A.I.D. BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES:
AGRICULTURE No. 4

May 1, 1970

LAND REFORM

A Selected List of References for A.I.D. Technicians

Prepared by
Office of Agriculture and Fisheries
Bureau for Technical Assistance
in cooperation with
A.I.D. Reference Center

Agency for International Development
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Washington, D. C. 20523

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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography is one of a series designed to provide a guide to the publications of AID and other agencies working in the field of development assistance. While AID reports and documents are the primary focus of this bibliography, other materials are also included.

AID employees should be able to benefit from the experience of the Agency and other institutions which have played key roles in development. This particular annotated bibliography reflects much of the experience which has been accumulated on programs designed to further land reform.

This is the most comprehensive set of listings which the staff has developed in the AID Bibliography Series. One of the reasons for this is that land reform was selected as one of the topics for the 1970 AID Spring Review. AID staff members working on this Review were interested in historical and theoretical materials as well as those on the current land reform situation. Another reason for the length of this list of references is that since 1962, AID has provided part of the financial support for the Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin and this center has contributed significantly to the literature in this field.

GUIDES TO USE OF THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. The first point of reference should be the table of contents to see if the subject of particular interest is shown. Additional information about the topics covered in individual publications is provided by the annotations.

2. The most thorough and up-to-date review of AID experience and policy in the field of land reform is provided by the publications developed for the AID Spring Review 1970. These publications also include papers summarizing the current status of land reform in countries having active programs. A list of these materials is included in Part IX starting on page 50 of this bibliography. Another AID policy discussion paper is THE ECONOMICS OF LAND REFORM IN LATIN AMERICA by Dale Adams, see Item No. 53.

3. For a review of the land reform situation in Latin America see Item No. 265, Peter Dorner, THE LAND TENURE CENTER RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM, 1962-69. This paper not only summarizes research findings of the Land Tenure Center, but makes policy recommendations for both the United States and Latin American Governments. Also listed as a part of Item No. 265 is a summary of reactions to Dr. Dorner's policy proposals in VIEWS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AID MISSIONS ON LAND REFORM by Jerome T. French.

4. Other materials which would be useful for staff members with limited time are:

(a) Raup, Philip M., "Land Reform and Agricultural Development." Chapter 8 in Southworth and Johnston AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH. See Item No. 261.

(b) Warriner, Doreen, LAND REFORM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. See Item No. 263. See also the book by the same author, LAND REFORM IN PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE, Item No. 260.

(c) Two magazines devoting recent special issues to land reform are: CERES, FAO Review, Vol. 2, No. 6, Nov.-Dec. 1969, see Items No. 3, 52, 73, 135, and 151 listing articles; and DEVELOPMENT DIGEST, Vol. IX, No. 2, April 1970, see Item No. 2.

(d) Two United Nations documents which give overviews of land reform problems are: PROGRESS IN LAND REFORM: FOURTH REPORT, see Item No. 1d, and REPORT OF THE WORLD LAND REFORM CONFERENCE, Item No. 1e.

5. Additional materials which deal with land reform in terms of individual countries or regions, but which draw conclusions of broad, general interest, are listed in this bibliography as Items No. 4, 18, 47, 58, 59, 110, and 141.

SEND IN YOUR IDEAS

Send suggestions regarding additional subjects which you would like to see covered in other bibliographies to the AID Programming System Division at the following address:

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HOW TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

LOANS

Documents having ARC Catalog numbers as a part of their listing may be used in or borrowed by AID/Washington staff members from the AID Reference Center. room 1656, New State. Documents bearing State Department library catalog numbers may be obtained from that library's reference desk located in room 3239, New State.

AID staff members overseas should send requests for materials through their technical backstop office. The backstop office will consult with the AID Reference Center as to the best means of making the materials available. All materials should be returned through the backstop office to the Center.

AID Reference Center materials are primarily for use by the AID staff. Materials may be used for reference by non-AID staff in the Center.

RETENTION COPIES

Staff members of AID and other international organizations working in the technical assistance field should make requests for retention copies directly from the originating mission or agency.

If the originating office does not have copies, and if the publication has a Clearinghouse PB order number as a part of the listing in this bibliography, then copies may be ordered on a regular purchase order from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information. Orders for these documents should be addressed to:

Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information
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Springfield, Virginia 22151

Orders should list the author, title, publisher or sponsoring agency, and most important of all the PB order number.

All documents ordered from the Clearinghouse which are up to 550 pages in length are priced at $3.00 for each paper copy and 65 cents for each microfiche copy. The cost of paper copies of documents of more than 550 pages is $10.00; the charge for microfiche copies remains at 65 cents. There are three methods of payment:

1. Prepaid document coupons: books of 10 paper copy coupons, $30.00; book of 50 microfiche coupons, $32.00.

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The Clearinghouse microphoto and printing plant utilizes the latest technology in microphotography, electrostatic copying, and offset printing. Clearinghouse documents are reproduced in microfiche (sheet microfilm) and in paper copies. The standard size of microfiche is 4 x 6 inches and each sheet contains up to 80 book pages. A microfiche reader is required for using this type of material. Paper copies of Clearinghouse documents are reproduced by offset printing, reduced to half the size of the originals.

This bibliography contains in Part VI a listing of Doctoral Dissertations held by University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Retention copies may be purchased from that company and a brief description of that service is given at the beginning of Part VI.

Materials issued by private individuals, commercial publishers, and foreign Governments are not available from the Clearinghouse and must be obtained directly from the original publisher or a commercial book seller.

PART I. NATURE AND IMPORTANCE OF LAND REFORM

1. PROGRESS IN LAND REFORM. Prepared jointly by the Secretariats of the United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labor Organization. Order reports from: United Nations Publications, Room 1059, United Nations, N.Y. 10017.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, U58 plus date of report.
U.S. State Department Library Catalog No. JX1977.A347 plus number and date of report.

This is a series of five fundamental reports which review worldwide developments in the field of land reform. This includes land tenure systems and the accompanying changes in other rural institutions such as cadastral surveys, land registration, credit facilities, cooperatives, extension services, etc. Ordering information for each report is given below:

a. FIRST REPORT. UN Sales No. 54.II.B.3. 1954, 322 pp. $2.50

b. SECOND REPORT. UN Sales No. 56.II.B.3. 1956, 190 pp. $2.00

c. THIRD REPORT. UN Sales No. 63.IV.2. 1963, 104 pp. $1.50

d. FOURTH REPORT. UN Sales No. 66.IV.1. 1966, 178 pp. $2.00

e. LAND REFORM: REPORT OF THE 1966 WORLD LAND REFORM CONFERENCE. UN Sales E68.IV.10. 138 pp. plus 14 annexes totaling 50 pp. Price $1.50.

f.. FIFTH REPORT; SUMMARY. Document No. 69.E/4617. 1969, 42 pp.

2. DEVELOPMENT DIGEST, Vol. IX, No. 2, April 1970. (Special issue on Land Reform.) Published for AID/Washington by the National Planning Association, Washington, D.C. and available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Single copy seventy-five cents.
ARC Catalog No. 309.2, N277a, plus date of this particular issue.

This issue of the DIGEST focuses on Land Reform and includes the following articles:

a. Raup, Philip M., "Land Reform and Agricultural Output."

b. Takekazu, Ogura, "The Economic Impact of Postwar Land Reform on Japan."

c. Warriner, Doreen, "Land Reform and Development."

d. Thome, Joseph R., "A Brief Survey of the Chilean Agrarian Reform Program."

e. Ludwig, Arim K., and Harry W. Taylor, "Brazil's Agrarian Reform."

f. "Growth Centers and Viable Rural–Urban Communities."

3. Barraclough, Solon, "Why Land Reform?" in CERES, Vol. 2, No. 6, Nov–Dec. 1969, pp. 21–24. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. Single copy fifty cents.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, B268.

Social structures of poor rural societies are practically synonymous with their land tenure systems. Over three-fourths of the inhabitants of Asia and Africa and half of those of Latin America are very small farmers, tenants, or farm laborers. Land is the main source of wealth in less developed countries. Most of the annual increases in rural population add to the numbers of landless workers. Technical progress without structural reform leads to a pattern of economic growth, income distribution and repression of underprivileged peasant groups that is incompatible with United Nations goals.

4. Smith, T. Lynn, COLOMBIA. 1967, 383 pp. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. Price $12.50.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.29861, S662.

This book describes the land tenure system of Colombia and its pervasive influence on the country's social structure and process of development. Utilizing census data, other studies and his own observations, Smith covers in separate chapters the size of holdings, land tenure systems, land division, systems of agriculture, agrarian reform, and patterns of settlement. The author, a rural sociologist, advised the Colombian government on colonization, settlement, and land reform programs. Book contains a five-page bibliography.

5. Owen, Wyn F., "THE DOUBLE DEVELOPMENTAL SQUEEZE ON AGRICULTURE". LTC Reprint No. 57 from THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Vol. LVI, Nov. 1, 1966, pp. 43-70. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 630,097.

A University of Colorado economist presents this closely reasoned analysis which supports the market-oriented, family farm system of agriculture. Describes both the production squeeze and the expenditure squeeze on agriculture. Concludes that family farms are the best means to promote capital accumulation in less developed countries.

6. Barlowe, Raleigh, LAND REFORM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. 1964, 14 pp. Michigan State University and Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, B258.

Discusses the general nature and importance of land reform, classifies the principal types of land reform that are current in the world today and analyzes the general effect that these reform programs may have upon economic development.

7. Jacoby, Erich H., INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGRARIAN REFORM AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT. September 1953, 65 pp. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. Single copy seventy-five cents.
ARC Catalog No. 333.32, J17.

Tenure conditions exercise considerable influence on agricultural development and when a tenure system is defective, both the land and the tenant farmers suffer. When agricultural resources cannot be maintained, net income from agriculture is reduced. Points out that in less advanced areas, agrarian reform is frequently an inseparable part of agricultural development and a prerequisite for the increase of agricultural productivity. Success is often dependent on complementary measures in the fields of agricultural credit and extension, education, health, and taxation.

8. LAND REFORM A WORLD CHALLENGE. February 1952, 80 pp. U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. Out-of-print.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, S797.

The papers in this series cover not only the present but also some of the historical aspects of land reform. Points out that the feudal system of tenure began to break down in Europe during the eighteenth century. Discusses developments in the United States beginning with the Homestead Act of 1862, which provided free farms of 160 acres from the public domain. Among the specific topics covered are: research, education and extension, credit, soil conservation, markets, and rural electrification for U.S. farmers. Discusses the development of land reform programs in Asia, Latin America, and the free world.

Cross References on NATURE AND IMPORTANCE OF LAND REFORM: See items No. 47, 231, 261.

PART II. SUBJECT LISTINGS

Administration (including Management)

See items No. 142, 149, 182, 185, 186, 188, 234.

Cadastral Surveys and Land Titles

9. Thome, Joseph R., PROBLEMS WHICH OBSTRUCT THE PROCESS OF TITLE DISTRIBUTION UNDER THE BOLIVIAN AGRARIAN REFORM. January 1967, 107 pp. Prepared under a contract with USAID/Bolivia by the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BV 333.34, T465.

Reports that the Bolivian agrarian reform program has substantially altered the land tenure patterns existing prior to the enactment of the land reform law of 1953. The feudal exploitation of the campesino has been eradicated and 179,767 families have received titles to 3.8 million hectares of tillable land. Notwithstanding these accomplishments, obtaining clear titles to land for redistribution has proceeded at a very slow pace. Agrarian reform has been reduced to low priority by having a budget of only $250,000 per year. Given inadequate resources, the National de Reform Agraria actually performs as efficiently as could be expected.

10. AGRARIAN REFORM LAND TRANSFER STUDY. July 11, 1966, 67 pp. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C 20240.
ARC Catalog No. BL 301.35, D419.

The report makes specific recommendations for carrying out cadastral surveys, cadastral mapping, and the organization of a natural resource department in the Instituto Brasileito de Reform Agraria in Brazil.

11. Osterhoudt, Frank, LAND TITLES IN NORTH EAST BRAZIL: THE USE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. LTC Reprint No. 8 from LAND ECONOMICS, Vol. 41, No. 4, November 1965, pp. 387-392. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BL 301.35, 085.

Deals with the use of air photos for determining land titles. Compares cost of photogrammetric and ground surveys. Suggests that Brazil consider using air photos in making cadastral surveys.

12. SYSTEM CONCEPT FOR RURAL CADASTRAL SURVEYS. Circa 1964, 59 pp. Space and Information Systems Division, Raytheon Company, 412 Wheeler Avenue, Alexandria, Va.
ARC Catalog No. 350.724201, R277.

The document outlines a plan for the development of accurate and organized rural cadastral records for implementing improved taxation programs and aiding in other phases of economic development planning. Points out that conventional cadastral survey procedures, such as ground surveys, used in highly developed countries, do not meet the needs of less developed nations as they cannot afford the time nor cost of such surveys. Discusses the use of automatic photogrammetric plotters, digital computers, and large-scale photomaps to speed up cadastral surveys. The study points out other uses to which the system lends itself, including land redistribution, land consolidation, and urban cadasters.

13. Thome, Joseph R., TITLE PROBLEMS IN COLONIZATION AREAS OF COLOMBIA. 1962, 23 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 333.34, T465a.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 190 003.

Holdings in Latin America which are possessed or claimed without title probably run into the hundreds of thousands. In Colombia alone the last agricultural census placed some 47,000 farms in this category. There is now an officially designated agency to tackle such problems, the Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform (INCORA). However, the present law is still insufficient for INCORA to resolve the problem fully. Other factors which inhibit INCORA's actions are poor law enforcement, inefficient probate and registry procedures, lack of cadastral surveys, and the political climate.

Cross References on CADASTRAL SURVEYS AND LAND TITLES: See items No. 1, 31, 32, 79, 82, 128, 130, 131, 132, 159, 183, 188, 195, 213, 224, 227, 228, 234.

Communal Lands and Cooperatives

14. Miracle, Marvin and Ann Seidman, AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES AND QUASI–COOPERATIVES IN GHANA, 1951-1965. LTC Paper No. 51. July 1968, 73 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. GH 631, M671a.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 813.

Traces the history of cooperatives in Ghana from 1928 to 1965, based on government records. From the beginning the movement suffered from government domination, inept management and instability. Single or multi–purpose cooperatives have engaged in a wide range of economic activities: buying, selling, credit, subsidies, savings, research, extension, and farming. Major successes, if any, appear to be in the marketing of export crops.

15. Miracle, Marvin P. and Ann Seidman. STATE FARMS IN GHANA. 53 pp. March 1968. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. GH 631, M671.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 817.

A comprehensive report of large-scale farming in Ghana giving a history of British colonial efforts up to 1962. Discusses the establishment of Ghana State Farms Corporation (SFC) in June of 1962 which took over the Ministry of Agriculture's agricultural stations, with 10,000 workers. By 1965 SFC had about 18,000 laborers costing $6 million annually. This represented about double the labor really needed. Reports on types of farms being operated. The cost of this program, which never paid its way, was some $12 million per year.

16. Thiesenhusen, William C., A COOPERATIVE FARMING PROJECT IN CHILE: A CASE STUDY. LTC Reprint No. 22 from JOURNAL OF FARM ECONOMICS, Vol. 48, No. 2, May 1966, pp. 295–308. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 301.35, T439.

A case study of a small cooperative farm set up by the bishops of Talca. Analyzes the organizational problems encountered. Explains some of the reasons for the deficit resulting from this project. Points out that more technical assistance must be provided to the settlers who have had little experience in farm management.

17. Thiesenhusen, William C., THE POSSIBILITY OF A GRADUALISTIC TURNOVER OF LAND IN AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAMS IN CHILE. LTC Paper No. 12, January 1966, 25 pp. Also issued as LTC Reprint No. 23 from INTER–AMERICAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, Vol. 20, No. 1, Summer 1966, pp. 3–22. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 301.35, T439d.

Chile is experimenting with the formation of cooperatives to include beneficiaries of expropriation. The prospective owners would remain as tenants for four years before becoming landowners. During this short period, the new owners would learn how to manage their farms. Opponents of this arrangement charge that the national government would become a state landlord and retain ownership. Examples of early experiments in gradual turnover suggest that the new owners may have real problems in liquidating indebtedness on land.

18. Thiesenhusen, William C., CHILE'S EXPERIMENTS IN AGRARIAN REFORM. Land Economics Monograph No. 1. 1966, 230 pp. Also issued as LTC Research Paper No. 10. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wis. 53706. Price $3.00.
ARC Catalog No. CL 301.35, T439.

Analyzes several types of small-scale agrarian reform experiments with different tenure forms: a system involving common-land farming; one involving individual family farms; and a system of sharecropping and rental which allows the fields and the irrigation system to be used without subdivision. In all cases organization of a multi-purpose cooperative has been given a primary role. The type of organization is described in detail. Data on farm income and expenses before and after reform are presented. Prospects of new owners to liquidate indebtedness are assessed.

19. Thiesenhusen, William C., AGRARIAN REFORM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN CHILE: SOME CASES OF COLONIZATION. LTC Paper No. 6. November 1965, 26 pp. Also issued as LTC Reprint No. 24 from LAND ECONOMICS, Vol. 42, No. 3, August 1966, pp. 283–292. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 301.35, T439c.

Discusses the agrarian reform program in Chile which is under the direction of CORA--Corporacion de Reforma Agraria. A survey of eight colonies shows that the Land Reform Law seems to favor the landowners. Eighty percent of the 544 farms studied were distributed to professional persons in government or business, and to higher level fundo employees. Farms studied had intensive cultivation but there was scarcely any use of fertilizer or credit. Cooperatives, organized in each of the colonies, were practically non-functional, as they lacked trained staff, technical information, credit, and loyalty of members.

20. Thiesenhusen, William C., AN EXPERIMENTAL COOPERATIVE FARMING PLAN IN CHILE. LTC Paper No. 8. October 1965, 40 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 334.683, T493.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 816.

Describes the organization and first-year operations of a small cooperative farm created by the Catholic Church. The 16 farm families are under the administrative guidance of a hired administrator. Credit and technical assistance are furnished by INPROA, the church's agency to administer land reform on church properties. Data on farm income and expenses indicate that families earned more during the first year of the cooperative than in previous years, but they did not earn enough to make payments on the land purchased. If management of the cooperative can be improved, the cooperative probably can become free of debt. However, trained or experienced managers are scarce.

21. Whetten, Nathan L., THE ROLE OF THE EJIDO IN MEXICAN LAND REFORM. Discussion Paper 3. May 1963, pp. 3–7. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. MX 301.35, W568.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 973.

The outstanding feature of the ejido system is that the property rights in land are vested in the community. A farmer is given use of the land for his lifetime, and he may pass it on to an heir but he may not sell it nor rent it. If he does not work it for two years in succession, it can be taken away and assigned to someone else. The author points out that the ejido system has served a very caluable purpose, but it now needs revision to meet changing social conditions in Mexico.

