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THE LAND TENURE CENTER ANNUAL REPORT

1972-1973

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

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SECTION A

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

GENERAL BACKGROUND, PURPOSE, AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE GRANT

OBJECTIVES OF THE GRANT

211(d) csd-2263 ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, 1973

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Period of Grant:	June 1969-May 1974
Amount of Grant:	$1,500,000.00
Expenditures for Report Year:	$ 302,232.00
Accumulated Expenditures for Report Year:	$1,004,789.36
Anticipated Expenditures for Report Year:	$ 495,210.64

At the outset it must be clear that although csd-2263 is only one source of LTC funding, it is the most basic financial component. Other monies to support the LTC program have come from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Fulbright Hays program, the Agricultural Development Council, AID student fellowships, and the Midwestern University Consortium. These funds have been used, in the main, to give graduate students field experience after their thesis proposals have been carefully drawn up in Madison. The Ford Foundation and AID contract csd-2863 have provided larger amounts than the foregoing and are more strictly research oriented.

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

What follows is a very brief recapitulation of some LTC activities during the year. There are many omissions; these are only highlights. The reader is referred to the body of the text.

1. Data is all gathered and some partial analyses are available

for the large panel design study in Chile in which economic and social variables were measured on how the latifundia system has changed over five years. (Some results are included in Section B of the report.)

2. A panel design study on four communities--their present status and out-migration--in Colombia is in progress. Initial data was gathered in 1963 and re-interviews are now complete.

3. The analysis of four Chilean land reform projects and how they changed over a six-year period is now in manuscript form.

4. A short-term restudy is being done in Peru and Bolivia. This should reveal what has happened in land reform since the earlier LTC/CIDA work of the mid-1960s.

5. Four Nigerian villages are being surveyed with a four-part questionnaire to determine the institutional arrangements operating there and how these factors influence agricultural investment and job opportunities. To date the questionnaire has been completed by 60 farmers in each of the study villages. This study is being financed by the Overseas Development Institute.

6. A study comparing land reform in the Philippines, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka is in progress and the fieldwork stage is complete.

7. A study evaluating the Puebla Project in Mexico, with particular attention paid to its service and supply infrastructure is in the write-up stage.

8. A study evaluating the Inland Valley Swamp Rice Scheme in Sierra Leone is in progress.

9. Thirty small farmers in Motupe, Peru, have been studied to find out how labor intensive their farming program is and what outside influences impinge on their work.

10. Manuscripts for two books, Land Tenure in Africa and Land Tenure and the Peasant in South Asia are nearly complete.

11. Eight research papers from the doctoral dissertations of Land Tenure Center students were prepared and are available.

12. Fifty-five research publications have been prepared by the Land Tenure Center Executive Committee and Associates.

13. Six new students from 42 applicants have been admitted to the Land Tenure Center experimental Ph.D. in Development program.

14. Eighteen courses were taught by the Land Tenure Center Executive Committee and its associates at UW-Madison. Staff located

overseas have also taught courses there.

15. LTC faculty have advised 104 students, well over half from abroad. Some students were also advised by LTC faculty abroad.

16. Eleven LTC students received the Master's degree; eight received the Ph.D.

17. The LTC sponsored 20 informal seminars during the reporting year. Average attendance at any one ranged from 20 to 60 persons with a total attendance for the year of over 1000 persons.

18. LTC faculty were called to do consulting work in Ecuador, Colombia, Turkey, Mexico, Chile, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Nigeria, the Philippines, Japan, Jamaica, Peru, Honduras, El Salvador, and Venezuela. They responded to specific requests from CIESPAL (International Center for Latin American Journalism), ICIRA (Institute for Research and Training in Agrarian Reform), OAS, UNDP, ROCAP, SIECA, the Agricultural Development Council, CIAT, AID, CIMMYT, the Ford Foundation, IBRD, ODI, the governments of Ethiopia, the Philippines, Honduras and Peru, LASPAU, and FUDECO (Development Foundation for the Westcentral Region of Venezuela).

19. The LTC faculty has participated in 59 national and international meetings and conferences and has given speeches at many of them.

20. One hundred and fifty-seven recorded visitors from over 40 countries came to the Center to obtain publications, use the Land Tenure Center library and to consult with its faculty, among them were: Dr. Conrado Estrella, Secretary of the Department of Agrarian Reform of the Republic of the Philippines; H. E. Ato Belai Abbai, Minister of Land Reform and Administration in Ethiopia; and Mr. Bui Huu Tien, Director General of Land Affairs of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Development in South Viet Nam.

21. The LTC library acquired 8,000 new items during the year, making it undoubtedly the most outstanding facility of its kind in the world on this subject matter. Thirty percent of the material acquired this year dealt with Africa; 20 percent, Asia; 36 percent, Latin America. Fourteen percent was of a more general nature. The number of users from on campus was 6,000 and 200 were from off campus.

22. The library has prepared four supplements to previously issued bibliographies, three new bibliographies, and four accessions lists.

23. The library has nearly finished an annotated bibliography on rural institutions which will contain 5,000 citations. This will be published as a Land Economics Monograph.

24. The Land Tenure Center has produced 49 new publications in its various series. More than 81,000 have been sent to researchers, students, governments, and others. About 46,500 of these were distributed as a part of the Center's regular mass mailing system. The remainder were requested individually.

    A semi-annual listing of available publications keeps more than 3,000 individuals and institutions in some 70 countries on Land Tenure Center mailing lists informed of new publications and provides them with an order blank. Center publications fall into seven categories.

25. A geographically oriented mailing system has been set up during the reporting year. The purpose of this system is to enable the Center to automatically send area-specific research materials to individuals at regular intervals. This cuts the time it takes to get a relevant publication into the hands of a potential user. A computer mailing system will be introduced soon.

26. Footage for a new film updating the available Chile series has been shot. Five films on Chile and two on Bolivia are currently available with Spanish sound tracks and are available through the local RTAC officer attached to the USAID mission of the American Embassy in every Latin American country.

GENERAL BACKGROUND, PURPOSE, AND ADMINISTRATIOI OF THE GRANT

The University of Wisconsin has a long tradition of research and service on public policy issues involving institutional change. Built on that tradition, the Land Tenure Center serves as a focal point for marshalling the professional efforts of talent on this subject in teaching, research, and response to requests for assistance on land tenure problems.

There is no need here to discuss the background history of the Land Tenure Center. Readers can easily do this by consulting Peter Dorner, ed., Land Reform in Latin America: Issues and Cases, Land Economics Monograph no. 3 (University of Wisconsin, 1971).

OBJECTIVES OF THE GRANT

Objectives Restated*

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

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

1. Necessary space for faculty members and students.

2. Use of library, equipment, supplies, and other necessary facilities.

3. Normal administrative and technical supervision by department heads, deans, and the Dean of International Studies and Programs.

4. Advice and consultation with all faculty members who by virtue of special competence and experience can bring wisdom to the program.

Under the grant:

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of new technology, further attention needs to be given to the organization and operation of agricultural supply systems for making

---

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

inputs available to small producers. This includes rules and incentives of service organizations or the role of peasant organizations in reorganizing agriculture in the developing nations.

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

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

Area III: Technology, employment and income distribution relationships

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

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

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

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

In a word, Land Tenure Center research continues to be focussed upon rural and agrarian institutional problems investigated within an

interdisciplinary framework. The three research areas outlined above are closely interrelated and overlap at some points.

That this developed expertise has proven useful can be attested to by excerpts from several recent letters:

> "My discussions with [Mr. Hummon--about to be AID Assistant Director in Manila] indicate the meetings [with LTC staff in Madison] were extremely useful and informative. Mr. Hummon has gained considerable background and confidence in the general area of land tenure as a result of the meeting." Regarding the trip of Mr. Bui Huu Tien (Secretary of Land Reform--Viet Nam), the feedback I get here is that his stop-over in Madison was highly beneficial . . . he made several references to them in subsequent meetings here."
>
> s/ Keith Sherper, ODA/TA/AID
> August 13, 1973

> "Mr. Tien expressed to me both during and following the visit his great satisfaction with his experience on the Wisconsin campus. I believe that you and your staff did an outstanding job, and I have told people here in AID/Washington about the quality of the program."
>
> s/ Willard C. Muller, BSA/AID
> June 22, 1973

> "By coordinating my field work with the excellent administrative and research facilities of LTC in Colombia, I have been able to do a more effective job of research."
>
> s/ Donald W. Foster, U. of Illinois
> February 21, 1973

> "I just wanted to acknowledge receipt of the foreign policy statement you presented before the Senate Committee on Foreign Operations . . . Your statements make a lot more sense to me than most documents that come to me."
>
> s/ Robert W. Kastenmeier,
> Member of Congress
> July 7, 1972

> "The Land Tenure Center, an interdisciplinary center drawing basically from the social sciences, concentrates on the institutional relationships at the base of economic, social and political development . . . The influence of the UW and the Wisconsin idea of education is international, a fact in which Wisconsinites can take extreme pride."
>
> The Milwaukee Journal
> July 3, 1972

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

On Campus

Peter Dorner
Professor and Chairman
Agricultural Economics

Mohammad Douglah
Associate Professor and Chairman
Agriculture Extension Education

Herman Felstehausen
Associate Professor, Agricultural Journalism
Institute for Environmental Studies

Robert Frykenberg
Professor and Chairman, Indian Studies
(also History)

A. Eugene Havens
Associate Professor, Rural Sociology

Don Kanel
Professor, Agricultural Economics

Kenneth Parsons
Professor, Agricultural Economics

Raymond Penn
Professor, Agricultural Economics

James Scott
Professor, Political Science

John Strasma
Professor, Economics and Agricultural Economics

William Thiesenhusen
Director, Professor of Agricultural Economics
and Agricultural Journalism

Eugene Wilkening
Professor, Rural Sociology

Off Campus

Marion Brown
Associate Professor, Agricultural Journalism
(Chile)

Joseph R. Thome
Professor, Law
(Chile)

Robert Seidman
Professor, Law
(Zambia)

William Flinn
Associate Professor, Rural Sociology
(Colombia)

On Campus Associate Members

David King
Assistant Professor
Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center

Off Campus Associate Member

David Stanfield
Assistant Professor, Rural Sociology
(Chile)

Administrative Personnel of the Land Tenure Center

Madison

Julia Schwenn, Program Coordinator
Donald Esser, Administrative Assistant
Teresa Anderson, Librarian
Dr. Jane Knowles, Editor
*Angela Botelho, Assistant Editor
Julia Smith, Program Specialist
JoAnn Steinberg, Publications Assistant
Beverly Cusimano, Reception
*Sara Bentley, Library Specialist
*Carolyn E. Block, Project Assistant
*Gail Gregg, Acquisitions Assistant
*Marcia Meister, Serials Assistant
*Shaukat Naeem, Processing Assistant
Gerry Strey, Reserves Library Technician

*Part time

Santiago, Chile

Silvia de Cabezas, Program Coordinator

Bogata, Colombia

Olga de Maños, Project Coordinator

SECTION B

LAND TENURE CENTER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS: LAND TENURE CENTER FACULTY AND FELLOWS

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

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

Bolivia

As a result of the field research work done by an LTC/CIDA (Interamerican Committee of Agricultural Development) study team in Bolivia between 1965 and 1969, many written materials, published and unpublished in both English and Spanish, have been produced. These are available in the form of case studies, articles, and specialized in-depth studies; and a lengthy final report summarizing the findings of the team has been prepared and published for limited circulation by the Bolivian government. In an effort to make use of this material and to facilitate its further use by interested parties, three Land Tenure Center students, Peter Graeff, Joseph Dorsey, and Donald Jackson, working under research assistantships from the Land Tenure Center and the Department of Agricultural Economics, have begun researching selected parts of the material. The resulting reference notes are being developed primarily from the individual case studies and from chapters of the final report. At present, note cards have been compiled on the majority of the materials and relate to the following specific topics: unions and politics, the role of national government, changes in production relations, marketing, productivity and technology, and social structure.

These materials will lend themselves to studies in all three research areas. However, at present, Graeff is developing a research paper using this data which will focus specifically on the question of whether landlords should be allowed to retain a portion of their holdings which they may continue to work in the post-reform period in the midst of their ex-laborers and sharecroppers. Evidence from the case studies and other material tends to indicate that the consequences of allowing this to occur are generally negative and that the goals of the reform can be defeated. Economic, social, and political relationships between different social groups are difficult to change and are not likely to be significantly altered unless those who have manipulated the system to their advantage are removed from the scene.

Important manifestations of the persistence of exploitative

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

Mr. Dorsey's research has served as preparation for a field assignment in Bolivia which he has recently undertaken on behalf of IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and the Land Tenure Center. His task is to update existing information on the results of the agrarian reform by gathering data both at the national level and the local area ("case study") level. Again, this data will lend itself to studies in all three research areas. Two months of field work will be concluded in August, and Mr. Dorsey will return to Madison to write up his findings during the fall semester.

Chile

During the reporting year research to assess changes that agrarian reform has introduced in Chilean agriculture continued under the direction of Professors Marion Brown and David Stanfield.

In 1965-66, the Land Tenure Center and ICIRA (Institute for Research & Training in Agrarian Reform) conducted a survey of the hacienda system which then dominated Chilean agriculture. Included in the study were the numbers and categories of workers employed, patterns of land use, levels of capitalization, forms of payment to labor, combinations of productive inputs, and market outlets. The primary purpose of the study was to establish a data base for monitering the agrarian reform which the Frei government was about to initiate. A sample of 105 haciendas was randomly drawn from a universe of 1,067 of the largest and consequently "most expropriable" haciendas in Chile's central valley.

The 1970-71 re-study involved returning to the same land areas surveyed in 1965-66. Subdivision and expropriation had greatly changed the composition of the original haciendas, so the first step was to identify the new farms and document the ownership structure as of the end of the crop year 1970-71. The second phase of the work consisted of an extensive review and reorganization of the 1965-66 survey data, and preparation of instruments for the re-survey. The major topics emphasized in the second-round questionnaires were changes in land use, production, capitalization, employment, and income distribution.

Five types of field instruments were used: 1) a questionnaire for the central enterprise of each of the 215 production units which were found to have evolved from the original 105 haciendas; 2) a questionnaire covering the above mentioned economic topics plus a wide range of socio-political variables administered to 1225 resident workers and/or reform beneficiaries (25 percent random sample) on these farms, including, where

possible, respondents interviewed in 1966; 3) a similar questionnaire (deleting economic and production data) for the wives of a sub-sample of these workers to permit comparison of husband-wife dyads on socio-political variables; 4) a still shorter version of the same instrument for temporary workers on the farm at the time of the survey; and 5) a brief questionnaire treating relations between reform units and reservas (portions of expropriated farms left to the original owner).

Of special interest in the study were changes that have occurred in worker enterprises since the reform began. In the 1965-66 study it was found that on virtually all large farms in Chile inquilinos (permanent resident workers) received part of their wages in the form of rights to use land within the boundaries of the hacienda. The 1970-71 restudy documents changes in the size, structure, and economic performance of these individual or "family" units managed by resident workers and reform beneficiaries. Many of the worker enterprises investigated were on asentamientos (ex-haciendas now run by the workers). The study was also concerned with changes in employment opportunities for workers, and analyzed changes in their economic aspirations and their sense of solidarity with other workers.

Two interview teams, including Chilean economists, agronomists, and campesinos, gathered data and conducted interviews on both central enterprises and worker enterprises organized in various land tenure arrangements. Interviewing was nearly completed by June of 1972, and during the past year efforts were directed at coding and analyzing the data, including a complete re-coding and re-tabulation of 1965-66 questionnaires. Stephen Smith, an LTC student in Agricultural Economics, spent most of the last year in Santiago assisting with the coding. Professor Don Kanel travelled to Chile in January 1973 to consult on the economic aspects of the project. Professor Brown and Mr. Smith returned to Madison in July of 1973 and will continue to analyze the data and write research reports. Professor Stanfield will remain in Santiago through January 1974 to direct the remaining coding and tabulation work and to work with collaborating Chilean students and professionals during the analysis and writing phase. A preliminary report of over-all findings is expected for the end of September, and a final report should be ready by February 1974.

The Chilean institutions which are collaborating on the project include ICIRA, the Institute of Economics and Planning of the University of Chile, CORA (Corporation of Agrarian Reform), the Agricultural Economics Department and the Department of Rural Development of the Catholic University, FLACSO (Latin American Social Sciences Institute), and the Center for Social Sciences Studies at the University of Chile.

To date some 35 Chilean students and professionals have participated in the project. Four University of Wisconsin graduate students (one in Economics, two in Sociology and one in Political Science) are preparing Ph.D. dissertations on various aspects of the study, and ten Chilean students have presented proposals for undergraduate memoria (theses) in Agronomy and Agricultural Economics.

Some portions of the preliminary report are currently in first draft form in both Spanish and English and are being reviewed by collaborating professionals at the above-mentioned Chilean institutions. By common accord, no reports or articles will be published until all project data have been coded and made available to each institution and a summary report has been completed and reviewed by the five institutions which have been primarily responsible for the project (The University of Wisconsin, ICIRA, CORA, Catholic University, and the University of Chile). With the understanding that such preliminary drafts are FOR DISCUSSION ONLY, we are incorporating the following analysis of tenure changes that have occurred within the sample as a result of agrarian reform and related policies carried out in Chile since 1966. A brief summary of other findings from Chile is included in section III of this report.

Given the delicate nature of the working relations of collaborating institutions in Chile, it bears repeating that these drafts and comments from the Chilean Data are not to be cited or quoted. Premature reproduction, citation, or quotation (de facto publication) would certainly damage, and possibly destroy what is today a thriving, but increasingly vulnerable institutional basis for social science research in Chile. The fact that this work could proceed in Chile during the past two and one-half years speaks well of that nation's democratic traditions, and the depth and sincerity at both individual and institutional levels, of their commitment to open, public inquiry and academic objectivity. This commitment was sorely tested by the exposure of "Plan Camelot" in the all too recent past, and is currently threatened by the uncharacteristically high levels of political tension that Chile has been experiencing in recent weeks. Given this context, we must be especially careful to live up to our commitment to guarantee equal access to raw data, and pre-publication review of interpretative analyses by all collaborating Chilean institutions.

Changes in Land Tenure in the Large Farm Sector in Chile's Central Valley between 1966 and 1971 by J. David Stanfield & Marion R. Brown:

The agrarian reform has introduced vast changes in the way Chilean agriculture is organized. The reform has been directed particularly at changing land tenure patterns which previously were characterized by a few large fundos controlling most of the productive land.

This paper reports some of the data collected on a random sample of 105 of these latifundia at two points in time--the agricultural years 1965-66 and 1970-71. Because of the representative nature of this sample, the data presented reflect processes at work in a population of 1067 latifundia that existed in 1965 and that occupied 45 per cent of the irrigated land in the Central Valley. Moreover, since these data concern latifundia, they represent the set of farms that were "expropriable" according to the agrarian reform law of 1967. What we present here, then, summarizes the impact of the reform on land tenure patterns of expropriable farms in the Central Valley since the initial stages of the reform process.

