives: The Salvadorean Experience," LTC Newsletter (July-September 1974)
- Richard Newfarmer** "Structural Sources of Transnational Corporations in Less Developed Countries," CIDE Conference Papers (Mexico City: Fondo de Cultura), forthcoming
 Multinational Corporations in Brazil and Mexico: Structural Source of Economic and Noneconomic Power, Report to the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office), forthcoming
- Shahnaz Rouse** Comparative Planning: An Annotated Bibliography (Lahore: Punjab University, 1974)

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During the past year, Development students continued a series of bi-weekly discussions on development issues and current research. This informal seminar provides a forum for students to exchange results of their field research and to develop an integrated perspective on development problems. Table III lists the topics and speakers for this series.

In addition, during the past year the University of Wisconsin-Madison Graduate School initiated its consideration of permanent status for the Development degree program. At the request of the Graduate School, faculty members and students cooperated to prepare a document detailing history, structure, and progress of the degree program together with a description of past and present Development students. This document is presently under review by the Graduate School.

Because of the expanding number of Development students and the increased variety of problems within the development field that program students wish to pursue, the Administrative Committee continued in its effort to identify faculty members with compatible research interests in other departments on the Madison campus. Last year three additional faculty members were asked to join the Administrative Committee: Professor Bryant Kearn (Agricultural Journalism), Professor Marvin Miracle (Agricultural Economics), and Professor Theodore Morgan (Economics).

Funding for students in the Development program comes from many sources: on-campus, from the Graduate School, Departments of Afro-American Studies and Economics, and the Institute for Environmental Studies; off-campus, from Ford Foundation, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc. (MUCIA), Foreign Area Fellowship Program, Society of Jesus, Agricultural Development Council, Afro-American Scholars Council, Rockefeller Foundation, and the governments of Brazil, Mexico, and Nicaragua.

When 211d financial support is given, a Research Assistantship is awarded and the student is required to work 15 to 20 hours a week on Land Tenure Center research projects. Support from the University of Wisconsin includes assistantships from departments other than the Land Tenure Center, waiver of out-of-state tuition, and fellowships.

During the past year the Administrative Committee, which sets policy for the degree, consisted of:

Professor Warren Bilkey, Business
Professor Lloyd Bostian, Agricultural Journalism
Professor Marion Brown, Agricultural Journalism and Land Tenure Center
Professor Peter Dorner, Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center
Professor Joseph Elder, Sociology
Professor Herman Felstehausen, Agricultural Journalism, Land Tenure Center, and Institute for Environmental Studies
Professor John Fett, Agricultural Journalism
Professor William Flinn, Rural Sociology and Land Tenure Center
Professor A. Eugene Havens, Rural Sociology and Land Tenure Center
Professor Don Kanel, Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center

Professor Kemal Karpat, History, Middle East Studies, and Land Tenure Center

Professor Bryant Kearn, Agricultural Journalism and Land Tenure Center

Professor David King, Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center

Professor Robert Koehl, History and Educational Policy Studies

Professor Marvin Miracle, Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center

Professor Theodore Morgan, Economics

Professor Willard Mueller, Agricultural Economics

Professor Raymond Penn (Emeritus), Agricultural Economics, Land Tenure Center, Institute for Environmental Studies, Urban and Regional Planning, and Center for Human Systems

Professor Richard Powers, Agricultural Journalism

Professor James Scott, Political Science, South Asian Studies, and Land Tenure Center

Professor John Strasma, Agricultural Economics, Economics, and Land Tenure Center

Professor William Thiesenhusen (Chairman), Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Journalism, and Land Tenure Center

Professor Joseph Thome, Law and Land Tenure Center

There are two subcommittees:

Admissions and Student Evaluation

Professor Lloyd Bostian

Professor Marion Brown

Professor Don Kanel

Professor David King

Professor William Thiesenhusen (Chairman)

Curriculum Committee

Professor Warren Bilkey

Professor Lloyd Bostian

Professor Herman Felstehausen

Professor Don Kanel

Professor David King

Professor Peter Dorner (Chairman)

TABLE III

Date	Title	Speaker	Position
10/9/74	International Technology Transfer and New Developments in CIMMYT (The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center) Research	Burton Swanson	Ph.D. in Development alumnus; presently Research Assistant for University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Agricultural Extension Education
11/8/74	Possible Patterns of Future Cooperation Between Social Scientists in the U.S. and Asia	Bryant Kearl	Professor of Agricultural Journalism, University of Wisconsin-Madison; formerly head of the Asia Office of the Agricultural Development Council
12/6/74	A Case Study of the Lower Cochabamba Valley: Ex-Haciendas Parotani and Caramarca	Joseph Dorsey	Ph.D. candidate in Agricultural Economics
1/10/75	The Distribution of Income in Sri Lanka, 1953-73: Its Structure, Trends, and Interpretation	Gamini Abeysekera	Ph.D. in Development degree candidate
3/7/75	Technological Change, Income Distribution, and Employment in Brazil	Samuel Morley	Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison
3/18/75	The Adoption of New Techniques in Corn Production by Large and Small Farmers in Colombia	Humberto Colmenares	Ph.D. in Development degree candidate
4/11/75	El Salvadorean Communal Cooperatives	Donald Jackson	Ph.D. in Development degree candidate
4/18/75	The Green Revolution in India and Southeast Asia	Sathyapala Pinnaduwege	Ph.D. in Development degree candidate
4/25/75	Multinational Corporations in Brazil and Mexico	Richard Newfarmer	Ph.D. in Development degree candidate

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN COURSES

Below is a listing of courses taught by Land Tenure Center faculty during the 1974-75 academic year, with a brief description of each. As the Land Tenure Center does not maintain its own body of courses, each course is listed and administered through one or more departments, as shown.

Fall Semester 1974

African Languages and Literature, Afro-American Studies, Anthropology, Geography, History, Political Science, and Sociology 277: Professors King and Miracle participated in this undergraduate course, "Africa: An Introductory Survey," designed to give a broad view of Africa, its peoples, cultures, economies, politics, artistic traditions, and history. Professor King lectured on the Sahelian drought; Professor Miracle on pre-modern African agriculture.

Agricultural Economics and Economics 429: Professor Miracle taught this course on the "Economics of Agriculture in Tropical Africa." Topics covered included:

- Composition, organization, and techniques of agricultural production in tropical African economies
- Economic change and development in agriculture
- Economic policies
- Special problems of developing African agriculture

Agricultural Economics 476: Professor Borner taught "The Economic Development of Agriculture (International)," designed for upper-division undergraduates and graduate students. The course dealt with problems and issues in the economic development of agriculture in various countries, including an examination of current theories, policies, and programs. Topics discussed in this course included:

- Approaches to the study of agricultural development
- The role of agriculture in economic development
- Institutional factors in development
- Population growth and employment
- Land tenure, agrarian reform, and development
- Land reform in socialist countries (evaluation of group farming)
- "Green Revolution," technology, and agricultural development
- Some case studies of agricultural development
- Specific issues in agricultural development

Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Journalism, and Interdisciplinary 479: Professor Thiesenhusen again offered his course "Land Tenure and the Campesino in Latin America" this semester. Designed for seniors and graduate students, this course addressed the problem of defining campesinos as a

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group and bringing together what is known about them from various disciplines. Of primary concern was the problem of how campesinos can be brought into the mainstream of economic and political life. The course was organized around the following topics:

- Land reform and the Latin American campesino
- Peasants as economic men
- Peasants, unemployment, and urbanization
- Peasants as a political force
- Communication, education, and the peasant
- The campesinos: what can outsiders do?
- Credit and markets

Agricultural Journalism 699: Professor Brown conducted this special seminar on theories of mass communication and social change in Latin America.

Agricultural Economics and Economics 767: This seminar on "Public Finance in Less Developed Areas" was conducted by Professor Strasma and centered on the problem of mobilizing domestic resources to finance development. Topics covered included:

- Development theory and empirical evidence on potential and limitations of fiscal policy as a development instrument in low-income countries
- Case studies in tax reform
- Fiscal budgeting and planning

Agricultural Economics 908: Professor Miracle conducted this course, a "Workshop in Economics of International Agriculture," for advanced graduate students who are in the process of writing their dissertations or developing a research proposal. The course focused on the problems and methodology of conducting field research.

Agricultural Economics, Economics, and Urban and Regional Planning 923: Professors Felstehausen and Penn jointly taught this course entitled "Seminar on Land Problems: Institutional Development." The seminar focused on basic concepts related to the origins of institutional structures and the role of institutional norms or rules in governing economic, social, and political activities. The course was largely oriented toward land resources in consideration of both international and domestic issues and was organized around the following topics:

- The nature of an institutional system
- The ownership and use of resources
- Methods of institutional inquiry
- Planning the use and allocation of resources
- Government and group management of institutional decisions
- Alternative institutional structures

Agricultural Economics and Economics 929: Professor Miracle conducted this advanced course focusing on economic problems and policies in the development of tropical African agriculture.

Agricultural Economics and Economics 982: Professor Strasma conducted this "Interdepartmental Seminar on Latin America," concentrating on Peru and Chile. The seminar covered various topics, including:

- Land reform and productivity
- Income distribution
- Worker-managed enterprises

History and South Asian Studies 668: Professor Frykenberg conducted this advanced course titled "The Indian Empire: Its Rise and Expansion Since 1600," designed to combine upper-division undergraduates with graduates in seminar-type work.

History and South Asian Studies 757: Professor Frykenberg offered this proseminar in Indian History on "Land Reform in South Asia Since 1914: What Went Wrong?" The seminar focused on poverty, population, productivity, and politics of the area.

Interdisciplinary 472: Professor King offered this course entitled "Land Tenure in Africa," which dealt with the nature and evolution of the various land tenure systems in Africa. The purpose of the course was to examine what effect man-land relationships are likely to have (and might have with appropriate policy measures) on the role of agriculture in economic development. Specific topics of discussion were as follows:

- Customary arrangements whereby people gain access to land
- Study and comparison of the evolution of land tenure systems
- Examination of different patterns of land tenure and histories of change
- Appropriate role of agriculture in the economic development of countries where different systems of land tenure prevail

Political Science 668: Professor Scott conducted this course, "Land and Politics in Southeast Asia," for advanced undergraduate and graduate students interested in studying social transformations, economic change, and political action from the perspective of the village peasant. To establish empathy with the peasant, all students participated in an on-going village "game," by assuming the identity of villagers with names, families, land, debts, taxes, children, enemies, droughts, neighbors, etc., trying to act politically in the ways people in their position would choose. Topics covered included:

- Peasants as a category
- The social ecology of rice
- The traditional state
- The politics and economics of peasant choice
- Social and political consequences of the growth of the colonial state and the growth of commercial export agriculture
- Peasant resistance and rebellion
- Demographic and technological change

Rural Sociology and Sociology 725: Professor Havens offered this "Seminar on the Sociology of Economic Change."

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Spring Semester 1975

African Languages and Literature, Afro-American Studies, Anthropology, Geography, History, Political Science, and Sociology 277: Professors King and Miracle participated in this undergraduate course, "Africa: An Introductory Survey," designed to give a broad view of Africa, its peoples, cultures, economies, politics, artistic traditions, and history. Professor King lectured on the Sahelian drought; Professor Miracle on African agriculture in the pre-colonial period.

Agricultural Economics and Economics 474: Professors Kanel and Thiesenhusen taught this course entitled "Economic Problems of Underdeveloped Areas." It dealt with growth and structural change in less developed countries and focused on the following issues:

- Population
- Patterns of development: relations between sectors and responses to international trade
- Import-substituting industrialization
- Agricultural/institutional requirements of development, land reforms, and "Green Revolution"
- Role of capital in development
- Theories of development
- Development problems and policies
- Socialist development
- Food and energy crisis
- Multinational corporations, private foreign investment, and foreign aid

Agricultural Economics 541: Professor Strasma taught this course on the "International Marketing of Primary Commodities," focusing on an analysis of the factors determining commodity prices, the size and direction of trade, terms-of-trade debate, and unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral efforts to raise and/or stabilize commodity prices. Topics included:

- Common markets, preferences for former colonies, and problems of protection in industrialized nations
- The nature and functioning of future markets
- Alternative forms of taxation or "participation" in extractive industries
- Efforts to increase value added, as by exporting processed as well as primary commodities

Agricultural Economics and Economics 707: This course, taught by Professor Kanel, dealt with the ideas of John R. Commons, Karl Polanyi, and other institutional economists. Issues considered included the concept of property, changing the meaning of property, and roles in the economy for corporations, trade unions and other organized economic groups, as well as the government. Topics were considered with regard to contrasts between traditional and market economies and in comparison with socialist ideas.

Agricultural Economics 909: Professor Miracle conducted a second semester of the "Workshop in Economics of International Agriculture" for

advanced graduate students who are in the process of writing their dissertations or developing a research proposal. The course again centered on the problems and methodology of conducting field research. Professor King conducted the Workshop for five weeks out of the semester.

Agricultural Economics, Economics, and Urban and Regional Planning 924: Conducted by Professors Felstehausen and Penn, this seminar on "Land Problems" focused on land-use planning. It addressed the problems confronting community groups and local authorities engaged in public projects and attempted to deal with land issues. Included as topics for discussion were:

- Local administration and planning procedures
- Community involvement in resource planning and use
- The local decision-making process
- Methods for analyzing local services and functions
- Interagency and agency-client communication and coordination
- Community action and alternative forms of planning and administration

Agricultural Economics 960: Professor King conducted this seminar in international agricultural development on "Changing Issues for the Role of Land Tenure in Agricultural Development." Its purpose was to provide an opportunity for faculty and students to participate in preparations for a proposed 1977 Conference on Land Tenure. The seminar focused on the role of land tenure in the transformation of rural societies, in particular the past and prospective impact of population growth and agricultural technologies on production, income, employment, and security in countries where the following prevail: a) peasant farming systems; b) customary systems of communal land tenure; and c) dualistic systems with both large and small farms.

Agricultural Economics and Economics 982: Professor Strasma conducted a second semester of the "Interdepartmental Seminar on Latin America." Concentrating on Brazil, Bolivia, and Argentina, the seminar focused on general problems of food production, income distribution, and trade in relation to economic, political, and social factors.