Cross References on COMMUNAL LANDS AND COOPERATIVES: See items No. 1, 50, 105, 141, 153, 157, 223, 225.

Financing and Credit

22. Steele, John T., COMPENSATION FOR EXPROPRIATED LAND AND DEGREE OF PROTECTION AGAINST INFLATION: TAIWAN, JAPAN AND KOREA. LTC Paper. February 1964, 28 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CH 333.13, S814.

Describes the essential features of land reform programs in Taiwan, Japan and Korea. Also reports on means of compensating holders of land expropriated and on measures of protection against inflation. Inflation occurred or continued in all three countries following land reform. The compensation paid to holders for expropriated lands probably proved to be confiscatory in view of the sharp inflation.

Cross References on FINANCING AND CREDIT: See items No. 1, 25. 29, 30, 60, 66, 72, 77, 78, 92, 98, 99, 100, 109, 128, 133, 142, 146, 151, 152, 153, 161, 163, 192, 211, 216, 221, 228.

Institutional Development

23. Dorner, Peter, THE INFLUENCE OF LAND TENURE INSTITUTIONS ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. LTC Paper No. 55. October 1968, 32 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 333.32, D713.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 819.

Discusses the influence of land tenure systems upon (1) income distribution and demand consequences, (2) economic and political power distribution, (3) investments in agriculture and supply consequences, (4) investments in other sectors of the economy, and (5) premature farm-to-city migrations. The existing unfavorable relationships resulting from semi-feudal tenure systems hinder development, both of agriculture and of other sectors. Until the land tenure systems in some countries are re-structured, the author envisages slow progress in the development and modernization of agriculture.

24. Van Es, J. C. and Robert Whittenbarger, FARM OWNERSHIP, POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, AND OTHER SOCIAL PARTICIPATION IN CENTRAL BRAZIL. LTC Paper No. 50. July 1968, 19 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706
ARC Catalog No. BL 301.2981, V252.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 818.

Tests the sociological thesis that land ownership is the basis for social class distinctions and, more importantly, wide differences in economic and political power. Between 255 and 289 farmers were studied: "The findings indicate that the present structure of the rural sector does not provide the non-owners with an opportunity to manage their own interests effectively in the larger society. The virtual exclusion, purposely or not, of non-owners from social and political participation creates an environment in which they depend on more privileged community members to serve as brokers in their relations with the rest of the system."

25. Jacoby, Erich H., AGRARIAN RECONSTRUCTION. Basic Studies No. 18. Food From Hunger Campaign. 1968, 82 pp. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. Price $1.25.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, J17a.

"Agrarian reconstruction, which is the subject of this publication, covers a vast field. It includes as its basic element the planning and implementation of land reform, with its complementary programs in the fields of credit, extension, cooperation and marketing, which together are designed to change the traditional framework of agriculture and facilitate the transition from a subsistence to a market economy, from serfdom to economic citizenship, and from food shortage to adequate food supplies." The monograph discusses problems and action in land redistribution, tenure, legislation, land consolidation, land settlement, cooperative farming operations, indigenous tenure systems, and the interdependence of agrarian reform and general economic development.

26. THE WORLD FOOD PROBLEM. A Report of the President's Science Advisory Committee, Vol. II. Report of the Panel on the World Food Supply. The White House, Washington, D.C. May 1967, pp. 514-521.
ARC Catalog No. 338.19, P933.

"No single aspect of culture has a greater impact on production incentives of farmers than the set of arrangements (legal, customary, or both) that each society has adopted for land ownership and tenure." Describes six major types of land ownership and tenure: (1) tribal or communal tenure, as in much of Africa; (2) feudal and semi-feudal tenures, as found chiefly in Latin America; (3) share or cash rental of land; (4) owner-operatorship; (5) socialist forms of land tenure; and (6) cooperative farming. Systems of land tenure influence the incentives of farm operators to increase production through: (a) the way in which political power is distributed, (b) their influence on incentives to invest in the land and in other capital improvements, and (d) the extent of their concentration on dispersion of decision-making.

27. Parsons, Kenneth H., INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF AGRARIAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY. LTC Paper No. 27. August 1966, 19 pp. Also issued as LTC Reprint No. 28 from JOURNAL OF FARM ECONOMICS, Vol. 48, No. 5, December 1966, pp. 1185–1194. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 630.11, P268.

Discusses the transitional problems which are encountered in moving from traditional, subsistence agriculture to modern, commercialized agriculture. Parsons argues that public policy should be to make accessible both economic and political citizenship to every person able and willing to participate in a commonwealth. Less developed countries generally lack the social institutions either to generate or support agricultural development. How such institutions can evolve when opposed by landed oligarchies is a question posed but not resolved.

28. Felix, David, AGRARIAN REFORM AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES. Undated (Circa 1965), 14 pp. Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich. 48202.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, F316.

The author points out that economic development requires balanced growth, a simultaneous meshing of industrial and agricultural expansion. As agricultural production expands there is a need for expanding non-agricultural activities in order to employ productively the labor released from agriculture. Discusses the agrarian obstacles to industrialization and the agrarian reforms necessary to bring about new legislation for changes in land ownership.

29. RURAL CREDIT SURVEY IN KOREA. 1965, 297 pp. and 85 statistical tables. Research Department, National Agr ultural Cooperative Federation, Seoul, Korea.
ARC Catalog No. KS 332.71, N277.

Exhaustive study of agricultural credit conducted among 1,843 farm households in 26 villages. AID's agricultural credit advisor, V. Webster Johnson, participated in the planning and administration of the credit survey. The report covers the financial structure of farm households, including sources of income, expenses, capital investment, credit use; a study of agricultural credit agencies, both public and private; and problems and proposed solutions.

30 Hudgens, Robert W., PANEL ON LAND REFORM, EIGHTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. June 15-16, 1961. 11 pp. Unpublished paper.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, H884.

The report implies that true agrarian reform lies not in the revolutionary redistribution of land but in the evolutionary process by which people find security on the land. States that four essential services must be provided before land can be redistributed efficiently: (1) capital and credit with proper managerial assistance, (2) subsidy for low-income families, (3) compensation to landowners for land taken for agrarian reform, (4) administration of agrarian reform so that no essential service is left to chance. Control of land distribution and credit must be in the same agency.

31. Jones, Earl, A REVIEW OF SOME AGRARIAN REFORMS. 1961, 38 pp. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Turrialba, Costa Rica.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, J76.

This study examines land reform programs in the following fourteen countries: Mexico, Burma, Ceylon, Communist China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Formosa, India, Italy, Japan, Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Syria. Points out the salient features of each program. The principal features of reform can be listed as: length of time for the reform, amount of land involved, manner in which redistribution took place, types of titles issued, type of compensation to former owners, form and timing of payments by the recipient, effects on individual income and on the national economy, social effects, education provided recipients, and kinds of financial assistance to new farmers. The lessons learned in these programs are analyzed. Also included is a selected bibliography.

32. Lin Li, Lin Si-dang, LAND REFORM ON KINMEN. July 1958, 66 pp. Republic of China, Taipei, Taiwan.
ARC Catalog No. CH 301.35, L757.

A report of how the Chinese National Government implemented a series of land reform measures on the strategic island of Kinmen. The program developed in four stages: (1) cadastral surveys and land registration, (2) distribution of private tenanted farm lands, (3) farm rent regulations, and (4) distribution of public lands. The work started in July 1952 and was finished in September 1957. The total area involved was 146 square kilometers.

33. Ladejinsky, Wolf I., "Land Reform", Appendix F in POLICIES FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT. David Hapgood, Editor, and Max F. Millikan, Conference Chairman. Undated, Circa 1964, pp. 295-321. Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
ARC Catalog No. 630, P766.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 968.

This is a report of a Conference on Productivity and Innovation in Agriculture in the Underdeveloped Countries which was sponsored by AID. Discusses broad aspects of land redistribution and tenancy. Points out that legislation usually has a two-fold purpose -- security of tenure and rent reduction. Over-crowded farming areas result in high rents and low security of tenure. Discusses land price ceilings, setting up the amount the landlord may retain, and the government's role in purchasing land and resettling tenants.

34. LAND REFORM, LAND SETTLEMENT AND COOPERATIVES, Issued twice a year; ARC has copies from 1963 to the present. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy. Price per issue $1.50.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, F686a.

Issued as a medium for the dissemination of information on current developments, problems and viewpoints on land reform and related subjects. This publication reports on activities at both the national and international levels.

Cross References on INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: See items No. 1, 15, 18, 51, 55, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 65, 69, 71, 72, 80, 84, 85, 90, 96, 101, 103, 104, 106, 110, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 121, 128, 130, 138, 150, 154, 155, 160, 162, 163, 164, 168, 173, 177, 184, 194, 197, 218.

Legislation

35. Moral-Lopez, Pedro, PRINCIPLES OF LAND CONSOLIDATION LEGISLATION. 1962, 144 pp. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, F686b.

This study in comparative law covers the legal aspects of land tenure and settlement. It describes basic principles followed by lawmakers in developing land reform programs in various parts of the world. Covers the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, France, West Germany, Honduras, India, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Arab Republic (Egyptian and Syrian regions), Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Cross References on LEGISLATION: See items No. 9, 13, 19, 25, 28, 51, 58, 65, 78, 79, 88, 94, 97, 102, 107, 109, 110, 126, 127, 134, 139, 141, 144, 147, 158, 168, 188, 194, 198, 210.

Population, Labor and Employment

36. Thiesenhusen, William C., POPULATION GROWTH AND AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN LATIN AMERICA WITH SOME U.S. COMPARISONS. LTC Paper No. 62. February 1969, 36 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 301.32, T439.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 821.

The author suggests that urbanization in Latin America is so far ahead of industrialization that continued advocacy of the type of agricultural modernization which encourages rapid off-farm migration may merely add to urban unrest. The hacienda system seems to be the root of the problem. Worker security and educational needs seem to be served better by small family farms rather than by large latifundia farms. A proposed agrarian reform policy of "contrived dualism" is briefly outlined; it may be the most inexpensive method for providing employment and increasing effective demand, thus buying time for the industrial sector to catch up.

37. Schmid, Lester, THE PRODUCTIVITY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE EXPORT CROPS OF GUATEMALA: ITS RELATIONS TO WAGES AND LIVING CONDITIONS. LTC Paper No. 47. July 1968, 19 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. GT 331.763, S348a.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 822.

Cotton, coffee and sugarcane farms in Guatemala employ 80,000 to 90,000 laborers year round, and about 200,000 seasonal workers. Earnings per family per day, including rations, for seasonal workers averaged $.75 on coffee farms, $.86 on sugarcane farms, and $1.18 on cotton farms. In the past, seasonal laborers have been forced to work; now they work because they need the additional income above what they earn on their small plots of land. Evidence is presented to show that productivity per hectare was related inversely to average wages paid and average number of workers housed per dwelling. The government has made no special effort to improve seasonal workers' housing, health, or schools.

38. Schmid, Lester, THE ROLE OF SEASONAL LABOR IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF GUATEMALA. LTC Paper No. 48. July 1968, 22 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. GT 331.763, S348a.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 823.

Seasonal labor in Guatemala consists mostly of subsistence farmers or unpaid family members—perhaps one-half million farmers. Four-fifths of the farms contain less than 3.5 hectares. Among the sample of laborers studied, non-migratory families earned an average of $269 for one year and migrating families $128. The migrating families worked an average of 52 days on their small plots, earning $73. They lacked decent housing, decent health facilities and adequate schools. The disadvantaged migrating farm laborer has the lowest economic, social, and political status of all land tenure groups.

39. Schmid, Lester, THE ROLE OF MIGRATORY LABOR IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF GUATEMALA. Research Paper No. 22. July 1967, 51 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706
ARC Catalog No. GT 331.763, S348a.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 924.

Two sectors of farming are studied: the export sector (large farms producing cotton, coffee, and sugarcane), and the subsistence sector (food crops). The large farms hire small farmers on a seasonal basis. The migratory farm workers (somewhat more than 200,000 families) had an average gross annual income of $83 from 1.04 hectares of land. Discusses the system of migratory worker recruitment and the transportation, income, expenses, and educational problems of these workers.

Cross References on POPULATION, LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT: See items No. 3, 28, 56, 58, 61, 69, 87, 93, 103, 207, 217, 226.

Settlement, Colonization and Squatters

40. Taylor, James Robert Jr., AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN NICARAGUA. February 1969, 99 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. NV 630.97285, T245.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 922.

Discusses a government decision to implement the agrarian reform law of 1963 by surveying the economic, social, and agronomic conditions existing in an area of 300,000 hectares of land. The plan was to settle families from the more populated parts of the country in this area. However, thousands of squatters had already settled there on their own. Points out the type of economy which emerges from "spontaneous settlement". There are two broad types of farming: (a) raising cattle for beef and for dairying, and (b) raising food staples (corn, beans, and rice). Compares income and capital levels which are required to support each type of farming.

41. Wilkening, Eugene A. and Sugiyama Iutaka, SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF COLONIZATION AS VIEWED FROM BRAZIL. LTC Paper No. 37. June 1967, 25 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BL 301.32981, W681.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 825.

The government has stressed colonization or settlement of frontier lands as its primary approach to land reform. Several types have been supported: (1) government colonies, sponsored either by federal or state governments; (2) private colonies, promoted by private companies for profit; (3) frontier colonies, normally promoted by national groups migrating from other regions of the country; and (4) immigrant colonies, sponsored by federal or state governments.

42. "Planning Land Settlement", in DEVELOPMENT DIGEST, VOL. 1, No. 1. April 1967, pp. 81-115. Published for AID by the National Planning Association, Washington, D.C. and for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Single copy seventy-five cents.
ARC Catalog No. 309.2, N277b, April 1967.

Potential difficulties in planned land settlement run a gamut which includes inadequate planning, conflicting objectives, high settler turnover, lack of tenure, poor administration, and sociological problems. This issue also includes the following case studies: (a) "Settlement Planning in Bolivia" by Adolfo Finanes, (b) "Social Factors Affecting a Nigerian Project" by Oladejo Okediji, and (c) "A Malaysian Project" by Willard Hanna.

Cross References on SETTLEMENT, COLONIZATION AND SQUATTERS: See items No. 16, 61, 64, 89, 123, 128, 129, 133, 209, 233.

Size of Farm and Productivity

43. Dovring, Folke, LAND REFORM AND PRODUCTIVITY: THE MEXICAN CASE, ANALYSIS OF CENSUS DATA. LTC Paper No. 63. January 1969, 22 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. MX 301.35, D743.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 824.

Report investigates productivity of land, labor, and capital in Mexican agriculture as shown by census data. In 1960, crop yields per hectare for comparable crops were generally the same on ejidos (communal holdings) and on private farms of over 5 hectares. Growth in agricultural output was fastest on private farms which were the chief beneficiaries of the government's irrigation installations and credit programs. On a per-worker basis, performance was about the same on ejidos and private farms. Cost per unit of output was less on ejidos than on private farms. The oft-made charge that land reform, especially the ejido system, has been a detriment to Mexico's economic development is regarded as being without foundation.

44. Johnson, Roger G., and Rueben C. Buse, A STUDY OF FARM SIZE AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN OLD SANTA ROSE, RIO GRANDE DO SUL. August 1967, 77 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BL 338.1, J68.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 923.

An analytical study of different sized farms in terms of organization, productivity, and income. It was found that large farms used more improved practices and had more contact with agricultural technicians. More agricultural research, credit, and extension are needed to increase productivity of all farms. The report concludes that opportunities open to most small farm families are very limited and industrial development is needed in order to provide for off-farm employment.

45. Kanel, Don, SIZE OF FARM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. LTC Paper No. 17. March 1966, 35 pp. Also issued as LTC Reprint No. 31 from INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS, Vol. 22, No. 2, April-June 1967. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, K16.

Farm production can be organized in terms of these alternatives: (1) capital may be substituted for labor, (2) combinations of crops and livestock enterprises may be varied, (3) a variety of yield-increasing inputs may be used, and (4) farming may be carried out on a large or small scale. On the basis of farm production studies in India, Japan, the U.S., and Chile, Kanel illustrates how labor, land, labor-saving capital, and land-saving capital are combined to produce most efficiently. Small farms tend to produce more than large farms per unit of land, but large farms may produce more per unit of labor.

46. Rask, Norman, FARM SIZE AND INCOME: AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF SMALL FARM AGRICULTURE IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL. April 1964, 32 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BL 339.41, R225.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 826.

An economic study of small farms in Southern Brazil to determine what should be the minimum size farm judged from the standpoint of income. The minimum industrial wage at the time of the survey was chosen as a standard of comparison that would provide the farm operator and his family an acceptable standard of living. A 20 percent deduction was taken from what a wage earner made since the farmer did not pay house rent. The base income was determined to be 110,000 cruzeiros. Seven levels of farm size were considered: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 18 cultivated hectares. The study concluded that it is possible to achieve acceptable levels of income on small farms of 10 cultivated hectares.

47. Long, Erven J., "The Economic Basis of Land Reform in Underdeveloped Economies". Reprint from LAND ECONOMICS, Vol. XXXVII, No. 2, May 1961, 11 pp.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, L848.

Discusses the proper size of farms to create when redistributing land in India in order to achieve the highest production. Case studies are presented dealing with size of farm and rupee value of gross output per acre.

Cross References on SIZE OF FARM AND PRODUCTIVITY: See items No. 4, 7, 21, 25, 26, 54, 55, 58, 65, 67, 70, 81, 84, 91, 95, 118, 122, 132, 135, 151, 153, 167, 212, 219, 222, 228.

Tenancy

48. Abensour, Emmanuel S., Pedro Moral-Lopez and Erich H. Jacoby, PRINCIPLES OF TENANCY LEGISLATION. 1957, 67 pp. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. ARC Catalog No. 333.32, F686.

    The study deals with two basic categories of tenancies, the leasehold and the share tenancy. The legislation studied came from some 20 countries, namely Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, France, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Japan, the Federation of Malaya, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay. The choice of countries was designed to give a balanced picture of the diversity of economic and social conditions. A final chapter is devoted to certain economic and social aspects of tenancy legislation.

49. Timmons, John F., IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL TENANCY. 1957, 59 pp. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.
    ARC Catalog No. 333.32, T584.

    The report examines the nature of tenancy problems in agricultural development and investigates alternative ways of solving them. Specific attention is given to the security of land use and occupancy, to the form of rental payments and to the arbitration of differences between landlords and tenants. Consideration is also given to methods of developing the tenants' managerial ability and ways of implementing tenancy improvements.

Cross References on TENANCY: See items No. 4, 7, 18, 19, 25, 26, 42, 67, 73, 76, 111, 134, 135, 140, 155, 172, 180, 188, 194, 198, 210, 216.

PART III. REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Africa

50. Johnson, Vernon C., PAPERS ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN WEST AFRICA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NIGERIA. 1966, 65 pp. USAID/Lagos, Nigeria.
ARC Catalog No. NI 333.32, J71.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 986.