By April, 1971, the land area in the 105 large haciendas in the sample had been re-organized into 215 farms of varying sizes and types. The agricultural year on which the second-round survey focused, May 1, 1970 through April 30, 1971 itself saw a number of these changes in ownership and in the kinds of farms in the sample. The first objective of this paper is to categorize these 215 farms, defining tenure types according to who owned the land and who made operational decisions, particularly who decided what to produce, who paid for inputs, and who got the harvest. The second objective is to explore the emergence of these types and assess their relative importance during the Frei period and the first two years of the Allende government. For the most part the study from which these data are taken is limited to the Frei period. However, since expropriations are immediately announced by CORA and published in the Diario Oficial (Official Newspaper), it has been possible to update data on tenure changes, and to compare the reform policies of the two regimes.

Chile's present agrarian reform law was long debated. Frei presented his bill to congress in 1965 and it was not passed until July of 1967. In the interim, owners reacted to the political debates about the defects of the latifundia system and the need for a new law in several ways. These reactions, as they affected the farms themselves, can be divided into two groups: (1) attempts to circumvent expropriation entirely; and (2) attempts to reduce its impact where it could not be avoided. The principal circumvention tactic was to divide the hacienda into separate units of less than 80 HRB (Basic Irrigated Hectares), deeding the resulting parcels to friends or members of the family. Some owners also sold parts of their haciendas on the open market, greatly accelerating a general trend toward subdivision which had been occurring for many years. (Brown; Barahona; ICIRA, Diagnóstico). Others attempted to earn exemption from expropriation by modernizing farm operations and increasing productivity. A very few hacendados attempted to evade expropriation by carrying out their own "reform"--i.e., forming a cooperative with their inquilinos (permanent workers). In at least one case in the sample, a major portion of the hacienda was sold to such a campesino cooperative, assuring the owner of a sizeable sale price and a large parcel of land for himself.

Among those who hoped to reduce the effect of expropriation were relatively efficient producers who continued their operations as before, as well as some who began to withhold even short-run investments and improvements to a minimum, or even to divest themselves of as much moveable capital as possible.

For obvious reasons the extent of such divestment is difficult to document; however, there can be no doubt that it was substantial. Thousands of animals, including dairy and breeding stock were slaughtered or exported to Argentina. For example on one unexpropriated hacienda we were unable to account for some 200 steers which simply disappeared from the inventory without any indication of slaughter or sale. When we inquired about this, the administrator told us, quite frankly, that these animals had been moved to a "rented highland pasture" and subsequently sold. This had been done hurriedly, during a labor dispute that

"could have resulted in seizure of the hacienda," and he had simply overlooked the matter of recording the transaction in the farm records. The burgeoning number of farm auction ads in El Mercurio during the 60's and early 70's and the resulting concentration of labor replacing capital on farms of less than 80 HRB also speak convincingly, if not quantitatively, of massive de-capitalization of many latifundia. They also lend credence to campesino complaints to the effect that they received "la pura tierra pelada" (nothing but bare earth) when the farms were finally expropriated and turned over to them.

While the owners of the large farms were preparing for the impending reform, the inquilinos on these farms were organizing and pressuring for massive expropriation. Accompanying the various and countervailing trends toward subdivision, modernization, and decapitalization of the large farms in the 50's and 60's were associated tendencies to reduce permanent-resident labor forces and to pay wages in cash rather than in kind. These tactics threatened the farm worker's economic position and security, and gave impetus to the campesino union movement, especially on the haciendas which typically had large resident populations.

The owners of the large farms had traditionally been remarkably successful in preventing their inquilinos from organizing effective unions. (Dorner, ch. 9; Affonso, Loveman). However, with encouragement of the Frei regime, farm level unions emerged rapidly. New regional and national farm worker federations were created and existing ones greatly strengthened after Frei's 1967 labor law did away legal barriers to farm worker organization. (Affonso, Loveman).

Emerging urban economic interest groups and progressive entrepreneurs, who saw the inefficient latifundia system as a barrier to general development and who also wished to broaden their own political base, allied themselves with the new farm worker unions to pressure for reform. With some help from Alliance for Progress rhetoric, they legitimized what established power groups had long characterized as a politically criminal idea: the notion of a simple and direct transformation of largely absentee-owned, and sometimes abandoned haciendas into worker owned and operated enterprises.

By the mid 1960's the new familiar reformist cliché ... "land for those who work the land" was accepted by a majority of Chileans, including not a few owners of large farms, who apparently saw some sort of reform as inevitable and even politically desirable. The new local and national farm worker unions provided a political base for passage of the far-reaching 1967 agrarian reform law, as well as for the carrying out of its intent, which, as the workers saw it, was to give them control of the large farms on which they worked.

Tenure Types and Farm Size in the Sample Studied: The various responses and interactions of land owners, urban progressives, farm workers and government officials to the enactment and application of the law produced a bewildering mixture of new and old tenure types and patterns by the end of the Frei period. The original sample of 105

haciendas studied in 1966 faithfully reflected the seemingly chaotic changes that occurred on expropriable latifundia in the country as a whole. As of May 1, 1970, the beginning of the crop year chosen for the follow-up study, there were four distinct patterns of land ownership found in the sample: (1) the asentamiento--part or all of an expropriated hacienda jointly owned and operated by CORA and the permanent workers, ex-inquilinos who qualified as asentados (literally "settlers") on the new units; (2) the Agrarian Reform Cooperative--a mature asentamiento in the final stage of the reform process, on which the bulk of the land was owned cooperatively by ex-asentados, each of whom also had title to his home and a garden plot of one to two irrigated acres (.5 to 1.0 hectares); (3) the private cooperative formed by the landowner and "his" workers without going through the expropriation--asentamiento process; and (4) the privately owned farm, which varied greatly in size and which, at the time, included several haciendas that had been neither expropriated nor divided since the base-line study in 1966.

As of the end of the Frei period, the private farms continued to reflect the diversity of ownership and management patterns which has traditionally characterized Chilean agriculture; i.e., individual ownership, joint title by two or more partners, (usually of the same family), or ownership by legally constituted corporations and foundations. Many divided haciendas were in fact operated as single units, and absentee-ownership, while less prevalent than in 1965, was still common.

Of special interest for our analysis, are three types of private farms which resulted from distinct landowner reactions to and experiences with the agrarian reform: (1) haciendas that still maintained their original 1966 boundaries; (2) new parcels or hijuelas of less than 80 HRB that had been created by dividing the original haciendas; and (3) reservas (reserves) left the owner (or owners) of some of the expropriated haciendas.

In 1970, and especially during the latter part of 1971 when the rate of expropriation was greatly increased, two new transitional tenure types appeared. One was the much publicized fundo tomado (occupied farm) which resulted when workers took over all or part of the farm on which they worked, without waiting for CORA to act. Those occupied farms and other farms on which conflicts between owners and workers interfered with production were usually "intervenidos" (literally "intervened"). Using an obscure law passed during the short-lived socialist government of Marmaduke Grove in the 30's, the Allende government took over such farms and named a manager, usually an agronomist from CORA or SAG (National Extension Service), who attempted to keep the farm producing and the workers paid until the conflict could be settled or the farm expropriated. Most of these farms were eventually expropriated; however, a few which were found to be unexpropriable were returned to their owners once the dispute was settled.

Table I shows the different types of farms that had emerged within the sample by the end of the agricultural year 1970-71. This table gives some indication of the fluidity of the tenure structure during the final year of the Frei government.

Because of the representative nature of the sample, we can assume that the patterns observed in Table I also hold for the population of 1067 haciendas from which the 105 cases were drawn. Thus, we can say that by the end of the crop year in 1971, these 1067 had apparently been broken up into approximately 2,187 separate units. About 40 per cent of the 515,736.3 irrigated hectares originally in the 1067 fundos had been expropriated and made into asentamientos or other types of reformed units. Approximately 50 per cent of the irrigated land remained in private hands, and 10 per cent was being disputed or undergoing changes in tenure status.

The seven types of transitional farms shown in Table I account for very little land. Moreover, upon examining each case, it was found that these 19 farms could be placed in four* of the six stable categories according to whether the original owner maintained control through most of the harvest period, or whether effective control of the farm passed to the workers before harvest time.

Keeping in mind the 1966 boundaries of the haciendas, and recategorizing the transitional farms, we come out with six basic tenure types as of April 30, 1971. Table II shows the distribution of land across these six types. The first type is the asentamiento or cooperative that resulted from the expropriation of an entire hacienda. The second is the asentamiento or cooperative that derived from the expropriation of part of an hacienda, where either a reserve was left to the original owner or one or more newly created parcels remained unexpropriated. The third type is the hacienda that had not changed its boundaries by April 1971. The fourth is the owner's reserve and the fifth is the unexpropriated "new" parcel** on a partially expropriated ex-hacienda. Finally, there is the parcel which resulted from the subdivision of an entire hacienda, no part of which had been effectively expropriated by April, 1971.

Land in Private Hands by the End of the Frei Period: The 41 haciendas which survived the Frei years intact represented 30.1 per cent of the irrigated land in the sample. Our impression of these farms is that they usually exhibit one or more of the following characteristics--relatively efficient management and high productivity; absence of a farm level labor union; or heavy decapitalization and virtual abandonment.

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*The two types of cooperatives were not involved in tenure changes in 1970-71.

**We have kept separate the partially expropriated fundos in order to see whether the private enclave among reformed units influence performance on the private as well as the reformed units.

TABLE I: TYPES OF FARMS EXISTING IN THE SAMPLE AS OF APRIL 1971

	N°	%	Irrigated Area Ha.	Irrigated Area %
I. Reform units created before May 1, 1970:				
Asentamientos	32	14.9	18,810.0	36.9
Agrarian Ref. Coops	4	1.9	1,295.0	2.5
Non Agrarian Ref. Coops	2	1.0	456.0	0.9
Sub Total	38	17.8	20,561.0	40.4
II. Private Farms:				
Haciendas with 1966 boundaries	34	15.8	13,208.0	25.9
Parcels, sub-divisions of original haciendas	111	51.6	10,461.0	20.5
Reserves	13	6.1	1,294.0	2.5
Sub Total	158	73.5	24,963.0	49.0
III. Mixed and Transitional Units that changed tenure status during 1970-71:				
Expropriated haciendas	3	1.4	894.0	1.8
Occupied haciendas	1	0.5	154.0	0.3
Intervened haciendas	3	1.4	1,195.0	2.3
Expropriated parcels	5	2.4	1,944.0	3.8
Intervened parcels	3	1.4	830.0	1.7
Parcels left as reserves	3	1.4	379.0	0.7
Occupied reserves	1	0.5	35.0	0.1
Sub Total	19	9.0	5,431.0	10.7
Grand Total	215	100.0	50,955.0	100.0

TABLE II: SIX TYPES OF FARMS THAT EVOLVED FROM THE 105 FUNDOS BETWEEN THE AGRICULTURAL YEARS 1965-66 AND 1970-71

	N°of 65-66 fundos		N°of 70-71 farms		Total Area Irrigated		Average Area Irrigated per farm Ha.
	N°	%	N°	%	Ha.	%	
I. Completely expropriated haciendas (Asentamientos, Cooperativas)	19	18.1	22	10.2	15.658.2	30.7	711.6
II. Reform units derived from haciendas where part of the farm remained in private hands	18	17.1	19	8.8	5.812.1	11.4	305.9
III. Haciendas with same boundaries as in 65-66	41	39.05	41	19.1	15.331.9	30.1	373.9
IV. Reserves	(12)*	(11.4)*	16	7.4	1.702.4	3.3	106.4
V. Parcels from partially expropriated haciendas	(8)**	(7.6)	20	9.3	2.246.0	4.4	112.3
VI. Parcels derived from subdivided haciendas unaffected by expropriation	27	25.7	97	45.1	10.204.4	20.0	105.2
Total	105	100.0	215	100.0	50.955.0	100.0	237.0

* On 12 fundos, at least one reserve was left

** On eight partially expropriated fundos, at least one unexpropriated parcel remained.

CORA hesitated to disturb the highly efficient farms, and there was little worker pressure for expropriation from farms with no unions. On the abandoned farms (a small percentage by 1970) the costs of building up the farm were large and scarce resources were being pumped into already constituted asentamientos. A more detailed comparison of these farms is now underway to check these impressions.

Sub-divided Fundos: Out of the original sample of 105 fundos, 27 had been subdivided with no subsequent expropriation of any of the resulting 97 parcels. These 97 new private farms accounted for 20 per cent of the irrigated area in the sample.

On eight fundos that were subdivided, one or more of the parcels were expropriated but 20 unexpropriated parcels were left, occupying eight per cent of the irrigated land in the sample.

After passage of a 1966 law designed to control subdivisions, owners presumably had to seek CORA approval for dividing their farms. However, many had already completed the paper work for subdivision before this law was passed, and were able to create sub-units below the 80 HRB limit. For a time in 1966 and early 1967, some farms were deliberately kept in a constant state of flux, with the boundaries and corresponding deeds of each hijuela being legally changed every few weeks or months. Some Santiago law firms worked full time at this process, which greatly complicated CORA's work since expropriation proceedings had to be directed toward a particular owner of a particular unit. If either ownership or boundaries changed before the expropriation was completed, CORA had to start over. Since expropriations could often be delayed by court actions, owners were usually able to win these "red-tape" races, until a special law was passed in 1967 to make all land transfers subject to CORA approval. On one fundo in the sample, expropriation proceedings were begun four separate times over a period of five years before an asentamiento was finally constituted.

Thus despite government attempts to curb evasive subdivisions and sales, many landed families were able to save most or all of their land by means of this expedient.

Table III shows that the extensive changing of farm borders through these subdivisions did not radically alter the ownership rights of the latifundistas and their families. Of the 21,400 irrigated hectares in private farms as of 1970, only about ten per cent had been transferred or sold to individuals outside the family. About half of these hectares stayed in the hands of their original owners, and the rest were deeded to other family members. In some cases there were legal changes in the form of ownership with the same person or persons continuing to own the land.

All of this is not to say that nothing changed on these parcels. Obviously, the scale of the enterprises was much reduced in comparison with 1965. However, latifundista family income and social position deriving from land ownership were not greatly altered by the rash of subdivisions that occurred during the early Frei period.

TABLE III: PROPERTY TRANSFERS BETWEEN THE YEARS 1965 AND 1970

Owner as of May 1, 1970	N°of Farms in 1970	% of Irrigated Land	% of Land Privately Owned
Same as in 1965	50	25.4	44.1
Wife, husband, son or daughter of owner in 1965	27	6.4	11.1
Other relative of owner in 1965	1	0.2	0.3
Incorporation* of 1965 owners	16	10.8	18.8
Fromer members of "Comunidades" which existed in 1965	29	9.0	15.6
No relation to 1965 owner or owners	51	5.8	10.1
Total Privately Owned	174	57.6	100.0
Reformed Units	41**	42.4	
Total	215	100.0	

* Includes "Sociedades" and "Comunidades".

** Includes the 38 reformed units created before May 1, 1970 and three farms expropriated in May, 1970.

For the country as a whole, a United Nations team, working with counter-part Chilean professionals, has estimated that some 1,500 haciendas of more than 80 HRB were subdivided during 1965 and 1966, creating approximately 4,500 new medium-size units. (Diagnóstico, P.VII-8). These farms represent about 20 per cent of the total irrigated land in the country. The latifundia sector was estimated to contain 55 per cent of such land in 1965, yet as of July 1972 with nearly all of the legally defined latifundia taken, the reform sector, including owners' reserves, comprised just over 37 per cent of Chile's irrigated land.

Reserves: Reserves or parcels left under certain conditions to expropriated hacendados typically include the casa patronal (owner's house) and most of the other buildings of the central farmstead, as well as central irrigation works and surrounding lands up to 80 HRB. In special cases of high efficiency and productivity, the law allows reserves as large as 240 HRB, however, none of these "triple reserves" occurred within the sample. The 16 reserves in the sample occupied a little over seven per cent of the irrigated land area with an average size of 106 physical hectares. There were multiple reserves (more than one) left on three fundos because of joint ownership at the time of expropriation.

Expropriations: Thirty seven of the original 105 haciendas (35 per cent) had experienced some expropriation by the end of the crop year in question. Nineteen had been expropriated in their entirety, and 18 had been partially expropriated, leaving some of the land and buildings in private hands. The expropriated parts of these 37 haciendas represented 42.1 per cent of the total irrigated land area in the sample, while the unexpropriated parcels and reserves totaled 16.7 per cent.

Taking the sample as a whole, and assuming that as of 1966 it represented the most "expropriable" land in the central valley, one sees that the sometimes complementary and sometimes countervailing influences of private subdivisions and sales, farm worker pressure, and political tradeoffs resulted in expropriation of less than half of the irrigated area. As can be seen in Table IV, this is true for both the sample and the central valley as a whole by the end of the Frei period.

It is worthy of note that ten of the 37 farms that were expropriated in whole or in part by Frei were not directly affected by the 1967 agrarian reform law (#16640), but rather by its predecessor (#15020). The Alessandri administration (1958-1964), which represented many of the interests of the landowning class, had promulgated this earlier law which Frei applied in 1965, 1966 and 1967, while the new law was being debated in Congress. Certainly the potential of the future law convinced many owners to offer their farms for expropriation. Nonetheless, more than 5,360 irrigated hectares of the sample were expropriated under law 15020 with 586.6 hectares left in reserves and private parcels. In considering the total amount of land expropriated by the end of the Frei period, one fourth (10.5 per cent of the irrigated sample area) had actually been expropriated under the Alessandri law. (See Figure 1).