Economics and Political Science 771: Professor Strasma and Professor Gant, of the Department of Political Science, taught this course on "Development Planning and Administration." Focusing on major development problems of less developed areas, the course dealt with:

- Scope, content, and preparation of economic development plans
- Organization of the planning function
- The administration of planning goals

La. 982: Professor Thome conducted this seminar on "Latin American Legal Institutions," examining the role law has played in the development of economic and social structures in Latin America as well as the relationship between law and certain contemporary economic and social problems. After presenting an historical and theoretical background, the seminar focused on the relationship between legal institutions and problems of land

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tenure, use, and control in Latin America, in order to judge the capacity of existing legal institutions to help solve such problems.

Political Science and South Asian Studies 651: Professor Hart conducted this course, "Politics of South Asia," focusing on the problems of nation-building, establishment of a governmental system, development of competing parties, leadership recruitment, and program administration explored in the case of India and tested in the experience of Pakistan and Ceylon. For the first time this year, the course considered feeding the national population as a criterion of governmental or political adequacy and examined comparative land reforms in that context.

Political Science 852: Professor Scott conducted this seminar on "Comparative Politics of Developing Nations." He focused on political processes in the developing nations of Afro-Asia and Latin America with particular attention to nation-building and the formulation of cross-national comparisons. The following issues were discussed:

- Sequences of development
- Social mobilization and institutionalization
- Violence and revolution
- Psycho-cultural theories of modernization
- Class and political development
- Economic dependence and politics

Rural Sociology and Sociology 322: Professor Wilkening offered this course on the "Ecosystem Approach to Social Change" for advanced undergraduate and graduate students interested in the principles of social change and their relation to man and his environment, planning, and policy-making. Topics covered included:

- New approaches to social change
- Historical and cultural roots of the ecological crisis
- The ecosystem perspective
- Social systems, social dynamics, and social change
- Adaptation and the quality of life
- The processes of change: energy distribution and technological innovation
- Planned social change
- Demographic factors: trends in population, public opinion, and life styles
- Voluntary associations, policy formation, and case studies

Summer Session 1975

Institute for Environmental Studies 965: In addition to his association with the Land Tenure Center, Professor Penn is a member of the academic staff of the Institute for Environmental Studies (IES). This summer he was part of a team conducting a special workshop for graduate students on the "Impact of Oil Shale on Natural Resources," particularly water resources. The workshop was held in western Colorado to enable the students

to do field investigation on water-site problems, law, and governmental problems related to the topic.

One-third to one-half of the enrollment in the courses listed above consisted of students from countries other than the United States. In addition, these courses only partially reflect the teaching activities of faculty associated with the Land Tenure Center. Twenty-three courses were taught by LTC-associated faculty as part of their appointment with regular departments at the University of Wisconsin, courses which were not specifically development-oriented. Many members of the Land Tenure Center faculty participated in seminars not officially under their direction or gave special guest lectures at seminars. Also, the faculty supervised many students registered for 699 and 990 courses which entail independent research and study.

In conjunction with their formal classroom teaching responsibilities, Land Tenure Center faculty assisted, on an individual basis, many students who were enrolled in their classes with research planning. The Land Tenure Center faculty considers this an important part of their teaching activities, although these students are not formally assigned to them as advisees.

NON-UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN TEACHING ACTIVITIES

Land Tenure Center faculty members on leave from the University of Wisconsin often teach courses in the countries where they are based. As Visiting Professor at the University of the Philippines-Los Baños, Professor Duncan Harkin taught a course on "The Economics of Agrarian Reform"; he also gave an Agrarian Reform Seminar for Educators in Dumaguette, Philippines, and lectured on "Distributive Impacts of the Philippine Land Reform" for the Agrarian Reform Institute at Los Baños. In his first of four semesters at the Catholic University of Peru, Professor Eugene Havens taught one graduate course on "Dialectical Method" and one course for undergraduates on "Social Processes: Historical Development of Capitalism."

Many faculty members participated in seminars or gave guest lectures to faculty and students at universities other than Wisconsin. Professors Peter Dorner and Duncan Harkin participated in a seminar on Philippine Land Reform held in Baguio City, Philippines. Professor Dorner spoke on "Agricultural Development," "Land Reform," "Collective Agriculture," and "World Food Problems" at the Williams College Economic Development Institute in Massachusetts; he also lectured on the "Importance of and Requirements for Agricultural Development" and "The Latin American Setting and Land Reform" at the Inter-American Defense College, Washington, D.C. Professor Robert

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Frykenberg spoke on "New Dimensions in India" for the South Asian Studies Centre of Cambridge University, England, and he gave three lectures on "The Role of Religious Institutions in the Establishment of the Indian Empire During the 18th and 19th Centuries" at California State College in Fullerton. Professor James Scott lectured on "Machine Politics East and West" at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Professor William Thiesenhusen attended an International Seminar on Socio-Economic Implications of Introducing HYVs in Bangladesh at the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development. He participated in a Colloquium on Global Development for World Peace at Beloit College in Wisconsin, and spoke in Spanish on the importance of agrarian reform in Latin American rural development in the 1970s at the Escuela Militar in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Several faculty members are reaching a broader teaching base through media presentations. Professors Marion Brown, William Flinn, David King, and William Thiesenhusen gave a panel presentation on "Land Tenure and Agrarian Development" for the state educational radio network (WHA). Professor Kemal Karpat took part in a round-table discussion on "The Cyprus Dispute" for WHA, and Professor Raymond Penn lectured on "The World Food Conference." Professor John Strasma made a series of video tapes and radio programs in both English and Spanish on the world food problem and on the role of multinational corporations in development for WHA, local stations in Latin America, and the Voice of America.

Two faculty members reached an international audience on special lecture tours. Professor John Strasma gave a series of short courses, workshops, and seminars during two sixty-day tours of Latin America, sponsored by the Department of State (CU/ARA) and Fulbright-Hayes. He spoke on agricultural policy and the world food problem to groups of students, faculty, business managers, and government staff in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. During the second trip he also lectured on multinational corporations and international monetary reform. Professor Robert Frykenberg conducted a lecture series on political stability in the Indian Ocean basin for groups of students, faculty, businessmen, and government officials in Singapore, and in Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras, Patna, Tirupati, and Waltair, India.

STUDENT ADVISEES

In addition to its Ph.D. in Development students, Land Tenure Center faculty and associates advise many students who are enrolled in regular degree programs through individual departments on campus. Members of the Land Tenure Center Executive Committee had 129 advanced students as advisees this past year, 90 of whom have research interests closely related to the Center's and appear in Table IV. Following is a breakdown of these advisees by region of origin:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>LTC-Related</u>
Africa/Middle East	22	14
Asia	15	13
Latin America	28	25
United States	61	36
Europe/United Kingdom	3	2

This listing takes into account only those students who have a Land Tenure Center faculty member as a major advisor. Additionally, Land Tenure Center faculty members serve as members on degree committees for many more students and help students from many disciplines by consulting on seminar papers, suggesting reference materials, and often assisting them in their research planning. Those students who are advised on an informal basis are not included in the above figures, nor are those students who are enrolled at universities other than the University of Wisconsin. Professor Duncan Harkin, for example, advised 11 graduate students at the University of the Philippines-Los Baños, and one of these students will come to the University of Wisconsin in 1975-76 for a year of study.

The number of students trained in the area of land tenure and reform is an important indicator of the Center's progress. During the reporting year, 18 Land Tenure Center students received the Master's Degree and 13 the Ph.D. Degree. Table V gives a listing of these students and their thesis topics.

One category of students deserves special mention. Some students come to Wisconsin as the result of collaboration between the Land Tenure Center and outside agencies and institutions concerned with development issues. For example, Land Tenure Center faculty served as advisors for fourteen students sent by AID Missions (asterisked in Table IV), of whom eight completed degrees during the year.

Two Japanese students are presently attending the University as the result of a cooperative exchange program between Kyoto University and the University of Wisconsin-Madison negotiated by the Land Tenure Center. Ryohei Kada and Yukiko Kada are enrolled as graduate students in the Department of Agricultural Economics. Both are working closely with Professor David King in a study of rural development in Shiga Prefecture, Japan.

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(For discussion of this research, see Section B, pages 13-14.) Ryohei Kada received a research assistantship from the Land Tenure Center during the 1974-75 reporting year.

Finally, Land Tenure Center faculty serve as advisors for a variety of special and short-term students sent to the Center for training. A senior staff member from the Ethiopian Ministry of Land Reform and Administration came to the Land Tenure Center in August for a semester's study, as part of an on-going training program funded by the AID Mission in Ethiopia. In this program each participating staff member is to research a problem related to his specific area of responsibility at the Ministry. Ato Aschena-ki Tafere, head of the Land Grant Division, researched maderia land rights in Wello Province and their consequences for tenant cultivators. He presented results of his research to University faculty and staff at a special Land Tenure Center seminar in December. (For discussion of this research, see Section B, pages 10-11.) In the fall of 1975, Ato Abebe Aklilu, acting head of the Survey Division, will be attending the University in this training program.

In July of 1973, the Land Tenure Center signed an agreement with the Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidental de Venezuela (FUDECO), establishing their joint participation in a program of research and training. Plans discussed include a program of nonformal education for rural Venezuela, with the participation of students from the Instituto de Pedagogía, Facultad de Medicina, and Facultad de Agronomía. Reinaldo Reina, Venezuelan graduate from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in Agricultural Economics, is presently in Barquisimeto to assist with a regional development plan and water allocation criteria for Quibor. This work should result in a land- and water-use guide for the region; a plan for campesino organization, education, and participation in land and water programs; and a procedure for assigning specific responsibilities among the various local, regional, and national agencies involved. Publications are being exchanged between the two institutions, and FUDECO has asked that the Land Tenure Center help to train some of its staff members.

Another important indicator of the Center's progress is the placement of students who have received their academic training in association with the Land Tenure Center. This year the Land Tenure Center continued in its attempt to locate all students associated with the Center between the years 1964 and 1975. Below is a breakdown of the occupations in which former Land Tenure Center students are placed, based upon the last available information on record at the Center.

	<u>U.S. Citizens</u>	<u>Foreign Nationals</u>
Faculty Positions at Foreign Universities	5	59
Faculty Positions at U.S. Universities and Colleges	58	6
Employment with the U.S. Federal Government or U.S. Government Agencies	13	3

TABLE IV

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (If Known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM AFRICA & THE MIDDLE EAST					
Ebele Amali	Nigeria	Afro-Am Studies	M.S.	Ag Econ	Miracle (King)
*Tesfaye Asefa	Ethiopia	AID	M.A.	Ag Econ	Kanel
*Ekong Ekong	Nigeria	AID	Ph.D.	Rur. Soc	Wilkening (King)
*Haile Fessahaye	Ethiopia	AID	M.L.I.	Law	Thome
Huri Gazneri	Turkey		Ph.D.	History	Karpat
Tekie Goitom	Ethiopia	Ag Econ	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	King
Edwin Gyasi	Ghana	Univ. of Ghana	Ph.D.	Geog	Olmstead (King)
*Dawit Herou	Ethiopia	AID	M.L.I.	Law	Thome
*Gebremicael Menghistu	Ethiopia	Ag Econ/AID	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
*McMichael Msuya	Tanzania	AID/Ford/IIE	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	King
*Oladejo Ogunronbi	Nigeria	AID	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Parsons (Kanel/King)
Galal El Din Sid Ahmed Osman	Sudan	Sudan Gov't	M.S.	Ag Econ	King
Tesfaye Shenkute	Ethiopia	Ford	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner
*Paulos Tesfagiorghis	Ethiopia	AID	M.L.I.	Law	Thome

*AID-sponsored students

(Table IV cont.)

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (If Known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM ASIA					
*Hussain Amiruddin	Malaysia	AID	M.A.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Preeda Chantagul	Thailand	Thai Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	King
Wan Leong Fee	Malaysia	ADC	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
*Harjadi Hadikoesworo	Indonesia	AID/MUCIA	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
*Hasril Hamid Jasin	Indonesia	AID/MUCIA	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Ryohei Kada	Japan	Ag Econ	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	King
Yukiko Kada	Japan	CAVE/MUCIA	M.S.	Ag Econ	King
*Severino Madronio	Philippines	AID/NEDA	M.S.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Ramli Mohamed	Malaysia		M.S.	Ag Journ	Kearl
*Banlu Puthigorn	Thailand	AID	M.A.	Ag Econ	Thiesenhusen
*Sahat Simandjuntak	Indonesia	AID/MUCIA	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Hindun Tahir	Malaysia	Malaysian Gov't	M.S.	Ag Econ	Strasma (Thiesenhusen)
*Sri Widodo	Indonesia	AID/MUCIA	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM LATIN AMERICA					
Carlos Amat-y-Leon	Peru	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Hector Cadena	Mexico	Ford	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner

*AID-sponsored students

(Table IV cont.)

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (If Known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Alvaro Camacho Guizado	Colombia	Ford	Ph.D.	Soc	Flinn (Brown)
Celso Cartas	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Jesús Cutié Tula	El Salvador	LTC	Ph.D.	Ag Econ & Bus	Thiesenhusen (Kanel)
Mario Del Fa	Argentina	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Ag Econ & Law	Dorner
Mario Fandiño	Colombia	Ford	Ph.D.	Soc	Havens (Flinn)
Francisca Rosene García-Huidobro	Chile	Ford	M.S.	Rur Soc	Flinn (Brown/Stanfield)
Leonel Gonzales	Guatemala	Ford	Ph.D.	Ag Econ & Bus	Dorner (Kanel)
Luis Herrera	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Rafael Martínez	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Strasma
Maria Molion	Brazil	Personal funds	M.L.I.	Law	Thome (Thiesenhusen)
Juiz Motta	Brazil	IIE	Ph.D.	Mass Comm	Brown
Alfonso Ortega	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	Ph.D.	Mass Comm	Brown
Arturo Padilla Lira	Guatemala	Rockefeller	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Bernardo Palomera	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Elssy de Ramos	Colombia	UW	Ph.D.	Mass Comm	Brown
Cipriano Ivan Rizo	Nicaragua	Central Bank of Nicaragua	M.S.	Ag Econ	Thiesenhusen

(Table IV cont.)

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (If Known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Humberto Rojas Ruiz	Colombia	Ford	Ph.D.	Soc	Havens (Fliim)
Raul Rosinha	Brazil		Ph.D.	Ag Journ	Kearl
Fernando Salazar	Venezuela	Personal funds	M.S.	Ag Econ	Felstehausen/ Thiesenhusen
Salvador Sánchez	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Alfredo Sfeir-Youmis	Chile	Ford/LASPAU	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Strasma
Rafael Alonso Urrutia	Mexico		M.S.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Hernán Zeballos Hurtado	Bolivia	Ford	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM THE UNITED STATES					
Eric Abbott	U.S.	Water Resources	Ph.D.	Mass Comm	Felstehausen
Michael Ares	U.S.	Personal funds	M.S.	Ag Econ	Kanel
William Bateson	U.S.		Ph.D.	History	Frykenberg
Thomas Bossert	U.S.	LTC/personal funds	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Anderson (Brown/Stanfield/ Scott)
John Bruce	U.S.	Law School/ personal funds	S.J.D.	Law	Church (King)
Fred Buttel	U.S.	UW Grad School	Ph.D.	Rur Soc	Fliim
Alice Chhaya	U.S.	AIIS*/NDEA	Ph.D.	History	Frykenberg

*American Institute of Indian Studies

(Table IV cont.)

