

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

FOR AID USE ONLY  
*Batch 63*

1. SUBJECT CLASSI- FICATION	A. PRIMARY	TEMPORARY
	B. SECONDARY	

2. TITLE AND SUBTITLE  
Law and development; annual report, 1971/1972

3. AUTHOR(S)  
(101) Stanford Univ. Law School

4. DOCUMENT DATE 1972	5. NUMBER OF PAGES 21p.	6. ARC NUMBER ARC
--------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------

7. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS  
Stanford

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

9. ABSTRACT  
(DEVELOPMENT R&D)

10. CONTROL NUMBER <i>PN-AAD-95-9</i>	11. PRICE OF DOCUMENT
12. DESCRIPTORS	13. PROJECT NUMBER
	14. CONTRACT NUMBER CSD-3151 211(d)
	15. TYPE OF DOCUMENT

September 30, 1972

Title: A Grant to Strengthen Stanford  
University's Capabilities in  
Law and Development (AID/csd-3151)

Grantee: Leland Stanford Junior University

A.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Period of Grant: May 28, 1971 to May 27, 1976. Amount of  
Grant: \$700,000. Expenditures for Report Year: \$112,380.81.  
Accumulated: \$112,380.81. Anticipated for Next Year: \$181,500.

NOTE: This first report covers the period from May 28, 1971 through August 31, 1972. Each of the next three annual reports will cover a one-year period beginning on September 1. The fifth and final report will embrace the nine-month period from September 1, 1975 through May 27, 1976. This schedule was approved in a letter of August 28, 1972 from Mr. Gerald Ungar of LA/SCD.

B.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Work was completed at the Stanford Law School on a research design and methodology for parallel field studies in law and development, to be conducted during the next two years in six countries of Latin America and Mediterranean Europe (Peru, Costa Rica, Chile, Mexico, Spain and Italy). This project, entailing the preparation of some 35 working papers, was carried out jointly by Law School faculty members and a group of development scholars from the countries concerned who were brought to Stanford as resident scholars or consultants during the period. These scholars will conduct the two-year field studies under Law School direction.

The field research effort will produce materials for a series of major studies on law and development, to be prepared at Stanford. These studies will draw both upon comparative data on the general relationships between legal and social change in the six countries, and upon specific field studies examining selected areas of interplay between legal and other social processes (e.g., labor-management relations, agrarian reform). The principal aim is to develop a new body of theory and method -- a "social science" of law and development -- to provide the conceptual framework for ongoing research, training and decision-making in this field.

Three recent graduates of the Law School completed or undertook Latin American work-study assignments during the period, and plans were completed for a new Law School course related to law and development. Plans were also completed for the acquisition of new library materials on law and development over the five-year grant period, with emphasis on Latin America. A workshop was held in Mexico City at the end of the reporting period to settle details of the field research effort.

C.

DETAILED REPORT

I. General Background and Purpose of the Grant

Though it is widely recognized that strong legal institutions are essential to sound national growth, little is known about the actual functions of law and legal institutions in the development process. There is clear need for a new body of theory and method -- a "social science" of law and development -- to provide the intellectual framework for effective study, research and decision-making in this area.

Since the mid-1960's the Stanford Law School has developed a basic competence in this field through teaching, research and participation in special projects. Its interest has centered on Latin America and Mediterranean Europe, which share a common legal tradition and together form a coherent, relatively homogeneous culture area. The School has been encouraged and assisted by other departments of the University which have extensive resources in the development field, particularly with respect to Latin America. The University sought this grant to strengthen the capabilities of the Law School as a center for research and training in law and development through an intensive, five-year program.