The author discusses such problems as: community ownership of land, lack of tilling, shifting agriculture, increasing population, the filling up of easily accessible arable lands, and the limited effective demand of a low-income population. Nigeria's farm settlement scheme has been costly and has fallen short of expectations in terms of production.

51. Mifsud, Frank M., CUSTOMARY LAND LAW IN AFRICA. 1967, 96 pp. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.
ARC Catalog No. AFR 347.2, M633.

Discusses the legal basis of customary African land tenure systems, methods of recording customary law, ways of assigning land tenure rights to individuals, and types of legislation for instituting new land systems. Features of four succession systems in West Africa are described – namely those of the Bakiga, the Ibo, the Yoruba, and the Akan.

Cross Reference on AFRICA: See item No. 157.

Latin America

52. Feder, Ernest, "The Campesino Is Still Waiting." CERES, Vol. 2, No. 6, Nov.–Dec. 1969, pp. 25-29. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. Single copy fifty cents.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, B268.

Based upon 1960 census data from 19 Latin American countries, it is shown that one percent of rural families control at least 45 percent and probably between 50 and 60 percent of all farmland. At the other extreme, 6.9 million rural families, or 40 percent of all rural families, are landless farm laborers. Actually families receiving land from governmental land reform institutes are outnumbered by new families who do not have land by a ratio of about 20 to 1. Two trends cause increased unemployment of rural families: increased mechanization and the massive shift from crops to livestock on large farms. A latifundio agriculture is an unemployment agriculture; it under-utilizes its physical resources as well as available human resources.

53. Adams, Dale W., THE ECONOMICS OF LAND REFORM IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE ROLE OF A.I.D. AGENCIES. AID Discussion Paper No. 21. August 1969, 31 pp. Office of Program and Policy Coordination, AID/Washington 20523.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 301.35, A211.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 963.

This discussion paper points out that land reform is the principal component in the Alliance for Progress aimed at easing rural poverty. Land reform has been carried out only to a limited extent and rural poverty continues to grow. Land reform is said to be synonomous with decreases in production. However, there is little empirical evidence to substantiate this, or that land reform slows modernization of agriculture. Emphasizes that small farmers will rapidly adopt new technology and in a number of countries there has been a substantial increase in production. Suggests ways in which AID missions may assist land reform by direct loans, use of special drawing rights, and use of Public Law 480 local currencies. Another approach would be to improve land taxation systems.

54. Haney, Emil B. Jr., THE NATURE OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION IN LATIN AMERICA. May 1968, 30 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 631.58, H237.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 827.

Enumerates the causes of shifting cultivation from an environmental and cultural approach. Discusses the necessity of slash and burn procedures from a fertility standpoint and the number of years a plot can be cultivated. Covers the planting, weeding, and harvesting of crops grown.

55. Linowitz, Sol M., LAND REFORM: LATIN AMERICA'S CHALLENGE. Thome, Joseph R., THE PROCESS OF LAND REFORM IN LATIN AMERICA. LTC Reprint No. 43 from WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW, No. 1, 1968, pp. 6-22. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 301.35, L758.

These articles deal with vital aspects of problems that grip Latin America. Two-thirds of the people are ill-fed, ill-clad, sick, and illiterate. Although the need for land reform has long been recognized, its adoption has not been easy. It took a bloody revolution and 10 years to get legislation enacted in Mexico. Points out that 3 to 8 percent of the farms in Latin America occupy 70 to 80 percent of the productive land, while 75 to 80 percent of the farms are smaller than 12 acres and cover only 5 to 10 percent of the suitable land. The small farmer and landless worker represent about 90 percent of the rural population. Concludes that new and imaginative solutions or approaches to land reform are still required even in those countries where land reform programs have been initiated.

56. Erasmus, Charles, UPPER LIMITS OF PEASANTRY AND AGRARIAN REFORM: BOLIVIA, VENEZUELA AND MEXICO COMPARED. LTC Reprint No. 38 from ETHNOLOGY, Vol. VI, No. 4. October 1967, pp. 349-380. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BV 301.35, E65.

Contrasts land reform programs in three Latin American countries. In all three, municipal jails were used to incarcerate runaway peons and municipal authorities participated in the control of workers. In northwestern Mexico, where land was in greater supply than labor, landlords employed a debt slavery system to control labor. Unlike Bolivia, both Mexico and Venezuela terminated coercive forms of farm labor long before land reform programs went into full-scale operation.

57. Thiesenhusen, William C. and Marion Brown, SURVEY OF THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS: PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE. LTC Reprint No. 35. A study prepared at the request of the Subcommittee on American Republic Affairs, Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. December 22, 1967, 28 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 630.89, T439.

The authors believe that solving problems in agricultural production will not automatically overcome the tangle of economic and social ills in Latin America. Points out the present need for policies and programs on land reform and related problems which will generate more rural employment and income, and provide secure tenure on the land. Gives case studies of land reform in Mexico, Bolivia, and Venezuela. The authors believe land reform is absolutely essential to agricultural modernization in Latin American countries.

58. Dorner, Peter, INTERPRETIVE SYNTHESIS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF LAND TENURE CENTER AND RELATED RESEARCH. LTC Paper No. 31. December 1966, 58 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 333.32, D713b.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 975.

Synthesizes Land Tenure Center research findings and presents policy implications. Though limited to Latin America, the generalizations expressed have relevance to other less developed countries with serious tenure problems. The concentrated ownership of land results in the virtual ownership of labor. The concentration of economic, social, and political power in the hands of a few people is the central issue in reform. The performance of land tenure systems in Latin America is presented in broad perspective.

59. Barraclough, Solon and Arthur Domike, AGRARIAN STRUCTURES IN SEVEN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES. LTC Reprint No. 25 from LAND ECONOMICS, Vol. XLII, No. 4, November 1966, pp. 392-424. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 301.35, B268.

Countries covered in the report are Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Peru. None of the countries here studied has experienced changes of a revolutionary type in its land tenure system as did Mexico, Bolivia, and Cuba. Population in Latin America is growing more rapidly than in any part of the world, and more rapidly than agricultural production. Compares the relative number and area of farm units by the size of the countries studied and the socioeconomic status of farm families. Twelve tables are included giving agricultural production information on each country.

60. Dorner, Peter, LAND TENURE REFORM AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA. LTC Paper No. 26. August 1966, 17 pp. Also issued as LTC Reprint No. 27 from INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK'S ROLE IN AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT. August 29, 1966, 6 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 301.35, D713b.

This statement was made at a hearing before the Subcommittee on International Finance of the Committee on Banking and Currency, U.S. House of Representatives, Eighty-ninth Congress, Second Session. Discusses the squeeze on the landless uneducated peasant who has had little voice in the economic and political affairs of his country. Covers basic issues underlying land reform and economic development in many Latin American countries. Persons who receive large incomes from the land apparently spend on conspicuous consumption and invest surpluses outside agriculture. When the masses of farm workers have no resources, no secure claims on income from land, no decision-making authority, then efforts by the government to establish extension services, supervised credit programs and cooperatives usually result in disappointing failures.

61. Flinn, William L., RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION. July 1966, 42 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.32, F622.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 989.

Discusses the reasons for movement of farmers to urban areas and shows how this creates socio-economic development problems in both rural and urban sectors. The slum dwellers in shanty towns around cities believe their housing, sanitation facilities, income, medical services, and education for children are better in the urban slums than in villages. Very few express a desire to return to rural areas.

62. Patch, Richard W., FREEDOM AND DEVELOPMENT, RURAL DECISION-MAKING AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT. LTC Paper No. 22. July 1966, 35 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 630.11, P294.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 976.

Patch contrasts peasants in Cochabamba, Bolivia where land reform has taken place with the highland peasants of Peru where no reforms have occurred. The Bolivian peasant functions in an environment conducive to development with considerable freedom of choice. The Peruvian peasant is a near-serf with almost no freedom. The Bolivian peasant has improved his economic, social, and political status since land reform in 1953.

63. Lord, Peter P., THE PEASANTRY AS AN EMERGING POLITICAL FACTOR IN MEXICO, BOLIVIA, AND VENEZUELA. LTC Paper No. 35. May 1965, 106 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. MX 323.5, L867.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 829.

Lord, a Columbia University graduate student, states that the peasantry has "remained largely outside of the national society and national polity". He finds that rural groups are beginning to learn who controls political power. In the countries studied, campesinos have exercised political influence through organized group action but usually have no decision-making role. Landless farmers and laborers acquired land in the reform programs of Mexico and Bolivia, but not much in the way of irrigation facilities, credit, roads, and other auxiliary services. In Venezuela, the campesinos' union and party have participated actively in land reform, but the program is still extremely limited in scope.

64. Hill, George W., THE PEASANT AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA. Paper presented at Inter-American Development Workshop on Agrarian Finance in Latin America, Vina del Mar, Chile. March 16-28, 1965, 35 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 301.444, H646.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 977.

The author points out that the peasant in all of Latin America, whether he be a completely landless rural laborer, a squatter, a sharecropper or the possessor of his own plot of land, occupies the bottom rung of the ladder so far as the agricultural economy is concerned. Describes two types of peasants, (a) those natives who occupy the highlands of Mexico, Honduras, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia, and (b) those farmers of Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Paraguay, who have ancestral roots in Europe, Africa, and America. Both these types have stayed on the land and they and their children after them may possibly become the backbone of the rural economies of Latin America provided they are given land, credit, and proper technical guidance.

65. Smith, T. Lynn (Editor), AGRARIAN REFORM IN LATIN AMERICA. 1965, 206 pp. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022. Price $3.95.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 301.35, S662.

Selected essays covering a century stress the need for agrarian reform in the region and describe current reform programs. Emphasis is on the political, legal, and social aspects of reform. Dr. Smith, a long-time student of land tenure systems in the region, is a strong advocate of family-size farms as a means of maximizing agricultural development and rural welfare. Widespread belief in the social function of property seems to offer promise that large landholdings will be redistributed eventually to provide more employment opportunities and food for expanding populations.

66. Karst, Kenneth L., LATIN AMERICAN LAND REFORM: THE USE OF CONFISCATION. LTC Reprint No. 20 from MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW, Vol. 63, No. 2. December 1964, pp. 327-372. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 301.35, K18.

Discusses United States policy toward Latin American land tenure policies, and toward North American investors who want to preserve their land holdings. Gives an analysis of Mexican techniques of compensation by reform governments whose aim is to avoid making prompt payment at the current market value of the land. Following Mexico's lead, a number of Latin American countries have made provisions in their constitutions for deferment of land reform compensation. Describes land reform programs in Mexico, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Cuba.

67. Dorner, Peter, LAND TENURE, INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTIVITY INTERACTIONS. Reprint from LAND ECONOMICS, Vol. No. 3, August 1964, pp. 228-254. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 333.32, D713a.

There are a number of ways in which land tenure arrangements can affect productivity adversely: lack of clear titles to land, non-written leases, short-term leases, lack of provisions for compensation for improvements, sharing arrangements or payments in money or subsistence which are not commensurate with the effort expended by the tenant, lack of resources (credit, markets, water rights), and lack of high production incentives on the part of large landholders. The author contrasts the U.S. family farm system and the collective system used in parts of Eastern Europe. He concludes that the Latin American farm system of the future may involve a cooperative approach, corporate or family farming or possibly some new or mixed system.

68. ,Flores, Edmundo, LAND REFORM AND THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS. May 20, 1963, 14 pp. Center for International Studies, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 301.35, F634.

Discusses the need for economic, social, and political change in Latin America. Describes the accomplishments of agrarian reform programs in Mexico and Bolivia. Before the reforms 3 percent of the population owned 90 percent of the land. After land reform, agricultural production increased at an average annual rate of 5.4% per year.

69. Penn, Raymond J., UNDERSTANDING THE PRESSURES FOR LAND REFORM. 1962, 7 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 301.35, P412.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 964.

Every serious plan for economic development in Latin America includes some kind of land reform. The landless peasants of South America look to land reform to assure them of food and shelter. Actually they want relief from feudalism; they are pressing for major reforms in government, society, and the economy. Latin American governments need to make sure new landowners will have the help they need in the form of credit, technical advice, transportation, and market facilities. For the urban landless and jobless, land reform is not the solution. Making agricultural pioneers out of the urban unemployed is not a realistic way of handling this latter population group.

70. Carroll, Thomas F., "The Land Reform Issue In Latin America", pp. 161-201, in LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES: ESSAYS AND COMMENTS, Albert O. Hirshman, Editor. 1961, 201 pp. The Twentieth Century Fund, 41 East 70 Street, New York, N.Y.
U.S. State Department Library Catalog No. HC 165.H52.

Discusses the agrarian structure of Latin America which consists mainly of large farms with roughly 90 percent of the land belonging to 10 percent of the owners. A look at the smaller farms shows they are often too small to give a family an acceptable level of living, many farms being 1/2 to 2 1/2 hectares in size. The author reports on recent attempts at land reform in Guatemala, Bolivia, Mexico, Cuba, and Venezuela. With the exception of Venezuela, policy tends to polarize in a "do nothing" attitude. However, the picture is not without hope and may eventually lead to meaningful land reform over wide areas of Latin America.

71. LATIN AMERICAN USOMS SEMINAR ON AGRARIAN REFORMS, SANTIAGO, CHILE, FEB. 21-24, 1961. 175 pp. International Cooperation Administration, Washington.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 301.35, L357.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 925.

The purpose of this seminar was to discuss land reform policies and programs and their place in the economic development of Latin American countries; to make an appraisal of existing physical, human, and institutional resources for carrying out such programs; and to determine the nature and amount of external assistance required from ICA and other agencies.

72. Johnson, Webster V., A JOINT PROGRAM FOR FINANCING LAND REDISTRIBUTION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. AID/Washington Airgram 33 to USAID Missions in Latin America. May 1953, 9 pp.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 333.32, J69.

This paper states that there is an urgent need in Latin America for land redistribution and industrial development. The program outlined is discussed but the main point is the author's suggestion that landlords should transfer their immobilized investment in land to the more dynamic field of industry. Some means to this end would be the issuance of land bonds, implementation of land surveys, expropriation of large estates and redistribution of land. Land bonds could be pledged as security for loans to finance industrial projects. To help assure the success of small farms it is proposed that there be expansion and improvement of agricultural credit, marketing facilities, cooperatives, and extension education.

Cross References on LATIN AMERICA: See items No. 23, 36, 218, 220, 226.

Near East, South Asia and Far East

73. Gaitskell, Arthur, "A Mid-course Solution" in CERES, Vol. 2, No. 6, Nov.–Dec. 1969, pp. 30-35. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. Single copy fifty cents.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, B268.

The author feels that the weakness of land reform in the Philippines can be traced to lack of political will. The Land Reform Code is still largely a declaration of intention. Landlords have become enthusiastic about the potentials of the Green Revolution and lukewarm about land reform. In Pakistan, the landlord and moneylender still dominate rural society. With 50 percent of the farming population on nine percent of the land, the recent sharp increase in agricultural production has aggravated social unrest rather than produced social justice. Farm tenancy in the five provinces adjacent to Bangkok has risen to 50 percent and it seems that increasing unemployment and tenancy and low productivity may threaten the tranquillity of the Thai countryside. The author cites Japan and Taiwan as examples of successful land reform based on a strategy of owner-occupied family farms and farmers' associations.

74. Brown, James R., and Sein Lin, Editors, LAND REFORM IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. 1967 International Seminar on Land Taxation, Land Tenure, and Land Reform in Developing Countries. 1968, 463 pp. John C. Lincoln Institute, University of Hartford, 200 Bloomfield Avenue, West Hartford, Conn. 06117.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, B875.

The seminar was limited to the countries of Southeast and East Asia. Country papers cover land reform in Korea, Malaysia, Australia, Ceylon, Philippines, Japan, Papua-New Guinea, Thailand, South Viet Nam, and Taiwan. The papers are diagnostic analyses of the problems involved in land reform. The seminar was divided into five sessions – general background, area papers, a field trip, papers from the host country (the Republic of China) and general discussions.

75. Barlow, Raleigh, et al., SEVEN ARTICLES ON LAND REFORM. Asian Studies Papers Reprint Series, No. 2. 1964-1965, 80 pp. Michigan State University. East Lansing, Michigan.
ARC Catalog No. FEA 333.32, M624.

    a. Barlow, Raleigh, "Land Reform and Economic Development."

    b. Raper, Arthur F., "Some Effects of Land Reform in Thirteen Japanese Villages." 1951.

    c. Raper, Arthur F., "Attitudes of Farm People to Land Reform in Japan and Taiwan." 1955.

    d. Hendry, James B., "Land Reform in South Viet Nam." 1960.

    e. Gatlin, Bernard, "Land Reform in Taiwan, Its Effect on Rural Social Organizations and Leadership." 1963.

    f. Ishino, Iwao and John Donahue, "Small Versus Large-Scale Agriculture" (in Japan). 1964.

    g. Ladejinksy, Wolf, "Land Reforms" (in the Far East and South Asia). 1964.

76. Stelly, Randall, AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF AGRARIAN PROBLEMS IN INDOCHINA. May. 1956, 452 pp. A doctoral dissertation presented to the Department of Agricultural Economics of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La.
ARC Catalog No. VS 630.9597, S824.

This study analyzes economic conditions in Indochina as related to agrarian problems and indicates the reforms necessary to improve the economic well-being of rural people. Discusses past efforts at land reform, Viet Minh and Communist agrarian reform, and the present land reform program and laws. Also deals with land ownership, tenure, marketing, cooperatives, and agricultural credit.

77. Steele, John T., COMPENSATION POLICIES UNDER AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAMS. May 1964, 19 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 333.32, S814.
Clearinghouse Order No. 189 965.

Compensation problems arise whenever land is redistributed under a land reform program. Among these are: difficulties in determining a reasonable value for the land, effects of inflation on the value of the compensation, effects of the form of compensation on inflation, and getting the amount of the compensation reinvested in some other sector of the economy. Cites Japan, Korea, and Taiwan as examples of countries having agrarian reform programs and using different methods of compensating former owners.

Cross References on NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA AND FAR EAST: See items No. 22, 35.

PART IV. COUNTRY PROGRAMS

Afghanistan

78. Johnson, Webster V., LAND SETTLEMENT AND RELATED PROBLEMS. May 1967, 20 pp. USAID/Kabul, Afghanistan.
ARC Catalog No. AF 333.32, J69.

Describes the overall problems and tasks of land settlement. Recommendations are given on water rights and land ownership. Outlines the basic inputs which must be available for establishing successful land development and settlement programs: (a) well-organized land classification and land use systems, (b) a policy of placing carefully selected families on farm units of adequate size, (c) a plan to infuse more capital into the agricultural economy, (d) development of agricultural credit and marketing systems, (e) basic research on land use and land tenure patterns, (f) training and education programs for farmers, and (g) legislation to provide governmental agencies to carry out the program.