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (If Known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Susan Cralles	U.S.		M.A.	History	Karpat
Glenn Dirks	U.S.	IES	M.S.	Soils	Penn
Joseph Dorsey	U.S.	LTC	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Thiesenhusen (Stanfield)
Charles Geisler	U.S.	HATCH	Ph.D.	Rur Soc	Wilkening
Laura Guasti	U.S.		Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Scott
Ronald Herring	U.S.	AIIS*/Ford/LTC/ UW Grad School	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Hart (Frykenberg/Scott)
Virginia Lambert	U.S.	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Soc	Wilkening
Philip Langrish	U.S.	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Loren Michael	U.S.	AIIS*	Ph.D.	History	Frykenberg
Patricia Milgrim	U.S.		Ph.D.	History	Karpat
David Morton	U.S.	Ag Econ	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Strasma (Kanel)
E. G. Nadeau	U.S.	Soc	Ph.D.	Soc	Wilkening
Walter Owensby	U.S.	United Presby- terian Church	Ph.D.	Mass Comm	Brown
Phyllis Perna	U.S.	Personal funds	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Pamela Price	U.S.	AIIS*/NDEA	Ph.D.	History	Frykenberg

*American Institute of Indian Studies

(Table IV cont.)

(Table IV cont.)

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (If Known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Edward Reed	U.S.	Ag Econ	M.S.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Linda Romero	U.S.	Ford	M.S.	Soc	Flinn
Milton Root	U.S.		M.A.	History	Karpat
John Rouse	U.S.	Ag Econ	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner (King)
Arthur Sandler	U.S.	NRS	M.A.	History	Karpat
Patricia Garrett-Schesch	U.S.	UW	Ph.D.	Soc	Brown
Michael Schulman	U.S.	HATCH	Ph.D.	Rur Soc	Havens (Flinn)
Brian Siegal	U.S.		Ph.D.	Anthro	Lewis (King)
Stephen Smith	U.S.	Ag Econ/Ford	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Uner Turgay	U.S.		Ph.D.	History	Karpat
Frederick Welz	U.S.	State Planning Agency	M.S.	Ag Econ	Felstehausen
John Vidergar	U.S.		Ph.D.	History	Karpat
Richard Whittenbarger	U.S.	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Rur Soc	Havens
Richard Yoast	U.S.	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Scott
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM EUROPE/THE UNITED KINGDOM					
Jose Diaz	Spain	Ford/ITESM	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Peter Wood	U.K.	NDEA	Ph.D.	History	Frykenberg

TABLE V

Completion Date	Student	Major	Advisor	Dissertation Title
PH.D. DEGREES COMPLETED 1974-75				
8/74	Eric Abbott	Mass Comm	Felstehausen	Citizen-Government Communication and the Creation of a Sanitary District in Wisconsin
8/75	Alvaro Camacho Guizado	Soc	Flinn (Brown)	The Social Organization of Capital Centralization: A Study of the Community of Interests of the Colombian Ruling Class
6/75	Jesús Cutié Tula	Ag Econ & Bus	Thiesenhusen (Kanel)	Diffusion of Hybrid Corn Technology: The Case of El Salvador
8/74	Heliodoro Díaz Cisneros	Dev't	Felstehausen	An Institutional Analysis of a Rural Development Project: The Case of the Puebla Project in Mexico
5/75	*Ekong Ekong	Rur Soc	Wilkening (King)	Role Perception of Nigerian Intellectual Elites in Community Development
5/75	Edwin Gyasi	Geog	Olmstead (King)	Maize Production in Ghana: An Economic Geographic Analysis

*AID-sponsored students

(Table V, cont.)

Completion Date	Student	Major	Advisor	Dissertation Title
12/74	*Oladejo Ogunronbi	Ag Econ	Parsons (Kanel/King)	Agricultural Credit, Peasant Agriculture and Economic Development: Insights and Implications for Western Nigeria
8/74	Humberto Rojas Ruiz	Soc	Havens (Flinn)	Peasant Consciousness in Three Colombian Communities
12/74	Stephen Smith	Ag Econ	Kanel	Changes in Farming Systems, Intensity of Operation, and Factor Use Under an Agrarian Reform Situation: Chile, 1965/66-1970/71
8/74	Robert Whittenbarger	Rur Soc	Havens	Socio-Economic Change in Three Colombian Small Farm Communities: A Panel Study
3/75	Peter Wood	History	Frykenberg	The Implementation of Land Reforms in Telengana, 1947-1974
5/75	Richard Yoast	Poli Sci	Scott	Development of Argentine Anarchism: A Socio-Ideological Analysis
6/75	Hernán Zeballos Hurtado	Ag Econ	Dorner	From the Uplands to the Lowlands: An Economic Analysis of Rural-Rural Migration in Bolivia

*AID-sponsored students

(Table V. cont.)

Completion Date	Student	Major	Advisor	Thesis Topic
MASTER'S DEGREES COMPLETED 1974-75				
5/75	Ebele Amali	Ag Econ	Miracle (King)	The Role of Women in Rural Development in Nigeria
9/74	*Hussain Amiruddin	Ag Econ	Dorner	A Beef Cattle Project in Malaysia: An Evaluation
12/74	Michael Ares	Ag Econ	Kanel	Rural Unrest and Land Invasion in Colombia: Causes and Effects
5/75	*Tesfaye Asefa	Ag Econ	Kanel	The Need for Cost-Benefit Analysis to Evaluate Agricultural Projects in Ethiopian Government, Ministry of Agriculture
5/75	Glenn Dirks	Soils	Penn	Soils and Non-Agricultural Land Use: A Method for Analysis
6/75	Francisca Rosene Garcia-Huidobro	Rur Soc	Flinn (Brown/Stanfield)	Peasants' Position in the Agrarian Reform Collectives of Chile
2/75	*Harjadi Hadikoesworo	Ag Econ	Dorner	An Inquiry to the Background of the Peruvian Chain of 200 Mile Wide Territorial Waters

*AID-sponsored students

(Table V cont.)

Completion Date	Student	Major	Advisor	Thesis Title
5/75	Yukiko Kada	Ag Econ	King	The Changing Role of Extension Services in the Rural Development of Japan, Where Farming Is Predominantly Conducted by Women on a Part-Time Basis
12/74	*Severino Madronio	Ag Econ	Kanel	Agrarian Reform in the Philippines in Recent Decades, 1963-73
6/75	Maria Molion	Law	Thome (Thiesenhusen)	Colonization Projects in the Amazon Region of Brazil
12/74	Franklin Moore	Ag Econ	Mueller	Land Tenure in the Ashanti Region of Ghana
12/74	Richard Newfarmer	Econ	Mueller	Multinational Corporations in Mexico and Brazil: Structural Sources of Economic and Non-Economic Power
9/74	*Banlu Puthigorn	Ag Econ	Thiesenhusen	Application of Land Reform Principles to Thailand
6/75	*Arthur Sandler	History	Karpat	The Military in Iraq's Policy
7/74	Tesfaye Shenkute	Ag Econ	Dorner	An Evaluation of the Significance for Development of the Imperial Ethiopian Government's Policies in Agrarian Reform

*AID-sponsored students

Date	Title	Speaker	Position
9/6/74	"Cooperatives and Communal Farms Under the Honduran Land Reform"	Clodomir Santos de Moraes	Project Director, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Agrarian Reform Training Program, National Agrarian Institute, Honduras
9/10/74	"Changes in the Socio-Economic System of Agriculture in Poland"	Boguslaw Galeski	Rural Sociologist, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland
9/19/74	"Land Tenure in Africa South of the Sahara"	H. W. West	Assistant Director of Research and Development Studies, University of Cambridge, England
9/27/74	"Cooperative Farming in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union"	Karl-Eugen Wädekin	Professor and Researcher, Center for Continental Agrarian and Economic Research, Justus Liebig University, Germany
9/30/74	"Migration to Jakarta: Empirical Search for a Theory"	Gordon Paul Temple	Ph.D. candidate in Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison
10/2/74	"Present-Day Economic Matters in India"	Pradhan Herishanker Prasad	Professor of Economics, A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, India
10/15/74	"The Optional Society: Future Food Choices"	Folke Dövring	Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois
11/1/74	"Agricultural Development in China"	Albert Ravenholt	American Universities Field Staff Associate, Philippines
11/4/74	"The Nigerianization of Nigeria"	Robert Koehl	Professor of History and Educational Policy Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison
11/11/74	"Planned Resettlement in Nepal's Terai"	Joseph Elder and trainees of the Sociology of Economic Change Training Program	Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison

<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Position</u>
11/13/74	"Trends in Indonesian Peasant Economy and Society"	J. Brewster Grace	American Universities Field Staff Associate, Singapore
11/22/74	"Land Reform and New Agrarian Policies in Chile"	Juan Carlos Collarte	Agricultural Economist, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C. (former head of the Department of Rural Development, Catholic University of Chile)
11/25/74	"Politics and Oil in Venezuela"	Teodoro Petkoff	Representative, Movement Toward Socialism, Venezuela
11/26/74	"Current Events and Changes in Ethiopia: Implications and Prospects for Land Reform"	Panel, chaired by David J. King	Adjunct Professor of Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison
11/27/74	"Case Studies of Land Tenure Changes in Two Provinces of Ethiopia"	Aschenaki Tafere and John Bruce	Head of the Land Grant Division, Ministry of Land Reform and Administration, Ethiopia SJD candidate, University of Wisconsin-Madison
12/2/74	"The World Food Conference"	Arthur Domike	Director, Inter-American Development Bank/United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Cooperative Program in Agricultural Development, Washington, D.C.
12/4/74	"Deference Among English Agricultural Workers"	Howard Newby	Professor of Sociology, University of Essex, England
12/5/74	"Wealth, Honor, and Landed Relations in 19th-Century South India"	Burton Stein	Professor of History, University of Hawaii (presently visiting at the University of Chicago)

Date	Title	Speaker	Position
1/17/75	"Exploitation in Rural Class Relations: A Victim's Perspective" (South-east Asia)	James Scott	Professor of Political Science and Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison
1/20/75	"Kenya's New National Language: Swahili"	Lyndon Harries	Professor of African Languages and Literature, University of Wisconsin-Madison
1/20/75	"Agricultural Change in Rural Java"	Onghokham	Ph.D. candidate, Yale University, Connecticut (Lecturer, University of Indonesia-Jakarta)
1/21/75	"Contemporary Rural Migration, Economic Marginality, and Urbanization in the Perspective of Historical Demography" (Turkey)	Kemal Karpat	Professor of History and Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison
1/29/75	"Status and Prospects of Land Reform and Agriculture in Venezuela, 1975"	John Strasma	Professor of Agricultural Economics, Economics, and Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison
1/30/75	"La situación actual y las perspectivas de la reforma agraria y de la agricultura en Venezuela, 1975"	John Strasma	(see above)
2/5/75	"Land Reform and Honduras' Economic Development"	Gonzalo Puga	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/National Agrarian Institute Land Reform Project, Honduras
2/13/75	"Development in Afghanistan"	Louis Dupree	Adjunct Professor of Anthropology, Pennsylvania State University, and American Universities Field Staff Associate, Afghanistan

Date	Title	Speaker	Position
3/3/75	"The Saskatchewan Agricultural Land Tenure System"	David Miner	Land Commissioner, Saskatchewan Land Bank Commission, Canada
3/7/75	"The Inadequacies of Import-Substitution Industry in Zambia"	Ann Seidman	Chairman, Dept. of Economics, University of Zambia-Lusaka (presently visiting at the University of Massachusetts-Boston)
3/13/75	"Land Reform--The Intractable Problem" (Pakistan)	Akhter Hameed Khan and	Advisor to the Director of the Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, Pakistan (first director of the East Pakistan Academy for Rural Development at Comilla; presently visiting at Michigan State University)
		Musa Ahmad	Specialist in Rural Development, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C. (formerly Secretary for Basic Democracies in East Pakistan)
3/21/75	"Farm Level Economic Impacts of the Chilean Agrarian Reform, 1965-70"	Stephen Smith	Research Associate for and Ph.D. candidate in Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison
3/25/75	"Experience and Problems in Establishing Data Collection Systems in Developing Countries"	John Fliginger	International Programs Officer, Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
4/11/75	"Peasants, Land Reform, and Revolutionary Movements"	John D. Powell	Professor of Political Science, Tufts University
4/29/75	"The Role of FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) in Land Reform and Agricultural Development"	Takeshi Motooka	Chief of the Land Tenure and Production Service, Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division, FAO, Rome

SECTION D

LAND TENURE CENTER CONSULTING SERVICES

LAND TENURE CENTER CONSULTING SERVICES

During the past year, the Land Tenure Center faculty continued to provide consulting assistance in a variety of ways. Members of the faculty responded to requests from U.S., international, and foreign agencies for technical assistance and training; prepared or reviewed project plans for such agencies; provided analysis and commentary on research or policy manuscripts submitted by international or other agencies; assisted various agencies in recruiting trained personnel; recommended specialists trained at the Land Tenure Center, or senior social scientists with whom the staff had close association, for jobs in universities and various national and international development agencies, or for short-term assignments with private consulting agencies; participated in student-staff seminars at other universities; and served as consulting members of national and international organizations and councils.

Specific consulting services provided by LTC faculty during the reporting year are listed in the table following. In addition, two faculty members have spent the entire reporting year on special consulting assignments, under contract to USAID Missions in Honduras and the Philippines.

At the request of the Philippine center for land reform studies, Professor Duncan Harkin left Madison in September 1973 for a two-year assignment as Agrarian Reform Research Advisor with USAID/Philippines. During the reporting year, he has been involved in numerous projects relating to the agrarian reform, described in Section B, pages 15-16.

In July of 1974, Professor Kenneth Parsons began a 14-month appointment as principal analyst for a contract between the Land Tenure Center and USAID/Honduras. He was to coordinate short-term analysts in the general areas of financing, communications, physical and social planning, national lands policy, and the organization of the Agrarian Reform Service (INA). For a preliminary description of research resulting from this assignment, see Section B, pages 21-22.