This is interesting on two counts. First, it points up the fact

TABLE IV: PERCENTAGE OF EXPROPRIABLE IRRIGATED AREA ACTUALLY EXPROPRIATED WITHIN THE SAMPLE AND THE CENTRAL VALLEY AS A WHOLE BY THE END OF THE FREI PERIOD

	Irrigated Area Expropriable by Size as of 1965 (Hectares)	Irrigated Area Actually Expropriated during Frei Period (Hectares)	Percentage of Expropriable Area Actually Expropriated (%)
Sample	50,955	23,439[1]	46.0
Central Valley	497,851[2]	240,153[3]	48.2

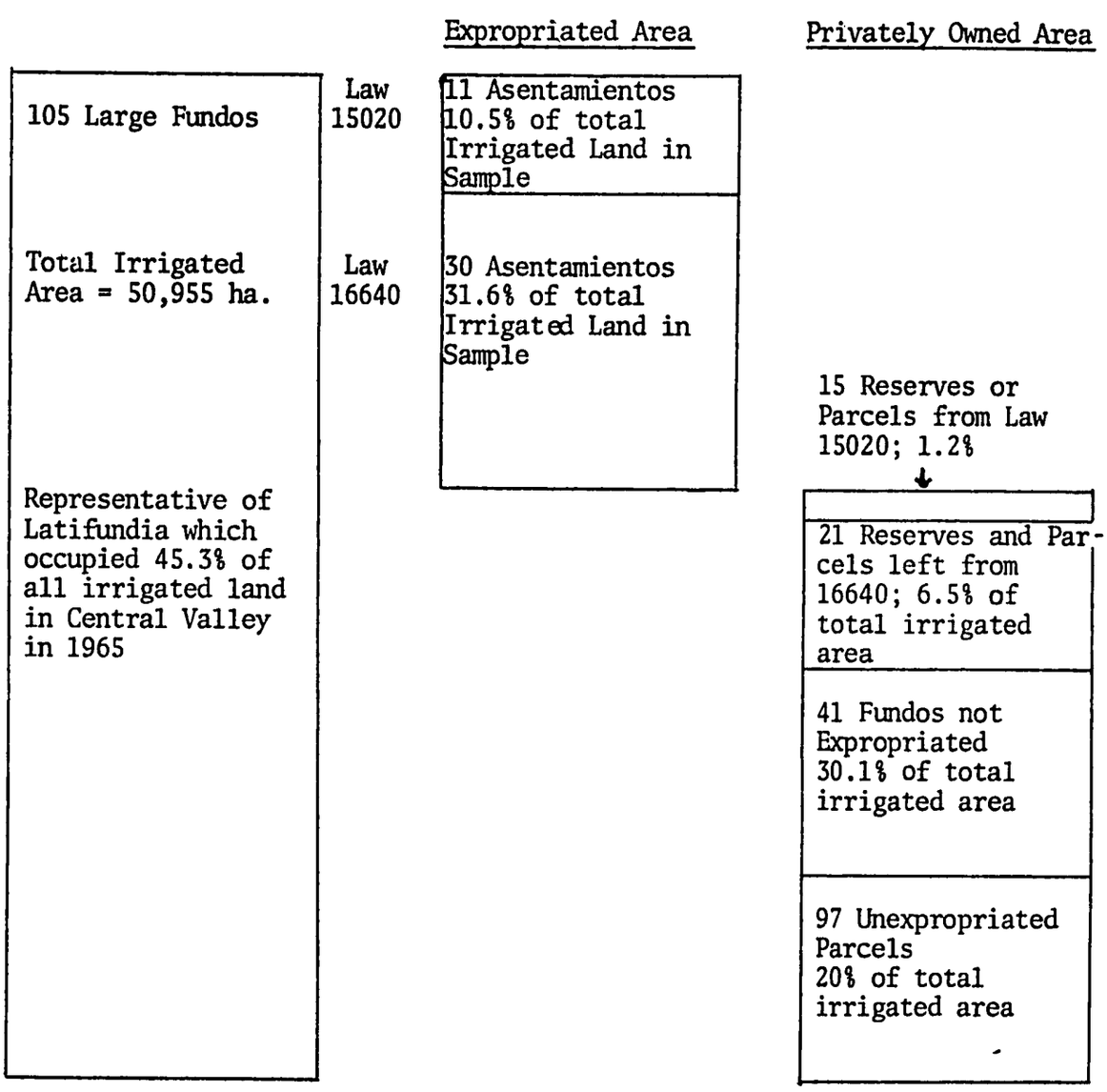
1 To make this figure comparable to CORA statistics, we have included reserves left to owners and some lands for which expropriations were not technically completed until Frei left office, but before December 31, 1970.

2 This figure equals 55 per cent of the irrigated land in the nine provinces from which the sample was drawn. The 1965 census shows approximately this amount of land in farms of more than 80 HRB.

3 Source: Diagnóstico, Table II, Chapter III, p. 3.

FIGURE 1

THE TRANSFORMATION OF LAND TENURE BETWEEN 1966 AND 1971 ON 105 LARGE FUNDOS IN CHILE'S CENTRAL VALLEY



that established interest groups, including some latifundistas, had decided that a "modernizing" reform was inevitable and perhaps even desirable, provided that it did not threaten the basic structure of the Chilean society. Thus the debate between Alessandrista and Freista reformers despite its often strident tone seems to have had more to do with the rate and the conditions of expropriation, and the reform of particular farms than with the idea of reform itself. Re-enforcing this tendency toward underlying agreement between conservative and progressive groups was the creation, under the Frei law, of an expanded and organized class of landowners in the beneficiaries or the reform. While there were communitary elements in the Christian Democratic land reform rhetoric, the final property rights of the individual asentados were always clear. The 1967 law clearly intended for final property rights to fall to a relatively select group of individuals after an interim period as an asentamiento. The individuals who were to have final title were basically the inquilinos who had worked on the hacienda in the past, leaving aside seasonal workers, minifundistas, retired and single workers, and other sectors of the rural population which never had tenant rights and seldom worked on the large farms.

The fact that Frei did inherit a useable law, plus the fact that with even more far-reaching legislation after 1967, his regime both selectively added to the landowning class and allowed established landed interests to save well over half their holdings, provide further evidence of a basic underlying agreement among conservative and progressive political forces as to the function of the land reform: i.e., to modernize and re-vitalize a stagnant economy without changing its basically capitalistic nature.

The second point of interest is also one of historical continuity: all of the expropriations carried out by the Allende government have been based on the Frei legislation. Allende's announced goal, nonetheless, goes far beyond the intent of either previous regime by advocating the breakdown of traditional power relations rather than modernization of the existing structure. However, given the limits of the 1967 law, and the strength of the anti-marxist opposition, including the new landed class of reform beneficiaries, the Allende reform so far appears to be continuous with those of his predecessors except for the greatly accelerated pace at which it has been carried out.

To date Allende has been able to use the Frei law to expropriate many of the new parcels which resulted from privately subdivided haciendas. He has also expropriated all but four of the 34 intact haciendas which survived the Frei period. By the end of 1972 more than 77 per cent of the irrigated land area in the sample had been expropriated. Table V categorizes the sample in terms of area expropriated, area left in reserves, and area left in unexpropriated private parcels as of December 31, 1972.

Although the data are still incomplete, some further comparisons of the expropriation policies of the Allende and Frei governments are possible. In two years the U.P. government expropriated 36.1 per cent of the total irrigated land in the sample, but if we calculate the amount of

TABLE V: THE COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE AT THE END OF 1970 AND 1972

	By the End of the Frei Period			By December, 1972		
	No. of Farms	Irrigated Ha.	% of total area	No. of Farms	Irrigated Ha.	% of total area
Reformed Units	41	21,467.3	42.1	93	39,816.8	78.2
Reserves	16	1,702.4	3.3	22	2,200.0	4.3
Private Farms	158	27,780.3	54.5	34	8,933.2	17.5
Total	215	50,950.0	100.0	149	50.950.0	100.0

land available for expropriation when Allende took office, the 73 farms he expropriated represented over 66 per cent of the available land. Table VI shows that the start with Law #15020 in 1965 and 1966 was slow, and that with the new law in 1967 there was a substantial increase in expropriations. However this momentum was not maintained and it remained for Allende to get things moving again in 1971 and 1972 with comparatively drastic expropriation measures.

On the question of compensation, the Frei government left reserves averaging just over 100 hectares on about a fourth of the haciendas expropriated between 1965 and 1970, while Allende has left, on the average, one reserve for every ten reform units created. Reserves left by the new government also average approximately 100 irrigated hectares, although the average for the Frei period is slightly higher.

Law 16640 specifies several conditions under which farms can be expropriated. Article 3, for example, identifies farms over 80 HRB; article 4 those that are abandoned or badly used; article 10 those that are offered for expropriation. In addition to a possible reserve, articles 3 and 10 give the owner (in cash) 100 per cent of the market value of improvements made after November 4, 1964 and 10 per cent of the appraised value of the land, both calculated as of the date of expropriation. Article 4, poor use of the land, applied alone or in combination with any other article, gives the owner a cash payment of five per cent

TABLE VI: PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED LAND EXPROPRIATED EACH YEAR FROM LAND NOT EXPROPRIATED AT THE BEGINNING OF THAT YEAR

Year	(A) Total Ha. available for expropriation *	(B) N°of Farms expropriated	(C) Average N°of irrigated Ha. per Farm Expropriated	(D) Total N° of irrigated Ha. expropriated	(E) Total Left in Reserve	(F) Per cent of Expropriable Land actually expropriated (D/A)
1965 and 1966	50.955	6	491.00	2.946	0	5.78
1967	48.009	13	772.92	10.048	48	20.93
1968	37.913	9	512.44	4.612	397	12.16
1969	32.904	7	416.38	3.331	520	10.12
1970	29.053	6	218.86	1.369	168	4.71
1971	27.516	32	298.71	9.260	100**	33.65
1972	18.156	42	210.71	8.850	100**	47.80
Total	9.206	115	349.819	40.579		

* The total irrigated area is 50.955 Ha., all of which in 1965 was "expropriable," i.e., in farms larger than 80 basic hectares. The total available for expropriation each year is the total available the previous year minus the area expropriated and the area left in reserves during that year.

** Estimated.

(one per cent if completely abandoned) of the market value of the land, no reserve right, and the balance in 30 year bonds rather than 25 year bonds. In many cases CORA has used articles 3 and 10 rather than 4 to expedite the expropriation proceedings, since the owner is given a better deal and is therefore less likely to appeal to the Agrarian Tribunals (See Thome). It is also the case that these two articles increase the costs to the government of the down payment and establishes an enclave of economically powerful ex-latifundistas among the reformed units.

TABLE VII: PROPORTION OF FARMS EXPROPRIATED WITH TWO TYPES OF ARTICLES IN LAW 16640

	Number of Farms Expropriated			
	Frei Period		First Two Years of Allende	
	No.	%	No.	%
Articles giving 10% down, and possible reserves	37	94.9	48	70.6*
Articles giving 1% or 5% down, and no reserve	2	5.1	20	29.4
Total	39	100.0	68	100.0

*These proportions do not change when irrigated land area is used instead of the number of farms.

Table VII compares Frei expropriations with those of Allende in terms of the proportion expropriated under articles which give relagively greater compensation to the owners. The difference is apparent; Frei's policies were considerably more favorable to owners. Allende's tactics have tended to reduce cash payments and reserve rights, although not to a spectacular degree.

* * *

In cooperation with the Brown-Stanfield project, Professor Joseph Thome, presently on a visiting appointment with the Faculty of Law at the Catholic University of Chile, continued his study of the legal problems regarding the expropriation of haciendas and the administration of land reform cooperatives in Chile. Particular emphasis is being placed on the level of participation of the campesinos in the administration of the cooperatives. Professor Thome is working on this project in cooperation with CEA (Center for Agrarian Studies) at the Catholic University.

* * *

During the past year, Professor Thiesenhusen completed his follow-up study of four experimental reform colonies (Los Silos, Los Pataguas, Alto Los Cruces, and San Dionisio) created from lands once owned by the Roman Catholic Church in Chile. These four colonies were the subject of a benchmark study conducted by Professor Thiesenhusen in 1963-64 after the first year or two of reform, the results of which are published in Chile's Experiments in Agrarian Reform, Land Economics Monograph no. 1, 1966. The present study includes extensive interviews with many of the original colonists to determine what changes have occurred in income level, employment, and so on. The study is currently ready for publication.

Colombia

Francisco Leal (Colombia: Ph.D. in Development student) is currently completing the first draft of his thesis which entails an examination of the relationship between capitalism and underdevelopment. In the first part of his thesis, Leal develops the methodology for his study and examines the use of historical analysis as a means of explaining social phenomena. The primary conclusion that he has deduced from his study thus far is that it is necessary to redefine the traditional concept of underdevelopment in order to take into account the whole historical process of the capitalistic system in relation to the underdeveloped country which is being studied. He feels that it is necessary to view a society in the context of its historical life and its subordinate relationship to industrialized countries as a way of understanding the

causes for a country's underdevelopment. Further, his findings suggest that policy-making decisions should be based on this kind of historical analysis for each underdeveloped country rather than on the application of abstract mathematical models for development.

The thesis will also examine some general and basic social characteristics of underdevelopment through an analysis of the Colombian case with appropriate examples from other Latin American countries. During the past year, Leal has received financial assistance from a Ford Foundation grant to the University of Wisconsin on Rural Modernization in Latin America.

* * *

Gustavo De Roux (Colombia: Ph.D. in Development Student) is currently writing his thesis on Colombian peasant movements. It will analyze the different peasant upheavals in Colombia through successive historical periods. He will examine peasant society both from the point of the unbalanced relationships it has with other sectors of the country and its internal dynamics, tracing the processes within the complex socio-political matrix which affect peasant societies. He will also study the "comuneros" revolution at the end of the eighteenth century and the "la violencia" upheaval that lasted from 1948 to 1958, as well as recent peasant movements in Colombia.

Preliminary findings of the study include the following hypotheses which will be explored and tested:

a) The "la violencia" upheaval as well as the radicalization of the usuarios (members of the national peasant organization) at the beginning of the 1970s, was caused by the deterioration of the peasants' economic condition which in turn was largely affected by the introduction of a cash crop economy.

b) The radicalization of the usuarios was further effected by the failure of the agrarian reform to meet the expectations of the peasants.

c) The "la violencia" movement itself further radicalized the peasants since it made the usuarios realize the confrontation must be vertical (against class lines) rather than intra-class.

Additionally, De Roux's thesis will view the formation of the Colombian peasantry and their political participation (as seen in the "la violencia" and in the usuarios movements) as related to the evolution of land ownership, and will use an historical analysis as a base of reference. Further, he will analyze the mechanisms for the manipulation of peasant organizations and the factors which contribute to the disintegration of these organizations. The thesis will also argue the importance of coherent and strong peasant organizations as a vehicle for obtaining substantial reforms. De Roux's study has been financed by a Ford Foundation grant to the University of Wisconsin on Rural Modernization in Latin

America.

Ethiopia

Alemseged Tesfai (Ethiopia: Ph.D. in Development student) will leave Madison in December 1973 to conduct field research in his home country of Ethiopia. He will do field work primarily in the northern regions, including Tigre, Gonder, and Gojim, to study the rist communal tenure system. Tesfai, a graduate in law from Haile Selassie University in Addis Ababa, will study the defects in the rist system through examination of the court cases in which rist holdings were involved. In addition, he will gather government data on land holdings in the rist areas and develop an historical framework for analyzing the rist system in an attempt to come to terms with the problem of land fragmentation and to evaluate the significance of the rist system for the economic development of Ethiopia. Mr. Tesfai held a Land Tenure Center research assistanship during the past year.

India

During the reporting year, Professor Frykenberg did extensive research on "privileged" or tax-free tenures in India, sometimes known as inams. The results of this research were presented at the 29th International Congress of Orientalists in July of this year in a paper entitled, "The Silent Settlement in South India, 1793-1853: An Analysis of the Role of Inams in the Rise of the Indian Imperial System." Additionally, he spent eleven weeks during the summer of 1972 working on Land Settlement Reports for the Madras Presidency of India, especially those relating to the nineteenth century. Negotiations are continuing with the India Office, Library and Records, and the Treasury of the United Kingdom to microfilm these records and bring them to the Land Tenure Center Library.

Nigeria

Professor David King is currently collaborating with the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Ife on a research project designed by him while he served as lecturer there on an AID/University of Wisconsin contract. The study will examine the nature of agricultural opportunities in Western Nigeria. The different types of opportunity (in particular, wage opportunities in contrast to income opportunities) will be explored as well as the factors which determine the availability of these opportunities to individuals and which inhibit or encourage their taking full advantage of them.

The study focuses on four villages with distinctly different characteristics. A study of each village has been undertaken to determine the productivity of resources used in the village, the institutional arrangements operating there, and how these factors influence agricultural investment and job opportunities. To date, the four-part questionnaire used in the study has been completed by 60 farmers in each of the study villages, and the data is being prepared for analysis. Dr. Niyi Osuntogun

is the principal investigator organizing the field work at Ife. Follow-up studies on marketing, credit, and other institutional arrangements are now underway.

Tentative conclusions to date are that agricultural opportunities are determined and constrained by the availability of physical and natural resources, the allocation of these resources and the productivity resulting from the allocation, the internal institutional and customary arrangements that constrain and determine how resources can be used, and the external institutions that impinge on the internal institutional arrangements and thus influence how resources are used.

This study is being funded by ODI (Overseas Development Institute), London. The preliminary findings will be presented at a seminar to evaluate all ODI research programs in September of 1973. It is expected that the findings from the project will be published by ODI in March of 1974.

* * *

Yakub Layi Fabiyi (Nigeria: Ph.D. student in Agricultural Economics) came to the University of Wisconsin as an AID participant from the University of Ife. He will return to Nigeria in the Fall of 1973 to conduct field research for his Ph.D. dissertation on the customary tenure system of the Yoruba tribe in Western Nigeria. The major objective of the study will be to identify innovations and changes in the customary tenure system which have already occurred which might serve as a basis for generalized alternative tenure arrangements. It is Mr. Fabiyi's thesis that the present tenure system is basically counter-productive and lends itself to the perpetuation of subsistence farming, and that changes in the tenure system must take place before modern agricultural practices, including the application of science and technology, investment, and accumulation of capital, can be introduced. The study will include an examination of possibilities for land sale as the customary tenure system responds to changing pressures, the possibility of cooperative farming as an alternative to family farming, prospects for cash crop production within the present tenure system, and analysis of the availability of non-farming employment opportunities and its consequent effects upon the tenure system and rural-urban imbalance. His research is being funded by the Department of Agricultural Economics and the Land Tenure Center.

United States

During the 1972-1973 year, Professors Penn and Wilkening continued their study of the impact of the flood control recreation dam at La Farge, Wisconsin. Approximately 1500 land transfers have been documented to obtain information on physical characteristics, access to roads and water, and on present and intended use. Based upon this data, models will be developed for testing the relationships between assessed value, equalized value, and market value. This will provide the basis for evaluating the current system of property tax administration in a rural area undergoing

significant change in land use intensity.

The study of the effect of the reservoir, construction of which was justified by a combination of recreation and flood control, upon individuals and communities in the Kickapoo Valley has drawn upon two sources of data. Secondary sources have provided data on population, occupation, retail business, education, health and medical services, recreation, and other community facilities and services in twelve communities. Interviews with leaders in the same communities provided a rating of the adequacy of community services and facilities and attitudes regarding the proposed reservoir. Both types of data will be used as a baseline against which changes resulting from the reservoir can be calculated.

This study is an attempt to consider the effect of change in land and water resources upon communities, their institutions, and the quality of life of their inhabitants. The methods developed will be useful in evaluating the effects of other types of projects, changes in water resources, land use, and land ownership patterns. This is one of the few studies known to explore the consequences of public projects upon the quality as well as the costs of services and facilities.

The project is supported by a NSF/RANN grant through the Institute for Environmental Studies.

Multi-national (Asia)

During the Spring of 1973, Nimal Sanderatne (Sri Lanka: Ph.D. in Development student) did research to observe agricultural conditions and obtain data for his Ph.D. dissertation, a comparative study of agrarian reform in the Philippines, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka.

He spent two months in the Philippines where he studied the motivation and pressures for the enactment of reforms and the constraints on their implementation. His study discloses that the agrarian reform of 1963 had very little impact on the tenure conditions in the Philippines, and that the reasons for this were many and varied. First of all, the reform included only those lands on which rice and corn were grown, and therefore, a very substantial extent of tenancy remained unaffected. Thus, until 1971 only a few areas were affected by the reform, the funds released to implement the reform were very inadequate, the law left many loopholes, and tenants were so disadvantaged within the socio-political matrix that it was unrealistic to expect them to take advantage of the legal provisions. Finally, there were no peasant organizations strong enough to assist peasants in seeking the benefits of the reform. Although the 1971 amendment attempted to remedy some of these defects, the basic weaknesses of the reform continued, and little progress was achieved in the short period of its applicability.