79. A RECOMMENDED LAND REGISTRATION MANUAL FOR THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF AFGHANISTAN. REPORT NO. 121. January 1966, 57 pp. Public Administration Service of Chicago for AID/Kandahar, Afghanistan.
ARC Catalog No. AF 350.724201, P976a.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 978.

This report outlines the procedures suggested by the Public Administration Service Advisory Team for making a cadastral survey of Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Afghan land law.

Cross References on AFGHANISTAN: See items No. 213, 224.

Argentina

See items No. 48, 59.

Australia

See item No. 74.

Bolivia

80. Clark, Ronald J., LAND REFORM AND PEASANT MARKET PARTICIPATION OF THE NORTHERN HIGHLANDS OF BOLIVIA. LTC Reprint No. 42 from LAND ECONOMICS, Vol. XLIV. May 1968, pp. 154-172. Also issued as Research Paper No. 3. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BV 301.35, C594a.

This paper describes the condition of the peasant who is compelled to work a certain number of days free for his landlord. A peasant often has to go into La Paz to work as a servant in the landlord's household, also carrying with him eggs and other produce for which he is not paid. All crops are delivered to the landlord or to the person he designates to market them for him. The peasants may market staple commodities which they grow on their own small plots of ground. Discusses land reform and the resulting process of market adjustment that has taken place.

81. Saa, Carlos Camacho, MINIFUNDA PRODUCTIVITY AND LAND REFORM IN COCHABAMBA. December 1966, 57 pp. Land Tenure Center, Wisconsin University, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BV 301.35, S111.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 990.

A case study of the productivity of minifunda farms of different size. Reports that production per worker was about the same no matter whether the minifunda were large or small. Compares production of farmers who bought their own farms with that of farmers settled by the government. Compares educational level with productivity output. Describes the importance of the social and political satisfaction people receive from land ownership.

82. Clark, Ronald James, PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS OVER LANDOWNERSHIP IN BOLIVIA. 1966, 22 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BV 333.32, C594.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 966.

Describes two general types of conflict that have resulted from the delay in giving legal land titles to peasants for holdings as specified by the 1952 land reform program. The first kind of conflict arises between displaced landlords and the new owners. The second type results from land-grabbing by peasants, competing claims for land owned by deceased peasants, disputes involving common lands, and claims based on supposedly legal titles. Landlords still exploit peasants by loaning them money at high interest rates, and by persuading them to sell the land back to the landlord at low prices.

83. Heath, Dwight B., Charles J. Erasmus, and Hans Buechler, LAND REFORM AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA. Vols. I, II, III. Preliminary version for review. 1965, 779 pp. Prepared under the auspices of the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin. Published in 1969 by Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003. 478 pp. Price $18.50.
ARC Catalog No. BV 333.32, H437. Vols. I, II, III.

Contains a general discussion of the economic and political factors which led to agrarian reform in Bolivia along with detailed ethnographic descriptions of land tenure and use in different regions. Each area study includes a critical evaluation of the impact of agrarian reforms and other recent cultural changes, as well as the investigators' conclusions, assessments of implications for action, description of prospects, a listing of problems for further research, and theoretical generalizations concerning land reform and social revolution. There is a comparison of Bolivian agrarian reform with similar movements in Venezuela and Mexico. Included is a bibliography with approximately 240 listings.

84. Flores, Edmundo, et al., THE PROGRESS OF LAND REFORM IN BOLIVIA. Discussion Paper No. 2. May 1963, 23 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BV 301.37, L253.

Bolivian agrarian reform was more socio-political than economic. It increased government spending which, coupled with diminished production and national income, caused a financial crisis. Runaway inflation resulted. The granting of universal suffrage broke the traditional political dominance of a small wealthy and educated white minority and gave it to poor illiterate Indians. Nationalization of the large mines took strength and wealth from a few monopolistic companies, but this resulted in diminished production and revenue.

85. Heath, Dwight B., "Land Reform in Bolivia" published in INTER–AMERICAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, Vol. 12, No. 4, 1959, pp. 3-27. Inter-American Affairs Press, P.O. Box 181, Washington, D.C. 20044.
ARC Catalog No. BV 301.35, H437.

The author holds that land reform is a major preliminary step in any program of economic development in less developed countries. Points out that land reform in Bolivia was not an isolated innovation but part of a broad program of social reform on a nationalistic base. Feudalism has been virtually abolished. In few other respects have the objectives of agrarian reform been realized. Additional comments are made on U.S. aid.

Cross References on BOLIVIA: See items No. 9, 42, 56, 57, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68, 70, 210, 236, 243, 256, 260.

Brazil

86. Distelhorst, Lynn H., THE SETTING FOR GERAN'S AGRARIAN REFORM IN NORTHEAST BRAZIL: TENURE CONDITIONS, SUPPORT, ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY. January 1970, 76 pp.
ARC Catalog No. BL 333.32, D614.

The author wrote this paper while working as an AID International Development Intern. Describes the economic situation, the living conditions, and the approach to agrarian reform in the sugarcane-growing area of central northeast Brazil. Part I analyzes and describes the land tenure structure of the region. Part II evaluates the difficulties of the reform agency, GERAN (Executive Group for the Rationalization of the Northeast Sugar Agro-Industry). The author feels that the GERAN plan has a chance for success as conditions are favorable for agrarian reform, particularly in this northeastern part of Brazil where there is poverty, massive unemployment, dense population, and a food deficit.

87. Wilkening, E.A., SOME PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTRAL PLATEAU OF BRAZIL. LTC Paper No. 60. January 1969, 9 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BL 301.340981, W681a.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 828.

The author, a rural sociologist, identifies and discusses such problems as declining soil fertility, recurring droughts, lack of roads and other public services, and high rates of migration among new settlers. He feels all of these factors have limited development of the central plateau of Brazil where the new capital city, Brazilia, is located. The landless workers are increasing rapidly on this new frontier, much of which already is owned by absentee landowners.

88. Ludwig, Armin K., and Harry W. Taylor, BRAZIL'S NEW AGRARIAN REFORM: AN EVALUATION OF ITS PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION AND TAX SYSTEMS. 1969, 179 pp. Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003.
U.S. State Department Library No. HD 496, L8.

This report analyzes the rural property classification and tax systems which are the central features of the Brazilian agrarian reform law and subsequent related decrees. The study examines the structure, function, goals, rationales and logic of these systems, making use of and illustrating its findings through inventory data from properties in Braganca Paulista municipio. Compares selected inventory data from this province with data from all of Brazil's 214 physiographic zones to measure regional variation in the key elements of the agrarian reform system.

89. Cline, William R., LAND REFORM IN NORTHEAST BRAZIL WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE "GERAN PLAN" AND TO "COLONIZATION." 1967, 43 pp. AID/Washington.
ARC Catalog No. BL 633.61, C641.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 979.

Discusses two aspects of land reform in Northeastern Brazil: the GERAN program for land parcelization and the modernization of methods for growing sugarcane. Also briefly considered is the colonization of frontier lands.

90. Fonseca, Luiz, INFORMATION PATTERNS AND PRACTICE ADOPTION AMONG BRAZILIAN FARMERS. August 1966, 51 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. HL 613, F676.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 814.

Report deals with the farmers' need for knowledge in the form of modern technology. Reports findings on the adoption of farm practices. High adopter groups were on larger farms and were on a high economic level; the medium economic group required more information for adoption; and the members of the low economic group were often non-adopters, as they were reluctant to take risks.

91. Sund, Michael D., LAND TENURE AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURE ESTABLISHMENTS IN NORTHEAST BRAZIL. 1965, 231 pp. A doctoral dissertation presented to the Agricultural Economics Department and supported in part by the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BL 333.32, S957a.

Compares security of tenure and systems of labor force on large farms and on farms on which family labor predominates. Few significant differences in economic performance were found among the size and tenure categories. Size of farm appeared to be somewhat more important than tenure. The most important factor in determining land under cultivation was the number of workers per hectare of total land. On large farms there was a constant ratio of workers per hectare of land, implying very little difference in technology.

92. Bernard, L. Erven, FARM LOAN REPAYMENT POLICY IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL, BRAZIL. A FRAMEWORK FOR INVESTIGATION. November 1964, 40 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BL 332.71, E73.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 830.

Reports on capital and credit as crucial factors in the process of agricultural production. Discusses the three types of capital that are required by farmers: real estate capital, equipment capital, and operating capital. Deals with interest rates, repayment schedules, long-term and short-term loans, and the security which credit institutions and moneylenders require.

93. Price, Robert E., RURAL UNIONIZATION IN BRAZIL. August 1964, 83 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BL 301.35, P945.

Points out that agrarian reform does not take place without pressure from the benefitted class. In Northeast Brazil in the earliest organization phase, the most active group appears to have been the Communist Party, but shortly thereafter the Catholic Church also began to participate in unionization of rural labor. Then the Brazilian Government passed a rural labor statute which facilitated the organization of unions. The movement of the Communist Party has been stymied for the present, and the associations led by the Catholic Church and supported by the Federal Government will probably increase their strength.

94. Price, Robert E., EXPROPRIATION AND AGRARIAN REFORM IN BRAZIL. February 1964, 52 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BL 301.35, P945a.

Traces the history of expropriation laws from the time of the French law of 1810, giving amendments and articles up to 1946. The present constitution assures to Brazilians and foreigners resident in the country the inviolability of rights concerning life, liberty, and individual security and property, except in case of expropriation for public utility usage or for social interest with just indemnification with bonds.

95. Rask, Norman, FARM SIZE AND INCOME: AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF SMALL FARM AGRICULTURE IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL. 1964, 272 pp. A doctoral dissertation developed under the auspices of the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BL 339.41, R225a.

An economic study of small farms in Southern Brazil to determine what should be the minimum size farm which would produce an adequate income for the farmer. On the basis of the value of production and the minimum wage law, it was concluded that 12.6 hectares per man was the minimum acceptable size for a farm in the Rio Grande do Sul region.

Cross References on BRAZIL: See items No. 2, 10, 11, 24, 41, 44, 46, 59, 207, 237, 238, 244, 246, 249, 251, 259, 260.

Burma

See item No. 31.

Ceylon

See items No. 31, 74.

Chile

96. Petras, James and Hugo Zemelman, PEASANT POLITICS IN CHILE: A CASE STUDY. LTC Paper No. 65. July 1969, 32 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 333.13, P493.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 914.

Case study is based upon interviews with 12 informants who were involved in the seizure of a large farm from its owner. Under pressure from the peasants, the government expropriated the farm and established an asentamiento within which the peasants would work the farm collectively. The seizure occurred after the landowner withdrew the regalias (allowances) to peasants. Landowner assistance was sought from politicians and government officials without avail. Study contrasts the attitudes of landowners and peasants and how these changed through influences of the radio, newspaper, and political parties.

97. McCoy, Terry Luther, AGRARIAN REFORM IN CHILE, 1962-1968: A STUDY OF POLITICS AND THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS. 1969, 324 pp. A doctoral dissertation developed under the auspices of the Land Tenure Center for presentation to the Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 301.35, M131.

All but two of the Latin American republics passed agrarian reform legislation after 1960, and in each case one of the essential elements was to be land redistribution. However, very little land was actually redistributed in most of these countries; only Chile and Venezuela emerged with significant land reform accomplishments. Once agrarian reform became an established policy, large Chilean land owners went along with the program, and by doing so, contributed to the restructuring of agrarian reform.

98. Nisbet, Charles T., SUPERVISED CREDIT PROGRAMS FOR SMALL FARMERS IN CHILE. LTC Reprint No. 29 from INTER–AMERICAN AFFAIRS, Vol. 21, No. 2, autumn 1967, pp. 37-54. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 332.71, N723.

The paper describes the farm credit programs operating in Chile and points out that a majority of farm operators are being excluded from the institutional credit market. Deals with loans made by the State Bank, the Corporacion de la Reform Agrarian (CORA) and the Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP). Concludes little can be done through the supervised credit program to alter conditions in the low-income sector unless coupled with a general program of economic development.

99. Nisbet, Charles T., INTEREST RATES AND IMPERFECT COMPETITION IN THE INFORMAL CREDIT MARKET OF RURAL CHILE. LTC Paper No. 23. August 1966, 27 pp. Also issued as LTC Reprint No. 39 from ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGE, Vol. 1. October 1967, pp. 73-89. Available in a Spanish edition. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 332.71, N723a.

Based on a study of 200 farmers and on government reports. It is estimated that 70 percent of the rural population obtain credit from non-institutional sources -- landlords, moneylenders, merchants, relatives, or friends. There is little or no competition among these lenders. The size of individual loans tends to be small, and the interest rates usurious.

100. Nisbet, Charles T., A MODEL FOR ANALYZING SOME EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATORY CREDIT IN CHILE. LTC Paper No. 34. May 1967, 24 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 332.71, 723c.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 815.

The author analyzes the systems of government and private resources for agricultural credit in Chile using a special analytical model. The use of the model suggests that the present government policy of increasing agricultural production is not well served by the current discriminatory policy that finances only capital goods. According to the author, a policy which would allow loans for labor as well as capital goods would lead to a higher level of agricultural output.

101. Thiesenhusen, William C., GRASSROOTS ECONOMIC PRESSURES IN CHILE: AN ENIGMA FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNERS' LTC Paper No. 28. November 1966, 39 pp. Also issued as LTC Reprint No. 44 from ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGE, Vol. 16, No. 3. 1968, pp. 412-428. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 330.983, T439c.

Describes a grassroots movement by a small group of Mapuche Indians in Aranco Province to improve their economic situation. The experience demonstrates how popular pressures can bear on and influence government priorities with respect to planning economic development programs. The Government's agrarian program for the Mapuches placated the group but hardly seems to have solved their economic plight.

102. Brown, Marion R., FREI UNVEILS NEW AGRARIAN REFORM BILL. LTC Paper No. 11. December 1965, 15 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 301.35, B879.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 820.

Describes features of the agrarian reform bill proposed to the Chilean Senate. Under this law, landowners can regularly retain 80 hectares of land, and up to 320 hectares under certain conditions. Expropriated lands are paid for at tax-assessed value. Expropriated lands will be divided into family farm units and sold to campesinos who will have 30 years to pay. The purchaser must live on the farm, keep up his payments, and join a cooperative. He cannot sell, divide, or give away his land without permission from CORA.

103. Dorner, Peter, ISSUES IN LAND REFORM: THE CHILEAN CASE. Discussion Paper 5. August 1965, 15 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 301.35, D713.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 967.

States the case for broad-scale land reform in Chile. Evidence: Nearly three-fourths of the families in agriculture either own no land or own less than five hectares. In 1954, the working class (82 percent) received 34 percent of the total agricultural income while the upper class (12 percent) received 65 percent. Absentee ownership is extremely high; the upper class stresses consumption and reinvests little in agriculture. Less than 9 percent of farms contain three-fourths of irrigated land. With population increasing, job opportunities in a stagnant agriculture are lagging. Chile's food imports are 100 million dollars more annually than total agricultural exports. From 1929 to 1958, only 3,253 families received land under the reform programs.

104. Dorner, Peter, AN OPEN LETTER TO CHILEAN LANDOWNERS. May 1965, 17 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CH 301.35, D713.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 980.

Compares the size of farm and farm income of groups of large and small Chilean farms and of Wisconsin farms. The agricultural problems in Chile can be traced to conditions of the labor force: lack of employment opportunities, lack of farming knowledge and skills, and lack of collective bargaining power among workers. The concentration of land and capital ownership and of farm income aggravates the lagging development of agriculture. The author believes that large farms in Chile would be more productive if divided into family farms.

105. Thiesenhusen, William C., AN EXPERIMENT IN LAND REFORM: REFORM ON CHILEAN CHURCH LAND OFFERS STUDY OPPORTUNITY. LTC Paper No. 4. 1965, 20 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 301.35, T439a.

Describes effort of Roman Catholic Church to establish a campesino cooperative on a 182-hectare fundo. Some 14 families lived on the farm. Agricultural production was higher than under the old tenure system, and the families earned more income. A second experiment on church land involved 76 campesino families who farmed individually. While they produced more, their income was not sufficient to make payments on the land purchased. The farmers in both experiments learned management techniques slowly.

106. Dorner, Peter and William Thiesenhusen, REVELANT RESEARCH PROGRAMS TO BE CONDUCTED IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. Reprint Series No. 1 from JOURNAL OF FARM ECONOMICS, (Proceedings Issue), Vol. 46, No. 5. December 1964, pp. 1095-1105. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, D713.

Deals with questions on land reform and agricultural development in Chile. Points out that land reform means a redistribution of economic and political power which challenges the established social-institutional structure. Discusses the two-class system of agricultural tenants and landowners. Examines U.S. policy within the Alliance for Progress which exerts pressure for reform. In Chile and other Latin American countries there is a strong leftist movement, and should these groups gain power, they would not only distribute land but would nationalize industry.

107. McBride, George McCutchen, CHILE: LAND AND SOCIETY. 1936, 385 pp. American Geographical Society, Broadway at 15th Street, New York, N.Y.
U.S. State Department Library No. HD 505, M3.

Discusses types of agriculture and the development and influence of the hacienda system, particularly the relationship of the large estates to laborers and small farmers. The landless lower class and small landholders are demanding a wider distribution of the nation's wealth, particularly its wealth in land. Chilean landholders are faced with the alternatives of giving up a part of their lands voluntarily without compensation or losing them entirely. The author believes that the passing of the hacienda system means progress toward a better and a united Chile with higher standards of living for the mass of the people.

Cross References on CHILE: See items No. 2, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 45, 59, 214, 221, 240, 242, 250, 253, 260.

China, Republic of

108. Chan, Yen-Tien, "Land Reform and Its Impact on Economic and Social Progress in Taiwan." April 1964, 29 pp. Reprint from INDUSTRY OF FREE CHINA, 118 Huai Ning St., Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.
ARC Catalog No. CH 301.35, C456.

Explains land reform principles and laws in Taiwan. Reports on the three-step reform program which covers the purchase of land by tenants. Describes the increase in production resulting from the change in ownership.

109. Cheng, Chen, LAND REFORM IN TAIWAN. 1961, 332 pp. China Publishing Company, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.
ARC Catalog No. CH 301.35, C518a.

Reports briefly some of the author's experiences with land reform in mainland China during the takeover by the Communists. Sets forth in detail how the problem was solved in Taiwan by the Government. China began with reduction of rentals paid by the tenants. Next, public lands were sold to farmers. Finally, the bulk of their holdings was acquired from landlords and sold to those who formerly worked the plots as tenants. Expropriation was spurned. The Government saw to it that landlords received a fair price and that they were protected against inflation.

110. Tang, Hui-Sun, LAND REFORM IN FREE CHINA. October 1954, 335 pp. Chinese-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.
ARC Catalog No. Ch 301.35, T164b.

Describes land reform in Taiwan from rent reduction to completion of the land-to-the-tiller program. Contains land reform laws, regulations, and procedures, and emerges as a complete technical assistance manual on implementation of a land reform program. An important evaluative document.