Duncan Harkin

Duncan Harkin

Duncan Harkin

Duncan Harkin

Duncan Harkin

Duncan Harkin

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<u>Faculty Participating</u>	<u>Type of Consulting or Technical Assistance</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Funding (If Known)</u>
Brown, Marion	Special report on the agrarian reform in Chile, for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, concentrating on levels of participation in farm management and their relation to productivity	Pending	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Dorner, Peter	Spoke to the World Bank Economic Development Institute, Washington, D.C., on "Land Reform and Economic Development"	October 1974	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Dorner, Peter	As member of Scholarship Committee for Inter-American Foundation, interviewed fellowship candidates in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco	December 1974 and February 1975	Inter-American Foundation
Dorner, Peter	Participated in a conference on "Induced Institutional Innovation" sponsored by the Agricultural Development Council in New York	January 1975	Agricultural Development Council
Dorner, Peter	Participated in a seminar on "Philippine Land Reform" sponsored by the Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group of the Asia Society (SEADAG) in Baguio City, Philippines	April 1975	Asia Society
Dorner, Peter	American Technical Assistance Corporation request for team member to consult with USAID/El Salvador on land settlement program	Pending	

<u>Faculty Participating</u>	<u>Type of Consulting or Technical Assistance</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Funding (If Known)</u>
Dorner, Peter	Request from Agency for International Development for consultation with USAID Mission and government agencies in Guatemala	Pending	
Dorner, Peter	Request for advice on program from International Manpower Institute, U.S. Department of Labor	Unfulfilled due to schedule conflict; suggested alternates	
Dorner, Peter	Request from United Nations Development Programme, New York, for a second consulting trip to Turkey on agrarian reform and establishing an agrarian reform training and research center	Unfulfilled due to schedule conflict; suggested alternates, one of whom was selected	
Felstehausen, Herman	Participated in a Communications Research Conference sponsored by the Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Social (ICODES), Bogotá, Colombia; as part of conference, consulted with the Colombia Science Advisory Council regarding agricultural communication policy	February-March 1975	Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Social
Felstehausen, Herman	Consultation with the Ford Foundation in Colombia regarding transportation development	February-March 1975	Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Social
Flinn, William	Paper titled "Structural Factors Influencing Migration in Sending Communities" presented to representatives of USAID Office of Population, World Bank, and Brookings Institution at State Department, Washington, D.C.	October 1974	Agency for International Development; Office of Population

Faculty Participating	Type of Consulting or Technical Assistance	Date	Funding (If Known)
Flimm, William	General consulting on Colombian Small Farmer Study for USAID/Bogotá, Colombia	October-November 1974; June 1975	U.S. Agency for International Development/Bogotá
Frykenberg, Robert	Gave a series of lectures on "Political Stability in the Indian Ocean Basin" for staff of government agencies, university faculty and students, and experts in land tenure throughout India and in Singapore (for list of specific cities and groups, see Section D, pp. 15-16)	January-February 1975	University of Wisconsin Graduate School and Land Tenure Center
Frykenberg, Robert	Participated in the World Telugu Conference sponsored by the government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, India	April 1975	Government of Andhra Pradesh
Harkin, Duncan	Proposal for a biological and social experiment in resettlement on upland sites in the Philippines, requested by USAID/Manila, Philippines	July 1974	Agency for International Development
Harkin, Duncan	Paper requested by USAID/Manila, Philippines: "Land Reform, Land Use Changes, and Capital Gains"	September 1974	Agency for International Development
Harkin, Duncan	Paper requested by USAID/Manila, Philippines: "Some Economic Aspects of Land Reform Under Presidential Decree 27"	November 1974	Agency for International Development
Harkin, Duncan	Paper requested by USAID/Manila, Philippines: "A Commentary on the Draft Code of Agrarian Reforms of 1974"	February 1975	Agency for International Development

<u>Faculty Participating</u>	<u>Type of Consulting or Technical Assistance</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Funding (If Known)</u>
Harkin, Duncan	Paper requested by USAID/Manila, Philippines: "Some Distributional Considerations in the Philippine Land Reform"	February 1975	Agency for International Development
Harkin, Duncan	Spoke to the Agrarian Reform Institute, Los Baños, Philippines, on "Distributive Impacts of the Philippine Land Reform"	February 1975	Agency for International Development
Harkin, Duncan	Policy paper requested by USAID/Manila, Philippines: "Suggestions for Revision of the Draft Agrarian Code"	March 1975	Agency for International Development
Harkin, Duncan	Participated in a seminar on "Philippine Land Reform" sponsored by the Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group of the Asia Society (SEADAG) in Baguio City, Philippines	April 1975	Asia Society
Harkin, Duncan	Evaluation of agricultural education and research in Thailand, requested by MUCIA	Unfulfilled due to time constraints	
Havens, Eugene	Local consultant for Ford Foundation Offices in Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador on rural development problems	January-June 1975	
Havens, Eugene	Establishing program evaluation methodology for the National Commission on Social Property in Lima, Peru		Ford Foundation
Kanel, Don	Participated in a conference on "Induced Institutional Innovation" sponsored by the Agricultural Development Council in New York	January 1975	Agricultural Development Council

<u>Faculty Participating</u>	<u>Type of Consulting or Technical Assistance</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Funding (If Known)</u>
Kanel, Don	Personnel selection for Punjab Agricultural University, Pakistan	Throughout 1974/75	University of Wisconsin
Karpat, Kemal	Report prepared for the United Nations: "Community Participation in Self-Help Projects in Shantytowns"	May 1975	United Nations
Kearl, Bryant	Participated in a conference on the "Impact of Population Change in India" sponsored by the Asia Society, Racine, Wisconsin	November 1974	University of Wisconsin
Kearl, Bryant	Participated in a seminar on field data collection in Latin America sponsored by the Ford Foundation, IDRC, Agricultural Development Council, and CIMMYT, Mexico City, Mexico	November 1974	University of Wisconsin
Kearl, Bryant	Participated in a seminar on field data collection in Africa and the Middle East sponsored by the Ford Foundation, IDRC, Agricultural Development Council, and CIMMYT, Beirut, Lebanon	December 1974	University of Wisconsin
Kearl, Bryant	Member of the Board of Directors, Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities	Throughout 1974/75	University of Wisconsin
Kearl, Bryant	Consultation with the Agricultural Development Council on international aspects of	Throughout 1974/75	University of Wisconsin

<u>Faculty Participating</u>	<u>Type of Consulting or Technical Assistance</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Funding (If Known)</u>
King, David	Outline of issues for seminar sponsored by A/D/C Research and Training Network: "Land/Agrarian Reform and Its Relationship"	October- November 1974	Land Tenure Center
King, David	Commentary on a report from the University of Ife, Nigeria, which included research he himself had done while at Ife: "Notes and Comments on Outline Research Report for Overseas Development Institute (London) Project: 'Institutional Determinants and Constraints on Agricultural Development: Case Studies from the Western State of Nigeria.'"	December 1974	Overseas Development Institute
King, David	Evaluation of the usefulness of social cost-benefit analysis in LDC situations for the Institute of Arid Land Research, Aberdeen, and the Economic Research Institute, Oxford, United Kingdom	December 1974	Land Tenure Center
King, David	Submitted proposal for research on land tenure in Ethiopia and a special training program in land reform management with Haile Selassie I University in Ethiopia, to be co-sponsored by MUCIA and the Land Tenure Center	Pending	Land Tenure Center

<u>Faculty Participating</u>	<u>Type of Consulting or Technical Assistance</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Funding (If Known)</u>
Knowles, Jane	Participated in an AID Workshop on Research Networking in Agriculture, Washington, D.C. As a result of that meeting, the Center compiled for the Office of Research and Institutional Grants, Bureau for Technical Assistance, a list of possible LDC institutions for participation in an overseas information network	October 1974	Land Tenure Center
Miracle, Marvin	Member of AID Loan Team, Small Farmer Credit Loan Proposal, Kenya	January-February 1975	Agency for International Development
Parsons, Kenneth	Coordinated short-term analysts in the general areas of financing, communications, physical and social planning, national lands policy, and the organization of the Agrarian Reform Service (INA) in Honduras (for description of research, see Section B, pages 21-22)	July 1974-June 1975	USAID/Honduras
Penn, Raymond	Suggestions for a proposed Food Conference requested by the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters	June 1975	University of Wisconsin
Scott, James	Member of selection committee for the Ford Bangkok Faculty Fellowship in Southeast Asian Studies	November 1974	University of Wisconsin

<u>Faculty Participating</u>	<u>Type of Consulting or Technical Assistance</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Funding (If Known)</u>
Stanfield, David	Presented preliminary findings for a special report on the agrarian reform in Chile, undertaken for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, concentrating on levels of participation in farm management and their relation to productivity (for description of project, see Section B, pages 4-8)	September 1974	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Stanfield, David	General consulting for a University of Wisconsin project on health care and family planning in rural Mexico, at the field site west of Mexico City	October 1974	Agency for International Development
Strasma, John	Series of lectures, workshops, and seminars on agricultural policy and the world food problem for staff of government agencies, university faculty and students, and landowner associations in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela (for list of specific groups addressed, see Section D, pages 21-22)	July 1974	Department of State (CU/ARA) and Fulbright-Hayes
Strasma, John	Consulted with the Land Reform Research and Training Institute (CIARA) and Ministry of Agriculture, Venezuela, concerning agricultural credit programs	November 1974	CIARA and Fulbright-Hayes
Strasma, John	Reviewed economic and agricultural economic literature from and about Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay for publication in the fall	February-June 1975	University of Wisconsin and Library of Congress

<u>Faculty Participating</u>	<u>Type of Consulting or Technical Assistance</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Funding (If Known)</u>
Strasma, John	Directed a team of five staff economists from the Ministry of Agriculture, Peru, in an in-depth analysis of the Agrarian Reform debt, including problems of collection of beneficiary payments, financial implications of accelerating the completion of the land reform, and legal dispositions concerning the use of land reform bonds for industrial investment by former landowners; results of the analysis to be used for making policy decisions; and suggested additional consultants	June 1975	Department of State (CU/ARA) and Fulbright-Hayes
Strasma, John	Series of lectures, workshops, and seminars on the world food problem and agricultural productivity for staff of government agencies, university faculty and students, and landowner associations in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru (for list of specific topics and groups, see Section D, pages 22-23)	June 1975	Department of State (CU/ARA) and Fulbright-Hayes
Thiesenhusen, William	Presented paper, "Importancia de la reforma agraria en las estrategias para el desarrollo rural en Latinoamérica en la década," to administrators of the agrarian reform, Tegucigalpa, Honduras	July 1974	Agency for International Development
Thiesenhusen, William	U.N. Development Programme consultant to the Evaluation Mission on the diversification project in Turrialba, Costa Rica	July 1974	United Nations Development Programme
Thiesenhusen, William	U.N. Development Programme consultant to the Review Mission on the Agrarian Research and Training Institute in Sri Lanka	August 1974	United Nations Development Programme

<u>Faculty Participating</u>	<u>Type of Consulting or Technical Assistance</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Funding (If Known)</u>
Thiesenhusen, William	Participated in an international seminar on "Socio-Economic Implications of Introducing HYVs in Bangladesh" sponsored by the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Kotbari, Comilla, Bangladesh	April 1975	Institute of International Education
Thome, Joseph	Requested by USAID/El Salvador to perform a study of the titling process in El Salvador	Unfulfilled due to prior commitment for requested time	

FACULTY PARTICIPANT	MEETING OR CONFERENCE, TITLE OF SPEECH	SPONSORING AGENCY	LOCATION	DATE
Brown, Marion	Panel Presentation: Land Tenure and Agrarian Development	WHA Radio	Madison, Wisconsin	Mar. 1975
Dorner, Peter	Lecture: "The Future of Agriculture"	Midwest Silo Manufacturers Association	LaCrosse, Wisconsin	Oct. 1974
Dorner, Peter	Speech: "Land Reform and Economic Development"	World Bank Economic Development Institute	Washington, D.C.	Oct. 1974
Dorner, Peter	Class: <u>Introduction to the Economics of Agriculture</u> . Lectures: "Dealing with the World Food Situation"; "The Energy Question"; "The U.S. Role in World Agricultural Development"; "History of U.S. Farm Policies"	University of Wisconsin Department of Agricultural Economics	Madison, Wisconsin	Nov. 1974
Dorner, Peter	Conference: <u>Induced Institutional Innovation</u>	Agricultural Development Council	New York, New York	Jan. 1975
Dorner, Peter	Lectures: "Agricultural Development"; "Land Reform"; "Collective Agriculture"; "World Food Problems"	Williams College Economic Development Institute	Williamstown, Massachusetts	Jan. 1975
Dorner, Peter	Lectures: "Importance of and Requirements for Agricultural Development"; "The Latin American Setting and Land Reform"	Inter-American Defense College	Washington, D.C.	Jan. 1975
Dorner, Peter	Seminar on Philippine Land Reform. Paper: "The Experience of Other Countries in Land Reform: Lessons for the Philippines"	Asia Society (SEADAG)	Baguio City, Philippines	Apr. 1975
Dorner, Peter	Seminar on the World Food Crisis	University of Kentucky	Lexington, Kentucky	Apr. 1975

FACULTY PARTICIPANT	MEETING OR CONFERENCE, TITLE OF SPEECH	SPONSORING AGENCY	LOCATION	DATE
Dorner, Peter	Speech: "The World Food Situation and the Energy Question"	UW Club (Founders' Day Dinner)	Aurora, Illinois	Apr. 1975
Dorner, Peter	Class: <u>Cooperatives in Developing Countries</u> . Lecture: "Land Reform and Cooperatives"	University of Wisconsin Center for Cooperatives	Madison, Wisconsin	May 1975
Felstehausen, Herman	Communications Research Conference. Paper: "Strategies for Institutional Research: Communication Systems in Social Development"	Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Social (ICODES)	Bogotá, Colombia	Feb. 1975
Felstehausen, Herman	Regional Planning Meeting of the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission	University of Wisconsin Water Resources Center	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Mar. 1975
Flinn, William	Rural Sociological Society Annual Meetings. Papers: "Structural Determinants of Migration Selectivity in a Declining Economic Area" (with Havens); "Peasants and Migration Patterns: Theoretical and Methodological Clarifications" (with Havens)	Rural Sociological Society	Montreal, Canada	Aug. 1974
Flinn, William	Paper: "Structural Factors Influencing Migration in Sending Communities"	USAID Office of Population, World Bank, and Brookings Institution	Washington, D.C.	Oct. 1974
Flinn, William	Seminar on Migration, Urbanization, and Fertility. Paper: "A Revisit of Shantytowns in Bogotá: A Panel Analysis"	Smithsonian Institution	Belmont Conference Center, Maryland	Nov. 1974
Flinn, William	Panel Presentation: Land Tenure and Agrarian Development	WIA Radio	Madison, Wisconsin	Mar. 1975