II. Objectives of the Grant

1. Objectives Restated

The principal objectives of the program as set out in the grant proposal are:

- a. to undertake a major research effort in law and development which will involve Stanford Law School faculty members, scholars from other social sciences, foreign legal scholars and United States law students in a series of theoretical and empirical studies focusing both on entire legal systems and on specific legal institutions and processes in the less developed countries;
- b. to provide training opportunities in law and development for United States law students and young legal scholars from Latin America through formal teaching offerings at Stanford Law School, study and research fellowships tenable at Stanford, and work-study assignments in selected countries of Latin America;
- c. to assemble a comprehensive library of materials on law and development, with special attention to Latin American laws and legal institutions;

d. to sponsor workshops on law and development as a means of enabling scholars of various disciplines, United States and foreign, to share their knowledge of the field and to discuss problems of common interest;

e. to establish a limited number of collaborative relationships with law faculties in Latin America, both to advance the research interests of the Stanford program and to insure the relevance of the enhanced Stanford University capabilities to the needs and characteristics of the institutions of the less developed countries.

## 2. Review of Objectives

The program objectives remain as stated, but there have been some changes in research plans which deserve mention here. The grant proposal sketched a research effort to be conducted principally by Stanford Law School faculty members and United States scholars from other social sciences. We saw an important, though not central, role for foreign legal scholars and development specialists who would be engaged from time to time as consultants or collaborators in specific studies related to their countries. We planned to invite five or six of them to spend up to six months as "Scholars in Residence" at Stanford over the five-year period of the grant, and funds were earmarked for their support.

But in reviewing our plans after the grant was approved, we concluded that scholars from the countries of concern to the program should be involved directly in the design of a theoretical framework and general methodology for program research. We felt that they should be brought in at the beginning, both to inform our "theory-building" efforts through their special experience and to gain a firm identification with the program. In this way we could expect the research design and results to be more accurately sensitive to Latin American socio-legal reality and to help us avoid many of the problems attending social science research by North Americans in Latin America.

As a natural follow-up to this, we also concluded that the participation of these scholars in the program should be extended for at least two more years to enable them to conduct parallel field studies in their own countries, based on the general research design.

These changes in approach have been adopted with AID approval. To provide adequate budgetary support for the two-year foreign research effort, it has been necessary to reduce the planned scope of some other activities (research and travel by Law School faculty members and collaborating social scientists, foreign work-study fellowships for new United States law graduates, workshops and related travel). The Law

School will retain full responsibility for directing and coordinating the field research program.

### III. Accomplishments

#### 1. Research

The primary research task during the reporting period was the design of a theoretical model and methodology for comparative, multi-country studies on law and development. During the first half of the period Professors John Merryman and Lawrence M. Friedman completed preliminary work on this design. They were assisted by some 15 scholars from the Law School and other Stanford faculties who met from time to time as an interdisciplinary advisory group on law and development. Beginning in March, an intensive effort was made to refine the theoretical model and to develop a specific research strategy and methodology. A major part of this work was carried out by a group of seven Latin American and European scholars who were brought to Stanford as resident scholars or consultants. They were Dean Carlos José Gutiérrez and Professor Ricardo Harbottle, of the Law Faculty of the University of Costa Rica; Professor Edmundo Fuenzalida Faivovich, of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences and the Law Faculty of the University of Chile at Santiago; Professor Lorenzo Zolezzi, of the Department of Law of the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru; Dr. Miguel S. Wionczek, of the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies in Mexico City; Professor José Juan Toharia, of the Department of Sociology of the University of Madrid; and Lic. Luisa Maria Leal, of the Mexican Ministry of Trade. Dr. Wionczek made four one-week trips to Stanford during the spring and summer; on three of them he was accompanied by Miss Leal. Professor Toharia spent two weeks at the Law School in June. The others were in residence at Stanford from March through mid-August. At the end of the period discussions were underway with an Italian legal scholar, Professor Stefano Rodotà of the University of Genoa, looking to his participation in the program.

Another participant in the research design phase was James H. Lauer, now Assistant Professor of History at the University of California (Berkeley), who was at the Law School as a visiting scholar throughout the academic year 1971-72 with partial support from grant funds. During the year he completed bibliographic work and assembled materials for a book or long article tentatively entitled The Development of Latin American Legal Systems.

The group effort produced some 35 monographs and working papers (see Annex A) setting the framework for studies to be conducted over the next two years in the six program countries: Chile, Peru, Costa Rica, Mexico, Spain and Italy.