111. Hsiao, Tseng, THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LAND REFORM IN CHINA. 1953, 80 pp. The Chinese Research Institute of Land Economics, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.
ARC Catalog No. CH 301.35, H873.

Compares land policies of communism and capitalism. Discusses the origin and development of the land reform movement in China. Reports on land reform in Taiwan, explaining the rent reduction program, the sale of public lands to tenant farmers, and the purchase of private land by the Government and the reselling of it to the peasants at a fixed price. Points out an increase of 20% in real income due to rent reduction and ownership.

112. Cheng, Chen, AN APPROACH TO CHINA'S LAND REFORM. 1951, 105 pp. Cheng Chung Book Company, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.
ARC Catalog No. CH 301.35, C518.

The author, a former Governor of Taiwan and Premier of the Republic of China, introduced the land-rent reduction program in Taiwan when he was Governor in 1949. Discusses the sale of public and private land, and the reform of the urban land system.

Cross References on CHINA, REPUBLIC OF: See items No. 22, 31, 32, 33, 73, 74, 75, 77, 228, 230, 258.

Colombia

113. Grunig, James E., INFORMATION AND THE ECONOMIC DECISION MAKING PROCESSES OF COLOMBIAN PEASANTS. August 1969, 28 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.35, G891a.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 971.

Tests the theory that peasants' economic decisions are influenced largely by the development situations in which they operate, and that communication is complementary to, not the essence of, the development process. The study, based upon interviews with 105 subsistence farmers from four regions in Colombia, provides substantial proof of the theory.

114. Felstehausen, Herman, FITTING AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION TO THE DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF COLOMBIA. LTC Paper No. 57. November 1968, 18 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 630.715, F324a.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 831.

Analyzes the inadequacies of agricultural extension services in Colombia. The three largest organizations in this field employ 1400 full-time workers. These workers do not reach small farmers and their technical information is limited in quantity and quality. Little attention is given to overall farm planning, land use, or employment of labor; almost none is given to local government, land tenure, markets, roads, schools, health, credit, and water supply.

115. Haney, Emil B. Jr., THE MINIFUNDIA DILEMMA: A COLOMBIAN CASE STUDY. LTC Paper No. 56. November 1968, 22 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.34861, H237.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 915.

Study focuses on the problems of improving production and levels of living on the minifundia in a typical municipio where four-fifths of the farms contain less than three hectares each. Three-fourths of the total land area is held by absentee owners. The municipio is overpopulated, with a density of 300 persons per square mile. Farms are getting smaller and the land poorer as the population grows. Yield-increasing practices generally are not followed as farmers lack the skills and the capital needed.

116. Felstehausen, Herman, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL SERVICE BARRIERS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN COLOMBIA. June 1968, 26 pp. Land Tenure Center, Bogota, Colombia.
ARC Catalog No. CO 330.9861, F324.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 981.

A study of "public factors of production" was conducted in 31 municipios in the eastern part of the State of Antioquia, the most progressive state in Colombia. These findings are noteworthy: (1) 20 percent of the total population, but only three percent of the rural population, completes primary schooling; (2) only 20 percent of the farms are accessible by road; (3) there is one doctor per 8,000 to 10,000 population; (4) almost no one has access to safe drinking water; and (5) local governments spend most of their revenues on administrative salaries, office buildings, and public plazas.

117. Grunig, James E., INFORMATION, ENTREPRENEURSHIPS, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, A STUDY OF THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS OF COLOMBIA LATIFUNDISTAS. 1968, 451 pp. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.35, G891.

This doctoral dissertation deals primarily with the economics of communication but it also is concerned with psychology, sociology, and political science. Six types of latifundistas are discussed and recommendations are made to help solve existing problems.

118. Adams, Dale W. and Sam Schulman, MINIFUNDIA IN AGRICULTURE REFORM: A COLOMBIA EXAMPLE. LTC Reprint No. 47 from LAND ECONOMICS, Vol. XLIII, No. 3, August 1967, pp. 275-283. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.35, A211c.

Analyzes and identifies three types of small farm units (minifundia) in Colombia. The article concentrates on the so-called dependent minifundia where a substantial part of the family income comes from off-farm employment. The situation in the village of Sopo is used to illustrate the complexity of the problems related to improving the living conditions of families located on this type of minifundia.

119. Whittenbarger, Robert and Eugenio Maffei, INNOVATIVENESS AND RELATED FACTORS IN A RURAL COLOMBIAN COMMUNITY. LTC Paper No. 21. July 1966, 22 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.3409861, W829.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 982.

Relates innovativeness to several independent variables in a sociological study of 92 small-scale farmers in Contadero, Colombia. Some of the factors studied were education, use of mass media, and participation in community development programs. These factors are then correlated with innovativeness. Recommendations for improved literacy training are made.

120. Thome, Joseph R., WATER REGULATION AND LAND USE: A COLOMBIAN EXAMPLE. LTC Paper No. 15. April 1966, 22 pp. Also issued as LTC Reprint No. 30 from DEVELOPMENT DIGEST, Vol. V, No. 3. October 1967, pp. 39-44. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 352.94, T465.

Public water is defined according to the provisions of Colombian law. Riparians can use up to 50 percent of the public water available. Concessions for water use are granted to non-riparians who can furnish proof of land ownership and an acceptable plan of use. Thome also describes the problems of administering water rights in the Sopo Valley. He recommends organization of irrigation districts to distribute water more effectively and efficiently.

121. Adams, Dale W., COLOMBIA'S LAND TENURE SYSTEM: ANTECEDENTS AND PROBLEMS. LTC Reprint No. 18 from LAND ECONOMICS, Vol. 42, No. 1, February 1966, pp. 43-52. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.35, A211b.

Describes Colombia's land tenure system and its related problems from 1500 A.D. to the present. Deals with large grants of land given to conquerors, settlers, and developers of mines. Indian labor was used to develop the grants. Colonization began in the latter part of the 18th Century when some large grants were parceled and sold. In the 19th Century, large coffee and banana plantations were established on these land grants. By 1959 over 600,000 farmers owned less than three hectares each, and there were approximately 500,000 additional rural families who owned no land.

122. Wood, Richard H. Jr., THE BASE ECONOMY OF TOLU. LTC Paper No. 18. January 1966, 132 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconson, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 330.9861, W878.

Surveys the economy, resources and prospects of an underdeveloped, impoverished municipio of 12,000 population located in the State of Bolivar, Colombia. Compares numbers of landowners and size of farms. Also compares the incomes of different economic groups. Land in large farms was underutilized, even though many laborers were unemployed or underemployed. It is noted that limitations in the quality of labor and management must be overcome to accelerate development.

123. Tinnermeier, Ronald L., NEW LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE EASTERN LOWLANDS OF COLOMBIA. December 1964, 52 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.35, T591.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 916.

A diagnostic study to determine significant differences between Government-directed colonists and squatters. The study concludes that no future colonization should be attempted by the Government, as colonists were found to be in no better position socially or economically than were the squatters who had received no outside assistance.

124. Adams, Dale W., LANDOWNERSHIP PATTERNS IN COLOMBIA. Reprint Series No. 3 from INTER–AMERICAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, Vol. 18, No. 3, 1964, pp. 77-86. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.35, A211a.

Attempts to refute the statement of Colombia's agrarian reform agency (INCORA) that landownership concentration is not a problem. Data from the agricultural census in 1959-1960 show these facts: 3.5 percent of all farm units were over 100 hectares in size, and included 66 percent of all lands in Colombian farms; one-half of all farms occupied only 2.5 percent of land in farms; and 76.6 percent of all farms included only 8.8 percent of all land in farms. More than one-third of Colombia's land in farms was absentee-owned and operated through a farm manager.

125. Hirschman, Albert O., LAND REFORM AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN COLOMBIA. Discussion Paper No. 4. November 1963, 22 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.35, L253.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 983.

A case study which deals with Colombia's sequence of moves toward land reform over the past 40 years. Law 135 was passed but did not set criteria for the value of expropriated properties, but a later decree states that the value may not exceed 130 percent of the cadastral value. Points out that, through the passage of Law 135 and its related decrees, Colombia achieved more of an agrarian reform than the conservative legislators anticipated. Discusses the creation of a new institute (INCORA) with responsibility for promoting agrarian reform in Colombia. Describes social changes in Papayan which are characteristic of those in all of Colombia. A question-and-answer section is included.

126. Phelan, John, PROSPECTUS FOR POLITICAL STABILITY IN COLOMBIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LAND REFORM. Discussion Paper No. 1. January 1963, 11 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.37, L253.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 970.

Discusses the land reform law enacted by the Lleras Camargo administration. Its aim is to increase the distribution of land and also production. The agricultural societies which represent many large landowners have started a court fight against the law.

127. Deschamps, Ray and John P. Jeffers, OPPORTUNITIES FOR LAND PARCELLIZATION, SAN JOAQUIN PROJECT. January 1962, 18 pp. Department of Alantico, Servicio Tecnico Agricola Colombiano Americano, Bogota, Colombia.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.35, S491.

This report proposes a plan for subdivision of large land tracts into small units and also for development of the land resources. Soils were ahalyzed, described, and some classified for irrigation purposes. Costs of clearing and leveling land for irrigation are discussed.

128. Horne, Gerard, Wayne Miles and Byron Denny, REPORT OF LAND SURVEY TEAM. August 1960, 72 pp. USOM/Bogota, Colombia.
ARC Catalog No. CO 333.32, D412.

This report places primary emphasis upon the colonization and parcellization projects of the Caja de Credito Agrario. One policy aim in the land tenure field should be to speed up the adjudication and survey of farm boundaries and the issuance of sound titles. Recommends that land acquisition in parcellization areas be paid for by the Colombian Government, with U.S. funds being reserved for actual development. The team recommended a corps of technicians to work with counterparts on land use planning, soil surveys, roads, cadastral survey systems, and farm planning.

Cross References on COLOMBIA: See items No. 4, 13, 56, 61, 206, 209, 211, 212, 216, 222, 239, 254, 257.

Costa Rica

129. Hill, George W., THE AGRARIAN REFORM IN COSTA RICA. Reprint from LAND ECONOMICS, Vol. XL, No. 1, February 1964, pp. 42-48. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CR 301.35, H646.

Costa Rica is one of the few countries where large holdings did not come into existence until coffee and bananas were grown for export in recent years. Costa Rica is one of the few Latin American countries where there is a large number of medium-sized family farms. The Government is trying to stop squatters from taking over public and private lands. This will be a major undertaking as the country has no adequate cadastral system and lacks civil engineers, agronomists, and other technicians to carry out the job.

Cross References on COSTA RICA: See items No. 31, 247.

Cuba

See items No. 66, 70.

Dominican Republic

130. Dorner, Peter, C. W. Loomer, Raymond Penn and Joseph Thome, AGRARIAN REFORM IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: THE VIEWS OF FOUR CONSULTANTS. LTC Paper No. 42. December 1967, 45 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. DR 301.35, D713a.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 917.

Comprises three papers on what should be done about distribution of state-owned and repossessed lands. Since 60 to 70 percent of the population were in agriculture and from 25 to 30 percent of the people were unemployed, the distribution of lands and titles free to 20,000 farm families seemed reasonable. One percent of all existing farms contained 54 percent of all land in farms, while 50 percent of all farms were smaller than 2.5 acres each. The government could have distributed nearly one million acres to as many as 48,000 families. Actually, during five years about one percent of the rural population received land. As in other Latin American countries, it was found that land reform was weak on three counts: faulty legislation, inadequate funding, and ineffective administration.

131. PROPOSED ADVANCED SYSTEM FOR RURAL CADASTRAL SURVEYS IN SUPPORT OF AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM FOR DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. September 1967, approximately 50 pp. Prepared for AID by Raytheon Company, 4217 Wheeler Avenue, Alexandria, Va.
ARC Catalog No. DR 301.35, R277.

The requirement for mapping support for a rural cadastral survey pilot project in the Dominican Republic can be met economically by the use of advanced technologies and equipment such as analytical aerotriangulation and the B-8 Stereomat Automated Plotter. The proposed system provides for a joint effort by the Government of the Dominican Republic and Raytheon Autometric.

132. Rogers, Gifford E., LAND TENURE IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND CADASTRAL DESCRIPTIONS OF KNOWN STATE–OWNED LANDS. July 1963, 49 pp. Prepared for AID/Washington by International Development Service, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic (home office 1725 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006).
ARC Catalog No. DR 333.32, I61a.

The principal purpose of this report is to present a clear picture of the land tenure system in the Dominican Republic and to propose the preparation of an inventory covering all state-owned and private lands 330 acres or larger in size. It was found that many statistics relating to this problem were deliberately manipulated by the Trujillo regime. To solve the discrepancies encountered, a program of air-photo interpretation for land use and evaluation purposes was recommended. An appendix contains complete cadastral descriptions of all state-owned lands and some private lands.

Ecuador

133. Himebaugh, Keith, Frank V. Beck and Lisa Lekis, ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM IN ECUADOR. AID Contract No. AID-518-612. November 1966, 86 pp. International Development Services, Inc., 1725 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.
ARC Catalog No. EC 301.35, I61.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 992.

Reports on the financial problems of the Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria y Colonizacion (IERAC) which is the Ecuadoran agency for agrarian reform. Only the equivalent of $21,319,153 in agrarian reform bonds has been issued since the enactment of the law. As a result of the shortage of bonds, important phases of the program are coming to a halt. Discusses other financial problems of IERAC and presents nine recommendations for present and future operation of this organization.

134. Jorgenson, Harold T., POSITION PAPER FOR CONSIDERATION OF AMERICAN SUPPORT OF ECUADORIAN AGRARIAN REFORM. October 1963, 43 pp. AID/Quito, Ecuador.
ARC Catalog No. EC 301.35, J82.

A position paper based on a draft legislative proposal prepared by the Ecuadorian Commission for the Alliance for Progress. Also contains two other papers prepared by the National Planning Board entitled, "Structure of Land Tenure in Ecuador" and "Agrarian Reform Program." The position paper discusses the creation of an Ecuadorian Institute of Agrarian Reform and Colonization and examines some of the needs for training of personnel for modernization of the agrarian structure.

Cross Reference on ECUADOR: See item No. 59.

Egypt

135. Marei, Sayed Ahmed, "Overturning the Pyramid," CERES, Vol. 2, No. 6, Nov.-Dec. 1969, pp. 48-51. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. Price per issue fifty cents.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, B268.

Since the United Arab Republic agrarian reform law was enacted in September 1952, 317,000 families have acquired 754,000 feddans (1 feddan = 1.03 acres). Every new farmer under the agrarian reform law is required to join a cooperative which provides supplies and services to small farmers and buys his farm products. Farm tenancy remains high in Egypt, but tenants receive a larger share of income than before land reform. Wage laborers actually receive higher wages than is required by the minimum wage law. Land reform has stimulated increases in agricultural production.

136. Marei, Sayed, AGRARIAN REFORM IN EGYPT. 1957, 472 pp. Ministry of State for Agricultural Reform, United Arab Republic, Cairo.
ARC Catalog No. UA 301.35, M323.

This book discusses land ownership during the reign of Mohammed Aly and the period of British rule. Explains how land reform was put into effect by President Nasser after the 1952 revolution. Describes how some farmers were selected to receive grants of land and the provisions made for the sale of privately owned land over a period of five years to other farmers in tracts of three and not more than five feddan. Discusses irrigation from the Nile and the expansion that will be possible when the Aswan high dam is completed.

Cross References on EGYPT (now the United Arab Republic): See items No. 31, 48, 165.

Ghana

See items No. 14, 15.

Guatemala

137. Schmid, Lester, THE MIDDLE-SIZED FARM IN GUATEMALA. Research Paper No. 38. August 1969, 67 pp. plus appendix 11 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. GT 631, S348.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 918.

This report is based upon a study of 117 middle-sized farms, mostly owner-operated. Per family income averaged $1,368 for the year. Fifteen percent of the ladino families and 4.2 percent of the Indian families reported annual incomes of less than $400 from all sources. Most farmers had no animal or mechanical power; they transported commodities to markets by headboard. Small farms produced more per hectare than large farms. Limited effective demand discouraged efforts to increase production.

Cross References on GUATEMALA: See items No. 37, 38, 39, 59, 70, 248.

Honduras

138. Villanueva, Benjamin, THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF HONDURAS. November 1968, 38 pp. Study also reported as a doctoral dissertation, INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, HONDURAS, A CASE STUDY. 1968, 286 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. HD 330.97283, V718.

Traces development of social institutions in Honduras from colonial times to present. A small privileged minority owns most of the land. The economic relationships between landlords and peasants and between peasants and the State have not changed significantly in the last 300 years. Traditional subsistence agriculture accounts for about 75 percent of all farming and provides employment for 40 percent of the population. Discusses changes brought about in 1950 to deal with underdevelopment.

139. O'Byrne, John C., HONDURAN REFORM LAW, REPORT NUMBER 2: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION. 1966, 39 pp. plus 21 pp. appendix. USAID/Mission to Honduras.
ARC Catalog No. HO 340, O14.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 984.

This report is the author's review of the 1963 Honduran Agrarian Reform Law. The purpose of the study is to determine whether this existing law is workable and meets the needs of the people which it was designed to help. Makes an analysis of the problems and sets forth recommendations for amending the present law to: (1) upgrade the agrarian reform agency, (2) assure the large landholding companies that the government is deeply concerned with their welfare, and (3) encourage and protect investment in agriculture as a means of promoting social and economic improvement.

Cross Reference on HONDURAS: See item No. 255.

India

140. Wunderlich, Gene, LAND REFORM IN WESTERN INDIA: ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF TENANCY LEGISLATION, 1948-63. June 1964, 46 pp. Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, W965.

Part I of this report covers the development of new tenancy legislation and related reforms in Western India, methods of transferring rights to land, and some of the reactions of landowners and tenants to the tenancy law. Part II shows quantitatively the effects of tenancy legislation on land redistribution and its impact on incentives and capacities for increased agricultural production.

Cross References on INDIA: See items No. 31, 45, 47, 48, 260.

Iran

141. Lambton, Ann K.S., THE PERSIAN LAND REFORM 1962-1966. 1969, 386 pp. Oxford University Press, 1600 Pollitt Drive, Fairlawn, New Jersey. 07410.
U.S. Department of State Library No. HD 925.L35.

Describes the land tenure system and discusses the political, social, and economic background of the land reform movement. Reports on the distribution of the Shah's estates and explains why the land reform law of 1960 failed. Describes the land reform law of Jan. 9, 1962 under which land was purchased and sold to the peasants. In the early period of land reform, cooperatives were set up in the villages and operated under the supervision of the Agricultural Credit and Rural Development Bank. There is a chapter on irrigation and a concluding summary titled, "Achievements, Problems and Trends."

142. Hanessian, John Jr., "Iranian Land Reform." SOUTHWEST ASIA SERIES, Vol. XII, No. 10, April 1963, 16 pp. American Universities Field Staff, Inc., Hanover, New Hampshire.
ARC Catalog No. IR 301.35, H237.