Owing to a series of ineffective land reforms, an unhealthy skepticism developed about the practicality of land reform. The declaration of martial law in 1972 changed this to some extent as the context in which reform was to be implemented was considerably altered. Yet the events of the past nine months indicate that the reform situation has altered only

slightly. Even the rules and regulations for implementing the reform have not been released. In addition, the 1972 law, like those before it, is restricted to palay and corn lands and so by-passes many of the tenure problems in the country. Thus, it has several of the defects of the earlier reforms. Additionally there has been little effort to involve farmer organizations and those who have long clamored for reform. The government's interest is shifting from that of giving tenants land to that of not adversely affecting the medium-sized landowner (the "middle class" as it is sometimes called), and the suspicion is that the government will go back on its own declared land reform.

The general conclusion of the study of the recent Philippine land reform is that, since the reforms that were announced were not marked by any shift in the class composition of the rulers, only very limited change was achieved.

Sanderatne also spent two weeks in Malaysia and acquainted himself with the land settlement schemes there. Discussions with Malaysian officials disclosed that there exists only very slight concern for reform of the tenure situation. The relative prosperity, the localization of the most serious tenancy conditions within a few areas, and the communal or racial implications of the problem were some of the reasons why Malaysia is still in the "pre-rhetoric" stage of reform.

Sanderatne also had discussions with FAO and ILO (International Labour Office) officers interested in reform in Asia.

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

Colombia

Robert L. Whittenbarger (United States: student in Rural Sociology) has worked with Professors Havens and Flinn analyzing conditions in a number of small-farm communities (see a fuller discussion below under Area III). His research has focused on the distribution of public inputs within the communities. A major finding has been that the top income group in each community receives, on the average, 90 per cent of such inputs. Whittenbarger is presently writing up his findings.

El Salvador

Donald Jackson (United States: Ph.D. in Development student) will conduct field research on producer cooperatives in El Salvador from September 1973 to September 1974. While in El Salvador he will visit cooperatives and conduct consultations and interviews with various government agencies involved in agrarian reform. The study will center around a comparison of three different structural types of cooperatives presently existing in El Salvador. Specific attention will be given to the way in which each type has potential for solving the developmental problems of

Salvadorean agriculture. Mr. Jackson's research in El Salvador will be funded by MUCIA (Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc.).

Mexico

Professor Herman Felstehausen and Heliodoro Diaz (Mexico: Ph.D. in Development student) are currently working with the Puebla Project in Mexico to develop methods for evaluating its service and supply infrastructure. The Puebla Project, sponsored by CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center) and the State of Puebla, is an attempt to rapidly increase corn yields on small farms. Among the important difficulties encountered in the project have been the lack of effective agricultural credit, technical support systems, and farmer organizations to stimulate project development.

Not only have there been difficulties in building the institutional base needed to produce higher corn outputs, but there have also been problems of a methodological nature in evaluating and redirecting the institutional programs. For the past year, this project has focused on developing appropriate measures for evaluating institutional changes.

Diaz returned from Mexico in July of 1973 where he was doing research for his doctoral thesis in cooperation with CIMMYT and the Land Tenure Center, with support from the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Diaz is analyzing the effects the introduction of high yielding corn technology has had on rural service and institutional structures in the State of Puebla. Using benchmark data and mid-term evaluation data of the peasant sector of the Puebla Project, he will record changes in credit supply, technical assistance practices, and the impact of farmer organizations on improving the supply and distribution of inputs. Diaz' research has involved the cooperation of CIMMYT, the Graduate School at Chapingo, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the local governments of the participating states. His thesis program is part of an overall evaluation of the peasant sector, the institutional sector, and the performance of the technical staff. Data for the study of farm productions came from a survey based on a random sample taken among the peasant producers. The institutional sector and the technical staff were studied through direct interviews and the detailed monitoring of contrasting case procedures in order to identify normative changes over time. The institutional data will provide the main material for Diaz' thesis.

Findings to date indicate that the effective organization of small-farm producers is as important to the development program as the introduction of new farm technology or other factors. Further, the improvement in the quality and availability of agricultural services requires the removal of restrictions on transactions between farmers and agencies. These are not generally removed unilaterally by the supply agencies but call for the counter-balancing of agency power with organized farm producer power.

Nigeria

Johnson Ekpere (Nigeria: student in Agriculture and Extension Education) is currently writing his thesis on "A Comparative Analysis of Factors Affecting Job Performance of Agricultural Extension Workers Operating Under Two Organizational Structures in the Midwestern State of Nigeria." In 1969 the State Government created a Rubber Division to complement its General Extension efforts. The assumption behind the creation of this Division was that the form of organization (i.e., a structure designed to support the production of a single commodity as opposed to a broadly based agricultural extension structure) is a major determinant of the effectiveness and impact of an agricultural extension service. Mr. Ekpere's study will test this assumption.

The study will focus on the factors affecting differential performance of agricultural extension workers under the two organizational approaches, including individual factors, organizational and institutional variables, and factors that influence the farmer's relationship to his environment.

Mr. Ekpere was in Nigeria from January to March 1973 collecting data for this study. He is now preparing his dissertation with completion set for late 1973. His graduate program at the University of Wisconsin was funded by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Peru

Charles Kleymeyer (United States: Ph.D. in Development student) returned to Madison in the Fall of 1972 and has completed his thesis based on a field study of social interaction between Quechua campesinos and Criollo non-campesinos (especially Criollo development agents) in the southern sierra of Peru. Specifically, Kleymeyer worked on an analytic description of power-dependency relations across caste/class boundaries.

His findings indicate that the patron-client mode of interaction is persisting in Peru between Criollos (especially Criollo development agents) and Quechuas, and that this persistence is acting as a brake on development efforts and as a determinant for continuing Quechua impoverishment. Since the basis for these patron-client relations is largely structural, a minor change, such as the removal of certain patrons (as in the Peruvian Agrarian Reform) has not resulted in a reduction in the problematic nature of these subordinate-superordinate interactions. New patrons (in this case, public functionaries and other members of the middle class) have simply stepped in to fill the void.

Kleymeyer has also found that, because patron-client relations serve as a tactical defense for low power Quechuas, these Quechuas have adopted the new patrons in order to gain access to the benefits of society. However, the negative ramifications of such relations of course persist. He therefore concludes that within social systems characterized by a vertical structure and great disparities between top and bottom, a necessary condition for the attainment and maintenance of a process of truly broad-based socio-economic development--and certainly a necessary condition

for the sustained development of the groups at the bottom of the social structure--would be structural changes entailing permanent shifts in social power in favor of subordinate, dominated groups, in this case the Quechua campesinos. This suggests further development and refinement of a notion of development as power-accrual and dependency reduction.

The data collection of the study consisted of one year of intensive systematic observation of encounters, relationships, and incidents, plus numerous informal interviews and tightly limited case studies. This fieldwork was supplemented by an historical analysis of domination of Quechua campesinos over the past several centuries. Essentially, this is a qualitative and exploratory study of the social dimensions, the mechanics of socio-economic exploitation of a peasant class, and of internal colonialism and its persistence in the face of broad reforms. During the past year, Kleymeyer received financial assistance from a Doherty Foundation grant and the Land Tenure Center.

* * *

David Gow (Scotland: Ph.D. in Development student) is presently in Peru conducting field research on the effect of the 1969 Land Reform bill on the society and culture of traditional peasant communities in the highlands of southern Peru. Included in his study is a detailed analysis of family income and the civil-religious hierarchy with respect to local mestizos.

Before beginning his field research, Gow spent several weeks in Cuzco locating prior studies which had been done in the Cuzco area. He then visited the 14 communities of Lauramarca (the first hacienda in the Cuzco area to be expropriated) and isolated the four specific communities on which his study will focus. A primary consideration in his choice of Lauramarca was that it contained both ex-hacienda and free-holding communities, each with a different relationship to the original hacienda before it was expropriated. Of the two communities under study that were once part of the hacienda lands (Paqchanta and Lauramarca), both are now production cooperatives and are receiving technical and financial assistance from the government. Paqchanta, however, was relatively free from the influence of the hacienda due to its peripheral location. The two free-holding communities continue to resist membership in the cooperative and thus receive no aid nor are able to petition for more lands. In one case (Pinchimuro), the community effectually instigated its own reform by buying its lands from the hacendado (who was anticipating expropriation) and working the land communally to pay off its debt to him. The other free-holding community (Q'onamuro) previously maintained a symbiotic relationship with the hacienda, renting pasture lands from the hacendado and selling him breeding cattle. Life in this community after expropriation of the hacienda substantially deteriorated as the cooperative now created from ex-hacienda lands is unwilling to continue in this arrangement. An additional factor of interest to Gow in this community is the mixed population of both mestizo and campesinos.

Although Gow is still in the data gathering stage, his study will test the following hypotheses: a) an economically sound change in the technological matrix with regard to land distribution will be the most important determinant of increases in standard of living; b) such a change will decrease the prestige of the traditional civil-religious hierarchy; c) the amount of money spent in ritual expenditure will also decrease; d) the goals of the Land Reform bill will not be reached unless there is a qualitative change in the relationship of subordination in which the communities find themselves vis-à-vis the local power structure.

Gow is currently living in Paqchanta collecting data on differences in income, arable land owned and the power relationships as a result of the reform, as well as data on how the coop is run. Data on the other three communities will be collected with help from a Peruvian research assistant. During the past year he has received assistance from the Foreign Area Fellowship Program.

Sierra Leone

Leon Weintraub (United States: Ph.D. in Development) returned from Sierra Leone in August of 1972 where he was conducting research on a government development project, the Inland Valley Swamp Rice Scheme. The purpose of his research was to identify the methods used to introduce, organize and implement this development project. His thesis will include an analysis of the major factors affecting anticipated and unanticipated results of the rice scheme.

Weintraub's study indicates that the structure, organization, and overall management of the development project was not sufficient to carry out the planned objectives of the scheme. Due to the inadequate arrangements for delivery of inputs and the pickup of harvests, the subsidies and price supports which were available had minimum effect. In general the study found that the lack of managerial capabilities within the project seriously constrained the effectiveness of what is inherently a very good scheme; it reinforces the view that the subsistence farmer is a rational decision-maker and places most of the blame for low agricultural productivity on government policies and decisions.

Weintraub's study will also focus on the relationships between the project staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the participating farmers in order to study the use of law and education as a tool for introducing social change. The development project as a series of interrelated events is the core of the study, with activities rather than variables serving as the main units of analysis.

During the reporting year, Weintraub received a research assistantship from the Land Tenure Center.

United States

Professor Felstehausen is currently studying the institutional factors in the management of land and water resources in Wisconsin. Land

and water resource management at the local level is being made increasingly complex in both the United States and Third World countries by a rapidly growing set of rules, regulations, and inter-agency requirements. An important concern everywhere is to assure that local programs remain free of such a degree of complexity that local initiative, participation, and management is possible. This project, while located in the Lake Koshkonong district of Wisconsin, has direct implications for developing countries. The procedures for creating and operating community sanitary systems have been documented in order to determine their extent, complexity, and degree of local control.

The project is now in the final stages with the general conclusion that most assistance efforts tend to deprive local organizations of their autonomy and often reduce rather than expand their ability to solve community-level problems. The administrative, technical, and financial detail is shifted to specialists and groups outside of the community with the result that the decisions and controls are shifted outside as well, thus reducing the opportunity and potential for local persons to participate in and direct the course of the community's development. Further, federal and state (especially federal) assistance to community projects dramatically increases the cost of the projects by virtue of the additional requirements which must be met. Although analysis of the data is not yet completed, it appears that federal-state involvement limits the number of projects which receive attention, but increases the attention to the projects which are selected.

* * *

Professor Felstehausen is also studying the development of community resource management information services. This project is concerned with devising improved systems for distributing technical and management information to decision-makers at the community level in the United States and abroad. Three problems have been identified within the community context: a) information sources tend to concentrate on physical and biological information with minimal concern for the administrative and management difficulties which must be resolved in order to apply technical knowledge; b) much of the technical information now generated flows primarily among technicians and specialists and does not reach community-level managers and administrators; c) resource management problems are always multi-faceted while information tends to be packaged around single problems or topics. In order to make information more useful at the community level, information services must be able to respond to the complexity of the problem as it is conceived within the community situation. A prototype information service has been outlined to meet the above criteria with plans to test it in the next year or two. Both of Professor Felstehausen's studies are being supported by non-grant funds.

* * *

Eric Abbott (United States: student in Agricultural Journalism) is currently in the field studying problem-solving by local units of government in Wisconsin. The study focuses on communication and organizational

impediments in Wisconsin sanitary districts. A case study has been made of the Consolidated Koshkonong Sanitary District, Milton, Wisconsin, and a questionnaire has been sent to all residents of that district to ascertain their information-seeking and problem-solving behavior. The study is part of a larger research project concerning the Lake Koshkonong region sponsored by the Water Resources Center of the University of Wisconsin from which Abbott is receiving financial assistance.

* * *

Drawing upon the Kickapoo Valley study, Professor Wilkening has begun a pilot study in four counties in northwestern Wisconsin on the relationship of quality of life and personal well-being to the natural and economic environment and to the availability of public and private services.

This study involves collecting data from about 360 adults on their occupations, backgrounds, social and political participation, and their satisfaction in all major areas of life. The objective is to develop measures of the quality of life and of general well-being for the purpose of relating these to the present opportunities for jobs, recreation, and community service and to observe the effect of changes produced by public and private efforts. The project is part of the Lake Superior project supported by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Multi-National

Burton Swanson (United States: Ph.D. in Development student) is currently writing his thesis which entails a study of the inservice training programs of two international research centers, IRRI (International Rice Research Institute) and CIMMYT, and includes a follow-up study of former trainees from these centers. From September to December 1972 Swanson was in the field studying the training programs of CIMMYT and IRRI with the objective of assessing the impact of these training programs in meeting the needs of research and production workers in less developed countries.

Swanson developed a mail questionnaire, which was pre-tested during the last month of his field work in Sri Lanka and Pakistan. After returning to Madison, the questionnaire was mailed to all former participants of the two centers (about 675 persons), and to date Swanson has received completed questionnaires from 500 respondents, an average response rate of 75 per cent. While only preliminary analyses of the data have been made, it appears that 1) former participants from each program are generally very satisfied with the technical training they received; 2) the training strategy being employed within the programs is having an important effect on the type of research/production program implemented by the trainee in his home country; but 3) the types of research/production work being emphasized by trainees in their actual on-the-job behavior differs considerably between the two centers.

A complete analysis of these issues, along with an examination of factors affecting the utilization of training, and information on pre-training and post-training procedures will be included in the thesis. The study is being supported by IRRI, CIMMYT, and the University of Wisconsin.

* * *

Professor Mohammad Douglah is co-investigator with Professor Robert Clark on a research project begun in June of 1973 on the factors facilitating extension-agricultural development programs in selected countries and states through strengthening professional linkages of cooperating countries. The countries included in the study will be the Sudan, Nigeria, Brazil, Colombia, and the Republic of Ireland. The objective of the project is to do comparative studies of extension systems in order to find common policies and practices that contribute to the effectiveness of extension programs. The project will also seek to develop working relationships between extension officials from these countries and have them direct their research efforts towards problem areas that are of mutual interest to them. An effort will be made to have the cooperating countries do their own research through individual studies conducted by their graduate students. Students working on specific projects relating to the larger study will be advised by Professors Douglah and Clark who also will travel to the cooperating countries to consult on the research. Professors Douglah and Clark will coordinate and analyze the individual research projects which are developed as part of the larger study. The project is being funded by MUCIA.

* * *

Under a grant from the Southeast Asian Development Advisory Group of the Asia Society, Professor James Scott is conducting research on the politics of the "little tradition" (local peasant culture and what it means politically) in rural Southeast Asia. The goal of the study is to explain the systematic differences and tensions between folk politics and national politics as being analogous in many respects to the gap between traditional formal religion and folk religion. Through an examination of the tensions between the two political traditions as they are expressed at different levels and in different ways (political parties, administration, and even revolution), the study will attempt to contribute to an explanation of peasant and village politics, as well as to theories of integration and notions of political culture.

As part of his research, Professor Scott will develop a longer empirical study of the course of class relationships in rural Southeast Asia--especially between landlords and their tenants and laborers. This will be a social history of development which will have for its analytical focus the link between objective and subjective changes in class relationships. It will analyze both peasant class consciousness, and the impact of the growth of the state and commercial agriculture on rural politics.

Both of the above studies represent the beginning of a longer term

effort to do justice to the historical, political experience of Southeast Asian peasants and to make a contribution to the understanding of the political values and behavior of those at the bottom of the development process.

One product of Professor Scott's research will be numerous articles, one of which is nearly completed, "Politics of the Subsistence Ethic."

Area III: Technology, Employment, and Income Distribution Relationships

Bolivia

Hernan Zeballos (Bolivia: student in Agricultural Economics) is currently in Bolivia conducting research on the possibilities of growing cotton as an export crop in Bolivia. His study will focus on the conditions of cotton production on farms of differing size, with particular reference to the ability of cotton production to create domestic employment. Zeballos will also investigate the relative advantages of producing different crops in Bolivia and the possibilities for change in land ownership. Vital to this study will be the feasibility of a vigorous export sector co-existing with a stable domestic economy and the support available from public and private institutions in its promotion. While in Bolivia, Zeballos is also serving as the Director of the National Institute of Colonization in La Paz.

Chile

Research Area I of this report outlines the research being conducted under the direction of Professors Marion Brown and David Stanfield to assess changes that agrarian reform has introduced in Chilean agriculture. In that section, research findings relating to changes in land tenure patterns was described. The following report summarizes preliminary findings relating to changes in technology and employment due to the Chilean reform.

Two key variables in the process of rural modernization are mechanization and employment, with the effects of their interaction forming an area of major concern. The reason for such concern follows directly from the problems existing in the agricultural sector and the policies conceived to attempt to confront these problems. Among the more central problems are an existing and increasing inability to supply the necessary agricultural production coupled with high rates of unemployment and underemployment. Thus, the policies of agricultural development have as goals the increasing of production and the decreasing of unemployment.

The Rural Modernization Project in Chile was designed to provide information on the variables of mechanization and employment in the course of a massive land reform program. Some results of the analysis of these variables will be presented here. It must be emphasized, however,

that these are only preliminary results, which were obtained before final checking and coding processes had been finished. As such, the results are subject to change. However, it is felt that they do provide a general indication of the direction of change over the years 1965 to 1970, and of the general situation existing in the whole sector in 1970 and the differences between tenure types. Another word of caution must also be interjected. The variables analyzed and results obtained assume everything else as being equal. Other influences such as the use of complementary land-saving technology, government price policies, and labor laws and problems, have not been taken into account here.

The mechanization variables to be analyzed are the major representative ones for the land preparation and harvesting aspects mentioned above. They are tractors and tractor horsepower per irrigated hectare, and number of combines per irrigated hectare. Table I shows, for the sample as a whole, the changes in these variables from 1965 to 1970. The

TABLE I: NUMBER OF TRACTORS, TRACTOR HORSEPOWER AND NUMBER OF COMBINES PER IRRIGATED HECTARE, 1965 AND 1970, FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE

	Mean No. Tractors/ Irrigated Hectare (X 100)	Mean Total Horsepower/ Irrigated Hectare (1)	Mean No. Combines/ Irrigated Hectare (X 100)
1965	1.835	0.773	0.155
1970	3.638	1.884	0.118
Mean Difference 1965-1970	1.999	1.111	-0.026

(1) These figures include table values for those tractors where horsepower information was not given in the questionnaire.

statistics were calculated for each farm separately and then averaged over the total number of farms in each year. Thus, the mean difference is not derived from a subtraction of the sample means for 1965 and 1970.