FACULTY PARTICIPANT	MEETING OR CONFERENCE, TITLE OF SPEECH	SPONSORING AGENCY	LOCATION	DATE
Flinn, William	Rural Sociological Society Annual Meetings. Paper: "Attraction and Expulsion as Explanations of Peasant Migration: A Theoretical Analysis and a Colombian Case"	Rural Sociological Society	San Francisco, California	Aug. 1975
Frykenberg, Robert	Director's Workshop: <u>India: Society at War, 1795-1808</u> . Paper: "The Impact of the Mysore and Maratha Wars Upon Society in South India"	University of London School of Oriental and African Studies	London, England	July 1974
Frykenberg, Robert	Workshop of Specialists. Paper: "Social Responses to Changing Political Conditions in South India During the Napoleonic (or Wellesley) Era"	University of London School of Oriental and African Studies	London, England	July 1974
Frykenberg, Robert	Panel Presentation: "India as a Nuclear Power"	Channel 12 Television	Madison, Wisconsin	July 1974
Frykenberg, Robert	Lectures (3): "The Role of Religious Institutions in the Establishment of the Indian Empire During the 18th and 19th Centuries"	California State College at Fullerton	Fullerton, California	Oct. 1974
Frykenberg, Robert	Fourth Annual Wisconsin Conference on South Asian Studies. Paper: "Integration of the Indian Imperial System"	University of Wisconsin Center for South Asian Studies	Oshkosh, Wisconsin	Nov. 1974
Frykenberg, Robert	Panel Presentation: "Symbols of Disunity: Hindu-Muslim Integration in British India"	American History Association	Chicago, Illinois	Dec. 1974
Frykenberg, Robert	Lecture Series: "Political Stability in the Indian Ocean Basin" (cont.)	Institute for Historical Studies	Calcutta, India	Jan.-Feb. 1975

FACULTY PARTICIPANT	MEETING OR CONFERENCE, TITLE OF SPEECH	SPONSORING AGENCY	LOCATION	DATE
Frykenberg, Robert		Government agencies, agricultural industries, and land tenure experts	Delhi, India	
		Oswania University	Hyderabad, India	
		Tamilnadu State Archives	Madras, India	
		Sinhi Institute and Patna University	Patna, India	
		Sri Venkateswara University	Tirupati, India	
		Andhra University	Waltair, India	
		University of Singapore	Singapore	
Frykenberg, Robert	Annual Meeting	American Institute of Indian Studies	San Francisco, California	Mar. 1975
Frykenberg, Robert	History Workshop. Lecture: "Authority and Rulership in India"	University of Wisconsin Center for South Asian Studies	Madison, Wisconsin	Apr. 1975
Frykenberg, Robert	Lecture: "New Dimensions in India"	South Asian Studies Centre, Cambridge University	Cambridge, England	Apr. 1975
Frykenberg, Robert	World Telugu Conference. Paper: "The Role of Telugus in the Formation of Modern India"	Government of Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, India	Apr. 1975

FACULTY PARTICIPANT	MEETING OR CONFERENCE, TITLE OF SPEECH	SPONSORING AGENCY	LOCATION	DATE
Frykenberg, Robert	Conference on Religion in South India. Paper: "Hindu-Christian Encounters and Civil Religion in 13th and 19th Century South India"	Association for Asian Studies	Lewisburg, Pennsylvania	June 1975
Harkin, Duncan	Agrarian Reform Seminar for Educators		Dumaguette, Philippines	Nov. 1974
Harkin, Duncan	Lecture: "Distributive Impacts of the Philippine Land Reform"	Agrarian Reform Institute, University of the Philippines	Los Baños, Philippines	Feb. 1975
Harkin, Duncan	Seminar on Philippine Land Reform. Paper: "Strengths and Weaknesses of the Philippine Land Reform"	Asia Society (SEADAG)	Baguio City, Philippines	Apr. 1975
Hart, Henry	Fourth Annual Wisconsin Conference on South Asian Studies. Paper: "Political Conditions of Land Reforms Containing Revolution"		Oshkosh, Wisconsin	Nov. 1974
Havens, Eugene	Rural Sociological Society Annual Meetings. Papers: "Foreign Investment and Colombia's Historical Development" (Plenary Session); "Structural Determinants of Migration Selectivity in a Declining Economic Area" (with Flinn); "Peasants and Migration Patterns: Theoretical and Methodological Clarifications" (with Flinn)	Rural Sociological Society	Montreal, Canada	Aug. 1974
Havens, Eugene	Workgroup on Rural Change	International Sociological Association	Toronto, Canada	Aug. 1974

FACULTY PARTICIPANT	MEETING OR CONFERENCE, TITLE OF SPEECH	SPONSORING AGENCY	LOCATION	DATE
Kanel, Don	Conference: <u>Induced Institutional Innovation</u>	Agricultural Development Council	New York, New York	Jan. 1975
Karpat, Kemal	Third International Meeting. Paper: "Reinterpreting Ottoman History"	South East European Studies Association	Bucharest, Romania	Sept. 1974
Karpat, Kemal	Panel Discussion: "Trends of Development in Turkey"	Middle East Studies Association	Boston, Massachusetts	Nov. 1974
Karpat, Kemal	Lecture: "Oil, Big Powers and the Middle East"	Wisconsin Center	Madison, Wisconsin	Feb. 1975
Karpat, Kemal	Roundtable Discussion: "The Cyprus Dispute"	WHA Radio	Madison, Wisconsin	Feb. 1975
Karpat, Kemal	Seminar: <u>American Interest in the Middle East</u>	University of Wisconsin Extension	Madison, Wisconsin	Apr. 1975
Karpat, Kemal	Conference on Cyprus. Paper: "War on Cyprus: Tragedy of Enosis"	Midwest Political Science Association	Chicago, Illinois	May 1975
Kearl, Bryant	Conference on the Impact of Population Change in India	Asia Society (SEADAG)	Racine, Wisconsin	Nov. 1974
Kearl, Bryant	Seminar on Field Data Collection in Latin America	Ford Foundation, International Development Research Centre, Agricultural Development Council, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	Mexico City, Mexico	Nov. 1974

<u>FACULTY PARTICIPANT</u>	<u>MEETING OR CONFERENCE, TITLE OF SPEECH</u>	<u>SPONSORING AGENCY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Kearl, Bryant	Seminar on Field Data Collection in Africa and the Middle East	Ford Foundation, International Development Research Centre, Agricultural Development Council, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	Beirut, Lebanon	Dec. 1974
Kearl, Bryant	East-West Center Conference. Paper: "Communication for Agricultural Development"	East-West Center	Honolulu, Hawaii	Jan. 1975
King, David	Task Force on Land Policies and Problems	MUCIA	Chicago, Illinois	July 1974
King, David	Annual Meetings of the African Studies Association. Panels on Tanzanian Rural Development, Sahelian Drought, and Prospects for Ethiopia	African Studies Association	Chicago, Illinois	Oct.-Nov. 1974
King, David	Task Force on Non-Formal Learning Systems in Rural Development	MUCIA	Madison, Wisconsin	Oct. 1974 & Jan. 1975
King, David	Lecture: "Natural Resources, Land Use and Land Tenure in the Sahel"	African Students Association	Madison, Wisconsin	Nov. 1974
King, David	Lecture: "Reconstruction of Sahelian and Ethiopian Economies in the Post-Drought Period"	African Students Union	Madison, Wisconsin	Nov. 1974
King, David	Lecture: "Land Tenure: The Hidden Problem in Post-Drought Recovery and Development of the Sahel"	African Students Union	Madison, Wisconsin	Feb. 1975

FACULTY PARTICIPANT	MEETING OR CONFERENCE, TITLE OF SPEECH	SPONSORING AGENCY	LOCATION	DATE
King, David	Panel Presentation: Land Tenure and Agrarian Development	MHA Radio	Madison, Wisconsin	Mar. 1975
King, David	Japan-Wisconsin Committee Conference	Japan-Wisconsin Committee	Madison, Wisconsin	May 1975
Knowles, Jane	Workshop on Research Information Networking in Agriculture. Paper: "Initial Organization and Distribution System for Land Tenure Center Publications"	Agency for International Development	Washington, D.C.	Oct. 1974
Miracle, Marvin	African Economic History Workshop. Paper: "Economic Change Among the Kikuyu, 1895-1905"	University of Wisconsin African Economic History Project	Madison, Wisconsin	July 1974
Miracle, Marvin	Annual Meetings of the African Studies Association. Panel on the Economic History of East Africa	African Studies Association	Chicago, Illinois	Oct.-Nov. 1974
Penn, Raymond	Lecture: "The World Food Conference"	MHA Radio	Madison, Wisconsin	Jan. 1975
Scott, James	Work Group on Rural Poverty in the Third World	Cornell University Rural Development Committee	Ithaca, New York	Oct. 1974
Scott, James	Conference on Changing Forms of Patronage in the Mediterranean. Paper: "Patronage or Exploitation"	American Universities Field Staff	Rome, Italy	Nov. 1974
Scott, James	Keynote Speech: "The Future of Indochina"	Iowa State Institute of International Affairs	Ames, Iowa	Dec. 1974
Scott, James	Conference on Psychology and Politics. Paper: "Rural Protest"	Yale University	New Haven, Connecticut	May 1975

<u>FACULTY PARTICIPANT</u>	<u>MEETING OR CONFERENCE, TITLE OF SPEECH</u>	<u>SPONSORING AGENCY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Scott, James	Lecture: 'Machine Politics East and West'	Northwestern University	Evanston, Illinois	June 1975
Strasma, John	Series of short courses, workshops, and seminars on agricultural policy and the world food problem, sponsored by the Department of State (CU/ARA) and Fulbright-Hayes	Ministry of Agriculture Agricultural Attache, U.S. Embassy	Bolivia	July 1974
		Catholic University of Chile	Chile	July 1974
		Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Latin America		
		National Planning Office (ODEPLAN)		
		United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America		
		University of Chile		
		University of Chile-Valparaiso		
		Agricultural Experiment Station, Quito	Ecuador	July 1974
		Cattlemen's Society Ministry of Agriculture		
		Central Bank of Peru Centro de Altos Estudios Militares (CAEM) (cont.)	Peru	July 1974

FACULTY PARTICIPANT	MEETING OR CONFERENCE, TITLE OF SPEECH	SPONSORING AGENCY	LOCATION	DATE
Strasna, John		Centro Nacional de Capacitación e Investigación para la Reforma Agraria (CENCIRA)	Peru	July 1974
		Diplomatic Academy of Peru		
		Ministry of Agriculture Sector Planning Office		
		Ministry of Economics and Finance		
		Ministry of Agriculture National Planning Office	Uruguay	July 1974
		Ministry of Agriculture Land Reform Research and Training Institute (CIARA)	Venezuela	July 1974
Strasna, John	Lectures and seminars on the world food problem, with emphasis on Latin America; seminar on Chile, 1964-74	University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	Stevens Point, Wisconsin	Feb. 1975
Strasna, John	Lectures and seminars on the world food problem, with emphasis on Latin America; seminar on Chile, 1964-74	University of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Apr. 1975
Strasna, John	Lectures on the world food problem.	Ministry of Agriculture National War College University of the Andes	Colombia	June 1975

FACULTY PARTICIPANT	MEETING OR CONFERENCE, TITLE OF SPEECH	SPONSORING AGENCY	LOCATION	DATE
Strasma, John	Lectures on price and marketing policies, world trends, and outlook for prices in two three-day seminars on agricultural productivity	Cattlemen's Society Landowner associations Ministry of Agriculture	Ecuador	June 1975
Strasma, John	Week-long workshop on the world food problem, world trade, multinational corporations, and international monetary reform	Centro de Altos Estudios Militares (CAEM) Centro Nacional de Capacitación e Investigación para la Reforma Agraria (CENCIARA)	Peru	June 1975
Strasma, John	Lectures on the world food problem, world trade, multinational corporations, and international monetary reform	Catholic University Economics Faculty Central Bank of Peru Diplomatic Academy of Peru Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform Research and Training Institute Ministry of Industry and Trade	Peru	June 1975
Strasma, John	Lectures and discussions on food production, land reform, and world trade	Church and service groups	Wisconsin	Throughout 1974/75
Strasma, John	Videotapes and radio programs on the world food problem and on the role of multinational corporations in development (in English and Spanish)	WERN-Madison; local stations in Latin America; Voice of America	Madison, Wisconsin, and Latin America	Throughout 1974/75

FACULTY PARTICIPANT	MEETING OR CONFERENCE, TITLE OF SPEECH	SPONSORING AGENCY	LOCATION	DATE
Thiesenhusen, William	Lecture: "Importancia de la reforma agraria en las estrategias para el desarrollo rural en Latinoamérica en la década del setenta"	Escuela Militar	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	July 1974
Thiesenhusen, William	Fifth Annual Meeting of the Latin American Studies Association. Paper: "Peasant Prospects: Growth and Development in the Rural Sector"	Latin American Studies Association	San Francisco, California	Nov. 1974
Thiesenhusen, William	Speech: "Is the Green Revolution Turning Brown?"	University of Wisconsin-Madison Round Table	Madison, Wisconsin	Nov. 1974
Thiesenhusen, William	Colloquium on Global Development for World Peace: <u>Sharing Scarcity: Keystone for Peace.</u> Participated in two workshops on "Food for the Hungry"	Beloit College	Beloit, Wisconsin	Dec. 1974
Thiesenhusen, William	Task Force on Land Policies and Problems	MUCIA	Chicago, Illinois	Dec. 1974
Thiesenhusen, William	Panel Presentation: Land Tenure and Agrarian Development	WHA Radio	Madison, Wisconsin	Mar. 1975
Thiesenhusen, William	International Seminar on Socio-Economic Implications of Introducing HYVs in Bangladesh	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development	Kotbari, Comilla, Bangladesh	Apr. 1975
Thiesenhusen, William	Great Lakes Assembly on Population and Hunger	U.S. Commission on Observation of World Population Year, American Assembly of Columbia University, and Michigan State University	East Lansing, Michigan	June 1975

<u>FACULTY PARTICIPANT</u>	<u>MEETING OR CONFERENCE, TITLE OF SPEECH</u>	<u>SPONSORING AGENCY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Thome, Joseph	Comparative Law Conference	Columbia University	New York, New York	May 1975
Wilkening, Eugene	Chaired the Task Force on Natural Resources and Rural Environment: Social Impact Analysis. Paper: "Community Solidarity, Alienation from Power, and Life Satisfaction in a Rural Region"	Rural Sociological Society	San Francisco, California	Aug. 1974
Wilkening, Eugene	Conference on Environmental Perception Attitudes and Values. Paper: "Measurement of Environmental Awareness" (with Oscar Martinson)	Cornell University	Ithaca, New York	Oct. 1974
Wilkening, Eugene	Conference on Research and Policy in Rural Development. Paper: "Economic Development: A Changing Scens, Some Changing Needs" (with V. J. Deshpande and Glenn Pulver)	Iowa State University	Ames, Iowa	Apr. 1975

OFF-CAMPUS VISITORS TO THE LAND TENURE CENTER

During 1974-75, nearly 100 visitors from 28 countries came to the Center to obtain publications, consult with faculty members, and use Land Tenure Center Library resources. The year's guests included administrators, professors, and scholars from foreign and U.S. universities, government officials and technicians from Asia, Africa, and South America, and American states from Hawaii to Connecticut. Many of these visitors met with Land Tenure Center students and participated in its seminar program; and contacts were established with University and Madison community members working in their fields of interest.