Reports on recent developments in the land reform program. Gives recent amendments to the land reform law. Also has information on financing and political changes brought about by this program.

143. Moore, Frank J., SOME NOTES ON THE CROWN LANDS PROGRAM. June 1, 1960, 21 pp. USOM/Tehran, Iran.
ARC Catalog No. IR 333.32, M821.

A completion-of-tour report that discusses land distribution, cooperatives and credit, and land development.

144. THE LAW OF LAND REFORM. May 16, 1960, 17 pp. Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Iran, Tehran, Iran.
ARC Catalog No. IR 301.35, I65.

Chapter I gives definitions and terms used in the law. The law is made up of 38 articles which specify limits of ownership, land subject to distribution, regulations regarding the distribution and delivery of lands, financing regulations, and regulations regarding technical assistance. It also describes how the lands worked by owner and tenant farmers will be protected.

145. Kristjanson, Baldur H., THE AGRARIAN BASED DEVELOPMENT OF IRAN. Reprint from LAND ECONOMICS, Vol. XXXVI, No. 1, February 1960. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. IR 301.35, K92.

Land distribution in Iran has had three phases: (1) program of distributing the Shah's lands, (2) distribution of public domain lands by the Ministry of Agriculture, and (3) distribution of private land holdings. The limit on the land distribution program will not be financial but rather the rate at which competent personnel can be provided to administer and guide the program.

146. THE PAHLAVI DOMAIN LAND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM: OBJECTIVES, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, NEEDS. 1958, 17 pp. Bank Omran, Tehran, Iran.
ARC Catalog No. IR 301.35, 056.

This report gives a general account of the Shah's land distribution program. It consists of the division into ownership plots of 2,100 villages held by his estate, of selling the remaining crown lands to the peasant occupants on favorable terms, of disposing of public domain lands, and of purchasing private land holdings for resale to cultivators. Bank Orman, a private bank of His Majesty's, was established in 1952 for the development and improvement of distributed lands. It handles the distribution of crown lands, provides credit for new landowners, and collects installment payments on the lands which have been sold.

Cross References on IRAN: See items No. 219, 227, 229, 260, 262.

Israel

See items No. 48, 225.

Italy

147. Barbero, G., LAND REFORM IN ITALY, ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERSPECTIVES. 1961, 199 pp. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.
ARC Catalog No. IT 301.35, B234.

Discusses the main features of land reform, including legislation, land reform agencies, expropriation and compensation, land distribution, land use, and financing the farm agencies. Considers the expenditure of capital and labor in relation to the gross salable output per hectare. Reports on the total income per family and per worker as well as sources of outside income.

148. Nelson, Lowry, LAND REFORM IN ITALY. August 1956, 47 pp. National Planning Association, Washington, D.C.
ARC Catalog No. IT 301.35, N427.

Discusses the land reform program in Italy in terms of the financial resources of the country. Aid from abroad came through grants and loans under the Marshall Plan. The distribution of land to landless workers changed the status of 100,000 families from wage earners or tenants to proprietors. Another direct effect of the program has been the development of employment for a large number of workers in service and professional fields. The program sounded the death knell of feudalism in Western Europe.

Cross Reference on ITALY: See item No. 31.

Japan

149. Kajita, Masaru, THE LAND REFORM IN JAPAN. 1958, 65 pp. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Tokyo, Japan.
ARC Catalog No. JA 301.35, K13.

Land reform started in Japan October 21, 1946 when the owner-farmer group's special-measures law was enacted. The ownerhip of 2,000,000 chobu of tenant land was transferred to tenant farmers by July 1950. This completely abolished the feudalistic land tenure system which had existed for several centuries. Agricultural production increased tremendously through the use of power machinery, new agricultural chemicals, and improved knowledge of land utilization. Land reform played a significant part in the formation of a democratic, modern social structure in Japan and attracted international attention because of its magnitude and effectiveness.

150. Hewes, Lawrence J. JAPANESE LAND REFORM PROGRAM. Natural Resources Section Report No. 127. March 15, 1950, 118 pp. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander For the Allied Powers, Tokyo, Japan.
ARC Catalog No. JA 301.35, H589.

Reform of the unsatisfactory tenure system became one of the principal objectives of the allied occupation forces after Japan's surrender in 1945. In response to General Douglas MacArthur's directive, the Japanese Government passed the agricultural land adjustment law. Within a two-year period the provisions of this law were carried out. The author contends that if there is to be an effective program of this type, farmers must be able to participate effectively in politics, thus protecting and promoting their interests in such matters as land policy, credit, taxes, etc.

Cross References on JAPAN: See items No. 2, 22, 31, 45, 48, 73, 74, 75, 77.

Korea

See items No. 22, 29, 74, 77, 165.

Malaysia

See items No. 42, 48, 74.

Mexico

151. Stavenhagen, Rodolfo, "A Land Reform Should Answer the Questions It Raises," in CERES, Vol. 2, No. 6, Nov.–Dec. 1969, pp. 43-47. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. Single copy price fifty cents.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, B268.

Analyzes the Mexican ejido, small farm communities in which the land is communally owned but is assigned to individual farmers for working. These communities have succeeded despite lack of credit, irrigation facilities, and adequate technology. Agricultural production per hectare and per unit of capital is higher on the ejidos than on the large-scale commercial farms. Land reform has performed an important role in holding idle labor on the land while employment opportunities are scarce in cities. Points out that ejido farmers have been exploited by merchants and moneylenders and by the Government which has not provided needed services.

152. Myren, Delbert T., INTEGRATING THE RURAL MARKET INTO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF MEXICO. LTC Paper No. 46. June 1968, 11 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. MX 630.972, M998.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 919.

Mexico's agriculture is classified into three sectors: (1) the modern sector including roughly 45 percent of the farm families (changing from subsistence to market-oriented farming); and (3) the traditional or subsistence sector in which 35 percent of the farm families consume more than three-fourths of the amount they produce. Myren holds that no mass market for consumer goods will come into being until 80 percent of the farmers sharply increase their purchasing power. To accomplish this, such prerequisites as primary education, extension education, farm credit, farmer organizations, roads, and access to farm supplies and markets are essential to those Mexican farmers in the traditional and transitional sectors.

153. Maturana-Medina, Sergio, PARACHO, THE ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT IN A MEXICAN SMALLHOLDER COMMUNITY. 1968, 196 pp. A doctoral dissertation developed under the auspices of the Land Tenure Center for presentation to the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. MX 333.32, M445.

The minifundio still prevails in many areas of Mexico in spite of the remarkable rate of development which has occurred during the last 30 years. In 1960, of the total number of farms, 85 percent consisted of less than ten hectares. One group of minifundios which has remained almost completely outside of recent farm development are the communally-owned landholdings, representing 315,000 comunero families. High population density and low level of technology seem to be the most serious problems affecting these peasants.

154. Fernandez, Raymond, LAND TENURE IN MEXICO. Reprint from JOURNAL OF FARM ECONOMICS PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XXV, No. 1, Feb. 1943, 14 pp. Journal of Farm Economics Association, Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.
ARC Catalog No. 333.32, F363.

The author gives a sketch of the historical background of land tenure in Mexico. In the time of the Aztecs, before the Spaniards arrived, land had become almost the exclusive property of the privileged classes. When the area was colonized the Spaniards took for themselves large areas of the best farm land. Problems which developed during the period of agrarian reform (1915 to date) are described. Discusses the cost of the reform and the present land reform situation. Points out that other Latin American countries may profit by Mexico's experience and avoid the pitfalls and errors that have caused trouble.

Cross References on MEXICO: See items No. 21, 31, 43, 56, 57, 63, 64, 66, 68, 70, 83, 208, 256.

Morocco

155. Parsons, Kenneth H., A NOTE ON LAND TENURE OF MOROCCO AND PROPOSED REFORMS. July 9-20, 1963, 11 pp. AID/Rabat, Morocco.
ARC Catalog No. MR 333.32, P268.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 985.

Agricultural land in Morocco is held under a variety of tenures: by tribes, by endowment trusts (religious lands), by the State, by foreigners, and by Moroccan citizens. The report discusses the development difficulties and problem areas related to these land tenure systems. Also described are the needs for professional training to serve agricultural development, along with general comments on the strategy of the land reform program.

156. Hutteball, Eugene E. and Grover B. Torbert, REPORT ON LAND RECORDS, TITLING, AND CADASTRAL PROBLEMS OF MOROCCO. February 1963, 126 pp. In English and French. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of Interior, Washington, D.C.
ARC Catalog No. MR 333.34, D419.

The report is a detailed survey of land identification and ownership problems, and it makes specific recommendations for reform. Outlines a ten-year program with suggestions for its implementation.

Nepal

See item No. 223.

New Guinea

See item No. 74.

Nicaragua

See items No. 40, 252.

Nigeria

157. Huth, William P., TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND LAND TENURE AS RELATED TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AMONG THE IBO OF EASTERN NIGERIA. Research Paper No. 36. August 1969, 161 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. NI 333.32, H979.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 974.

The Ibo system of land tenure is based on three main principles: (a) land ultimately belongs to the community and cannot be alienated from it without its consent; (b) the individual shall have security of tenure on the land required for his home and garden; and (c) no member of the community shall be without land. The Government has not assisted the small farmers with credit, technology, and other requirements for improving the quantity and quality of production.

Cross References on NIGERIA: See items No. 42, 50.

Pakistan

See item No. 73.

Peru

158. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS, AGRARIAN REFORM LAW NO. 17716, ENACTED ON 24 JUNE 1969. October 25, 1969, 195 pp. AID/Lima, Peru.
ARC Catalog No. PE 301.35, U58.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 993.

The new Peruvian agrarian reform law specifies a broad set of specific objectives to be achieved in the agricultural sector. It creates a series of policy instruments designed to accomplish the objectives. Compares the 1964 and 1969 agrarian reform laws. Discusses steps in the agrarian reform process, valuation and payment for properties taken, fines and penalties, technical assistance and credit provisions, water laws, administrative arrangements, and the possible economic and social impact of the 1969 law.

159. Somerwitz, Herbert S. and Samuel M. Fahr, THE PERUVIAN LAND REGISTRATION SYSTEM AND SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVMENT. Contract No. AID-592. July 1967, 118 pp. Prepared for AID/Lima, Peru by the Iowa State Universities Mission to Peru.
ARC Catalog No. PE 333.32, I64.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 190 360.

Describes how land titles are now recorded in Peru. Also describes the proposed Torres system for recording land titles and the chief non-political objections to it. Discusses the need for aerial photographs or cadastral maps as the basis for land descriptions in transfer and recording documents.

160. Vigues-Roig, Enrique, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRARIAN REFORM IN THE CENTRAL SIERRA OF PERU. June 1967, 144 pp. Iowa Universities Mission to Peru, Lima, Peru.
ARC Catalog No. PE 333.14, I64.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 972.

Analyzes the conditions under which agrarian reform can be used to promote economic development. Describes problems encountered in the land reform program with respect to land valuation and land expropriation.

161. Thorbecke, Erik, SOME NOTES ON THE MACROECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF AND THE COST OF FINANCING AGRARIAN REFORM IN PERU. January 1966, 7 pp. Prepared for AID/Washington by Department of Economics and Sociology, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.
ARC Catalog No. PE 301.35, T487.

Estimates the costs of expropriating lands and of credit for purchasing fertilizers, insecticides, seeds, cattle, irrigation, and farm improvements. These costs seem to be within the capacity of the Peruvian Government to finance. Over a 10-year period, it is estimated that 14 to 20 thousand farm families could be resettled annually. Non-agricultural growth is needed to absorb the excess agricultural labor not benefited by land reform.

162. Dobyns, Henry F., THE STRUGGLE FOR LAND IN PERU: THE HACIENDA VICOS CASE. Contract No. AID/csd-296. 1965, 26 pp. Prepared for AID/Washington by the Department of Anthropology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
ARC Catalog No. PE 309.185, C814c.

The report emphasizes the high social status land ownership conveys around Vicos, Peru. Discusses the continuing struggle for land by the non-Indian population over a period of more than three centuries. Reports on the ethnic history of the large privately owned land holding known as the Hacienda Vicos. The author traces the methods of handling land and the sales, leasing and division of this property from 1954 up to 1963. A ten-page bibliography is included.

163. Strasma, John, AGRARIAN REFORM, LAND PURCHASE AND INDUSTRIALIZATION IN PERU. LTC Paper No. 1. 1965, 21 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. PE 333.32, S897.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 920.

The paper discusses the Iowa Universities–A.I.D. Contract Group proposal for financing agrarian reform and stimulating industrialization in Peru. It is pointed out that the landowners would receive generous compensation for their lands in the form of marketable inflation-proof securities with support or guarantees by international organizations or foreign governments. Generous compensation means payment at or near commercial value. Overpayment means that either the new owner or the taxpayers compensate the ex-landowner for loss of very dubious values. The author seems to doubt whether the ex-landowners will direct their capital and managerial talents into new industries in Peru.

164. Timmons, John F. and John C. O'Byrne, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRARIAN REFORM IN PERU, PART I AND II. Contract No. ICA 2226. Undated, 29 pp. Prepared for AID/Lima, Peru by the Iowa State Universities Mission to Peru.
ARC Catalog No. PE 301.35, S797.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 987.

The report sets forth a method for analyzing defects in the agrarian land system and proposes remedial action with special reference to the Sierra. A model is formulated projecting agrarian reform as part of an integrated approach to economic and social development of the national economy. Included are goals and targets for agrarian reform.

Cross References on PERU: See items No. 48, 62, 64, 215, 217, 256.

Philippines

165. LAND REFORM, LAND SETTLEMENT AND CO-OPERATIVES. No. 1, 1968, 77 pp. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, F686a.

Contains fifteen articles dealing with land reform, planning, project implementation, and financing. Case studies are cited from Uganda, Korea, and the UAR. Bibliography with approximately 90 entries.

166. FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR TRANSFERRING LEASEHOLDERS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF PAMPANGA TO OWNERSHIP UNDER THE PHILIPPINES LAND REFORM PROGRAM. December 6, 1967, 11 pp. Prepared by Agricultural Executives, Inc. for the National Economic Council of the Philippines and AID/Washington.
ARC Catalog No. PH 333.32, A278.

This feasibility study discusses: (a) legal provisions in the Philippine Constitution as they relate to the Land Tenure Act of 1955 and the Agricultural Land Reform Code of 1963, (b) the detailed mechanics of subdivision and redistribution of land, (c) the basic physical, social, and economic characteristics in the Second District of Pampanga and the probable effect of a planned massive land transfer program, (d) comparative costs of renting versus owning land, and the potential of district residents to make amortization payments and to increase farm production, and (e) financial requirements for carrying out the land transfer phase of this program. There is a seven-page bibliography as well as sections on conclusions and recommendations.

167. Ruttan, Vernon W., TENURE AND PRODUCTIVITY OF PHILIPPINE RICE PRODUCING FARMS. LTC Reprint No. 56 from THE PHILIPPINE ECONOMIC JOURNAL, No. 9, First Semester 1966, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 42-63. Land Tenure Center, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. PH 631.5, R982.

This paper tests several hypotheses relating productivity to size of farm and to types of land tenure on Philippine rice farms. Using national sample data, it was found that share tenants had higher yields than full owners and that small farms had higher yields than larger farms. The strong negative relationship between farm size and productivity on share-tenant operated farms acts as an incentive for the landowner to keep the size of units operated by the tenant small.

168. Ruttan, Vernon W., EQUITY AND PRODUCTIVITY OBJECTIVES IN AGRARIAN REFORM LEGISLATION: PERSPECTIVES ON THE NEW PHILIPPINE LAND REFORM CODE. Reprint from the INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, Vol. XIX, Nos. 3 and 4, July - December 1964, pp. 114-140, Bombay, India.
ARC Catalog No. PH 301.35, R982.

Discusses the latest land reform legislation enacted in the Philippines. The author believes that the legislation is defective as it leaves an opportunity for interminable court delays. The feature of the legislation which abolishes share tenancy and establishes leasehold tenancy will prove unworkable, because landlord credit is not replaced by adequate private or public credit from other sources. Highly centralized patterns of administration are continued with no involvement of local government or of farmers' committees, and this has proved to be an effective device for defeating land reform in the past.

169. Bull, Frate, LAND REFORM IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1955-1958. 79 pp. International Cooperation Administration, Manila, Philippines.
ARC Catalog No. PH 333.32, B935.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 969.

The publication covers two USOM projects on Land Tenure, Project No. 92-14-008 and Land Development Project No. 92-12-005. It deals with farm tenancy after World War II and with actions to improve this situation. Sets up objectives and describes accomplishments and unsolved land reform problems of 1958.

170 Sorongon, Anturo P., A SPECIAL STUDY OF LANDED ESTATES IN THE PHILIPPINES. August 22, 1955, 39 pp. AID/Manila, Philippines.
ARC Catalog No. PH 333.32, S714.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 991.

The survey reveals that only 13,859 landowners out of 4 million possessed farms of 50 hectares or more as of December 31, 1953. Of this total, 423 had holdings of 501 to 1,000 hectares and 221 had over 1,000 hectares. The survey also includes commercial, industrial, residential, and mining land. Annexes I and II give assessed valuations of farm land.

171. McMillan, Robert T., LAND TENURE IN THE PHILIPPINES. Reprint from RURAL SOCIOLOGY, Vol. 20, No. 1, March 1955, pp. 25-33, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823.
ARC Catalog No. PH 333.32, M167.

Mr. McMillan, an AID agricultural technician describes the land tenure situation in the Philippines based upon census data and two rural community surveys. He shows that land leasing is increasing. The requirements of farm tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers are highest in areas with the best farm land and where rice or sugarcane is the principal crop. Tax enforcement of legislation concerned with land redistribution, improved farm tenancy, minimum wage legislation, and resettlement has aggravated social unrest. Recurrently, government and large landholders have managed to circumvent pressures for effective land reform.

172. Rivera, Generoso F. and Robert T. McMillan, AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SURVEY OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN CENTRAL LUZON. June 1954, 179 pp. Published jointly by the Cooperative Research Project of the Philippine Council for United States Aid and the United States of America Operations Mission to the Philippines, Manila.
ARC Catalog No. PH 301.29914, R621a.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 190 131.

Describes the size of farms and landlord-tenant relationships, also income, expenses, capital, credit, employment, wages, and levels of living among 2,500 rural households of nine villages in high tenancy areas of central Luzon. Rapid population growth, an inequitable land tenure system, and a lagging farm technology severely hinder agricultural and rural development.

173. Rivera, Generoso F and Robert T. McMillan, THE RURAL PHILIPPINES. October 1952, 217 pp. AID/Manila, Philippines.
ARC Catalog No. PH 301.29914, R621.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 988.