The number of tractors per irrigated hectare appears to have approximately doubled during the time period 1965-70. For total horsepower per irrigated hectare, the increase was approximately 144 per cent. A decrease of approximately 17 per cent is indicated for the number of combines per irrigated hectare. However, this last statistic is somewhat misleading. Its true meaning is that there was a decrease in the number of combines owned per irrigated hectare. There exists a sizeable and

growing practice of "custom harvesting" as it is known in the United States, i.e., renting of harvest machinery and operators. Unfortunately, data on this practice were not available for this preliminary report.

With respect to employment, Table II shows, again for the sample as a whole, the changes from 1965 to 1970 in permanent, temporary or seasonal, and total man-days of labor per irrigated hectare. There has been an approximate 27 per cent decrease in the mean number of temporary man-days of labor per irrigated hectare employed per farm, while a slight increase in the use of permanent man-days of labor per irrigated hectare has been recorded. For overall total employment there has been an approximate 4 per cent decrease in the mean total number of man-days of labor used per irrigated hectare per farm.

TABLE II: PERMANENT, TEMPORARY, AND TOTAL MAN-DAYS OF LABOR PER IRRIGATED HECTARE, 1965-1970, FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE

	Mean No. Temporary Man-Days of Labor/Irrigated Hectare (1)	Mean No. Permanent Man-Days of Labor/Irrigated Hectare	Mean No. Total Man-Days Labor/ Irrigated Hectare
1965	7.52	30.11	37.65
1970	5.46	32.71	38.49
Mean Difference 1965-1970	-2.01	.80	-1.57

(1) This category of labor is made up of the class of workers called "afuerinos." They are non-residents of the farm.

A more interesting and also more instructive way of looking at both the mechanization and employment variables is to break them down by tenure type. The aggregate presentation above, while providing an overall view of these facets of the agricultural sector in Chile's Central Valley, hides several interesting components that make up this general picture. Table III presents the percentage changes between 1965 and 1970 for the mechanization and employment variables broken down by tenure type existing in 1970. Each tenure type in 1970 is compared with the 1965 farm from which it was derived. Thus, Table III shows that the mechanization and employment variables seem to have followed different patterns of change, depending on the change in tenure to which each farm was subject.

TABLE III: PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN MECHANIZATION AND EMPLOYMENT, 1965 TO 1970 ACCORDING TO TENURE TYPE IN 1970

Tenure Type 1970	Percentage Difference 1965-1970					
	Mean No. Tractors/ Irrigated Hectare (X100)	Mean Total Horse-power/ Irrigated Hectare	Mean No. Combines/ Irrigated Hectare (X100)	Mean No. Temporary Man-Days Labor/ Irrigated Hectare	Mean No. Permanent Man-Days Labor/ Irrigated Hectare	Mean No. Total Man-Days Labor/ Irrigated Hectare
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unreformed Large Farm Same as 1960 (1)	-21	-11	-30	-74	-52	-58
Reformed Farm	-55	-29	-76	-72	+72	+36
Reserve (2)	+1200	+1373	+28	-53	+60	+34
Division (3)	+86	+151	+224	+55	+14	+21
Entire Sample	+109	+144	-19	-27	+3	-4

(1) Unexpropriated farms. No change since 1965.
(2) Land left to fundo owner after expropriation.
(3) Unexpropriated divisions of large fundos.

Although, for the entire sample an increase in mechanization appears to be associated with an overall decrease in the amount of labor employed, there are considerable differences in this respect between the various tenure types. In the unreformed large farms there have been large decreases in both mechanization and employment levels per irrigated hectare, with employment dropping considerably more than machinery use. The reformed farms show even larger drops in the use of machinery, but appear to have compensated for this with increased use of permanent labor. The reformed farms show both the greatest decrease in machinery use and the largest increase in labor use. The remaining two tenure types in Table III, reserves and divisions, show extreme increases in mechanization, but this is also accompanied by considerable increases in labor use. The most probable explanation for the apparently huge increases in mechanization on reserves and divisions is that the machinery on the large farms at the time of expropriation remained with the owner on the unexpropriated parcels. This may also explain the drop in mechanization on the reformed farms.

* * *

Stephen Smith (United States: student in Agricultural Economics) spent the last year in Chile as a research assistant to the LTC/Ford Foundation Rural Modernization Project and will use data from that study to develop his thesis on the changing sources of farm production in agrarian reform in Chile, 1965-1970. The data for his thesis come from a 1965-66 agricultural year and a re-study of the same farms in 1970-71. Because of farm division, the re-study was composed of 215 farms. Mr. Smith's thesis will employ a structure-of-inputs approach, farm accounting, and other farm management research techniques in order to analyze changes in farming operations. An attempt will be made to determine the current operating regimes of the different tenure types existing in 1970-71 as well as to make comparisons across types and to assess the changes which have occurred across time. The several enterprise combinations engaged in by the farms will be analyzed to determine the differences in the intensity of use of the main factors of production: land, labor, capital. The results should yield an indication of the direction in which Chilean agriculture in general, and the reformed and private sectors in particular, are moving.

Colombia

During the past year, Land Tenure Center research on urban development and migration in Colombia continued under a grant from the Ford Foundation and a contract with USAID/Washington. In September of 1972 Professor Eugene Havens returned to Madison to begin data analysis and Professor William Flinn remained in Colombia to complete field research. The study focuses on the small-farm communities of Cereté (rural and urban), Támesis, and Contadero, each of which possesses different structural characteristics in terms of the concentration of productive resources and their ties to national or international markets. Because of the availability of benchmark data from studies of the same areas made by the Land Tenure Center in 1963, the project was able to develop a panel design study (a survey of the

same individuals at two or more points of time) to assess changes in personal and family characteristics of both the migrant and non-migrant populations.

Field research for the project is nearly completed and was conducted in three stages: a) locating and reinterviewing household heads from the four communities who were interviewed in the original sample in 1963; b) selection of a new random sample in each of the communities to determine in-migration to these areas and to examine the relationship between this in-migration or the lack of it and the presence or absence of public investment; c) locating and interviewing both family and individual migrants who moved from the communities to determine their motives for migration and the effects of the move upon their lives.

For all areas, migrants have been interviewed and data gathered on employment profiles, education, income, and occupational history. In all areas more than 85 per cent of the migrants were located and reinterviewed. The data for the study comes from these interviews as well as information from secondary sources on the amount of credit, public investment, and other inputs provided by institutional sources.

Professor Havens has focused on these communities to evaluate the role of the agricultural sector in the overall institutional structure of Colombia, with the ultimate objective of analyzing the causes of underdevelopment.

An initial compendium of statistics describing conditions in these communities has been published by Professor Havens as LTC Paper 87 (written with Robert L. Whittenbarger). Two major conclusions can be drawn from these data: 1) the small-farm sector in Colombia contains too many complicated sets of productive relationships to be typified in any single community; 2) by and large, incomes and job opportunities within the small-farm sector are declining, but concentration of holdings is increasing within the sector. An important policy implication which emerges from these data is the need for government officials, technical assistance people, etc. to analyze the productive relationships as they really are within a given portion of the small-farm sector so as to provide the best possible distribution of all public inputs.

Professor Flinn, who returned to Madison in July of 1973, is focusing on the patterns and causes of in- and out-migration and the factors which influence the ability and inability of these communities to retain and support their populaces, and the degrees of "success" of migrants in their new social setting. Preliminary findings from the data indicate the following patterns: The higher the public investment in a community, the lower the rate of out-migration. However, if a community has a low level of public investment, a large proportion of the population will migrate, regardless of the individuals' age, education, or social status. In communities where there is a high level of public investment, those who migrate are usually young and highly education; in these cases, the reason for migration is either to seek more education or to obtain a job in industry. If the community has an average amount of public investment,

both low income and higher income individuals will migrate but for different reasons: low income individuals will migrate because they cannot find employment within the community, and the higher income individuals will migrate in order to take higher paying jobs.

Contrary to what is commonly assumed, there is a great deal of migration from one rural area to another, and for the most part those who change one rural area for another are people with low incomes and low educational attainment. The majority of people who do migrate to the cities find employment and have a higher quality of life than they did in the region of origin. Additionally, it has been found that in almost all cases, those who migrate either to the city or to another rural area have someone in the new community to receive them.

During the coming year Professors Havens and Flinn will proceed with data analysis and will publish findings from the data as it becomes ready for computer processing. It is expected that by February 1974 the project will produce four Spanish and two English volumes for publication relating to the study, as well as numerous articles.

There are also several sources of data which will come to the project through cooperation with other individuals and agencies. Over the past years the LTC has conducted a number of studies in Colombia. Several scholars doing their own research have used LTC data and have agreed to share their findings with the project. Additionally, a survey of 20,000 farms in the agricultural sector was undertaken by the Rural Development and Credit Division of USAID and DANE (National Administrative Department of Statistics). The Division agreed to include questions on migration which relate to the LTC/Ford Rural Modernization project, and that information will be available to the project and will provide a valuable comparison with project data.

One of the important aspects of the project has been the training of Colombian students. In gathering data for the restudy of the rural communities, the project has involved several Colombians in field work and analysis. Six students from the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Universidad Bolivarian in Medellín prepared their licenciado theses from data gathered in one community. Colombian students from other universities are also involved with the project, and data from the study have been used by two of them for B.A. theses. Five Colombian students associated with the project have come to the University of Wisconsin to study and write their dissertations.

The Land Tenure Center office in Bogotá, which is operating out of the offices of IICA-CIRA (Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences-Interamerican Land Reform Center), will remain open under Colombian Management with short visits from LTC professors working with the project. During the coming year the Colombian staff will engage in the collection of secondary and followup data.

El Salvador

Jesús Cutié (El Salvador: student in Agricultural Economics &

Business) is currently working in El Salvador on a research project in cooperation with CIMMYT-Mexico to determine how new varieties of corn and corn-growing technologies have been adopted in El Salvador. The main thrust of this study involves four questions with which CIMMYT is concerned: to what extent have various classes of farmers adopted the new technologies in maize and wheat? what is the profitability of the new technology as compared with traditional technology? what were the characteristics of the delivery system as the new technology was being introduced? and have special government programs aimed at disadvantaged farmers speeded up their adoption of the new technology? Mr. Cutié has been working to supply CIMMYT with data from prepared questionnaires and at present is also teaching at the University of José Simeon Cañas in San Salvador. He plans to return to the Land Tenure Center in January 1974 to write his thesis.

Guatemala

Leonel Gonzales (Guatemala: student in Agricultural Economics & Business) is currently in Guatemala conducting his Ph.D. research. His area of study concerns the potentials for development of non-traditional agricultural exports in Central America with particular reference to Guatemala, and the effect such development would have on employment, income distribution, exports and imports, and capital accumulation. He will attempt to suggest possible agricultural export commodities that will benefit the domestic market and also provide year-round agricultural production. Finally, his research will attempt to determine the involvement of state agencies in reinforcing the development of non-traditional agricultural export crops. During the reporting year Mr. Gonzales' study was funded by the Department of Agricultural Economics with a supplement from the Ford Foundation. His current research is being funded by ROCAP (AID Regional Office, Central America and Panama Affairs).

Mexico

Cassio Luiselli (Mexico: Ph.D. in Development student) will begin field research in the Fall of 1973 on the prospective role of labor-intensive methods, technology, and rural industries as a means for regional development and increased employment in Mexico. While the final scope and methodology of the actual research work is yet to be determined, the main lines of analysis will deal with the two following problems: the nature and extent of unemployment in Mexico and the extremely unbalanced regional development of the country. The study will explore the possibility of analyzing these two problems in terms of the phenomenon of "marginality." (The term "marginality" is used to describe the fact that large groups of individuals are currently outside of the economic structure of the country as well as being socially and politically alienated.) Another part of the study will explore how the Chinese communal organization of agriculture has responded to many of the same problems facing Mexico, that is, population density, acute poverty, and unemployment, with a view toward making policy recommendations for small rural industries now existing in specific regions of Mexico. During the past year, Mr. Luiselli received financial assistance from the Mexican government.

Peru

John Hatch (United States: Ph.D. in Development student) returned from conducting field research in January of 1973 to write his thesis on the tubewell farmers in northern coastal Peru--traditional cultivators who have attempted to modernize their agricultural practices under government sponsorship. The study attempts to analyze small farm problems and practices from the "inside"--from the farmer's point of view. It is based on weekly data taken from farm journals kept by the author for 30 small farms in the Motupe District of northern Peru during the winter corn campaign (April-November) of 1972. On 20 of these farms, Hatch worked as a laborer in most of the farming tasks described in the study.

Preliminary findings of the study indicate that crop tasks on small farms require many more man-days of labor than even the most informed outsiders commonly estimate. Further, the critical factor which influences labor use patterns is not the availability of farm labor but the constraints imposed by irrigation strategies. Hatch found that the use of tractor plowing on small farms tends to increase labor requirements by as much as two man-days per hour of tractor use. He also found that the tasks of plowing, fertilizing, and water application are the areas where actual farm practices most diverge from recommended practices, and that the lack of government supervision and assistance in these areas is a critical deterrent to improved yield performances. Finally, Hatch concludes that the small farmer's production strategies display surprising flexibility in the use of factor resource combinations.

Accompanying the thesis are over 60 pen-and-ink illustrations by the author depicting the practices mentioned in the text. Two hundred copies of the thesis have been requested by the Peace Corps for use as a training manual for its volunteers. During the reporting year, Hatch was given financial assistance by Fulbright-Hays and the Land Tenure Center.

* * *

Otto Flores (Peru: Ph.D. in Development student) returned to Peru in February of 1973 to conduct field research on the relationship between agricultural education and training programs in Peru and the maintenance and perpetuation of the hacienda system. His thesis will explore how, in the last seven decades, agricultural research and education has responded primarily to the needs of the agricultural export sector. Data has been collected and falls into two categories: that relating to the economic structure of the agricultural export sector, and that describing the research and training orientation within agricultural institutions. Additionally, he has collected some documentary information, including letters, official memoranda, speeches and so on, which reflect agricultural policy. Flores returned to Madison in May to analyze his data and prepare his dissertation.

THE AFRICAN SUBCOMMITTEE

The African Subcommittee continued its activities this year under the direction of Professor David King. The Committee, comprised of African students and U.S. students with African research interests, met to discuss their individual research proposals and to hear off-campus speakers who addressed problems relating to African development.

The following individuals gave presentations at the Land Tenure Center Informal Seminar Program under African Subcommittee initiation (see "Informal Seminars" in this report for the title of the lecture):

Dr. Lawrence A. Witucki, member of the USAID team attached to the Economic Planning Division of the Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya.

Mr. H. W. O. Okoth-Ogendo, member of the Institute for Development Studies and Faculty of Law, University of Nairobi.

Professor Sara Berry, Professor of Economics, University of Indiana.

Professor Ann Seidman, Chairman of the Economics Department, University of Zambia.

Mr. Victor D. DuBois, Associate of American Universities Field Staff.

Professor John W. Harbeson, Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Parkside.

Three students on the Committee who are at advanced stages in their research prepared summary statements of their research objectives and methodology for discussion: Leon Weintraub (United States, Ph.D. in Development Program) spoke on his research in Sierra Leone; Johnson Ekpere (Nigeria, Agricultural Extension and Education) discussed his research in the Midwest State of Nigeria; Don Theiler (United States, Geography) returned to the Madison campus for a brief visit and described to the Committee his research in Lesotho. In addition to the informal presentations made by members to the Committee, Professor King serves as a formal or informal advisor on an individual basis for the research being undertaken or planned by all students on the Committee, as well as assisting them as they seek funding for their research.

Last year the student executive committee of the Subcommittee on Africa included:

Amos Adesimi (Nigeria)
Isaac Akinbode (Nigeria)
James De Vries (United States)
Johnson Ekpere (Nigeria)
Layi Fabiyi (Nigeria)
Constance Koza (Swaziland)
Patrick Mtenga (Tanzania)
Wayne Nilsestuen (United States)
O. O. Ogunronbi (Nigeria)
Don Theiler (United States)
Leon Weintraub (United States)

LAND TENURE CENTER RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Books in Progress

During the Spring Semester of the 1971-72 academic year, the Land Tenure Center sponsored two special seminars with the hope that a volume of readings could be produced from the lectures given in each course.

A Seminar on "The Socio-cultural Context of Economic Development in Africa" was offered by the LTC in cooperation with the African Studies Department and was coordinated by Professors Herbert S. Lewis and Marvin P. Miracle. Three of the guest lectures given as part of the course will be incorporated as chapters in the book, Land Tenure in Africa, which is being compiled and edited by Professors Lewis and Miracle. The remaining selections were solicited specifically for the volume.

Below is a tentative outline for this forthcoming publication:

Chapter 1: Introduction.....Herbert Lewis & Marvin Miracle

PART I--THE DIVERSITY OF LAND TENURE SYSTEMS IN AFRICA

Chapter 2: Migrant Farmers and Land Tenure in the Nigerian Cocoa Belt.....Sara Berry

Chapter 3: Land Tenure in One Area of Ghana (exact title not yet available).....Victor Uchendu

Chapter 4: Multi-System Land Tenure: Processes in Inderta Tigray Land Tenure.....Dan F. Bauer

Chapter 5: Individualized Land Tenure in African Agricultural Development: Alternatives for Policy.....Richard Barrows

PART II--LAND TENURE AND POLICY

Chapter 6: Social Anthropology and Development Planning: A Case Study in Ethiopian Land Reform Policy...Alan Hoben

Chapter 7: Land Tenure in Independent Africa.....Elizabeth Colsen

PART III--CONCLUSIONS

Chapter 8: Concluding Observations.....Herbert Lewis & Marvin Miracle

* * *

A seminar on "Land Tenure and the Peasant in South Asia" was offered by the Land Tenure Center in cooperation with the South Asian

Studies Center in 1971-72 and was coordinated by Professor Robert E. Frykenberg. Four of the guest lectures presented in the course will be included as selections in the volume being prepared by Professor Frykenberg:

Agricultural Mechanization in the Punjab:
Some Comparative Observations from India and
Pakistan.....Carl H. Gotsch

The Erosion of Patron-Client Bonds and Social Change
in Rural Southeast Asia.....James Scott

Anthropology and Programs of Village Development:
A South Indian Case Study.....Paul G. Hiebert

Land Tenure and Credit-Capital Tenure in India:
A Study in Reincarnations..... Ronald J. Herring

Additional articles are being prepared by Professors Henry Hart and Joseph Elder of the University of Wisconsin, and Michael Adas of Rutgers University. It is expected that three more selections will be included from individuals outside of the University of Wisconsin.

Land Tenure Center Research Papers

During the reporting year, the Land Tenure Center produced eight research papers from the doctoral dissertations of its students as part of the LTC Research Paper series. Three of the papers were originally published in English and were made available in Spanish for the first time during the last year. Below is a summary of the five new English language research papers produced by the Center:

Research Paper No. 48

"Organization of Trade in one Tropical Municipality of Vera Cruz, Mexico," by Hugh L. Cook and Theodore Cook.