These studies will seek to identify and define key relationships between changes in national legal systems and the more "global" changes that take place in the societies of which those systems are a part. They will focus on changes that have occurred in the six program countries since 1945, employing both the conventional quantitative indicators of social science research and new indicators specifically designed to measure "legal system change." They will examine each legal system as a whole in its relation to the larger society, as well as specific areas of interaction between legal and other social processes (e.g., labor-management relations, agrarian reform). The Spanish and Italian studies will have the same domestic orientation as the others, though they will be intended primarily to lend background to the Latin American studies.

The aim of this two-year effort is to produce a series of major studies, elucidating a theory of law and development which will be sustained both by comparative data on general relationships between legal and social change, and by studies examining specific areas of interplay between the two types of change. The Law School will be the central repository of the materials collected and produced. Professors Merryman and Friedman will share the editorial responsibility for the studies.

Costs of the research effort (including salaries, stipends to Scholars in Residence, research assistants, supplies, related travel and subsistence) amounted to about 92% of total grant expenditures during the reporting period.

## 2. Training

Two recent United States graduates of the Law School, David S. Clark and Timothy G. Todd, returned in the spring of 1972 from extended work-study assignments with the AID-supported Law Project of the University of Costa Rica. Both received modest fellowship support out of the AID grant to enable them to complete work on their theses for the Law School's J.S.M. (Master of the Science of Law) degree. Their research, largely carried out in Costa Rica, focused on matters of direct concern to the Law and Development program (see Annex A). A third graduate, James P. Rowles, is presently participating in the Costa Rica Law Project with fellowship support from another source.

In the Spring semester of 1971-72 the resident scholars from Latin America (see III. 1. Research, above) took active part in Professor John Merryman's seminar in Law and Development, attended by ten United States students. These students, in turn, contributed to the research effort by preparing term papers on specific topics in law and development which elaborated or tested the theoretical approaches being developed by the resident research group.

At the end of the year Jane F. Collier, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Stanford, was engaged to conduct a new Law School course on The Anthropology of Law during the Spring semester of 1972-73. Professor Collier has done extensive research on the legal systems of "primitive" peoples in Latin America. Her course will examine problems of developing a definition of "law" with cross-cultural validity; the relationship between legal systems and other aspects of society; ways of approaching the development, or the evolution of legal systems; and anthropological studies of modern legal problems, both in developing nations and in the United States.

About 3% of grant expenditures were devoted to this objective.

### 3. Library

Primary attention was given to planning a five-year acquisition schedule for the support of the program, with emphasis on materials from and concerning Latin America. A copy of the schedule is attached as Annex B.

Grant expenditures for book purchases and related processing services amounted to about 3% of the total.

### 4. Workshops

A final planning meeting and workshop on the two-year field research effort (see III. 1. Research, above) was held in Mexico City late in August, 1972. It was attended by all Latin American and United States participants in the Law and Development program. Its objects were to settle the details of the research design which will guide the six country studies over the coming two-year period, and to discuss arrangements for their financial and other support. Workshop costs (for travel, subsistence and materials) amounted to about 2% of total grant expenditures.

### 5. Institutional Links

Though no new formal arrangements were made with foreign law faculties, old ties were renewed and a basis for new institutional links was laid through the development of close and cordial working relationships with the foreign scholars who visited Stanford during the period (see III. 1. Research, above). The School's relations with the faculties of law of the University of Costa Rica and the University of Chile at Santiago were strengthened through the participation of Dean Carlos Jose Gutierrez and Professor Edmundo Fuenzalida Faivovich. New links with the Department of Law of the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, the Law Faculty of the National Autonomous University of Mexico, the University of Madrid, and the Law Faculty of the University of Genoa may result from the participation of others in the program.

There was a continuing exchange of views and materials with the Yale Law School, whose AID-supported Program in Law and Modernization has a substantive focus closely similar to that of the Stanford program but with different geographical emphasis. Close ties were also maintained with the International Legal Center of New York City, which sponsored a spring, 1972 meeting of law and development scholars to assist the Center in developing policy guidelines for the support of research in this field. Professor Merryman and Professor Clark W. Reynolds of the Food Research Institute attended for Stanford. Professor Lorenzo Zolezzi (one of the Law School's scholars in residence) attended as Latin American representative.