The first part of the book is an excellent pictorial story of rural life in the Philippines. Describes group life, culture, and natural resources. The section on population deals with numbers, distribution, age, sex, race, occupation, fertility, mortality, and income. The intricate problems associated with Philippine agriculture are largely man-made, namely the smallness of the farms, insecure farm tenancy, shortage of farm credit, a lag in new farming methods, decreasing soil fertility, and many others. Social institutions related to religion, government, education, health, welfare, and recreation are described.

174. Bell, Daniel W., et al., THE BELL REPORT: U.S. ECONOMIC SURVEY MISSION'S REPORT, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE HARDIE REPORT. October 9, 1950, 58 pp. Philippine Book Company, 289 Doroteo Jose, Manila, Philippines.
ARC Catalog No. PH 330.9914, U58.

The main body of this booklet is the U.S. Economic Survey Mission's Report as made to the President of the United States by the Economic Survey Mission to the Philippines headed by Daniel W. Bell. There is also a section from the Hardie Report titled, "Recommendations on Land Tenure Problems in the Philippines", and a section from the Rivera-McMillan Report titled, "Summary and Suggested Lines of Action on the Social Development of Rural Communities in the Philippines."

Cross References on the PHILIPPINES: See items No. 31, 48, 73, 74, 232.

Puerto Rico

See item No. 31.

Rhodesia

175. Alvord, E.D., THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LAND IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA. Undated (circa 1959), 67 pp. Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
ARC Catalog No. RZ 301.34096891, A476.

An interesting autobiographical account of the author's 31 years experience in Southern Rhodesia with primitive native agriculture and native land tenure systems. Discusses the history of agricultural development between 1920 and 1950. Although agricultural development is the principal theme, some discussion touches on land ownership (pages 11, 21, 24, 62, 65, 66). The document provides interesting general background information for anyone working on African agricultural technical assistance projects.

Syria

See item No. 31.

Thailand

See items No. 73, 74, 233.

United Arab Republic

See items No. 31, 48, 136, 165.

Venezuela

176. Powell, John Duncan, THE ROLE OF THE FEDERACION CAMPESINA IN THE VENEZUELAN AGRARIAN REFORM PROCESS. December 1967, 52 pp. Issued as Research Paper No. 9. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. VE 323.5, P884.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 921.

Land reform in Mexico, Bolivia, and Cuba has been associated with a single revolutionary party. Points out that the 1945-48 Venezuelan land reform program was similar in origin and support. Shows how peasant unions and unorganized peasants have worked together in their activities with the Democratic party. By 1948 this party secured passage of an agrarian reform law. Covers the Perez Jiminez dictatorship and his termination of the agrarian reform program. Describes how the peasant union leaders have focused attention on their problems and brought about service to its members in the form of agricultural schools.

177. Powell, John Duncan, THE POLITICS OF AGRARIAN REFORM IN VENEZUELA: HISTORY, SYSTEMS AND PROCESS. 1966, 392 pp. A doctoral dissertation developed under the auspices of the Land Tenure Center for presentation to the Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. VE 301.35, P884.

The multi-party political consensus which developed in the final stages of the Perez Jiminez dictatorship extended beyond the holding of elections to the reinstatement of a meaningful program of agrarian reform. This resulted in the agrarian reform law of 1960 under which Venezuela carried out the most extensive, non-violent land reform program in Latin America.

178. Cates, J.M., AGRARIAN REFORM IN VENEZUELA: ANALYSIS AND REPORT. April 4, 1961, 23 pp. U.S. Embassy, Caracas, Dispatch No. 941 to U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C.
ARC Catalog No. VE 301.35, C359.

The report covers an appraisal of the agrarian reform program, its operation and progress, along with additional comments by knowledgeable Venezuelan and U.S. observers. Also included are agrarian reform law excerpts, AID agrarian policy excerpts, charts and a glossary of terms. The report concludes that, overall, the program is working as well as might be expected under the circumstances. Land distribution is proceeding effectively while other parts of the program such as credit, technical assistance, housing, roads, and marketing facilities are lagging. The sponsors and directors of the program are aware of operational problems but are optimistic about its eventual success.

Cross References on VENEZUELA: See items No. 57, 63, 64, 66, 70, 83, 245.

VietNam

179. Macphail, Donald B. and Mary K. Vaughan, COMMENTS ON STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE REPORT ON LAND REFORM IN VIETNAM. September 25, 1969, 12 pp. Land Tenure Center University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.32, S7856.

Reviews the principal findings of the Stanford Research Institute report published in 1969 on "Land Reform in Vietnam" (listed as item 188 in this bibliography). The paper concludes with a brief critique on the SRI findings and then makes some recommendations of its own.

180. A REVIEW OF VIET NAM'S LAND REFORM PROGRAMS. July 10, 1969, 7 pp. AID/Saigon, Viet-Nam.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, U586.

Discusses the current land tenure situation, the Government's land reform efforts, Government acquisition and distribution of publicly owned lands to tenant farmers, occupancy and rental freeze, and the proposed land-to-the-tiller program.

181. NEW LAND REFORM PROGRAM – VIETNAM. July 1, 1969, 2pp. plus charts. Director General, Land Affairs, Government of South Viet Nam, Saigon, Viet Nam.
ARC Catalog No. VS 301.35, D598.

Designed to eliminate tenant farming, the new "land-to-the-tiller" program will issue titles free of charge to tenant farmers for the land they are presently tilling. A 1970 organizational chart giving future distribution targets is attached, as is a statistical table giving figures on land distributed in 1969.

182. AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION MEMORANDUMS: LAND REFORM. Numbers one to eleven, March 6, 1969 to October 7, 1969 approximately five pages each. USAID/Saigon, Viet Nam.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, V58a.

A series of circulars dealing with the distribution of French lands expropriated or purchased by the Government of Viet Nam. Discusses general problems of land tenure, landlord-peasant relationships, size of farms, and questions and answers on the new land reform program. Considers the freeze on occupancy and rent, the proposed land-to-the-tiller program, the Montagnard program, the use of communal lands, the operation of Land Development and Resettlement Centers, and the orderly settlement of public domain lands by displaced farmers.

183. LAND REFORM VIET NAM, A PROGRAM TO SPEED LAND DISTRIBUTION. PASA No. VN FE-11-67. March 1969, 29 pp. plus 81 pages of appendices. Prepared for AID/Washington by the Engineer Agency for Resources Inventories, U.S. Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. 20315.
ARC Catalog No. VS 301.35, D419.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 190 009.

The Engineer Agency developed a modification of photographic practices which allows the Government of Viet Nam (GVN) to speed-up land identification and at the same time keep to a minimum the need for highly trained personnel at the local level for making land surveys. Describes the process of photographing land to provide property measurements which are accurate to within a one meter and which meet the legal requirements of the GVN for landownership. AID is providing special technical assistance to help speed-up distribution of lands obtained from the French by simplification of paper work and training village committees to handle part of the task.

184. Cooper, John L., End of Tour Report, Land Reform Advisor, AID/Saigon Airgram TOAID A-10079, October 18, 1968, 31 pp. AID/Washington.
ARC Catalog No. VS 301.35, C777.

This report provides guidance for policy decisions relating to land reform in Viet Nam. Discusses general considerations pertinent to planning land reform programs and the role of villages in land reform activities. Also emphasizes the importance of expropriating and distributing rice lands exceeding 100 hectares. Discusses the pricing policies relating to the use and transfer of land and the need of reorganization of the land record system. Summary of United States/Viet Nam technical cooperation efforts in the field of land reform.

185. LAND REFORM VIET–NAM, PILOT DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION PROJECT, THANH QUOI, AN GIANG PROVINCE FEASIBILITY STUDY. PASA No. FE-11-67. July 1968, 50 pp. Prepared for AID/Washington by Engineer Agency for Resources Inventories, U.S. Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.9109597, D419.

Considers the engineering, economic, and financial aspects of the proposed development area which provides for year-round water control to increase farm production within a 1,270 hectare plot of land. Construction schedule is to be followed in three phases: Phase I constructing retention dikes, Phase II installing pumping stations for drainage and irrigation facilities, Phase III building roads, bridges, and warehouses. Six appendices are included giving hydrologic data, designs for modern irrigation facilities and cost estimates for construction, a survey of soils and agriculture, cost-benefit analyses, and a plan for land ownership registration.

186. LAND REFORM IN VIETNAM: TWENTIETH REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS. House Report No. 1149, 90th U.S. Congress, 2nd Session, March 5, 1968, 28 pp.
ARC Catalog No. VS 301.35, C734.

The report summarizes the history of United States and Government of Viet Nam actions in the field of land reform since 1954. Discusses the GVN failure to expropriate and distribute crop land and to enforce rental laws. Cites the inadequate U.S. support for land reform during the period 1954 - 65, and the renewed emphasis on this program since 1966. Also gives dissenting views of the Committee minority.

187. Hung, Nguyen Hy, Nguyen Quoc Guong, and Hoang Thi Kim Bien, REPORT ON THE LAND REFORM PROGRAM. Joint Development Group Working Paper No. 5. January 1968, 21 pp. including appendices. AID/Saigon, Viet Nam.
ARC Catalog No. VS 301.35, H936.

Describes the changes made in the conduct of the land reform program from its inception in 1953 through 1967, along with the past and present structure of organizations in charge. Analyzes the program from the standpoint of its efficiency and explains how it could be improved.

188. LAND REFORM IN VIETNAM. Contract No. AID/VN-8. 1968. Made up of an unnumbered summary volume plus four supplementary volumes, the whole set being bound in seven separate parts as shown below: Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif.

The summary volume titled, LAND REFORM IN VIETNAM, 225 pages, is a distallation of the information contained in the other volumes of this report. Designed to provide the essential factual base on which rational land tenure policies in Viet Nam could be formulated.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.32, S785a.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 996.

Volume I, Part 1, LAND REFORM IN VIETNAM WORKING PAPERS: LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND PROGRAM STATUS. 146 pp. Devoted to an exposition of the legal and administrative framework for land reform in Viet Nam.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.32, S785a, v.1, pt. 1.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 997.

Volume I, Part 2, APPENDIX. 554 pp. Provides a comprehensive statistical background for policy planning purposes.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.32, S785a, v.1, pt. 2.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 998.

Volume II, LAND REFORM IN VIETNAM WORKING PAPERS: ADMINISTRATION OF LAND AFFAIRS. 315 pp. Contains an analysis and evaluation of land affairs administration in Viet Nam providing a foundation for decisions on the administration of land reform policy. The volume also contains a review of the overall governmental administrative structure as it relates to land affairs. Surveys are included as appendices.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.32, S785a, v. 2.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 999.

Volume III, LAND REFORM IN VIETNAM WORKING PAPERS: THE VIET CONG. 155 pp. Describes the impact of Viet Cong activities on GVN land reform policies and on the rights of the landowners and tenants guaranteed them under the laws of the Republic of Viet Nam. Detailed descriptions of Viet Cong land reform policies and practices are presented to provide a basis for assessing the feasibility of land reform measures in an environment of insecurity.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.32, S785a, v. 3.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 190 000.

Volume IV, Part 1, LAND REFORM IN VIETNAM WORKING PAPERS: SURVEY AND ANALYSES RELATED TO LAND TENURE ISSUES. 188 pp. Presents the major findings and analysis regarding attitudes and opinions of rural people of all status groups derived from the Hamlet Resident Survey and the Absentee Landlord Survey. Factual data on the size, distribution of land, ownership and land use, when combined with the attitudes and opinions recorded, become the basis for a tentative analysis of what direction land distribution policy might have to take to make suitable impacts on the rural population.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.32, S785a, v. 4, pt. 1.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 190 001.

Volume IV, Part 2. APPENDIX. 474 pp. Contains the detailed supporting data generated in the course of the various Hamlet Resident and Absentee Landlord Surveys.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.32, S785a, v. 4, pt. 2.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 190 002.

189. Prosterman, Roy L., "Land Reform in South Vietnam: A Proposal for Turning the Tables on the Vietcong" in CORNELL LAW REVIEW, Vol. 53, No. 1, November 1967, pp. 26-44. (Ithaca, N.Y.)
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, P966.

An Assistant Professor of Law of the University of Washington School of Law summarizes previous attempts at land reform in South Vietnam and proposes a six-point program tailored to Vietnamese needs and designed to solve the problem of land distribution.

190. Mitchell, Edward J., "The Significance of Land Tenure in the Vietnamese Insurgency," in ASIAN SURVEY, Vol. VII, No. 8, August 1967, pp. 577-580 (a special issue on the SEADAG Conference.) The Center for Chinese Studies, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94704.
ARC Catalog No. 333.32, M681.

A statistical survey comparing data on the extent of GVN control in a province. The social, economic, cultural, and topographical characteristics of the province are all considered. The study gives a strong indication that provinces seem to be more secure when the percentage of owner-operated land is low (tenancy is high); inequality in the distribution of farms by size is great; large, formerly French-owned estates are present; and no land redistribution has taken place.

191. Montgomery, John D., LAND REFORM AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS IN VIET NAM. (Working draft) August 1967, 46 pp. AID/Saigon, Viet Nam.
ARC Catalog No. VS 301.35, M787.

Report views land reform as an opportunity for the U.S. to respond to Vietnamese political demands. Joint institutions between the U.S. and the GVN would resolve land issues without direct American involvement.

192. Wurfel, David, AGRARIAN REFORM IN THE REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM. Reprint from FAR EASTERN SURVEY, Vol. XXVI, No. 6, June 1967, 81-96 pp. Institute of International Studies, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94704.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, W967.

Explains the significant changes in land reform brought about by the Ngo Dinh Diem Government in 1964. Compares Vietnamese and Communist land policy, and describes the Viet Nam Government proposals on land redistribution, price and repayment schedules, and basic Vietnamese land tenure legislation.

193. LAND REFORM IN SOUTH VIETNAM. December 15, 1966, 2 pp. Bureau for Viet Nam, AID/Washington.
ARC Catalog No. 333.32, B952.

Discusses Vietnamese land tenure and distribution policy, and AID assistance in the land reform program. Includes information on a land reform program involving 14,000 acres in An Giang Province in the Mekong Delta.

194. Gittinger, J. Price, STUDIES ON LAND TENURE IN VIET NAM (TERMINAL REPORT). December 1959, 35 pp. Division of Agriculture and National Resources, USOM/Saigon, Viet Nam.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.32, G536.
Clearinghouse Order No. PB 189 994.

This pamphlet is an account of the author's activities in the field of land tenure in Viet Nam over a four-year period ending in 1959. It explains the major agrarian reform policies of the President of Viet Nam, Ngo Dinh Diem, and gives a general description of progress in agrarian reform. Also considered are communal land concepts in recent Vietnamese policy, Communist land policy in North Viet Nam, rent reduction and tenure security in free Viet Nam, the Vietnamese land transfer program, and basic Vietnamese land tenure legislation.

195. Thomson, Robert L. and Louis A. Koffman, LAND REFORM VIET NAM. July 17, 1966, 184 pp. U.S. Department of the Army, Engineer Agency for Resources Inventories, Washington, D.C. 20315.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.009597, T484.

A reconnaissance survey of the cadastral assistance needed by the Administration of Land Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture in Viet Nam with emphasis on An Giang Province. It was found technically feasible to implement a land reform program even in view of the difficult security situation in the country. Discusses the type of land reform to be implemented. Recommends that AID/Viet Nam and appropriate ministries of the Government establish a project called Land Identification and Classification Project and that An Giang be the pilot demonstration area. The scope of the work and estimated budgets are included. See also item No. 183 for most recent summary of situation.

196. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON LAND REFORM POLICY. 1966, 13 pp. Directorate of Land Reform, Government of Viet Nam, Saigon.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.32, D598.

Answers questions concerning the Government's land renting policies and practices, rental of equipment and draft animals, seed supplies and fertilizer, tenancy continuance, priority of acquisitions, and settlement of disputes.

197. Hendry, James B., LAND TENURE IN SOUTH VIET NAM. Reprint from ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGE, Vol. IX, No. 1, Part 2, October 1960, pp. 27-44. University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.32, H498.

Tenure arrangements tend to show that most farm households, whether tenant or landowner, have relatively small pieces of land on which to work and that this basic pattern has not been significantly changed by agrarian reform. The largest landowners have been forced to redistribute major portions of their lands to former tenants. However, there are reasons to doubt that productivity will increase substantially as a result of the land reform program; such major increase will depend on making changes and investments which are beyond the reach of most individual farmers.

198. Gittinger, J.P., ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF BASIC VIETNAMESE LAND TENURE LEGISLATION. (From 1959 Gittinger Report; see item 194) 1959, pp. 64-85. USOM/Saigon, Viet Nam.
ARC Catalog No. VS 333.32, G536a.

Includes translations of all basic land tenure legislation for Viet Nam which was in force during 1959. Included are Ordinance No. 2 establishing regulations governing tenant farming; Ordinance No. 28 establishing conditions for recultivation of abandoned rice fields and other land; and Ordinance No. 57 including regulations for the agrarian reform (land transfer).

Cross References on VIET NAM: See items No. 74, 75, 76.

PART V. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

199. VIETNAM, A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY – AGRICULTURE. January 1970, 58 pp. (Land Reform Section, pp. 21-30) Prepared by U.S. Department of the Army, Engineer Agency for Resources Inventories in cooperation with the Bureau for Vietnam, AID/Washington.
ARC Catalog No. VS 016.30, E57.

200. COLOMBIA: BACKGROUNDS AND TRENDS – A BIBLIOGRAPHY. May 1969, 56 pp. Training and Methods Series, No. 9. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 016.9861, A551.

201. BOLIVIA: AGRICULTURA, ECONOMIA & POLITICA – A BIBLIOGRAPHY. (Spanish only) Training and Methods Series, No. 7. December 1968, 21 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BV 016.30135, A551.

202. PUBLICATIONS FROM THE PROGRAM OF THE LAND TENURE CENTER. December 1968, 39 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 333.32, L253b.

203. AGRARIAN REFORM AND LAND TENURE: A LIST OF SOURCE MATERIALS. August 1965, 111 pp. Training and Methods Series, No. 4. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 016.30135, W811.

204. COLONIZATION AND SETTLEMENT: A PARTIALLY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Training and Methods Series, No. 5. August 1965, 58 pages. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 016.30135, W811a.

205. LAND REFORM: REVIEW OF THE RECENT LITERATURE. October 1961, 17 pp. Bureau of Intelligence and Research, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.
ARC Catalog No. 016.30135, S797.

Cross References on BIBLIOGRAPHIES: See items No. 4, 31, 83, 162, 165, 166, 235.

PART VI. UNANNOTATED MATERIALS

206. Felstehausen, Herman, PROVIDING INFORMATION FOR RESOLVING FARM AND COMMUNITY PROBLEMS. LTC Paper No. 61. January 1969, 10 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.3409861, F324.

207. Wilkening, A.E., COMPARISON OF MIGRANTS IN TWO RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF CENTRAL BRAZIL Contract No. AID/repas-3. November 1968, 36 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. BL 301.32, W681.