A study of institutions connected with productive and marketing activity of agricultural products in San Andres Textla (Mexico) in order to determine how market organization affects agricultural growth and development. These institutions include: a) government agencies involved in buying, financing, and insuring crops, maintaining floor and ceiling prices, and setting wage rates; b) the central market organization; c) the local beef cooperative and the beef and pork syndicate; d) merchant truckers; and e) wholesale buyers of locally grown staple crops. The relationship of farm size to utilization of this institutional framework suggests that small farmers are disadvantaged in the present market structure. Some policy alternatives to remedy this situation are suggested.

Research Paper No. 49

"Agricultural Development in Central America: Its Origin and Nature," by Rodolfo Quirós-Guardia.

The economic development of the Central American nations has been dominated by the growth of the agricultural export sector, leading to a structural and institutional framework in agriculture characterized by a dual economy--a traditional sector oriented to domestic market production and a modern sector geared to production specialization for export. After a brief historical survey, the role and performance of contemporary Central American agricultural economies (to 1967) are evaluated in terms of external balance, internal growth, employment, and income distribution, as well as in terms of structural and functional organization.

Research Paper No. 50

"Agricultural Development and the Central American Common Market," by Rodolfo Quirós-Guardia.

An attempt to evaluate the development process in Central America in the light of possibilities for accelerated growth offered by the current movement toward multinational economic integration. In particular, the study examines the effects of the Central American Common Market on agricultural development. Following a brief review of the nature, evolution, and goals of the Common Market, the study evaluates policies enacted to incorporate agriculture into the program. The effects of economic integration on agricultural production and trade to 1968 are examined in view of the potential role agriculture could play in an integrated development program in Central America.

Research Paper No. 51

"Dependency and Education in Colombian Underdevelopment," by Rodrigo Parra Sandoval.

Data on educational resources as distributed by class and along rural/urban and regional lines are used to evaluate the processes of social mobility, urbanization, and industrialization in Colombia. The theoretical framework is that of dependency and the role education plays within that dependency. Specifically, this paper argues that education plays a supporting role in the structure of underdevelopment rather than serving as a means of social mobility. Includes (in Chapter III) a detailed statistical breakdown of university student distribution among Colombia's five regions to demonstrate ties between distribution of educational resources and development patterns fostered by extranational interests.

Research Paper No. 52

"Elites and Voluntary Associations: A Study of Community Power in Manizales, Colombia," by George F. Drake.

Uses data from 234 voluntary associations to explore the relationships between such organizations and the existing class structure. Demonstrates that most organizations represent the community elite and hence are interested in preserving the status quo. Community leaders are identified and several case studies are presented to show how elite organizations co-opt and neutralize or destroy the organizations of the poor.

LAND TENURE CENTER FACULTY PUBLICATIONS: 1972-73

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

Professor Marion Brown

"Changes in Tenure Patterns as a Result of the Agrarian Reform." With Professor David J. Stanfield. Forthcoming.

"Differences in Campesino Enterprises in Fundos, Asentamientos, Reservas, and Parcels." With Professor David J. Stanfield and Manuel Ignacio Aguirre. Forthcoming.

"The Impact of Changes in Land Tenure and Advanced Technology as Related to Labor Intensity in Chile's Central Valley." With Professor David J. Stanfield and Stephen Smith. Forthcoming.

"Changes in the Intensity of Land Use as Related to Land Reform in Chile's Central Valley." With Felipe Paul. Forthcoming.

"Methodological Notes on Evaluating the Impact of Agrarian Reform in Chile's Central Valley." With Professor David J. Stanfield. Forthcoming.

Professor Peter Dorner

Land Reform and Economic Development. Penguin Modern Economic Texts, July 1972.

"Latin American Rural Development Strategies for the 1970s." With Professor William Thiesenhusen. Organization of American States, September 1972.

"Problems and Prospects of Multi- and Bi-lateral Assistance for Agricultural Development." Senate Hearing before the Committee on Appropriations, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations, February 1973.

"Review of Economic Imperialism, ed. by K. E. Boulding and Tapan Mukerjee. American Journal of Agricultural Economics, May 1973.

"Institutions as Aids to Development." Paper to be given at International Conference of Agricultural Economists, August 19-30, 1973, São Paulo, Brazil.

"Institutional Dualism in Central America's Agricultural Development." With Rodolfo Quirós. Forthcoming.

Professor Herman Felstehausen

"Communication and Institutional Change in Mexican Agricultural Development." With Heliodoro Diaz. Paper presented at the Third World Congress for Rural Sociology, Baton Rouge, La., 1972.

"Conceptual Limits of Development Communications Theory." Sociologia Ruralis, Journal of the European Society for Rural Sociology 13, no. 1, 1973.

"Methodology for an Institutional Study of the Puebla Project in Mexico." With Heliodoro Diaz. University of Wisconsin, Madison. Land Tenure Center, January 1973.

"Information Systems for Complex Communities." Paper presented at the Conference on Communication Research Needs: Urbanization and Communication, East-West Communication Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1973.

Ed., "Environmental Impact Guidelines for County Governments." University of Wisconsin, Madison, Water Resources Management Workshop, June 1973.

Ed., "Considerations for the Development of County Recreational Parklands: An Example from Jefferson County." University of Wisconsin, Madison, Water Resources Management Workshop, June 1973.

Ed., "Lake Koshkonong: Problems and Possibilities for Improvement." University of Wisconsin, Madison, Water Resources Management Workshop, June 1973.

Professor William Flinn

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

"Apurites sobre la familia en algunos barrios de Bogotá." Accepted for publication by Razon y Fabula.

"Renovation of a Squatter Settlement in Bogotá." With Sidney Kromus and Maurico Solaún. Submitted to Land Economics.

"Notes on Settlement Families." Submitted to Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs.

Professor Robert E. Frykenberg

"Components of Circari Company in the Carnatic, 1799-1859: Another Look at the Inner Logic of Political Systems in India." Accepted for publication.

Professor A. Eugene Havens

"Methodological Issues in the Study of Development." Sociologia Ruralis 12, no. 3 & 4, 1972.

"Diffusion of New Seed Varieties and Its Consequences: A Colombian Case." In Modernization in Agricultural Societies, eds., L. J. Brainard and Raymond Dummet. Purdue University Press, 1973.

"Class Structure, Uneven Development and Technological Change." In Alain de Janvey and Ed Schuh, Agricultural Development in Latin America: A Collection of Contemporary Economic Studies. Forthcoming.

"Diffusion Models and Technical Assistance." Rural Sociology. Forthcoming.

"Green Revolution Technology and Community Development: The Limits of Action Programs." With Professor William Flinn. Submitted to Economic Development and Cultural Change.

"Desenvolvimient, e modernizacao: uno contradicao fundamental." Revista de Ciencias Sociale 2, no.2, 1973.

Professor Don Kanel

"Participation in Agricultural Development." Paper prepared at the request of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, May 1973.

"Creating Opportunities for Small Farmers: The Role of Land Tenure and Service Institutions." To be published in Perspectives in Rural Development, eds., Lawrence J. Brainard and Ray Dumett. Purdue University Press. Forthcoming.

Professor David King

"Problems of Recent Agricultural Development Policy in Nigeria." LTC Newsletter, No. 37, July-October 1972.

"Land Reform and Participation of the Rural Poor in the Development Process of African Countries." Paper prepared at the request of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, May 1973.

Professor Kenneth Parsons

"FAO Research in Contemporary Changes in Agrarian Structure." (Position paper) Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 1972, WS/C8492 (published in English, Spanish and French).

"FAO Research in Contemporary Changes in Agrarian Structure." Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives, no. 1.

Professor James Scott

"The Erosion of Patron-Client Bonds and Social Change in Rural Southeast Asia." Journal of Asian Studies 32, no. 1, November 1972.

"Corruption, Machine Politics, and Political Change." Bobbs-Merrill Reprint Series for 1973.

Land Tenure Center Bibliographies on peasant politics and land tenure in Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

"The Politics of Survival: Peasant Response to 'Progress' in Southeast Asia." Journal of Southeast Asian Studies, to be published September 1973.

"Introduction to the Study of Corruption (with Bibliography)." Accepted for publication by Culturals et Developpment (Louvain, Begium).

Professor Robert Seidman

"The Communication of Law and the Process of Development." Wisconsin Law Review, no. 686, 1972.

"Contract Law, The Free Market, and State Intervention: A Jurisprudential Perspective." Journal of Economic Issues. Forthcoming.

"A Methodology for Law and Development and Justice Theory." University of Ghana Law Review. Forthcoming.

Professor David Stanfield

"Economic Strata and Opportunity Structure as Determinants of Innovativeness and Productivity in Rural Brazil." Rural Sociology 37, no. 3, September 1972.

"Methodological Notes on Evaluating the Impact of Agrarian Reform in Chile's Central Valley." With Professor Marion Brown. Forthcoming.

"Changes in Tenure Patterns as a Result of the Agrarian Reform." With Professor Marion Brown. Forthcoming.

"Differences in Campesino Enterprises in Fundos, Asentamientos, Reservas and Parcels." With Professor Marion Brown and Manuel Ignacio Aguirre. Forthcoming.

"The Impact of Changes in Land Tenure and Advanced Technology as Related to Land Use and Labor Intensity in Chile's Central Valley." With Steven Smith and Professor Marion Brown. Forthcoming.

Professor William Thiesenhusen

"La Encrucijada del Sector Agrícola en América Latina." Economía Política 9, no. 3, 1972.

"Latin American Rural Development Strategies for the 1970s." With Professor Peter Dorner. Organization of American States, September 1972.

"El Problema del Empleo en América Latina." Estudios Centro Americanos, March-April 1973.

"What Changing Technology Implies for Agrarian Reform." Paper prepared at the request of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, May 1973.

"Four Agrarian Reform Projects Revisited." A restudy of the sample of farms covered in Chile's Experiments in Agrarian Reform. Forthcoming.

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

Professor Eugene Wilkening

"Job Satisfaction of Owner-Managers, Hired Managers and Hired Workers in Relation to Farm Social and Job Characteristics." With Richard D. Rodefeld. A paper submitted at the Annual Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, Baton Rouge, La., August 1972.

SECTION C

LAND TENURE CENTER TEACHING ACTIVITIES

PH.D. IN DEVELOPMENT

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

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

During the past year, interest in the Ph.D. in Development program continued to increase. Land Tenure Center faculty members and staff responded to written inquiries about the program from 27 countries in addition to discussing the program with students from Wisconsin and visitors to the University who came to the Center. Six new students have been admitted to the program, selected from 42 applicants:

Spring Semester 1973	Fall Semester 1973
Gamini Abeysekera	Edwin Greenman
Harold Lemel	Edward Fallon
Franklin Moore	Timothy Smith

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

This past year the Ph.D. in Development's three senior students, John Hatch, Charles Kleymeyer, and Leon Weintraub, returned to the Madison campus from doing field research to write their dissertations. They participated in several colloquiums and seminars which focused on the problems of conducting research on development issues (see "University of Wisconsin Courses" in this report). These three students will complete their dissertations by Fall 1973.

TABLE 1

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1972-73 & Date Entered Program	Research Topic	Stage in Program
ARIF, Tuncer (Cyprus)	Fulbright-Hays, LTC Assistantship: Fall 1972	"Income Distribution and Employment Generation in the Aegean Region of Turkey" (Tentative)	Completing course work
COLMENARES, Humberto (Colombia)	CIMMYT: Fall 1971	"Adoption of Corn Technology to Large and Small Farmers in Colombia"	Conducting field research in Colombia
COX, Paul (United Kingdom)	U.W. Non-Resident Scholarship: Fall 1972		Completing course work
CRISPI, Jaime (Chile)	Employed at ODEPA: Spring 1971	"A Recursive Linear Program Model for the Chilean Agricultural Sector"	Completed preliminary examinations May 1972: works at the Agricultural Planning Office (ODEPA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Chile
DE ROUX, Gustavo (Colombia)	Ford Foundation: Spring 1972	"A Theoretical Framework for Explaining Peasant Movements"	Completed preliminary examinations Spring 1973; currently writing thesis
DIAZ, Heliodoro (Mexico)	Rockefeller, CIMMYT and LTC Assistantship: Fall 1970	"Study of Institutional Factors Associated with Agricultural Supply/ Delivery Systems in Mexico"	Currently conducting field research in Mexico; will return July 1973 to write dissertation

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1972-73 & Date Entered Program	Research Topic	Stage in Program
GOW, David (Scotland)	FAFP: Spring 1971	"Peasant Society in Transition: Land Reform in Cuzco, Peru"	Currently conducting field research in Peru
FLORES, Otto (Peru)	Ford-Rockefeller: Fall 1970	"Rural Development and Higher Agricultural Training in Peru"	Completed field research in Peru and is currently writing thesis
HATCH, John (United States)	Fulbright-Hays, LTC Assistantship: Fall 1970	"The Corn Farmers of Motupe: A Study of Traditional Farming Practices in Northern Coastal Peru"	Returned from conducting field research in Peru; currently writing thesis
JACKSON, Donald (United States)	NDEA VI: Spring 1972	"The Use of Producers' Cooperatives as a Tool in the Implementation of Agrarian Reform in El Salvador"	Will complete preliminary examinations Summer 1973 and begin field research in El Salvador Fall 1973
KLEYMEYER, Charles (United States)	Dougherty Foundation, MUCIA and LTC Assistantship: Fall 1970	"Social Interaction between Quechua Campesinos and Criollos in Southern Peru: An Analytic Description of Power-Dependency Relations as a Determinant of Impoverishment of Peasants"	Returned from conducting field research in Peru Fall 1972; currently writing dissertation

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1972-73 & Date Entered Program	Research Topic	Stage in Program
LEAL, Francisco (Colombia)	Ford Foundation: Fall 1972	"The Capitalist System and Underdevelopment: A Theoretical Framework of Historical Interpretation"	Preliminary examination completed Spring 1973; currently writing dissertation
LUISELLI, Cassio (Mexico)	Mexican Government: Spring 1972	"The Prospective Role of Rural Industries as a Means for Regional Development and Increased Employment in Mexico"	Will complete preliminary examinations Fall 1973 and begin field research
NEWFARMER, Richard (United States)	Assistantship at Office of International Studies and Programs, U.W.: Fall 1972	"An Analysis of the Impact of U.S. Multi-national Direct Investment on Colombian and Mexican Industrial Organizations"	Completing course work
PINNADUWAGE, Sathyapala (Sri Lanka)	Agricultural Development Council: Spring 1972	"Income and Employment Effects of the Green Revolution in Sri Lanka"	Will take preliminary examinations Summer 1973
SADIK, Muhammad (Lebanon)	Ford Foundation: Fall 1972		Completing course work
SANDERATNE, Nimal (Sri Lanka)	Agricultural Development Council: Fall 1971	"Land Reform in Asia: Case Studies of the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Malaysia"	Returned from study tour of Asia Spring 1973; currently writing thesis
SWANSON, Burton (United States)	CIMMYT, IRRI, International Communication Studies, U.W. (Ibero-American Studies & Vilas): Fall 1970	"Organization and Operation of International Research Centers"	Field research completed; currently writing dissertation

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1972-73 & Date Entered Program	Research Topic	Stage in Program
TESFAI, Alemseged (Ethiopia)	Land Tenure Center Assistantship: Spring 1972	"Communal Land Tenure in Ethiopia and Its Significance for Economic Development" (Tentative)	Will take preliminary examinations Fall 1973 and begin field research December 1973
WEINTRAUB, Leon (United States)	MUCIA, U.W. (Vilas): Fall 1970	"An Institutional Inquiry into Project Development: An Analysis of an Agricultural Project in Sierra Leone"	Returned from conducting field research Fall 1972; will complete dissertation Fall 1973

Because of the expanding number of development students and the increased variety of problems within the development field that its students wish to pursue, the Administrative Committee decided that a concerted effort must be made to bring other faculty members into service as advisors to development students. As a result, it adopted a measure requiring that a student have the agreement of a faculty member to be his advisor before he is admitted into the program. As part of this measure, the Committee has made a successful effort to identify faculty members in other departments on the Madison campus whose research focus is along the lines of development issues. Such a listing is being made available to students. Last year three additional faculty members were asked to serve as advisors to Ph.D. in Development students: Professor Kemal Karpat (History), Professor Willard Mueller (Agricultural Economics), and Professor Theodore Morgan (Economics).

Funding for students in the Development program comes from many sources. Table 1 indicates the specific source of support for each student. Below is a breakdown in dollar amounts of sources of financial support given development students for study and research purposes:

Land Tenure Center (211d Grant Funds)	$16,650
University of Wisconsin	14,032
International Agencies (CIMMYT and IRRI)	12,550
United States Government (NDEA VI and Fulbright-Hays Fellowships)	8,366
Foreign Governments	7,770
Private United States Agencies (Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Dougherty Foundation, Foreign Area Fellowship Program, Agricultural Development Council)	45,339

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

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

Professor Warren Bilkey, Business
Professor Lloyd Bostian, Agricultural Journalism
Professor Peter Dorner, Agricultural Economics & Land Tenure Center
Professor Joseph Elder, Sociology
Professor Herman Felstehausen, Agricultural Journalism, Land Tenure Center & Institute for Environmental Studies
Professor John Fett, Agricultural Journalism
Professor A. Eugene Havens, Rural Sociology
Professor Don Kanel, Agricultural Economics & Land Tenure Center
Professor David King, Agricultural Economics & Land Tenure Center
Professor Robert Koehl, Business
Professor Kenneth Parsons, Agricultural Economics
Professor Ray Penn, Agricultural Economics, Land Tenure Center & Institute for Environmental Studies
Professor Richard Powers, Agricultural Journalism
Professor James Scott, Political Science
Professor John Strasma, Agricultural Economics & Economics
Professor William Thiesenhusen (Chairman), Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Journalism & Land Tenure Center

There are two subcommittees:

Admissions and Student Evaluation

Professor Lloyd Bostian
Professor Herman Felstehausen
Professor Don Kanel
Professor William Thiesenhusen (Chairman)

Curriculum Committee

Professor Warren Bilkey
Professor Lloyd Bostian
Professor Herman Felstehausen
Professor Don Kanel
Professor David King
Professor Peter Dorner (Chairman)

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN COURSES

Below is a listing of courses taught by Land Tenure Center faculty during the 1972-73 academic year with a brief description of each. As the Land Tenure Center does not maintain its own body of courses, each course is listed and administered through one or more departments, as shown. If the course was offered for the first time during this year, a complete syllabus for that course will be found in an appendix to this publication.

Fall Semester 1972

Political Science 668: A special course "Land and the Peasant: Politics and Rebellion in Rural Southeast Asia" was given for the first time this semester under the joint sponsorship of the Land Tenure Center, Department of Political Science, and East Asian Studies. The course was taught by Professor James Scott, Associate Professor of Political Science and member of the Land Tenure Center Executive Committee. The course focused on rural politics in Southeast Asia with special emphasis on changing patterns of land tenure and the development of peasant movements. Specifically, it led from a basic understanding of traditional patterns of peasant farming, politics, and village organization to an appreciation of how these basic patterns were threatened or changed under colonialism and commercialization. Special attention was given to an explanation of the origin of the major peasant movements in Viet-Nam, the Philippines, and Burma and their relation to peasant values and world views. Above all, the course sought to outline the major social and economic changes affecting village life from the ground up, from the standpoint of the "little tradition." Contemporary peasant politics in the area were analyzed to grasp the significance of party politics, technological change, land tenure, and revolutionary movements for the peasantry as a class.