#### IV. Impact of Grant Supported Activities in Developing Institutional Capabilities

The grant enabled the Law School to strengthen its institutional capabilities in law and development as follows:

1. Faculty interest and involvement in grant-supported activities were brought into clear focus through the development of a concrete, multi-phased program of research for the coming years. Though Professors John Merryman and Lawrence Friedman made the principal contributions to this effort, four other members of the Law School faculty and staff (Associate Professor John H. Barton, Associate Professor Robert L. Rabin, Professor David Rosenhan, Associate Dean Joseph E. Leininger) participated on a regular or occasional basis. In addition, almost twenty United States and foreign students were involved in program-related research -- as members of the seminar in Law and Development, as research assistants to faculty members, or as candidates for advanced degrees.

2. The program's inauguration on a fully funded basis made it possible to bring together a unique group of development scholars representing a number of different fields, to lend their insights and experience to program planning. This inter-faculty advisory group met at the Law School four times during the period and included (in addition to Law School participants) Alex Inkeles, Margaret Jacks Professor of Education at Stanford; Professors Gabriel A. Almond, Robert A. Packenham and John W. Lewis, of the Stanford Department of Political Science; Professors John J. Johnson and John D. Wirth, of the Stanford Department of History; Professor Roy Lave, Jr., of the Stanford Department of Industrial Engineering; Professor Clark W. Reynolds, of the Stanford Food Research Institute; Professor John Meyer of the Stanford Department of Sociology; Professor Eugene J. Webb, of the Stanford Graduate School of Business; Professor Jane E. Collier, of the Stanford Department of Anthropology; Professor Max Gluckman, of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Manchester (visiting at Stanford); and Professor Kenneth

Karst, of the UCLA Law School. Most of these scholars have primary interests in Latin America.

3. By bringing a group of foreign development scholars (see III. 1. Research, above) to Stanford for an extended period of work and exchange with its own faculty members, the School was able quickly and efficiently to develop a strong, "international" nucleus of scholarly talent in the law and development field. The continuing participation of these scholars will represent an invaluable program asset; it will also provide a ready means of establishing the new institutional links that will become increasingly important as the program develops.

4. The working papers produced during the spring and summer of 1972, together with library materials acquired during the period, contributed importantly to the development of a central data base on law and development in Latin America. Over the five-year period of the program this data base will become a prime institutional asset.

#### V. Utilization of Institutional Resources and Development

All of the University's law and development activities in the period under review are reported elsewhere in this report.

#### VI. Other Resources for Grant-Related Activities

The costs of all administrative services to the program, except those of direct secretarial support, were borne by the operating budgets of the Law School and University. General overhead costs (including central accounting and administrative services) are estimated at \$30,000. The Law School's unreimbursed outlays for staff salaries and support services related to the program amounted to about \$15,000. In addition, the School paid the full academic year salaries and staff benefits of faculty members in the program; the program-related portions of those salaries and staff benefits may conservatively be valued at \$16,000. Thus, total costs of about \$61,000 -- or a little more than half of the amounts expended out of the grant during the period -- were borne by the general funds of the Law School and University.

The Law School also drew upon other grant sources for the partial funding of fellowships for work in law and development. James H. Lauer, who spent the academic year at the Law School (see III. 1. Research, above), received most of his support out of a 1970 grant from the International Legal Center of New York City. Messrs. David S. Clark and James P. Rowles, both work-study fellows (see Training, above), received partial fellowships out of a 1967 Ford Foundation grant to Stanford for the support of international studies. The total contribution from these sources was about \$18,500.

## VII. Next Year's Plan of Work and Anticipated Expenditures

Plans for the coming year (September 1, 1972 through August 31, 1973) -- and indeed for the coming two years -- will place heavy emphasis on the field research activities described under III. 1. Research, above. AID has approved a total budget allocation of \$180,000 over the two-year period to support these activities. We have tentatively earmarked \$30,000 of the total amount (or \$15,000 a year) for the Italian and Spanish studies; the balance will support the four Latin American studies in per-country amounts of about \$18,750 a year. Major items of cost will include the "released time" compensation of the country principals, compensation of their research assistants and consultants, domestic travel, materials and supplies. The total tentative budget for field research in the coming year amounts to \$90,000. Separate contractual arrangements -- subject to AID approval -- will be made for the support of the country programs. Some of these arrangements may entail formal agreements with sponsoring institutions (universities or research institutes) in the countries concerned; others may take the form of consulting contracts with country principals. Our aim is to have all of these arrangements in force by January 1, 1973.