208. Maturana-Medina, Sergio, PARACHO, THE ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT IN A MEXICAN SMALLHOLDER COMMUNITY. October 1968, 74 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. MX 301.35, M445.

209. Flynn, William, THE PROCESS OF MIGRATION TO A SHANTYTOWN IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA. LTC Paper No. 53. July 1968, 17 pp. Also issued as LTC Reprint No. 49. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.32, F622b.

210. Peterson, David A., A SURVEY OF LAND TENURE AND USE IN PEASANT COMMUNITIES ON THE CENTRAL ALTIPLANO OF BOLIVIA. May 1968, pp. 37. CIDA, c/o Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. 20006.
ARC Catalog No. BV 333.32, P937.

211. Davis, L. Harian, ECONOMICS OF THE PROPERTY TAX IN RURAL AREAS OF COLOMBIA. September 1967, 125 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CO 336.2, D262.

212. Feltstehausen, Herman, ECONOMIC KNOWLEDGE AND PARTICIPATION IN FARMER DECISION MAKING IN A DEVELOPED AND AN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRY. LTC Paper No. 33. April 1967, 23 pp. Also issued as LTC Reprint No. 51. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 331.762, F324a.

213. PROPOSED ADVANCED SYSTEM FOR RURAL CADASTRAL SURVEYS IN SUPPORT OF LAND REGISTRATION PROGRAM FOR AFGHANISTAN. April 1967, 19 pp. Prepared for AID by Raytheon Company, 4217 Wheeler Avenue, Alexandria, Va.
ARC Catalog No. AF 350.825, R277.

214. McCoy, Terry, THE SEIZURE OF "LOS CRISTALES." LTC Reprint No. 36 from INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, Vol. 21, No. 1. 1967, pp. 73-93. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 301.35, M129.

215. Chaplin, David, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN PERU. Research Paper No. 18. July 1966, 35 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. PE 339.4, C464.

216. FOUR YEARS OF AGRARIAN REFORM IN COLOMBIA, REPORT OF ACTIVITIES IN 1965. June 1966, 50 pp. Colombian Agrarian Reform Institute, Bogota, Colombia.
ARC Catalog No. CO 301.35, C718.

217. Chaplin, David, A DISCUSSION OF MAJOR ISSUES ARISING IN THE RECRUITMENT OF INDUSTRIAL LABOR IN PERU. LTC Paper No. 16. April 1966, 26 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. PE 331.0985, C464.

218. Castillo, Carlos M., SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF LAND TENURE SYSTEMS. December 3, 1965, 6 pp. Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
ARC Catalog No. LAT 333.32, C532.

219. Valian, A., THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND REFORM IN IRAN, SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REFORM FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT. October 1965, pp. 158-172. Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration, Manila, Philippines.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, E13.

220. Dorner, Peter, SOME THOUGHTS AND IDEAS ON LAND TENURE CENTER RESEARCH. August 1965, 54 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 333.32, D713c.

221. Dorner, Peter and Juan Carlos Collante, "Land Reform in Chile, Proposal for an Institutional Innovation," Reprint Series No. 2. Reprinted from INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, Vol. 19, No. 1, Summer 1965, 22 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. CL 301.35, D713a.

222. Adams, Dale W. and L. Eduardo Montero, LAND PARCELIZATION IN AGRARIAN REFORM: A COLOMBIA EXAMPLE. LTC Reprint No. 16 from INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, Vol. 19, No. 3, Winter 1965, pp. 67-71. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 301.35, A211.

223. Regmi, Mahesh C., LAND TENURE AND TAXATION IN NEPAL. Volume III, RAKAM AND KIPAT TENURE SYSTEM. 1965, 224 pp. Institute of International Studies, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
ARC Catalog No. NP 333.32, R337.

224. REPORT NO. III, SECOND SEMIANNUAL REPORT, CADASTRAL SURVEY PROJECT OF AFGHANISTAN. April 1964, 20 pp. Public Administration Service, AID/Kandahar, Afghanistan.
ARC Catalog No. AF 350.724201, P976.

225. Haney, Emil B. Jr., THE ISRAELI KIBBUTZIM BLUEPRINTS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. January 1964, 29 pp. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
ARC Catalog No. 301.34095694, H237.

226. Paddock, William and Paul, HUNGRY NATIONS. 1964, 326 pp. Chapter 15, "The Fallacy of Land Reform and How to Put Common Sense into the Briar Patch." Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass.
ARC Catalog No. 338.19, P123.

227. Ansanjani, H., IMPLEMENTATION OF IRAN'S LAND REFORM PROGRAM. March 12, 1962, 23 pp. Ministry of Agriculture, Tehran, Iran.
ARC Catalog No. IR 301.35, I34.

228. LAND REFORM IN TAIWAN. October 1958, 22 pp. The Land Bureau, Department of Civil Affairs, Taiwan Provincial Government, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.
ARC Catalog No. CH 301.35, C539.

229. Motheral, Joe R., LAND REFORM IRAN – PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS. August 15, 1957, 40 pp. USOM/Tehran, Iran.
ARC Catalog No. IR 333.32, U58.

230. Tang, Hui-Sun, HIGHLIGHTS OF LAND REFORM IN TAIWAN. February 1957, 18 pp. Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.
ARC Catalog No. CH 301.35, T164a.

231. Ashby, Andrew W., PUBLIC LANDS. March 1956, 47 pp. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.
ARC Catalog No. 333.1, A822.

232. Emerson, James P., LAND REFORM PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES 1951-1955. February 1956, 53 pp. International Cooperation Administration, Manila, Philippines.
ARC Catalog No. PH 301.35, E53.

233. SELF–HELP SETTLEMENTS. 1955, 37 pp. Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Interior, Bangkok, Thailand.
ARC Catalog No. TI 333.32, T364.

234. Thomson, Robert L. and William W. Doxey, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS. LAND: ITS OCCUPANCY, OWNERSHIP AND CERTIFICATION. July 1969. 8 pp. plus 46 pp. of annexes and 36 pp. of maps. U.S. Department of the Army, Engineer Agency for Resources Inventories, Washington, D.C. 20315.
ARC Catalog No. TQ 333.34, T484.

235. Tai, Hung-Chao, LAND REFORM IN COLOMBIA, INDIA, IRAN, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, TAIWAN, U.A.R., A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. July 1967, 107 pp. The Center for Rural Development, 872 Massachusetts Ave., Suite 2-6, Cambridge, Mass. 02139.
ARC Catalog No. 016.30135, T129.
U.S. Department of State, Office of External Research Document Center Catalog No. FAR 9505.

PART VII. DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Many colleges and universities place doctoral dissertations with University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 (telephone 313-761-4700). This facility serves as a clearinghouse where the general public may purchase copies of the dissertations held there. Copies are available in two forms: (a) 33 mm. positive microfilm reels which generally require two weeks for obtaining copies, and (b) xerographic paper copies with a soft cover which usually require 3 to 4 weeks. Hard cover cloth bindings may be ordered for an additional fee. There is also a mailing charge. More detailed information on services and order forms may be obtained from the company offices in Ann Arbor.

Dissertations on land reform held by University Microfilms are listed below: included with each entry is the University Microfilms order number. The price for a microfilm copy is indicated by a price prefix letter M, and for a xerographic copy by a price prefix letter X.

236. Camacho-Saa, Carlos, MINIFUNDIA, PRODUCTIVITY, AND LAND REFORM IN COCHABAMBA. (Bolivia) Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1966, 166 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 67-6789. M-$3.00, X-$8.20.

237. Erven, Bernard L., ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT USE AND POLICY PROBLEMS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, BRAZIL. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1967, 310 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 67-16,932. M-$4.00, X-$13.95.

238. Fonseca, Luiz, INFORMATION PATTERNS AND PRACTICE ADOPTION AMONG BRAZILIAN FARMERS. Department of Agricultural Journalism, University of Wisconsin. 1966, 184 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 66-13,408. M-$3.00, X-$9.00.

239. Grunig, James, INFORMATION, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS OF COLOMBIAN LATIFUNDISTAS. School of Journalism (Mass Communications), University of Wisconsin. 1968, 450 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 69-923. M-$6.00, X-$21.15.

240. McCoy, Terry L., AGRARIAN REFORM IN CHILE, 1962-68: A STUDY OF POLITICS AND THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS. Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin. 1969, 330 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 69-12,395. M-$4.35, X-$15.30.

241. Maturana-Medina, Sergio, PARACHO: THE ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT IN A MEXICAN SMALLHOLDER COMMUNITY. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1968, 196 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 68-17,918. M-$3.00, X-$9.45.

242. Nisbet, Charles, THE INFORMAL CREDIT MARKET IN RURAL CHILE: ITS NATURE, SIGNIFICANCE AND RELATIONSHIP TO THE INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT MARKET. Department of Economics, University of Oregon. 1967, 246 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 67-16,174. M-$3.20, X-$11.25.

243. Peinado, Marcelo Sotomayor, LAND REFORM IN THREE COMMUNITIES OF COCHBAMBA, BOLIVIA. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1969, 271 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 69-9726. M-$3.75, X-$13.30.

244. Pinto, Joao Bosco Guedes, SOCIAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ADJUSTMENT OF RURAL MIGRANTS IN CENTRAL BRAZIL. Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin. 1967, 239 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 67-10,645. M-$3.30, X-$11.50.

245. Powell, John Duncan, THE POLITICS OF AGRARIAN REFORM IN VENEZUELA: HISTORY, SYSTEM AND PROCESS. Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin. 1966, 392 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 66-13,824. M-$5.30, X-$18.90.

246. Rask, Norman, FARM SIZE AND INCOME: AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF SMALL FARM AGRICULTURE IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1964, 272 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 64-9688. M-$3.70, X-$13.05.

247. Saenz, Carlos, POPULATION GROWTH, ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND OPPORTUNITIES ON THE LAND: THE CASE OF COSTA RICA. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1969, 160 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 69-12,409. M-$3.00, X-$6.60.

248. Schmid, Lester, THE ROLE OF MIGRATORY LABOR IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF GUATEMALA. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1967, 444 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 67-17,011. M-$6.00, X-$21.15.

249. Steele, John T., LAND TENURE PROCESSES IN A COMMUNITY IN MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1968, 199 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 68-9132. M-$3.00, X-$9.90.

250. Stewart, Daniel L., ASPECTS OF CHILEAN WATER LAW IN ACTION: A CASE STUDY. Law-Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1967, 468 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 67-17,032. M-$6.35, X-$22.50.

251. Sund, Michael Dean, LAND TENURE AND ECONOMICS PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN NORTHEAST BRAZIL. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1965, 231 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 65-9262. M-$3.15, X-$11.05.

252. Taylor, James, AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN NICARAGUA. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1968, 195 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 69-1010. M-$3.00, X-$9.25.

253. Thiesenhusen, William C., EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS OF LAND REFORM IN CHILE. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1965, 464 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 65-11,177. M-$6.15, X-$21.85.

254. Tinnermeier, Ronald L., NEW LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE EASTERN LOWLANDS OF COLOMBIA. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1964, 291 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 65-5150. M-$3.95, X-$13.75.

255. Villanueva, Benjamin, INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, HONDURAS: A CASE STUDY. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1968, 287 pp.
University Microfilms Order No. 68-16,030. M-$4.00, X-$13.95.

PART VIII. ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

The publications listed below are recent acquisitions on land reform in the U.S. Department of State Library or the AID Reference Center.

256. Dozier, Craig L., LAND DEVELOPMENT AND COLONIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA. Case Studies of Peru, Bolivia, and Mexico. 1969, 242 pp. Includes a bibliography. Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 1003. Price $12.50.
U.S. State Department Library No. HD 1516. L31D6.

257. Duff, Ernest A., AGRARIAN REFORM IN COLOMBIA. 1968, 256 pp. Includes a bibliography. Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003. Price $14.00.
U.S. State Department Library No. K295. L25D8.

258. Koo, Anthony Y.C., THE ROLE OF LAND REFORM IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. A case study of Taiwan. 1968. 220 pp. Includes a bibliography. Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003. Price $12.50.
U.S. State Department Library No. HD 8705.K66.

259. Ludwig, Armin K. and Harry W. Taylor, BRAZIL'S NEW AGRARIAN REFORM. An Evaluation of its Property Classification and Tax Systems. 1969, 188 pp. Includes a bibliography. Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003. Price $15.00.
U.S. State Department Library No. HD 496.L8.

260. Warriner, Doreen, LAND REFORM IN PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE. 1969, 457 pp. Oxford University Press, 1600 Pollitt Drive, Fair Lawn, N.J. 07410. Price $8.75.
U.S. State Department Library No. HD 111.W36.

261. Raup, Philip M., "Land Reform and Agricultural Development," Chapter 8, pp. 267-326 in AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH edited by Herman M. Southworth and Bruce F. Johnston. 1967, 608 pp. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N.Y.
U.S. State Department Library No. HD 1415.S6.

262. Platt, Kenneth B., SOME POLICY PROBLEMS IN IRANIAN LAND REFORM: A FUNCTIONAL APPRAISAL. June 1, 1965, 34 pp. AID/Tehran, Iran.
ARC Catalog No. IR 301.35, P719.

263. Warriner, Doreen, LAND REFORM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. 1955, 42 pp. National Bank of Egypt, Cairo, Egypt. (Fifteenth Anniversary Commenoration Lectures)
ARC Catalog No. UA 301.35, W295.
U.S. State Department Library No. HC 531.W3.

264. Gumm, Clark L., LAND TENURE AND REFORM AND CADASTRAL SURVEY IN IRAQ. Terminal Report of the Cadastral Engineer. July 25, 1954, 25 pp. plus 5 maps. USOM/Baghdad, Iraq.
ARC Catalog No. IQ 333.32, G974.

265. DORNER, Peter, THE LAND TENURE CENTER RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM, 1962-69. February 17, 1969, 40 pp. Paper prepared for presentation to AID/Washington by the Director, Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706. (Bound with field transmittal AIDTO Circular A2151, Oct. 9, 1969, and the summary of responses titled, VIEWS OF LATIN AMERICAN AID MISSIONS ON LAND REFORM by Jerome T. French.)
ARC Catalog No. LAT 301.35, D713c.

PART IX. SPRING REVIEW MATERIALS: LAND REFORM

June 2–4, 1970

"Land Reform" is one of the policy issues selected for intensive study in the 1970 AID Spring Review. In this Review the social, economic, and political problems in this field, as well as the related AID projects and policies, are examined by selected AID staff members and outside consultants. A series of papers summarizing their findings is prepared and distributed to participants in a Spring Review Conference, which includes AID policy-making and administrative staff members, consultants, and representatives of other agencies active in the field under consideration. These papers and the discussions that follow them provide information which is used to develop future AID policies. As this bibliography goes to press, not all of the papers have been completed. However, the latest information on them is given below: Land reform documents in the AID Reference Center are cataloged under the general number 301.35.

Country Papers

The papers listed in this section provide background information on the development and current status of land reform programs in the indicated countries.

1. Algeria	Phillips W. Foster	University of Maryland
2. Bolivia	Ronald J. Clark	USAID/Bolivia
3. Brazil (Northeast)		USAID/Brazil
4. Chile	William C. Thiesenhusen	Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin
5. Colombia		
6. Cuba	Antonio Gayoso	PPC/AID/Washington
7. Ecuador		USAID/Ecuador
8. Guatemala	Antonio Gayoso	PPC/AID/Washington
9. Hungary	Folke Dovring	University of Illinois
10. India	Gene Wunderlich	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
11. India (Bihar)	F. Tomasson Jannuzzi	University of Texas
12. India (Uttar Pradesh)	Walter C. Neale	University of Tennessee
13. Indonesia (Combined with Pakistan and Turkey)	E. Utrech	
14. Iran	Kenneth B. Platt	PPC/AID/Washington
15. Iraq	H. Charles Treakle	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
16. Italy	David McEntire	University of California
17. Japan	Harold E. Voelkner	Washington, D.C.
18. Kenya	Barbara K. Herz	PPC/AID/Washington
19. Korea, South	Robert B. Morrow	USAID/Korea
	Kenneth H. Sherper	
20. Mexico	Folke Dovring	University of Illinois
21. Nigeria	Kenneth H. Parsons	USAID/Nigeria
22. Pakistan (Combined with Turkey and Indonesia)	Charles M. Elkington	NESA/AID/Washington
23. Peru	Thomas F. Carroll	IDB/Washington
24. Philippines	H.D. Koone & P. Gleeck	USAID/Philippines
25. Taiwan	Y.C. Anthony Koo	Michigan State University
26. Tunisia	John L. Simmons	Harvard University
27. Turkey (Combined with Indonesia and Pakistan)	Edwin J. Cohn	PPC/AID/Washington
28. United Arab Republic	Kenneth B. Platt	PPC/AID/Washington
29. Venezuela	Harry Wing	IDB/Washington
30. Viet Nam (North)	Christine White	Cornell University
31. Viet Nam (South)	MacDonald Salter	VN/AID/Washington
32. Yugoslavia	Folke Dovring	University of Illinois

Regional Summaries

Country papers will be analyzed, and one volume containing the following Regional Summaries will be issued.

1. Africa
2. Europe
3. Latin America
4. Near East
5. Asia

Analytical Papers

Papers in this section provide a comparative analysis of the factual information given in the country papers listed in a preceeding section. The aim is to develop generalizations which would serve as useful guides for planning and carrying out land reform programs. The analytical papers are divided into three groups as shown below:

Group I. WHY LAND REFORM?

1. "Design of Review"	Edward B. Rice	PPC/AID/Washington
2. "What is Land Reform? . . .a Taxonomy"	Alexis E. Lachman	PPC/AID/Washington
3. "The Economic Argument for Land Reform"	Peter Dorner	Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin
4. "Political Dimensions of Land Reform"	Samuel Huntington	Harvard University
5. "Urbanization as an Alternative to Land Reform"	Frank T. Bachmura	University of Indiana
6. "Colonization as an Alternative to Land Reform"	Arthur Domike	FAO/Washington

Group II. RESULTS OF REFORMS IN THIRTY COUNTRIES

7. "Economic Results of Land Reforms"	Folke Dovring	University of Illinois
8. "Political Results of Land Reforms"	Jerome T. French	PPC/AID/Washington

Group III. FACTORS IN CARRYING OUT LAND REFORM

9. "Administration"	John R. Brown	John C. Lincoln Institute, University of Hartford
10. "Finance"	Lyle Schertz	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
11. "Services and Supplies"	Dale W. Adams	Ohio State University
12. "Farm Organization and Peasant Participation"	Edgar Owens	EA/AID/Washington
13. "Cadastral Survey"	Wolfram Drews and Kenneth B. Platt	Organization of American States PPC/AID/Washington

Implication Papers

Summaries of some of the implications of the discussions presented by specialists speaking at the concluding sessions of the Spring Review meeting are indicated below. Other implication papers will probably be prepared at a later date.

"Whether, What and When"

1. Africa
2. Asia
3. Latin America
4. A Policy for A.I.D.