The following topics were included in the seminar:

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

As part of this special seminar, the Land Tenure Center sponsored the visits of the following outside experts on peasant politics who addressed the class and gave the following presentations:

Professor Steven Piker, Professor of Anthropology, Swarthmore College. Professor Piker spoke on the development

of post-peasant society in the central plain of Thailand. In his lecture he described the relationship of the peasant stratum to the other strata of society, and the pattern of increasing internal division within the peasant stratum, which accompanied increases in rice exports.

Professor David Sturdevant, Professor of History, Muskingum College. Professor Sturdevant discussed Philippine millennial movements from 1840 to 1940, which he described as spontaneous, indigenous uprisings with mixed political religious and utopian overtones. These movements were expressive of a reaction at the grass-roots level against foreign influence in national and economic life.

Professor Michael Adas, Professor of History, Rutgers University. Professor Adas' lecture dealt with agrarian development and peasant welfare in colonial Burma. His lecture was repeated for a more general audience at a Land Tenure Center informal noon hour seminar and is described in that section of this report.

In response to an announcement of the course in the April-June 1972 issue of the LTC Newsletter, the ILO (International Labour Office) in Geneva requested that the Center provide documentation on the course and any research findings developed in conjunction with it. The LTC responded by forwarding the syllabus used in the seminar and advising the ILO that a paper based on some of the lectures given in this course by Professor Scott will appear in the forthcoming book to be edited by Professor Frykenberg (see the "Research" section of this report). The ILO is currently gathering information on organizations of rural workers and their role in economic and social development for an International Labour Conference to be held in 1974. Additionally, this course has been selected by the Bulletin of Asian Studies to be reviewed in a forthcoming issue.

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

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

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

Agricultural Journalism, Agricultural Economics & Interdisciplinary 479: Professor Thiesenhusen again offered his course "Land Tenure and the Campesino in Latin America" this semester. This course, designed for seniors and graduate students, addressed the problem of defining the campesino as a group and bringing together what is known about them from various disciplines. A primary concern of the course was the problem of how the campesinos can be brought into the mainstream of economic and political life. The course was organized around the following topics:

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

Sociology & Rural Sociology 945: Visiting Professor Boguslaw Galeski conducted this course entitled "Prospects and Problems of Group Farming." It was a seminar on cooperative and collective farming and explored the following issues (a complete syllabus for the course is included in an appendix to this report):

- Reasons for collective farming
- Organizational patterns
- The ways of organizing collective farming
- The collective ideologies
- The factors facilitating or retarding the organization of collective farms
- Peculiarities and functions of collective farming in a socialistic system
- Economic and social advantages and disadvantages of collective farming
- Social conflicts in collective farming
- Collective farming and rural social change

Agricultural Economics, Economics & Urban and Regional Planning 923: Professors Felstehausen and Penn jointly taught this course entitled "Seminar on Land Problems: Institutional Development." The focus of the seminar was on the basic concepts related to the origins of

institutional structures and the role of institutional norms or rules in governing economic, social, and political activities. The course was largely resource oriented in consideration of both international and domestic issues and was organized around the following topics:

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

Economics & Agricultural Economics 707: This course, taught by Professor Kanel, dealt with the ideas of John R. Commons and other institutional economists. Issues considered included the concept of property, changing the meaning of property, and the roles in the economy of corporations, trade unions and other organized economic groups, and the government.

Economics & Agricultural Economics 960: Professors King and Parsons conducted this course on the "Economics of Agricultural Development" on a seminar format. During the first month of class, lectures were given on the following topics: the Hayami and Ruttan thesis of induced innovation; a review of the current status of dual economy models; institutional aspects of agricultural development policy; the anthropological viewpoint of the economics of agricultural development. Following these initial lectures, each student prepared an in-depth study of a specific problem in the economics of agricultural development. A paper giving the results of each student's research was presented to the class for discussion.

Spring Semester 1973

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

- Population
- Patterns of development: relations between sectors and responses to international trade
- Import-substituting industrialization
- Agriculture-institutional requirements of development, land reforms and Green Revolution
- Role of capital in development
- Theories of development
- Development problems and policies

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

- The customary arrangements whereby people gain access to opportunities on the land
- A study and comparison of the evolution and changes in land tenure systems
- An examination of different patterns of land tenure and histories of change
- The appropriate role of agriculture in the economic development of countries where different systems of land tenure are operative

Economics & Agricultural Economics 707: This course on Institutional Economics was jointly taught by Professors King, Kanel, and Parsons and was concerned with the role of institutional economics in the analysis of agricultural development. Specifically, the course developed around two focal points of inquiry: the reciprocal relationships between institutional economics and conventional economics, and the analysis of the way in which economic analysis can become an integral part of an interdisciplinary approach to the analysis of economic development.

Agricultural Economics 909: Two sections of this development workshop were offered this semester, one being conducted by Professors Felstehausen and King and the other by Professor Kanel. The workshop was designed to give individual attention to students involved in their research projects, proposal preparation, data analysis, and thesis writing. One group was designed for students whose focus was primarily Agricultural Economics and the other for students specifically in development studies.

Economics, Agricultural Economics & Urban and Regional Planning 924: This seminar on land problems was taught by Professors Felstehausen and Penn and focused on local government programs and planning. It addressed the problems confronting community groups and local authorities engaged in public projects and attempted to deal with resources issues. Included as topics for discussion were:

- Local Administration and planning procedures
- Community involvement in resource planning and use
- The local decision-making process
- Methods for analyzing local services and functions
- The economics of local development
- Interagency and agency-client communication and coordination

Community action and alternative forms of control and administration

Institute for Environmental Studies 966: Professor Felstehausen who, in addition to his association with the Land Tenure Center is a member of the academic staff of IES (Institute for Environmental Studies), conducted a water resources management workshop designed to investigate the nature of the physical resource as well as the legal, administrative, and financial procedures used to manage the resource. All funding for this course was through the Institute.

Rural Sociology 699: Professor Havens conducted this course which was structured as a colloquium and was attended by approximately twenty students and seven Land Tenure Center associated faculty members. The purpose of the course was to discuss different research styles and methodologies that have been taken (or can be) with regard to the issues of development. A primary concern of the colloquium was to explore the different ways of viewing and defining development and from there to develop a methodology appropriate to that definition. Each week a class-member prepared a paper presenting an approach to the problem of development. The paper was circulated so all parties could read it and submit their comments before class. The colloquium sessions then centered around a discussion of the ideas presented and reactions to them. This colloquium was held largely in response to the increasing number of Development students who are ready to begin field research or to write their dissertations. It was also the means by which the three Development students who had recently returned from the field could share their experiences and problems with other Development students. Professor Havens, who directed the course, had also recently returned from two years of conducting field research in Colombia.

Agricultural Economics and Economics 982: Professor Strasma conducted this seminar on the current economic and political processes in Chile and Peru for graduate students who were either foreign nationals or U.S. students who had been or were planning to go to those countries. Three students developed papers as part of the course which were distributed at the Latin American Student Association meeting held in Madison this spring.

Agricultural Economics and Economics 767: This seminar on public finance in less developed areas was conducted by Professor Strasma and dealt with the problem of mobilizing domestic resources to finance development.

Bögholt Seminar: Emeritus Professor Carl Bögholt again taught his spring semester seminar on the logic of John Dewey as applied to problem-solving in the social sciences. Approximately fifteen people attended the course which was given on an informal, non-credit basis.

Summer Session 1973

Economics & Agricultural Economics 474: Professor Strasma offered this course on the economic problems of underdeveloped areas for summer session students.

Approximately one-third to one-half of the enrollment in the courses listed above consisted of students from countries other than the United States. In addition, these courses only partially reflect the teaching activities of faculty associated with the Land Tenure Center. Six courses were taught by LTC associated faculty as part of their appointment with regular departments at the University of Wisconsin, courses which were not specifically development oriented. Also, the faculty supervised many students registered for 699 and 990 courses which entail independent research and study.

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

Many members of the LTC faculty participated in seminars not officially under their direction or gave special guest lectures at seminars. In the case of the colloquium on development offered during the spring semester, seven faculty members regularly attended and participated in the discussions and advised development students as they prepared their presentations for the class.

NON-UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN TEACHING ACTIVITIES

Several Land Tenure Center faculty members on leave from the University of Wisconsin taught courses in the countries where they are based. Professor Joseph Thome, who is on a visiting appointment at the Catholic University of Chile, directed a research seminar on law and social change during both the fall and spring semesters at the university's law school. Professor Robert Seidman, who is currently serving as visiting professor of law at the University of Zambia, taught criminal law and a course on law and development.

In addition, many faculty members participated in seminars or gave guest lectures to faculty and students at universities other than Wisconsin. Professor Marion Brown, who is conducting research in Chile, gave numerous informal presentations to the staff and students of the Catholic University of Chile (Departments of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development) and the University of Chile (Department of Social Studies) on the progress of the rural modernization project. Professor Flinn, who is based in Colombia, conducted a seminar there on urban

problems for undergraduates from Green Bay, Wisconsin. In addition, he gave several seminars on rural migration to students at IICA-CIRA (Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences—Interamerican Land Reform Center). Professor Strasma, who returned from Chile in August of 1972, gave lectures on current developments in Chile and Peru at five U.S. universities. Also, he spent one week in Monterrey, Mexico, and conducted seminars at three universities there: University of Monterrey, the Polytechnical Institute, and the University of Nueva Leon. He also gave a public lecture open to students and faculty at the Polytechnical University in Mexico City.

In October Professor Stanfield helped with a seminar on Extension Evaluation, held in Buenos Aires at the Escuela para Graduados en Ciencias Agropecuarias (part of the Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias). Around 30 extension agents and supervisors participated in the seminar, some specialized in the technical side of agriculture and some concerned with social problems. The course was sponsored by an AID contract, and Professor Stanfield gave lectures on the types and theories of evaluation.

STUDENT ADVISEES

In addition to its Ph.D. in Development students, Land Tenure Center faculty and associates advise many students who are enrolled in regular degree programs through individual departments on campus. Members of the LTC Executive Committee had 104 advanced students as advisees this past year. Below is a listing of these by region of origin.

United States	40
Latin America	34
Asia	14
Africa	13
Europe	3

The number of students trained in the area of land tenure and reform is an important indicator of the Center's progress. The listing above takes into account only those students who have an LTC faculty member as a major advisor. Additionally, LTC faculty members serve as members on degree committees for many more students and help students from many disciplines by consulting on seminar papers, suggesting reference materials, and often assisting them in their research planning. Thus, those students who are advised on an informal basis are not included in these figures, nor those students who are enrolled at universities other than the University of Wisconsin. For example, in Chile Professor Brown advised six Chilean undergraduate students in design and analysis of their undergraduate theses and four U.S. graduate students who were in Chile during the past year. In Colombia Professor Flinn advised three

students who were preparing their B.A. theses as well as two graduate students from Colombian universities.

During the reporting year, 11 LTC students received the Master's Degree: 7 of these students were from Latin America, 1 from Asia, and 3 from the U.S. Eight LTC students received the Ph.D. Degree and submitted the following dissertations:

Claudio Barriga, "Management in Cooperative Farming: Its Importance for Development, with a Comparative Study."
Departments of Agricultural Economics and Business.
Advisor: Professor Peter Dorner.

Brady J. Deaton, "The Private Costs and Returns of Migration from Eastern Kentucky to Cincinnati, Ohio."
Department of Agricultural Economics.
Advisor: Professor Don Kanel.

Michael G. Finn, "Supervised Agricultural Credit in Peru: Technique Adoption, Productivity and Loan Delinquency in Plan Costa."
Department of Economics.
Advisor: Professor Don Kanel.

Wava G. Haney, "Education and Occupational Attainment of Migrants and Non-Migrants from a Colombian Highland Community."
Department of Rural Sociology.
Advisor: Professor Eugene Havens.

Erasmus D. Monu, "Some Socio-Economic Characteristics of Black Migrants in the United States, 1972."
Department of Rural Sociology.
Advisor: Professor Eugene Wilkening.

Monroe H. Rosner, "The Problem of Employment Creation and the Role of the Agricultural Sector in Latin America."
Department of Agricultural Economics.
Advisor: Professor Peter Dorner.

Alfred H. Saulniers, "Regional Allocation of Resources: A Case Study of Peru."
Department of Economics.
Advisor: Professor Jeffrey Williamson.

Roger E. Soles, "Rural Land Invasions in Colombia: A Study of the Macro and Micro-Conditions and Forces Leading to Peasant Unrest."
Department of Agricultural Economics.
Advisor: Professor William Thiesenhusen.

An LTC Research Paper has been developed from the thesis of

Claudio Barriga, and three additional papers will be produced from the theses of Wava Haney, Roger Soles, and Monroe Rosner.

One special category of student deserves mention. Some students come to Wisconsin as the result of collaboration between the Land Tenure Center and outside agencies and institutions concerned with development issues. For example, LTC faculty served as advisors for a variety of special and short-term students sent by AID missions and FAO specifically to study at the Center. These included Eduardo Santiago, an AID participant from the Philippines; AID participant Banlu Puthigorn from Thailand; and Kali Rijal, an FAO fellow from Nepal. Reinaldo Reina from Venezuela began his studies at UW last fall as a direct result of Professor Penn's consultations in May of 1972 with the Universidad Centro Occidental at Barquisimeto, Venezuela.

Plans are underway to bring a number of these special students to Wisconsin next year. The LTC is working with the Ethiopian Ministry of Land Reform and Administration on a training program funded by the AID mission in Ethiopia for a number of senior staff members of the Ministry. The proposal for this study program was prepared following a request from the Ethiopian Minister, H. E. Ato Belai. The first two participants, Ato Hailu Wolde Emmanuel and Ato Leuseged Asfaw, will arrive in Madison in August for a semester's study. The students will be individually directed by LTC faculty members, and their studies will focus around problems relevant to Ethiopian land administration and reform measures. Each student will prepare a paper related to his specific area of responsibility at the Ministry which will be delivered both to the Land Tenure Center and to the Ministry. Ato Hailu will prepare an evaluation of land use rights to disputed government lands on which nomadic tribes have traditionally pastured their cattle but which are now being claimed by migrating highlanders. Ato Leuseged will prepare an evaluation of the use and disposal of lands granted to settlers under state decrees. Arrangements have been formalized for two more such training programs during the 1974-75 academic year.

As a result of Professor Parsons' visit to Kyoto University in Japan in January, a cooperative exchange program between Kyoto and the university of Wisconsin is currently being developed (see "Plan of Work" in this report). The program is designed to facilitate an exchange of both faculty and graduate students between the two universities. Mr. Ryohel Kada, a student in Agricultural Economics at Kyoto, will attend the University of Wisconsin next year and will receive a research assistantship from the Land Tenure Center.

Additionally, the Land Tenure Center arranged for AID participant Severino Macronio from the Philippines and Mr. Le Van Thiet, a staff member from the Land Reform Agency in Vietnam to study at Wisconsin next year.

Another important indicator of the Center's progress is the placement of students who have received their academic training in association

with the Land Tenure Center. This year the LTC attempted to locate all students who were associated with the Center at some time between the years 1964 and 1972. Of the 193 students who had close association with the Center while they attended the University of Wisconsin, 150 responded to a questionnaire sent out in the Spring of 1973. The remainder could either not be located or did not respond. Below is a breakdown of the occupations in which former LTC students are placed based upon information obtained from the poll and, in cases where no response was received, the last available information on record at the Land Tenure Center.

	U.S. Citizens	Foreign Nationals
Faculty Positions at Foreign Universities	2	35
Faculty Positions at U.S. Universities and Colleges	47	5
Employment with the U.S. Federal Government or U.S. Government Agencies	12	2
Employment with Foreign Governments or Foreign Government Agencies	-	32
Employment with International Agencies	3	15
Employment in U.S. Private Business	-	3
Employment with Private U.S. Foundations or Non-profit organizations	1	3
Employment in U.S. State and Local Government	5	1
Employment with Multi-national Corporations	-	2
Other (e.g., religious organizations, secondary schools, etc.)	5	5
Unknown	4	11

Appendix D constitutes a listing of all persons responding to the questionnaire, indicating their present place of employment.

INFORMAL SEMINARS

The Land Tenure Center continued its informal seminar program throughout the year with twenty presentations. The program serves as a forum for visitors to the Center to share their first-hand knowledge of development problems with a wide audience of LTC associated students and faculty. In addition it serves as a vehicle for University of Wisconsin faculty and students working in the development field to keep each other apprised of current research efforts and results. A committee of three

graduate students and the Student Program Coordinator work closely with LTC faculty members to plan its lecture series around the availability of off-campus visitors and to keep informed of Wisconsin associates who have recently returned from conducting field research. Once a guest speaker has accepted an invitation to address a seminar, over 350 notices are mailed to individuals in the Madison area notifying them of the event.

The seminar committee cooperates with other seminar and lecture programs on campus. Persons on its mailing list are often sent notices of development-related seminars sponsored by the African Subcommittee, the University lecture series, and seminars arranged by individual departments.

This year, several special guest lectures were given in Professor Scott's course and before the African Subcommittee (see those sections of this report). These lectures were sponsored by the Land Tenure Center and publicized by the regular seminar committee. All persons on the seminar mailing list were invited to participate at those meetings in order to avoid duplicating the presentation at a regular informal seminar session.

The Land Tenure Center's informal seminar program has succeeded in bringing the problems of development to the attention of a wide university audience. In addition, lectures given at these seminars are sometimes developed into articles for the Land Tenure Center Newsletter. Average attendance at any one seminar ranged from 20 to 60 persons, with a total attendance for the year of over 1,000 persons.

Below is a listing of all seminars given as part of this program over the 1972-73 academic year:

September 26, 1972. "IRRIGATION PROJECTS AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IN NIGERIA." Dr. Rufus Adegboye, Department of Agricultural Economics & Extension, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. Professor Adegboye described his research into the institutional problems which have accompanied several recent major irrigation projects in Nigeria. The projects have caused considerable movement of peoples into and out of the affected areas. The Nigerian government, according to Adegboye, is only beginning to confront the policy issues involved in such movement.

October 9, 1972. "IMPRESSIONS OF CUBA-1972." Sara Bentley. Ms. Bentley received her M.A. Degree from the University of Wisconsin Latin American Studies Program and is currently on the staff of the Land Tenure Center Library. She reported on her participation with the Venceremos Brigade, a group of NorthAmericans and Cubans who worked together on a housing project for a granja del pueblo (people's farm) near San Antonio de Los Banos in Havana province.

October 16, 1972. "RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AND UNCONTROLLED SETTLEMENTS IN ISTANBUL." Professor Kemal Karpat, Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin and formerly a professor of government and social science at the Middle East Technical University. Professor Karpat used

Turkey as an example of the pressing problems caused in Third World countries by rapid urban growth, due largely to rural-urban migration. Most of these migrants live in uncontrolled settlements on the edge of the cities. Professor Karpat argued that countries must learn how to manage this migration so as to minimize its negative effects on both the migrants and their nations. Professor Karpat's talk served as the basis for an article in LTC Newsletter No. 38.