Several visitors to the Center were important foreign government or university officials who came to consult on the progress of the land reform program being developed or carried out in their home countries. High officials in government and private foundations visited and considered cooperative training and research agreements with the Land Tenure Center.

The following figures represent a breakdown into categories of those visitors to the Land Tenure Center recorded for the 1974-75 reporting year:

U.S. Government Agencies	6
U.S. Universities	17
Foreign Government Officials	17
Foreign Universities	17
International and Foreign Nongovernment Agencies	18
Foundations and Other Private Agencies	16

Both LTC students and faculty and visiting scholars and officials profit greatly from the exchange of ideas and information. Visitors and faculty share their expertise, broadening their knowledge and their competence.

Visitors to the Land Tenure Center in 1974-75 were:

DATE	NAME	TITLE	AFFILIATION	ACTIVITIES IN MADISON
7/5/74	Dov Weintraub	Professor	Department of Sociology Hebrew University Jerusalem, Israel	Discussions of 1975 Group Farming Conference
7/8/74	James Plummer	Chief, Economic Section	Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C.	Lectured on "Environmental Economics of Nuclear Power" Visited with LTC staff
7/11/74	Juhani Tauriainen	Special Researcher and Instructor	Institute of Sociology University of Helsinki Helsinki, Finland	Met with LTC staff to learn about the activities of the Center
7/19/74	José Silva	(Ex) Director	Agrarian Reform Corporation Santiago, Chile	Informal seminar, "Problemas y conflictos en la implementación de la reforma agraria durante el gobierno Popular"
7/23/74	Conrado F. Estrella	Secretary	Department of Agrarian Reform Manila, Philippines	Visited with Professors Thiesenhusen, Dörner, Thome, Brown, King, Felstehausen, Flinn, and Havens Met with Filipino students
8/1/74	Jeffrey Peters	Independent Consultant	U.S. State Department	Met with Professors Felstehausen, Havens, and Stanfield Conducted research in LTC Library
8/2/74	A.U. Patel	Professor	Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension University of Ibadan Ibadan, Nigeria	Slide presentation and discussion of results from the University of Ibadan pilot project on new tech- niques of corn production and marketing
8/5/74	David Christenson	Agrarian Reform Advisor	Agency for International Development Manila, Philippines	Discussed agricultural development and land reform in the Philippines with Professors Thiesenhusen and King

DATE	NAME	TITLE	AFFILIATION	ACTIVITIES IN MADISON
8/13/74	John Dinges	Graduate student	Stanford University	Talked with Professor Stanfield about research on Chilean agrarian unions
8/17/74	Babatunde Agiri	Lecturer	Department of History University of Lagos Lagos, Nigeria	Attended workshop in African Economic History Visited with LTC staff
8/28/74	N.G. Rbling	Professor	Department of Extension Education Agricultural University Wageningen, Netherlands	Met with Professors Thiesenhusen, King, and Felstehausen to discuss dissemination and utilization of knowledge to forgotten farmers in rural areas of developing nations
9/3/74	Sam Okudu	Registrar	University of Ibadan Ibadan, Nigeria	With Professors Thiesenhusen and Felstehausen, considered how University programs are created and structured and what possible faculty initiatives and committee functions might help create interdisciplinary programs
9/4/74	Donald Winkelmann	Economist	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) Mexico City, Mexico	Examined progress of thesis research on new corn production techniques
9/4/74 - 9/6/74	Bin-Warnzi Bianga	Assistant Professor	Department of Rural Sociology University at Lubumbashi Lubumbashi, Zaire	Discussed the relationship between land tenure systems and agricultural development with Professor King
9/5/74	Abraham Weisblat	Director	Rural Training Network Agricultural Development Council New York, New York	Planning session for 1975 Group Farming Conference Discussion of future research perspectives on land reform and tenure with Professors Thiesenhusen, Dorner, Kancl, Elder (Soc), Galeski (Polish Academy of Sciences), and I. Cohen (Soc)

DATE	NAME	TITLE	AFFILIATION	ACTIVITIES IN MADISON
9/5/74 - 9/6/74	Clodomir Santos de Morais	Project Director	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Agrarian Reform Training Program National Agrarian Institute Tegucigalpa, Honduras	Talked with Professors Thiesenhusen and Strasma Toured LTC Library Met with LTC students to discuss pro- gress of Honduran agrarian reform Presented informal seminar, "Cooperatives and Communal Farms Under the Honduran Agrarian Reform"
9/9/74	Hideo Yamada	Professor	Institute of Economic Research Hitotsubashi University Tokyo, Japan	Talked with Professor King and R. Kada (LTC student) about colonialism and agrarian dependence in the Third World
9/10/74	Boguslaw Galeski	Rural Sociologist	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology Polish Academy of Sciences Warsaw, Poland	Gave informal seminar, "Changes in the Socio-Economic System of Agriculture in Poland"
9/17/74 - 9/20/74	H.W. West	Assistant Director	Research and Development Studies University of Cambridge Cambridge, England	Lectured INTERDIS 472 on "Land Policy in Buganda" Attended seminar, "Traditional Social- Governmental Intermediaries in Tunisia" Visited LTC Library Met with Professors Thiesenhusen, Miracie, Felstehausen, Wiley (African Studies), Southall (Anthro) Gave informal seminar, "Land Tenure in Africa South of the Sahara"
9/24/74	Bhdiyan Majibur Rahman Delwar Hossain Khan Abdur Rahman Emdad Hossain	President Office Secretary President Craft Secretary	New Dacca Industries, Ltd. Jatio Sramik League Jatio Sramik League Jatio Sramik League Dacca, Bangladesh	Discussed food shortages in Bangla- desh and how LTC activities could aid Bengalis

DATE	NAME	TITLE	AFFILIATION	ACTIVITIES IN MADISON
9/27/74	Karl Eugen Wädekin	Professor and Researcher	Center for Continental Agrarian and Economic Research Justus Liebig University Giessen, West Germany	Met with Professors Dorner and Armstrong (Poli Sci) Visited LTC Library Toured Wisconsin farms with Professor Dorner Presented informal seminar, "Cooperative Farming in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union"
9/29/74	Grafton Trout	Fellow	International Development Research Center Indiana University	Talked with L. Weintraub (DEV student) about Ph.D. in Development and LTC activities
9/30/74	Kazuaki Kubo	North American Representative	Japan Foundation Tokyo, Japan	Met with Professor King and R. Kada (LTC student) to discuss funding for University of Kyoto- University of Wisconsin research
10/2/74	Pradhan Heri- shanker Prasad	Professor	Department of Economics A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies Patna, India	Met and talked with Professors Thiesenhusen, Frykenberg, Hart, Kearl, Elder (Soc), Verma (S. Asian Studies) Gave informal seminar, "Present-Day Economic Matters in India"
10/4/74	Bert Ellenbogen	Professor Chairman	Department of Rural Sociology University of Minnesota Midwest Universities Consortium on International Activities (MCIJA)	With Professors King and Kanel, met to plan 1977 International Seminar on the Role of Land Tenure in Agricultural Development With Professor King, discussed research on the role of extension in assisting small farmers
10/15/74	Folke Dovring	Professor	Department of Agricultural Economics University of Illinois	Symposium, "Facing the Future with the Earth's Limited Resources" Informal seminar, "The Optional Society: Future Food Choices" Meeting with Professors Thiesenhusen, Dorner, Kanel, King, Felstehausen, about topics for the 1977 Inter- national Seminar on the Role of Land Tenure in Agricultural Development

DATE	NAME	TITLE	AFFILIATION	ACTIVITIES IN MADISON
10/24/74	Aubrey M. Birkelbach	Research Associate	John C. Lincoln Institute Hartford, Connecticut	Talked with Professor Kanel about LTC activities
10/28/74 - 10/29/74	Carolyn Barnes	Program Assistant	Overseas Liaison Council American Council on Education Washington, D.C.	Discussed selection, production, and distribution of publications with Editor J. Knowles Visited LTC Library Met with Professor Miracle
11/1/74	Albert Ravenholt	Associate	American Universities Field Staff	Met with Professor Thiesenhusen Presented informal seminar. "Agricultural Development in China"
11/4/74	Flinio Sarpaio	Deputy Director	Food and Agriculture Organiza- tion/Inter-American Develop- ment Bank Cooperative Program in Agricultural Development Washington, D.C.	Informal seminar, "Brazilian Economic Development: The Strategic Role of the Agricultural Sector"
11/11/74	Luis Alfonso Bustamante Cristo Churrio Ismael Ordaz Alberto Pineda Yxora R. Rojas	Representatives	State Parliament Zulia, Venezuela	Visited University Center for Cooperatives Lunched with Professors Penn and Felstehausen Talked with Dean Pound (Ag and Life Sciences) Toured state buildings and met members of Wisconsin legislature
11/13/74	J. Brewster Grace	Associate	American Universities Field Staff	Gave informal seminar, "Trends in Indonesian Peasant Economy and Society"
11/18/74	Mary R. Hollnsteiner	Professor Director	Department of Sociology and Anthropology Ateneo de Manila Manila, Philippines Institute of Philippine Culture Manila, Philippines	Talked with Professor Thiesenhusen and Dr. Knowles about distribution of publications, ways of getting research results published, and the progress of the Philippine agrarian reform

DATE	NAME	TITLE	AFFILIATION	ACTIVITIES IN MADISON
11/21/74 - 11/22/74	Bernard Pillet	Researcher	Central American Nutrition Institute Guatemala City, Guatemala	Discussed food shortages, nutritional problems, and changing patterns of food consumption with Professors Thiesenhusen, Dorner, and Havens
11/22/74 - 11/23/74	Juan Carlos Collarte	Agricultural Economist Former Head	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Washington, D.C. Department of Rural Development Catholic University Santiago, Chile	Conferred with Professors Thiesenhusen, Dorner, Brown, Kanel, Stanfield on recent agrarian policies and the process of the Chilean land reform under Pinochet Met with LTC students Viewed "Contrapunto de la reforma agraria" (LTC film on Chile's agrarian reform) Visited local farms with D. Stanfield Informal seminar, "Land Reform and New Agrarian Policies in Chile"
11/25/74 - 11/26/74	Teodoro Petkoff	Representative	Movement Toward Socialism Caracas, Venezuela	Spoke to RUR SOC/SOC 725 on the process of transformation to socialism in Venezuela Discussed the history of land reform in Venezuela and the lack of progress under the present regime with Professors Thiesenhusen and Havens Presented informal seminar, "Politics and Oil in Venezuela"
11/25/74 - 11/27/74	John Bruce	(Ex) Advisor to the Ministry	Ministry of Land Reform and Administration Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Informal seminar, "Current Events and Changes in Ethiopia: Implica- tions and Prospects for Land Reform" Addressed INTERDIS 472 Met with Professor Large (Law)

DATE	NAME	TITLE	AFFILIATION	ACTIVITIES IN MADISON
12/2/74	Arthur Donike	Director	Food and Agriculture Organization/Inter-American Development Bank Cooperative Program in Agricultural Development Washington, D.C.	Addressed AG ECON 973 and 982 Talked with N. Simpson (Ag Journ) Met with Professors Thiesenhusen, Kanel, Clodius (Ag Econ) Gave informal seminar, "The World Food Conference"
12/4/74	Howard Newby	Professor	Department of Sociology University of Essex Essex, England	Informal seminar, "Deference Among English Agricultural Workers" Meeting with Professors Thiesenhusen and Kanel
12/5/74	Burton Stein	Visiting Professor Professor	Department of History University of Chicago University of Hawaii	Informal seminar, "Wealth, Honor, and Landed Relations in 19th-Century South India"
12/5/74	Luke Bruggeman	Overseas Consultant	Allis Chalmers Milwaukee, Wisconsin	With LTC students and Editor J. Knowles, considered the production of corn, wheat, sorghum, rice, soybeans as it is related to the demand for machinery in Latin America
12/9/74	Bert Ellenbogen	Professor	Department of Sociology University of Minnesota	Worked with Professor King on joint MUCIA project
12/11/74	John Duewel	Participating Consultant	Agricultural Development Council New York, New York	Discussed Ph.D. in Development and LTC activities with Professor Thiesenhusen
12/13/74	Arlo Woolery	Director	Lincoln Institute of Land Policy Phoenix, Arizona	Considered possibility of future cooperation between LTC and Lincoln Institute with Professor Thiesenhusen