During the academic year 1972-73 Professor John Merryman will devote half of his time to directing and coordinating the six-country research effort and to his own research in law and development. Professor Lawrence M. Friedman and other faculty and staff members will participate without grant support. Total costs of research activities to be conducted at Stanford will be about \$40,000. These will include half of Professor Merryman's academic year salary, part-time secretarial help, student research assistants, the 1973 summer salary and related support of one faculty member, travel and subsistence, supplies and materials. Thus, we are planning a total research budget (field and Stanford components) of about \$130,000.

Plans to increase the School's capabilities in law and development training include the appointment of Assistant Professor Jane F. Collier to conduct a new course in The Anthropology of Law (see Training, above) and the selection of one recent law graduate for a one-year work-study assignment in Latin America. Total training costs are expected to amount to about \$26,000. We may also expect that the planning of new course offerings, to be added to the curriculum in future years, will be significantly advanced as materials and reports on specific, development-related subjects are received from the country programs.

New library acquisitions and related processing costs will amount to about \$21,000 (see Annex II for details).

A single workshop is now being planned for January or early February to review the work of the country programs to that time and to make any necessary revisions in the research design. All of the country principals will be invited to attend, together with a small selection of other development scholars. Though plans are not definite, the workshop will possibly be held in Lima, Peru, in conjunction with the Second Conference on Legal Education and Development, a Latin America-wide meeting now scheduled for January 10-13, 1973. Professor Lorenzo Zolezzi, the country principal for Peru, is in charge of arrangements for the Conference. For this activity we are budgeting \$4,000, mostly for the travel and subsistence of workshop participants.

Thus, 1972-73 will be the first year of a two-year "second phase" of the program, in which principal efforts will be made to build upon the research design work already completed and, through the six country programs, to assemble materials for a series of major, comparative studies on law and development. A total of about \$181,000 in grant funds is being budgeted for the support of the year's activities.

#### VIII. Report of Expenditures

See Tables I and II, attached.

TABLE I

## STANFORD LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM IN LAW AND DEVELOPMENT

Distribution of 211(d) Grant Funds and Contributions from Other Sources of Funding

Review Period May 28, 1971 to August 31, 1972

Grant-related Activities	211(d) Expenditures			Non-211(d) Funding	
	Period under Review	Cumulative Total	Projected Next Year (Est.)	Projected to end of Grant (Est.)	Period under Review
Research	\$102,384.91*	\$102,384.91*	\$130,700.00	\$460,000.00	\$ 8,000
Training	3,300.00	3,300.00	25,800.00	120,000.00	26,500
Library Acquisitions	4,495.90	4,495.90	21,000.00	90,000.00	
Workshops	1,200.00	1,200.00	4,000.00	20,000.00	
Institutional Ties	-	-	-	10,000.00	
Administrative Support and Overhead	-	-	-	-	45,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$112,380.81</b>	<b>\$112,380.81</b>	<b>\$181,500.00</b>	<b>\$700,000.00</b>	<b>\$79,500</b>

\*Including stipends for Scholars in Residence totaling \$52,325.00 and consulting fees of \$6,780.

TABLE II

## STANFORD LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM IN LAW AND DEVELOPMENT

Expenditure Report under Institutional Grant #AID/csd-3151

Review Period May 28, 1971 to August 31, 1972

	Expenditures to Date		Projected Expenditures (Estimate)				Total
	Report Period	Cumulative	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Salaries & Staff Benefits	\$35,210.93*	\$35,210.93*	\$119,000.00	\$119,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$393,211.00
Fellowships	55,625.00	55,625.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	124,625.00
Travel and Allowances	15,640.56	15,640.56	14,500.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	66,141.00
Library Acquisitions	2,744.86	2,744.86	21,000.00	18,000.00	27,500.00	10,750.00	79,995.00
Equipment, Materials, and Supplies	3,159.46	3,159.46	12,000.00	12,000.00	4,500.00	4,369.00	36,028.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$112,380.81</b>	<b>\$112,380.81</b>	<b>\$181,500.00</b>	<b>\$179,000.00</b>	<b>\$122,000.00</b>	<b>\$105,119.00</b>	<b>\$700,000.00</b>

\*Includes \$6,780 in consulting fees on which staff benefits were not paid.