DATE	NAME	TITLE	AFFILIATION	ACTIVITIES IN MADISON
12/16/74	Mohammed Akhtar Sheikh	Director	Integrated Rural Development Project Azad Kashmir, Pakistan	Talked about LTC activities with Professor Kanel
1/16/75 - 2/7/75	Gonzalo Puga	Specialist	Food and Agriculture Organization/National Agrarian Institute Land Reform Project Tegucigalpa, Honduras	Met with Professors Thiesenhusen, Felstehausen, and Strasma Discussed the progress of the Honduran land reform with LTC graduate students Informal seminar, "Land Reform and Honduras' Economic Development"
1/17/75	Ryoichi Handa	Professor	Department of Forestry Economics Kyoto University Kyoto, Japan	Discussed the joint LTC-Kyoto University program with Professor King and Y. Kada (LTC student)
1/20/75	Onghokham	Ph.D. Candidate Lecturer	Yale University University of Indonesia Jakarta, Indonesia	Presented informal seminar, "Agricultural Change in Rural Java"
1/24/75	Hugh Gardner	Journalist and Sociologist	Center for Rural Studies San Francisco, California	Information exchange about Center activities
1/27/75	Taha Abou-Sheasha	Agricultural Extension Officer	United Nations Development Programme Amman, Jordan	Talked with Professor Thiesenhusen about agricultural extension in Jordan
1/28/75- 1/31/75	Lloyd Strachan	Agricultural Economics Consultant	Superintendency for Development of the Extreme South of Brazil Curitiba, Brazil.	Conducted extensive research in LTC Library Discussed agricultural development in southern Brazil with Professors Engelbert (Soils) and Murley (Econ)

DATE	NAME	TITLE	AFFILIATION	ACTIVITIES IN MADISON
2/3/75 - 2/4/75	Fabio Salgado Miguel Montoya Carlos Urrutia Humberto Culotta	Civil Engineer Comptroller Special Legal Counsel Legal Counsel to Assistant Secretary General	National Agrarian Institute Tegucigalpa, Honduras	Met with Professors Thiesenhusen, Strasma, Dornier, Kanel, and Thome to discuss new Honduran agrarian reform legislation Visited Wisconsin Dairy Cooperatives in Richland Center Discussed raising of grass-fed beef with faculty of Meat and Animal Sciences
2/6/75	R. Stone	Director for "Social Responsibility Pro- jects"	Chase Manhattan Bank New York, New York	Talked with Professors Strasma and King about Chase Manhattan's social responsibility projects in the agricultural sector of Brazil and the possibility of a similar project in Nigeria
2/13/75	Louis Dupree	Adjunct Professor Associate	Department of Anthropology Pennsylvania State University American Universities Field Staff	Informal seminar, "Development in Afghanistan"
2/19/75	Andrew Doyle	Coordinator for Ethiopia	Midwest Universities Consortium for Inter- national Activities (MCI/A)	Lunched with Professors Thiesenhusen, Lewis (Anthro), Donaghue (Poli Sci), Dean Johnson (International Studies) and A. Corry (Office of Foreign Studies)
2/20/75	Carolyn Kautz Lynn Esch Margaret Casey	Graduate students	University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee	Research in LTC Library on international assistance to Latin America
2/27/75	Heli E. Ermis de Sagasti	Project Director and Research Specialist	Academy for Educational Development Washington, D.C.	Inquired about LTC approaches to rural development; talked with Professor King

DATE	NAME	TITLE	AFFILIATION	ACTIVITIES IN MADISON
3/3/75	David Miner	Land Commissioner	Saskatchewan Land Bank Commission Saskatchewan, Canada	Informal seminar, "The Saskatchewan Agricultural Land Tenure System"
3/7/75	Ann Seidman	Visiting Professor Chairman	Department of Economics University of Massachusetts Department of Economics University of Zambia Lusaka, Zambia	Talked with Professors Thiesenhusen and Clark (Continuing and Vocational Ed) Gave informal seminar, "The Inadequacies of Import-Substitution Industry in Zambia"
3/10/75	Ali Attiga	Secretary General	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) Kuwait, Kuwait	Met with Professors Thiesenhusen, Penn, Dorner, Kearl Visited LTC Library
3/10/75 - 3/14/75	Akhter Hameed Khan Musa Ahmad	Advisor to the Director Specialist in Rural Development	Pakistan Academy for Rural Development Peshawar, Pakistan International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Washington, D.C.	Addressed ECON 474, "Experience and Lessons of Comilla," ECON 771, "Cooperatives: Mobilizing the Rural Population for Develop- ment," and POLI SCI 958, "Develop- ment Administration at the Bottom and at the Top" Pakistan Students' Association dinner Informal seminar, "Land Reform--The Intractable Problem" Attended meeting of Steering Committee for 1977 Seminar on the Role of Land Tenure in Agricultural Develop- ment Dinner with Professor Young (Poli Sci)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES IN MADISON</u>
3/25/75	John Fliginger	International Programs Officer	Statistical Reporting Service U.S. Department of Agriculture	Informal seminar, "Experiences and Problems in Establishing Data Collection Systems in Develop- ing Countries"
4/3/75	Masakatsu Akino	Research Associate	Harvard University East Asian Research Center International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) Manila, Philippines	Discussed the relationship between needed micro and macroeconomic research on Japanese and Southeast Asian agricultural development with Professor King
4/10/75 - 4/11/75	John D. Powell	Professor	Department of Political Science Tufts University	Talked with Professors Thiesenhusen and Penn Presented informal seminar, "Peasants, Land Reform, and Revolutionary Movements" Met with Steering Committee for 1977 International Seminar on the Role of Land Tenure in Agricultural Development
4/15/75	Donald Winkelmann	Economist	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) Mexico City, Mexico	Discussed thesis progress with LTC students J. Cutié and J.H. Colmenares Visited with Professors Thiesenhusen and Kearn
4/24/75	Stanley A. Hetzler	Professor	Wilberforce University	Met with Professors King and Mikol (Mechanical Engineering) to discuss LTC's program
4/24/75	Warren J. Samuels	Professor	Department of Economics Michigan State University	Lectured on "A Concept of Economics" Visited with Professor Kanel

DATE	NAME	TITLE	AFFILIATION	ACTIVITIES IN MADISON
4/29/75	Nicholas P. Cushner	Visiting Research Scholar	Department of History State University of New York Buffalo, New York	Came to talk to Professor Thiesenhusen about LTC programs and courses
4/26/75 - 5/1/75	Takeshi Motooka	Chief, Land Tenure and Production Structure Service	Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division Food and Agriculture Organization United Nations Rome, Italy	Informal reception for LTC staff at the home of Professor King Meeting with staff to discuss 1977 Seminar on the Role of Land Tenure in Agricultural Development Seminar on "Issues in the Role of Land Tenure and Land Reform in East and Southeast Asia" Visit to Chairman Levine (East Asian Area Studies Program) Talk with Dean Smith (School of Natural Resources) Visit to LTC Library Informal seminar, "The Role of FAO in Land Reform and Agricultural Development" Meeting with Acting Chairman Mueller (Ag Econ) and other department faculty Japan Student Society dinner Meeting with Professors Thiesenhusen, Kanel, King, Penn, Wiley (Soc), Deans Johnson (International Studies) and Murdock (International Ag Programs)
5/2/75	João Gonçalves de Souza	Technical Assistance Director	Organization of American States Washington, D.C.	Discussed O.A.S. fellowship program with Professor Strasma
5/13/75 - 5/14/75	Peter Nim	Professor	Department of History Princeton University	Talked with graduate students P. Garrett, A. Schesch, and S. Smith about the Chilean agrarian reform under Allende

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES IN MADISON</u>
5/12/75 - 5/13/75	Abelardo G. Samonte	Chancellor	University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines	Discussed LTC-Agrarian Reform Institute (Philippines) collaboration with Professors Thiesenhusen, Dorner, King Visited with University of Wisconsin Chancellor Young Lunched with Professors Kearn, King, Penn, Dorner, and Dr. A. Weisblat (ADC) Toured campus with A. Ledesma (DEV student) Met with students to discuss University of Wisconsin-University of the Philippines graduate pro- grams Visited LTC Library
5/13/75	Abraham Weisblat	Director	Research and Training Network Agricultural Development Council New York, New York	Met with Professors Thiesenhusen, Dorner, Kanel, and Program Coordinator J. Schwenn to discuss arrangements for 1975 Group Farming Conference.
5/16/75	Douglas Horton	Consultant	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Washington, D.C.	Talked with Professor Thiesenhusen about forthcoming research in Peru
5/21/75	Aubrey Birkelbach	Research Associate	John C. Lincoln Institute Hartford, Connecticut	Met with Professor Dorner Visited A. Corry (Office of Foreign Students) Talked with M.J. McGrath (University Center for Cooperatives) Discussed training programs for officials in Asian land reform with LTC students Visited LTC Library

SECTION B

LAND TENURE CENTER SERVICES

LAND TENURE CENTER LIBRARY

An inventory of Land Tenure Center Library holdings taken during May 1975, to up-date insurance records indicates that the collection grew substantially during the year. The table shows the total number of titles and volumes, subdivided by format.

Format	Titles		Volumes	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
Books	8,625	9,800	10,300	11,800
Files	13,875	17,275	17,000	28,000
Journals			9,200	5,900*
Current	410	460		
Discontinued	150	130		
Journal articles indexed	6,000	7,200		
Maps	150	265	150	265
Microforms	200	265	380	490
Reference	1,325	1,650	3,150	3,575
TOTALS	30,735	37,045	40,180	50,985

*The decline in number of journal volumes was attributable to a "weeding out" of unused older titles. Some issues were clipped and others were distributed on the Library's list of duplicates.

Acquisitions

Acquisitions continue to be concentrated in areas not covered by the University of Wisconsin Memorial Library. Titles are duplicated only when the material is particularly relevant to the research focus of the LTC. Because of this policy, acquisitions during the past year totaled approximately 7,300 items; this figure is lower than last year's, and in general acquisition efforts were concentrated on inexpensive, unique materials because of funding uncertainties during the year.

One of the major sources of acquisitions was the trip made by the librarian to the AID Reference Center in Washington in December 1974. In order to clear a warehouse, the Reference Center offered the LTC Library an opportunity to acquire documents which had been prepared on AID

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contracts and which the Reference Center had in duplicate. Approximately 750 new titles will be retained in the Library and are presently being cataloged and processed. Some duplicate copies will be retained, and others will be included on a future list of duplicates.

In addition to these hundreds of items, the Library has, as usual, been the recipient of many gifts throughout the year. Over 200 items on Peru came from Douglas Horton and Professor Dorner, all of them recent imprints and extremely useful. Professor Kenneth Parsons donated nearly 600 items to the Library, many of them older materials on Asia and Africa which give the collection greater depth in these areas. Approximately 75 more recent items on Ethiopia came to the Library via Hailu Wolde-Emmanuel and Lulseged Asfaw, Ethiopian government officials taking courses at the University during the year. Other donations came in from Professors William Thiesenhusen and John Strasma; Clodomir Santos de Morais of the FAO Mission in Honduras; and many departing students, among them Susana Lastarria-Cornhiel, Severino T. Madronio, and Hernán Zeballos.

Usage

Approximately 6,000 individuals used the on-campus facilities of the Land Tenure Center Library, and the total number of items circulated or used totaled 13,000.

The staff of the Library continued to serve off-campus users through formal inter-library loans, photocopying, and preparation of specialized bibliographies upon request. Approximately 400 items were copied or loaned during the year to faculty and students of other universities, foreign governments, and international agencies through formal channels. Informal, individual requests totaled 100. Utilizing the LTC collection were personnel at institutions such as Rockefeller Foundation, Ohio State University, Inter-American Foundation, Purdue University, Harvard University, University of Sussex (Brighton, Eng.), Institute of South East Asian Studies, ACTION, Peace Corps/Nicaragua, Instituto de Nutrición de Centroamérica y Panamá (Regional Office of WHO), and the Universidad Nacional de Honduras.

Inter-Library Cooperation, Networks, Outreach Services

During the past year the LTC Library has initiated several outreach projects. Among them is the sending of reports of LTC cataloging for inclusion in the National Union Catalog. Receipt of first shipment of cards was confirmed by the Library of Congress via a phone call from Patrick Bernard, Principal Editor of the Catalog Publication Division. Mr. Bernard indicated that he wishes to continue to receive shipments from the Land Tenure Center Library, and copy will appear in forthcoming issues of the NUC, thereby informing a much greater number of people of the Library's holdings than previously.

The Library has also contributed to a union list of Chilean imprints in the United States for the years 1970-73. This list was compiled by

Lee Williams, Curator of the Latin American Collection at Yale University Library, and will be published in the fall of 1975.

Three separate lists of duplicates have been distributed during the past year to 200 institutions. Nearly 1,000 separate publications have been distributed by means of this program, many to libraries in LDCs. Among the libraries are those at Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil; Agrarian Research and Training Institute, Sri Lanka; Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra, Santiago, Chile; National Institute of Development Administration, Bangkok, Thailand; Universidad Central, Caracas, Venezuela; Instituto de América Latina, Moscow, USSR; University of Warsaw, Poland; Ibadan University Library, Nigeria; and Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, India.

Publications

A great deal of staff time has gone into the preparation and publication of the annotated bibliographies on agrarian reform. The Latin American portion was published in April by the University of Wisconsin Press. The African/Near Eastern portion is annotated; final editing is being done and indexes compiled. Tentative plans call for it to be published by the end of the year by G. K. Hall. Work is proceeding on the Asian portion and grants to subsidize publication are being sought.

The four quarterly accessions lists were prepared as usual, and two new bibliographies were completed (T&M 25, Statistical Sources; and T&M 26, Central American Agrarian Economy, Part I). Supplements were completed for T&M 16 and 17 (Africa, Parts I and II). Work has begun on T&M 27 (Central American Agrarian Economy, Part II) and on a supplement to T&M 10 (Land Tenure and Reform in Mexico).

The Library received word from the Land Tenure and Production Structure Service of the FAO that the Library's Accession List is one of the main bibliographical sources for the work of the Agrarian Research and Intelligence Service which disseminates bibliographical information on land tenure to member governments, FAO field experts, international agencies, and research institutes. In fact, the accessions list is considered by the Service to be "the most comprehensive and up-to-date source of reference in the world published in the field of land tenure."

Future Plans

Work will proceed on the annotated bibliographies. The staff will continue to compile bibliographies and supplements so long as the personnel level permits. Fewer publications will be ordered and cataloged, but the Library staff will attempt to provide the same high level of in-house reference service and respond to the increasing number of off-campus requests.

At present the staff is "weeding" the collection of vertical file material in order to discard out-of-date, unrelated, or duplicate

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material. This will make for a more cohesive collection and ensure that materials retained will be unique to the LTC Library. Some vertical file materials will be reclassified as books when Library of Congress catalog copy is located for them.

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It is the strong desire of the Center's staff that this new set of charges not prevent interested recipients from receiving LTC materials, while allowing the Center to generate income partially to offset increased costs for paper and postage. To this end, the charges have been kept as low as possible, are selectively assessed, are not required for Newsletters, Available Publications Lists, Accessions Lists, and Reprints. The data in Table I are encouraging. The computerized mass mailing system, begun last year in an effort to cut down the time it takes for publications to reach readers, still operates efficiently for LDC recipients.