STANFORD LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM IN LAW AND DEVELOPMENT  
Research Completed and in Process, May 28, 1971 - August 31, 1972

I

Monographs and Working Papers Produced by Research Design Group

	<u>Title and Author</u>
1) <u>February 22, 1972</u>	"A First Essay on Law and Development" by John Henry Merryman (3rd. Draft)
2) <u>December 28, 1971</u>	"Further Notes for Law and Development" by Lawrence Friedman
3) <u>March 8, 1972</u>	"Comments to Merryman's Model" by Carlos José Gutiérrez
4) <u>March 13, 1972</u>	"Comentarios al Ensayo Sobre Derecho y Desarrollo de John Henry Merryman" by Lorenzo Zolezzi
5) <u>March 14, 1972</u>	"Some notes on the Conceptualization of the Legal System" by Edmundo Fuenzalida Faivovich
6) <u>March 21, 1972</u>	"Proposiciones Básicas" by Carlos José Gutiérrez
7) <u>March 22, 1972</u>	"Proposiciones Básicas, segunda versión" by Carlos José Gutiérrez
8) <u>March 23, 1972</u>	"Law as Social System" by Edmundo Fuenzalida Faivovich

- 9) March 29, 1972 "Derecho y Desarrollo: Problemas que plantea la Construcción de un Modelo"  
by Lorenzo Zolezzi
- 10) April 7, 1972 "Some Comments on Gutiérrez Proposal and an Alternative Proposal"  
by Edmundo Fuenzalida Faivovich
- 11) April 20, 1972 "Los Jueces de Costa Rica"  
by Carlos José Gutiérrez
- 12) April 25, 1972 "Acuerdos en reunión del Lunes 24 de Abril: Latinoamericanos"  
by Carlos José Gutiérrez
- 13) May 2, 1972 "Resultados Reunión del primero de Mayo"  
by Carlos José Gutiérrez
- 14) May 5, 1972 "Estudio sobre relaciones entre Patronos y Trabajadores"  
by Carlos José Gutiérrez
- 15) May 5, 1972 "Indicadores globales del Cambio Social en América Latina, 1945-1970: una propuesta inicial"  
by Edmundo Fuenzalida Faivovich
- 16) May 23, 1972 "Conflictos Agrarios"  
by Ricardo Harbottle
- 17) June 5, 1972 "Algunas hipótesis interrelacionadas sobre el cambio social en América Latina desde la Segunda Guerra Mundial (y sus efectos sobre los sistemas legales nacionales), con una proposición de indicadores globales para medirlo"  
by Edmundo Fuenzalida Faivovich

- 18) June, 1972 "Modelo de Funcionamiento del Sistema Legal"  
by Lorenzo Zolezzi
- 19) June 15, 1972 "Solución de Conflictos entre Patronos y Trabajadores"  
by Carlos José Gutiérrez
- 20) June 21, 1972 "Dimensiones a captar para la elaboración de un Modelo Dinámico del Funcionamiento del Sistema Legal Judicial"  
by José Juan Toharia
- 21) June, 1972 "Law and Development"  
by Betsy Cohen
- 22) June, 1972 "Law and Development"  
by Myriam Waiser
- 23) July 13, 1972 "Modelo de Funcionamiento del Sistema Legal en su rol de Administrador de Conflictos Sociales"  
by Lorenzo Zolezzi
- 24) July, 1972 "Indicadores del cambio de la estructura social global de los países latinoamericanos, 1940-1970"  
by Edmundo Fuenzalida Faivovich
- 25) July 12, 1972 "Solución de conflictos entre Patronos y Trabajadores"  
by Carlos José Gutiérrez
- 26) July 21, 1972 "Propuesta de Estudio del sistema Jurídico Tributario"  
by Miguel S. Wionczeck and Luisa María Leal