Another innovation introduced this year involves the handling of translations of Newsletter articles. Articles selected for translation--into Spanish, Portuguese, and, for the first time this year, French--are no longer bound into every copy of the Newsletter and sent out to the entire mailing list. Instead, beginning with Newsletter no. 45 (July-September 1974), translations are separate items. Each is announced in the proper language in the Newsletter carrying the English article as being available free of charge upon request. A variety of places for the announcement have been tried and all seem equally successful. This policy has reduced the size of each Newsletter by about 50 percent, producing considerable savings in costs for labor, paper, and postage.

A major new research publication issued by the Center in this reporting year is described in Section B of this Report.

TABLE I

Land Tenure Center Publications Distributed
July 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Mass-Mailed Publications</u>			
<u>Type of Publication</u>	<u>Total Sent</u>		
Newsletter	15,132		
Available Publications List	3,936		
Accessions List	5,445		
Reprints	10,513		
Research Papers	9,165		
LTC Papers	7,385		
Training and Methods	965		
SUBTOTAL	52,541		
<u>Requested Publications</u>			
<u>Type of Publication</u>	<u>Total Sent</u>		
	<u>Free</u>	<u>Paid</u>	
Newsletter	241	-	= 241
Available Publications List	131	-	= 131
Accessions List	148	-	= 148
Reprints	15,164	-	= 15,164
Research Papers	3,325	238	= 3,563
LTC Papers	4,321	377	= 4,698
Training and Methods	2,093	246	= 2,339
Special Bibliographies	370	-	= 370
Information Brochures	121	-	= 121
Film Brochures	88	-	= 88
SUBTOTALS	26,002	861	26,863
TOTAL PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED			79,404

LAND TENURE CENTER FILMS

The Land Tenure Center continued to make many of its films on Latin America available in Spanish through the local RTAC officer attached to the USAID Mission of the American Embassy in every Latin American country. Additionally, films on Bolivia, Colombia, and Chile are available in English through the Land Tenure Center. Listed below are the English film titles and the number of requests met for each film during the reporting year.

Bolivia

- "Changes in Agriculture, Population and Utilization of Resources" (13)
- "Aspects of Land Ownership and Land Use in the Rural Community of Montero" (23)
- "Frontier Settlement of Japanese from Overseas, Indians from the Highlands" (23)
- "Market at La Paz, Patterns of Living and Land Use at Vilaque and Near Lake Titicaca" (51)
- "Campesinos and Farming on Isla del Sol, Annual Market Days at Casani (Peru-Bolivia Border)" (27)

Colombia

- "Transportation and Community Services in Spontaneous and Planned Colonization, INCORA's Role in New Settlements" (17)
- "Changes in Land Use and Transportation Problems for Two New Settlements" (18)
- "Improvement and Utilization of Valle Resources" (10)
- "Statement by Enrique Peñalosa Camargo, Director of INCORA" (1)
- "Statement by Milcíades Chávez, then Serving in INCORA as Assistant to the Technical Director" (1)

Chile

- "Aspects of Land Tenure in Chile (3 Parts)" (49)
- "Chile's Experiments in Agrarian Reform (2 Parts)" (20)
- "Counterpoint of the Agrarian Reform, Chile 1973" [in Spanish] (7)
- "Counterpoint of the Agrarian Reform, Chile 1973" [in English] (56)

In addition, Spanish prints of "Counterpoint of the Agrarian Reform, Chile 1973" have been sold to USAID Missions in Chile, Colombia, and Honduras, RTAC/Mexico, and the Salvadorean Communal Union, El Salvador. English prints of the film have been sold to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the Philippine Agrarian Reform Institute, Iowa State University, and San Diego State University.

SECTION F

PLAN OF WORK

PLAN OF WORK

1. The primary emphasis of the Land Tenure Center during the next fiscal year will continue to be research, training, and dissemination of research results. The primary target of Land Tenure Center efforts will continue to be the rural poor.
2. The foci of the work of the Land Tenure Center will be somewhat redefined.
3. During the year a draft of a state-of-the-arts paper will be prepared, based largely on past experience and research of the Land Tenure Center and the foci mentioned above. This paper will attempt to define in as precise a form as possible what has been learned about the substantive goals around which Land Tenure Center research has been organized and priorities for the future.
4. Planning will continue for the 1977 International Conference on the Role of Land Tenure in Agricultural and Rural Development to be held at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Aiding this effort will be work on preparation of the research foci, the state-of-the-arts paper, and the linkages we develop with colleagues elsewhere working on similar problems.
5. The Land Tenure Center will continue to respond to requests for consulting both here and abroad. This includes maintaining a "talent bank" of appropriate individuals not necessarily members of the Program Faculty but whose expertise in matters concerning development is known. The Land Tenure Center envisages increased numbers of referrals in the coming year. Visitors to the Center will be assisted in every way possible. The Land Tenure Center Library will continue to respond to requests for materials.
6. The summary and papers of the Group Farming Conference cosponsored by the Land Tenure Center and the Research and Training Network of the Agricultural Development Council will be edited and prepared as a book-length manuscript and presented to a press for publication.
7. The Center will continue to serve as a repository for research materials of all kinds--published and unpublished documents, government reports, etc.--relevant to our research foci. No other center in the world serves this function.
8. Although the Land Tenure Center publications budget has been severely reduced, the regular publications series will continue to be issued and distributed. The Land Tenure Center will continue to refine its computer systems to enhance the services it can supply. During the year the book edited by Professor Robert Frykenberg of the Land Tenure Center Program Faculty, on land tenure in South Asia will be published.

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by Orient Longmans. Also to be issued (by G. K. Hall) will be the annotated bibliography on agrarian reform in Africa. The Land Tenure Center will continue its efforts on the annotated bibliography for Asia planned for publication in 1976-77.

9. The Land Tenure Center training program for USAID/Ethiopia will continue.
10. The Land Tenure Center will publish a manuscript by Professor Kenneth Parsons of the Center's Program Faculty who has now returned from a 14-month stay on a Mission contract in Honduras.
11. Professor Duncan Harkin of the Land Tenure Center Program Faculty will return from his work on a Mission contract in the Philippines, and Professor David King will leave for Los Rios on an extension of this Mission contract.
12. Professor A. Eugene Havens of the Land Tenure Center Program Faculty will continue his stay in Peru, teaching at the Catholic University in Lima and working with other faculty members there on a joint research project dealing with the Peruvian food production crisis.
13. Work will continue on: a longitudinal study of economic and social change on a sample of large farms in Chile's Central Valley, analysis of various African tenure types and their implications for development, an historical study of processes of political integration in southern India from 1600-1970, a comparison of various cooperative and collective tenure forms in Chile and El Salvador, social structure and agrarian reform in highland Peru, cultural and economic forces that promote political mobilization in southeastern Asian peasantry, income distribution and technological change in Sri Lanka, an analysis of the effectiveness and impact of legal mechanisms provided by the Chilean agrarian reform legislation, the processes of socio-economic change in northeastern Thailand as the region has been integrated into the nation, etc. These studies will all relate to the foci mentioned above.
14. The Land Tenure Center-College of Agricultural and Life Sciences relationship with Kyoto University will be further implemented.
15. Land Tenure Center Program Faculty will continue their course offerings and to arrange frequent informal seminars.
16. The Land Tenure Center will continue its Ph.D. in Development Program and develop close ties with other interdisciplinary degree programs here at Wisconsin and with other universities.
17. The Land Tenure Center agreement with the Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidental de Venezuela (FUDECO) will be further implemented.
18. The Land Tenure Center will--in cooperation with the Middle East Program of the University of Wisconsin and the University's Center for Cooperatives, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and

Section F: Plan of Work 3

Development Programme, United States Department of Agriculture, and the University's Office of International Agriculture Programs--sponsor a training program of about three-months duration for nine functionaries of the Undersecretariat of Agrarian Reform from Ankara and Urfa in Turkey.

APPENDIX A
A COMPLETE LIST OF
LAND TENURE CENTER PUBLICATIONS
July 1975

- I. Land Tenure Center Reprints
- II. Training and Methods
- III. Special Bibliographies
- IV. Land Tenure Center Research Papers
- V. Land Tenure Center Papers
- VI. Land Tenure Center Discussion Papers
- VII. Agrarian Reform Bibliographies
- VIII. Latin American Research Briefs
- IX. Monographs
- X. Glossaries
- XI. Doctoral Dissertations
- XII. Master's Theses and Memorias
- XIII. Annual Program Reports
- XIV. Accession Lists
(Land Tenure Center Library)
- XV. Available Publications Lists
- XVI. Newsletters

Sixteen Series; * Indicates Issued in 1974-75 Fiscal Year

LAND TENURE CENTER PUBLICATIONS

Land Tenure Center Reprints

- No. 1 Peter Dorner and William Thiesenhusen, "Relevant Research Programs to be Conducted in Developing Countries." Journal of Farm Economics. 1964. (Out of print. Available on loan through Land Tenure Center Library, University of Wisconsin.)
- No. 2 Peter Dorner and Juan Carlos Collarte, "Land Reform in Chile: Proposal for an Institutional Innovation." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1965.
- No. 3 Dale W. Adams, "Land Ownership Patterns in Colombia." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1965.
- No. 3-S Dale W. Adams, "Tenencia de la Tierra." Agricultura Tropical. 1964.
- No. 4 Belden Paulson, "Difficulties and Prospects for Community Development in Northeast Brazil." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1964.
- No. 5 Peter Dorner, "Land Tenure, Income Distribution and Productivity Interactions." Land Economics. 1964.
- No. 5-S Peter Dorner, "Interacciones entre los sistemas de tenencia de la tierra, la distribución del ingreso y la productividad agrícola." El Trimestre Económico.
- No. 6 George W. Hill, "The Agrarian Reform in Costa Rica." Land Economics. 1964.
- No. 7 Raymond Penn, "Understanding the Pressures for Land Reform." Congressional Hearings on Inter-American Economic Relationships. 1962.
- No. 8 Frank Osterhoudt, "Land Titles in Northeast Brazil: The Use of Aerial Photography." Land Economics. 1965. (Out of print. Available on loan through Land Tenure Center Library, University of Wisconsin.)
- No. 9-S John D. Strasma, "Financiamiento de la reforma agraria en el Perú." El Trimestre Económico. 1965.
- No. 10 Charles W. Anderson, "Toward a Theory of Latin American Politics." Paper of the Graduate Center for Latin American Studies, Vanderbilt University. 1964.

Appendix A 2

- No. 11 J. H. Beuscher, "Agriculture in a Multi-State World: A Plea for Empirical, Comparative Legal Studies." Instituto di Diritto Agrario Internazionale e Comparato. 1963.
- No. 12 Joseph R. Thome, "Title Problems in Rural Areas of Colombia: A Colonization Example." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1965.
- No. 13 John D. Strasma, "Market-Enforced Self-Assessment for Real Estate Taxes." Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation. 1965.
- No. 14 Raymond Penn, "Public Interest in Private Property (Land)." Land Economics. 1961.
- No. 15 Aaron Lipman and A. Eugene Havens, "The Colombian Violencia: An Ex Post Facto Experiment." Social Forces. 1965.
- No. 16 Dale W. Adams and L. Eduardo Montero, "Land Parcelization in Agrarian Reform: A Colombian Example." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1965.
- No. 16-S Dale W. Adams and L. Eduardo Montero, "Una alternativa a programas de distribución de tierras." Economía. 1965.
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APPENDIX B

**LIST OF FORMER LAND TENURE CENTER STUDENTS
AND STUDENTS OFF-CAMPUS**

**LIST OF FORMER LAND TENURE CENTER STUDENTS
AND STUDENTS OFF-CAMPUS**

Staff of the Land Tenure Center believe that perhaps its most enduring contribution to "development" comes through the training of scholars and policy-makers. Following is the best list of past students we could compile in 1974-75, and it covers the entire period of existence of the Land Tenure Center.

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Gamini Abeysekera	Sri Lanka	Develop.	Central Bank of Ceylon Dept. of Economic Research Colombo, Sri Lanka
Eric Abbott	U.S.	Ag.Journ.	Assistant Professor Department of Journalism Iowa State University Ames, Iowa 50010
Amos A. Adesimi	Nigeria	Ag.Econ.	Faculty Member Dept. of Agricultural Econ. University of Ife Ife-Ife, Nigeria
Weston A. Agor	U.S.	Poli.Sci.	Consultant, Higher Education Management Services Department of Education Michigan State University Davenport Building East Lansing, Michigan 48902
Mohamed Amara	Sudan	Ag.Econ.	Research Officer Industrial Bank Khartoum, Sudan
Carlos Amat y Leon	Peru	Ag.Econ.	Director of Research Ministerio de Economía Dirección General de Asuntos Financieros Lima, Peru

Appendix B 2

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Susana Amaya	Colombia	Mass Comm.	Associated Director of Publications, Latin America Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (CIID) Calle 72, No. 5-83 Apartado Aéreo 53016 Bogotá, D.E., Colombia
Luis Arévalo Salazar	Colombia	Ag.Econ.	Legal Advisor Land Valuation Department Dirección Nacional de Catastro Instituto Geográfico "Agustín Codazzi" Carrera 30, No. 48-51 Bogotá, Colombia
Edgar J. Ariza Niño	Colombia	Ag.Econ.	Professor Dpto. de Administración Empresas Agrícolas Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey Sucursal "J" Monterrey, N.L., México
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Appendix B 3

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Appendix B 4

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Marion R. Brown	U.S.	Ag.Journ.	Associate Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Journalism and the Land Tenure Center University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706
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Appendix B 5

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Judith Talbot de Campos	U.S.	Poli.Sci.	Associate Professor of Social Sciences Universidad del Valle Cali, Colombia
Kenneth T. Cann	U.S.	Econ.	Head, Dept. of Economics Western Kentucky University Bowling Green, Ky. 42101
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Appendix B 6

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Appendix B 7

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*Individual could not be located in 1974-75 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

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Appendix B 10

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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Appendix B 11

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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Appendix B 12

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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Appendix B 13

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*Individual could not be located in 1974-75 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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*Individual could not be located in 1974-75 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

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*Individual could not be located in 1974-75 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

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Appendix B 17

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Appendix B. 18

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*Individual could not be located in 1974-75 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

Appendix B 19

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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Individual could not be located in 1974-75 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

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Appendix B 21

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*Individual could not be located in 1974-75 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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