- 27) July 24, 1972 "Posibles Fuentes para el Estudio del Sistema Legal"  
by José Juan Toharia
- 28) July, 1972 "Los hábitos de consumo de familias de bajos ingresos y su relación con Derecho y Desarrollo"  
by Ricardo Harbottle
- 29) July, 1972 Resumé of the Main Ideas of the Research Design presented to the Advisory Committee of SLADE on July 21, 1972  
by E. Fuenzalida Faivovich
- 30) August 15, 1972 España e Italia y su inclusion en el diseño de la investigación proyectada. Un analisis preliminar.  
E. Fuenzalida Faivovich
- 31) August, 1972 Modelo de funcionamiento del sistema legal en su rol de administrador de conflictos sociales.  
Lorenzo Zolezzi
- 32) August 11, 1972 Observaciones al documento "Posibles fuentes para el estudio del sistema legal" de José Juan Toharia.  
Lorenzo Zolezzi - Lawrence Friedman  
Carlos José Gutiérrez
- 33) August 14, 1972 Solucion de conflictos que surgen con motivo de las relaciones laborales.  
Carlos José Gutiérrez
- 34) August, 1972 Conflictos agrarios.  
Ricardo Harbottle
- 35) August 30, 1972 Annex to Discussion Document "Observaciones al Documento 'Posibles Fuentes para el Estudio del Sistema Legal' de JJT".  
Lawrence Friedman

## II

### Other Research Completed or in Process

Legal Aspects of Renting, Sharecropping and Other Indirect Land Tenure Forms in Costa Rica (1972), a thesis submitted in satisfaction of the requirements for the J.S.M. degree. David S. Clark.

The Development of Latin American Legal Systems, in preparation as a book or long article. James H. Lauer.

Costa Rican Agricultural Credit Institutions and Practice, a J.S.M. thesis in preparation. Timothy G. Todd.

A monograph critically reviewing and analyzing the existing literature on law and development; in preparation. John Merryman

**ACQUISITION PROGRAM FOR LAW AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

1. Develop acquisition plan for expansion of legal collections from Mexico, Chile, and Spain; and the formulation of basic legal collections for Peru and Costa Rica.
2. Develop plan to strengthen library holdings in areas of (1) comparative study of law and legal systems, (2) law and development, (3) the intersection of economics and law, and (4) application of social science to the study of legal systems and "legal culture."
3. Hold conferences with Latin American curators for the Main Library and Hoover Institution to coordinate the acquisition of Latin American materials on campus and encourage their acquisition of materials needed to support this program.
4. Proposed expenditures - 1971/72:

Latin American materials	\$2,500
Law and Development	700
Comparative Law	1,000
Law and Economics	1,000
Social Sciences and Legal Systems	1,300
Staff Support	<u>3,000</u>
	9,500

1972/73:

Latin American materials	6,000
Law and Development	1,500
Comparative Law	2,500
Law and Economics	700
Social Sciences and Legal Systems	1,300
Staff Support	<u>4,000</u>
	<u>16,000</u>

1973/74:

Latin American materials	7,000
Law and Development	1,000
Comparative Law	2,000
Law and Economics	700
Social Sciences and Legal Systems	1,000
Reserve - for consultation with advisory committee	2,000
Staff Support	<u>4,300</u>
	<u>18,000</u>

1974/75:

Latin American materials	15,000
Law and Development	1,000
Comparative Law	2,000
Law and Economics	1,500
Social Sciences and Legal Systems	1,500
Reserve	2,000
Staff Support	<u>4,500</u>
	27,500

1975/76:

Latin American materials	4,000
Law and Development	500
Comparative Law	500
Reserve	1,000
Staff Support	<u>3,000</u>
	9,000

SUMMARY - EXPENDITURES

1971/72	9,500
1972/73	16,000
1973/74	18,000
1974/75	27,500
1975/76	<u>9,000</u>
	\$80,000