October 27, 1972. "THE TRANSFORMATION OF HACIENDAS INTO PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES IN NORTHERN PERU." Douglas Horton is a Ph.D. candidate in Economics at Cornell University currently serving on the staff of the Land Tenure Center. From April 1970 until June 1972 he was in Peru conducting research at Pomalca, a once highly capitalized "agro-industrial complex" which was expropriated under Peru's Agrarian Reform Law of 1969. Prior to the agrarian reform, a sugar plantation formed the core of Pomalca, and coffee, rice, and cattle haciendas were administered as "annexes." Under the reform these four sections have been separated, and independent cooperatives have been formed. Mr. Horton discussed the history of Pomalca, contrasting the pre-reform organization as a capitalistic enterprise and the post-reform, cooperative organizations which resulted, with emphasis on the questions of income distribution, productivity, and incentives.

October 30, 1972. "THE PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN PRESENT-DAY AFRICA." Mr. Victor D. DuBois, Associate of the American Universities Field Staff. Mr. DuBois discussed the current research climate in Africa, the obstacles encountered, the hazards of certain types of research, the accessibility of public officials, and the availability of documents. His discussion also focused on ways of dealing with these problems.

November 2, 1972. "AGRARIAN DEVELOPMENT AND PEASANT WELFARE IN COLONIAL BURMA." Professor Michael Adas, Professor of History at Rutgers University and expert on Burmese peasant movements in the 1930s. Professor Adas discussed how the social structure and economy of nineteenth-century Burma changed under the impact of British colonial rule and the opening of the country to a market economy. He described how, in little more than one hundred years, the country moved from peace and plenty to overcrowding, economic depression, and racial struggle. Professor Adas' book Agrarian Development and Social Change on the Lower Burma Rice Frontier, 1852-1931 (title tentative), has recently been accepted for publication by the University of Wisconsin Press and is due to appear in the Spring of 1974.

November 17, 1972. "LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT FOR THE MASAI OF KENYA." Dr. Lawrence A. Witucki, member of the USAID team attached to the Economic Planning Division of the Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya. Dr. Witucki discussed the efforts being made by the Kenyan government to organize the nomadic Masai cattle herders into cattle-ranching cooperatives. These ranches are being formed out of communal use and pasture lands through a land ajudication process. Ranching companies are formed with all the

Masai participants as members. The land is owned by the group but cattle are individually owned by the Masai.

December 5, 1972. "CURRENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET (CACM)." Dr. Rodolfo Quiros, Director of Promeca, an export promotion agency administered under the general auspices of the Central American Integration Bank and SIECA, the General Secretariat of the Central American Common Market. Dr. Quiros described the current status of the Central American Common Market and its plans for the decades of the 1970s. His talk was the basis for an article in LTC Newsletter No. 39.

January 24, 1973. "THE POLITICS OF SURVIVAL: PEASANT RESPONSES TO 'PROGRESS' IN SOUTHEAST ASIA." Professor James Scott of the University of Wisconsin Department of Political Science. Professor Scott discussed the response of peasants in Burma, Vietnam, and the Philippines to the subsistence crisis during the colonial period, and the ensuing formation of patron/client links as a result of that crisis. His presentation largely followed an article of his to be published by the Journal of Southeast Asian Studies.

January 31, 1973. "LAND-USE CONTRACTS IN KENYA." Mr. H. W. O. Okoth-Ogendo, member of the Institute for Development Studies and Faculty of Law, University of Nairobi and currently a graduate fellow of the Yale Law School Program in Law and Modernization. Mr. Okoth-Ogendo discussed the framework he has formulated for analysis of land-use administration in Kenya. He emphasized the value of analyzing land use controls rather than land tenure arrangements.

February 14, 1973. "DISASTER AND DEVELOPMENT: THE NICARAGUAN EARTHQUAKE." Dr. Ned Wallace, Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Director of International Health Affairs at the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Wallace headed the Wisconsin relief aid to Nicaragua following the earthquake of December 23, 1972. His discussion focused on the effects of relief aid on the country's development. His presentation included slides taken since the earthquake.

February 19, 1973. "POLICY RESPONSES TO INDIA'S GREEN REVOLUTION." Dr. Marcus Franda, member of the American Universities Field Staff presently based in New Delhi to report on Bangladesh and India. Dr. Franda discussed the uneven impact the Green Revolution has had on India and the government's efforts to maintain and increase current production gains and, more important, how to spread them to all the country's major agricultural areas. His talk formed the basis for an article in LTC Newsletter No. 39.

February 22, 1973. "THE PUEBLA PROJECT." Professor Herman Felstehausen, Professor of Agricultural Journalism and the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin. Professor Felstehausen is currently working with the Puebla Project in Mexico which, under the sponsorship of the International Maize and Wheat Center, is designed to increase the production of corn on small farms. He described the institutional aspects of Project

Puebla and showed a set of slides depicting the steps involved in campesino groups obtaining a credit loan necessary to plant crops. His views on the organizational development Project Puebla has produced are also presented in an article in LTC Newsletter No. 39.

February 27, 1973. "RICE PRODUCTION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SIERRA LEONE." Dr. Dunstan Spencer, Lecturer in Agricultural Economics at Njala University College in Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone has embarked on the ambitious goal of becoming entirely self-sufficient in rice production. Dr. Spencer has designed a research project to test the feasibility of this goal, and he described in detail the nature of his project and its progress to date.

March 13, 1973. "IS INDIGENOUS ECONOMICS RELEVANT?" Professor Sara Berry, Professor Economics, University of Indiana. Professor Berry discussed the growth of cocoa farming in Nigeria, placing special emphasis on the movements of peoples it has caused, the institutional arrangements designed to support new farmers while their first crop matures, and the bases for the decision by Nigerian farmers to enter coffee planting.

April 4, 1973. "THE CHILEAN AND PERUVIAN LAND REFORM." Mr. Norman Gall, member of the American Universities Field Staff currently based in Caracas, Venezuela. Mr. Gall discussed the recent land reform efforts in Peru and Chile and showed some slides on Chilean asentamientos.

April 6, 1973. "THE CURRENT STATE OF AGRARIAN REFORM IN PERU." Professor H. Van de Wetering, Professor of Economics, Iowa State University. Professor Van de Wetering presented detailed data on the current state of the land reform effort in Peru. His conclusion is that progress has been substantial and that the government is moving toward a collective rather than an individual form of ownership of agricultural land. His talk was the basis for an article in Newsletter No. 40 and the theoretical foundations for his arguments on the income transfers produced by the reform will be presented in LTC Paper No. 91.

April 9, 1973. "ANOTHER VIEW OF ALLENDE'S AGRARIAN REFORM." Dr. Juan Carlos Collarte, Director of the Rural Development Department and Professor of the Escuela de Agronomia in Santiago, Chile. Dr. Collarte presented an overview of the Chilean land reform from Allesandri through Frei to Allende. His views will be presented fully in a forthcoming LTC Paper entitled, "Another View of Allende's Agrarian Reform."

April 25, 1973. "ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN ZAMBIA." Professor Ann Seidman, Chairman of the Economics Department, University of Zambia. Professor Seidman described the dualistic economy of Zambia and the policies adopted by its government to deal with the problem, then offered an alternative development model which she judges would be more effective. Her arguments are presented in detail in LTC Paper No. 89, "Alternative Development Strategies in Zambia."

May 1, 1973. "THE ROLE OF LAND REFORM IN KENYA." Professor John W. Harbeson, Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Parkside. Professor Harbeson discussed the interrelationships of land reform, economic development, and political modernization in Kenya both before and after independence with special emphasis on the problem of nation-building at the grass-roots and policy-making level.

May 9, 1973. "CHILE'S AGRARIAN REFORM: 1973." Professor Fritz Albert, Department of Agricultural Journalism, University of Wisconsin. Professor Albert showed uncut film footage taken of the same rural areas in Chile which were filmed in 1965 before expropriation. This footage documents the changes occurring as a result of the Chilean agrarian reform. It will be edited by Professor Albert and Professor Marion Brown, and will be available as part of the Land Tenure Center film series. (See "Land Tenure Center Films" in this report.)

SECTION D

LAND TENURE CENTER CONSULTING SERVICES

OFF-CAMPUS CONSULTING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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

Listed below are the consulting services provided by LTC faculty during the reporting year:

Professor Marion Brown

Gave a series of five lectures on research design and methodology at a graduate course administered by CIESPAL (International Center for Latin American Journalism), Quito, Ecuador, September 1972.

Reviewed and commented on an early draft of an Evaluation of the Chilean Agrarian Reform (November 1970-June 1972), prepared under the direction of Solon Barraclough, International Director of ICIRA (Institute for Research and Training in Agrarian Reform), for the FAO and UNDP (United Nations Development Program), November 1972.

Consulted with ICIRA on an experimental communications project, which included aiding in the shooting of footage for the ICIRA/LTC film on agrarian reform now in progress under the direction of Professor Fritz Albert (University of Wisconsin) and Mr. Edmundo Palacios (ICIRA), January-February 1973.

Professor Peter Dorner

Responded, with Professor Thiesenhusen, to a request from the Department of Social Affairs of the Organization of American States to develop a position paper on agrarian reform for the OAS. Professor Thiesenhusen later met with OAS officials at a rural development seminar to present and discuss the paper, "Latin American Rural Development: Strategies for the 1970s," August-September 1972.

Travelled to Colombia to consult with Professor William Flinn on the economic aspects of his research project on rural migration. While there

he consulted with AID officials, September 1972.

Met with officers of ROCAP (AID Regional Office, Central America and Panama Affairs) and SIECA (General Secretariat of the Central American Common Market) in Guatemala to work out joint research projects and formulate research issues, particularly with respect to the research of Agricultural Economics student Leonel Gonzales. ROCAP will sponsor the Ph.D. research of Gonzales, a student who is advised by Professor Dorner, November 1972.

Headed a UNDP/FAO Mission to Turkey to advise the government there on its plans to institute an agrarian reform. The mission spent considerable time studying the proposed "Agrarian Reform Law" (now being debated in Parliamentary Committee), pointing to problem areas in the law, analyzing its key objectives and provisions, and making suggestions for changes which would strengthen its effectiveness. The mission worked closely with the Agrarian Reform Undersecretariat, the agency which will be primarily responsible for executing the reform, counseling it on the administrative structure to be used to implement the reform as well as suggesting what type of educational and training programs would be most effective, December 1972-January 1973.

Reviewed and commented on a draft manuscript on "Popular Participation in Development: Principles, Problems and Policies," prepared by the Regional and Community Development Section of the United Nations, March 1973.

Chaired a planning committee to organize a world-wide conference on cooperative and collective farming which is being discussed by the Agricultural Development Council and the Land Tenure Center. The purpose of the seminar is to bring together persons involved in and knowledgeable of cooperative-collective farming experiences in various regions and to provide an opportunity for discussing these experiences within a common analytical framework. The committee held three planning sessions during the reporting year.

Professor William Flinn

Conducted a seminar for staff and students of CIAT (International Center for Tropical Agriculture) in Bogotá, Colombia. During this all-day seminar, Professor Flinn spoke on the importance of considering socio-economic factors in green revolution technology and on the use of before-after studies by the Land Tenure Center in Colombia, March 1973.

Provided data to the Human Resource Division of the AID mission in Bogotá for their special report on the social and economic indicators of modernization and development of low income groups, March 1973.

Worked with the Rural Development and Credit Division of the AID Bogotá mission on an analysis of Colombia's agricultural sector with particular reference to the colonization of the llanos, March-April 1973.

Professor Herman Felstehausen

Travelled to Mexico to assist CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center) and the State of Puebla in working out a study of agricultural supply and service problems related to the Puebla Project. Professor Felstehausen also consulted with Heliodoro Diaz, a Ph.D. in Development student who is conducting research in Puebla, concerned with ways to increase corn production on small farms, January 1973.

Consulted with Asian land and water resources planning specialists in connection with the presentation of an invited paper at a University of Honolulu East-West Center conference on Communication and Urbanization, February, 1973.

Met with administrators of the Koshkonong Sanitary District and commissioners of the Jefferson County Board at Ft. Akinson, Wisconsin, to discuss community participation in water resources planning. Professor Felstehausen advised them of research results on problems of land use planning, environmental impact and water quality management which have been topics of study for the University Institute for Environmental Studies, May 1973.

Professor Robert Frykenberg

Served as a consulting member of a panel to evaluate NDEA Title VI Center applications at the request of HEW (U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare), January 1973.

Professor A. Eugene Havens

Travelled to Mexico to consult with the Ford Foundation on their program for agricultural development in Latin America, November 1972.

Travelled to Colombia to consult with Ford Foundation in Bogotá and assisted them in the selection of a social science advisor. Also consulted with Professor William Flinn on the rural migration project, January-February 1973.

Continued to correspond with the project manager of the United Nation's Research Institute for Social Development to exchange data on the green revolution, throughout the 1972-73 reporting year.

Professor Don Kanel

Travelled to Chile to confer with Professors Marion Brown and David Stanfield on the economic aspects of the Rural Modernization Project. Discussions centered around questions that have accumulated in the restudy of large farms in Chile, particularly the problems of comparing inputs made over the period of 1966 to 1971 and the problem of adjusting values of agricultural machinery and other equipment to conform with the changing values arising from inflation. Additionally they discussed how to assess the changes that have occurred in the individual parcels that once

constituted the larger parcel: what changes could be expected as a result of the subdivision and on what basis the larger hacienda could be compared to the smaller parcels which once constituted the larger unit. While in Chile Professor Kanel also consulted with University of Wisconsin Agricultural Economics student David Morton on his Ph.D. study of broiler-raising cooperatives, January 1973.

Travelled to Mexico City to confer with CIMMYT economist Don Winkelmann and Ph.D. in Development student Humberto Colmenares. Professor Kanel assisted Colmenares, whose research is being funded by CIMMYT, in the formulation of his research objectives and the construction of questionnaires that would relate to the problems being studied, January 1973.

Responded to a request from the Central Projects staff of IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) for assistance in their preparation of a position paper on agricultural development to be presented by the Bank's president in late Fall of 1973. Professor Kanel, with Professors Thiesenhusen and King, met with Bank officials on several occasions, prepared background papers relating to specific problems of agricultural development, and joined with other invited participants and Bank officials at a seminar on land reform to discuss the preparation of IBRD's policy paper, May 1973.

Currently serving on a planning committee to organize a world-wide conference on cooperative and collective farming which is being discussed by the Agricultural Development Council and the LTC.

Professor David King

Responded to a request from the Central Projects staff of IBRD for assistance in the preparation of a position paper on agricultural development, May 1973.

Prepared a project proposal for a staff training program in land administration for officials of the Ministry of Land Reform and administration, Ethiopia. This project proposal was prepared following a request from the Ethiopian minister, H. E. Ato Belai, for such a program with the agreement of the AID Mission in Ethiopia. It has been agreed that the first two participants in this program will come to the Land Tenure Center for the Fall Semester 1973. Professor King travelled to Addis Ababa to consult with the Ministry officials and the nominated participants, June 1973.

Travelled to Ife, Nigeria, at the request of the Overseas Development Institute to consult on a research project being conducted by the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Ife under ODI funding. The project is a study of agricultural wage and investment opportunities in four villages in Western Nigeria and their institutional determinants and constraints. Professor King helped to secure ODI support for this study while he was a lecturer at the University of Ife on an AID/University of Wisconsin contract before joining the LTC staff, May 1973.

Professor Kenneth Parsons

Participated in a week of discussions with USAID staff and other professional economists on the emerging issues in development policy. Included in the discussions was the prospective role of American universities in the analysis of such issues. Professor Parsons reported on the international consulting activities of the Land Tenure Center and the Department of Agricultural Economics and discussed their role in USAID programs, November 1972.

Travelled to the Philippines at the request of AID and the Philippine government to advise on their land reform program. While in Manila, Professor Parsons reviewed the current status of agrarian reform and advised on issues related to the October 1972 decree. As a result of Professor Parsons' visit, the University of Wisconsin and the Land Tenure Center were asked to provide assistance in locating an adviser who would work with Philippine reform officials on a two year assignment. It is expected that a UW-Madison professor will go to the Philippines to advise and assist in the design and preparation of research needed to implement reform measures, January 1973.

Met with scholars from Kyoto University in Japan to discuss their research and teaching programs in Southeast Asian agricultural development. Professor Parsons discussed the Japanese experience with land reform and its relevance for other Southeast Asian countries with faculty from the Department of Agricultural Economics and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Kyoto. As a result of his visit, a cooperative exchange program has been formalized which provides for the interchange of faculty and graduate students between Kyoto and Wisconsin (see "Memorandum of Kyoto Agreement" in Appendix C of this report). Mr. Ryohei Kada, a graduate student in Agricultural Economics from Kyoto will come to the Madison campus in the Fall of 1973 to study under the guidance of Land Tenure Center faculty. Negotiations are currently underway to bring a faculty member from Kyoto to Wisconsin to serve as a visiting professor for three months, January 1974 (a second visit was made in June 1973).

Currently serving on a planning committee to organize a world-wide conference on cooperative and collective farming which is being discussed by the Agricultural Development Council and the LTC.

Professor Raymond Penn

Travelled to Europe and Canada as part of a research team to study food production in relation to climate in the developing countries and its impact on the structure of agriculture. The study tour was part of a five-year project sponsored by the Institute of Environmental Studies designed to develop a predictive capability for estimating future climates and food production responses. Professor Penn met with land specialists of FAO in Rome, consulted with officers of the World Health Organization in Geneva to explore data on population, starvation, and rates of growth and also advised on the formation of the new United

Nations Environmental Organization while he was in Geneva. He also travelled to Brussels to confer with officials of the European Common Market on the problem of locating sources of information on changes in food production and consumption and amounts available for export. As part of this research tour he travelled to Winnipeg to confer with Canadian Wheat Board officials about the nature of world food supply, April 1973.

Travelled to Jamaica at the request of OAS as part of a five-man consulting mission. The purpose of the trip was to evaluate nine on-going development projects and to suggest new projects which would aid in employing Jamaicans, June 1973.

Professor Robert Seidman

Served as consultant to the government of the Midwestern State of Nigeria on the creation of a Law and Development Research Center, January 1973.

Served as an external examiner to the Faculty of Law at the University of Zambia, January 1973.

Professor John Strasma

Served as an adviser to LASPAU (the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities), an AID-funded fellowship program for Latin American university faculty members studying in U.S. graduate schools. As an outside elected member of the Board of Trustees, Professor Strasma was asked to assist during a period of internal crisis for the organization, and headed the search for a new director, July 1972-March 1973.

Met with faculty at the University of Chile and ICIRA to discuss the Chilean agrarian reform, April 1973.

Travelled to Peru to consult with Finance Ministry officials and conduct staff training workshops on the taxation of agriculture after land reform and technical problems in tax policy and administration, June 1973.

Responded to a request from the Unión Comunal Salvadoreña, a peasant association in El Salvador, to address the group on "Some Principal Questions to Be Considered in Planning a Land Reform." Professor Strasma spent two days in San Salvador engaging in consultations and conducting a workshop on the financial aspects of proposed land reform legislation, with emphasis on valuation, compensation to ex-owners, and terms for payment by beneficiaries, June 1973.

Professor William Thiesenhusen

Responded with Professor Dorner, to a request from the Department of Social Affairs of the OAS to develop a position paper on agrarian reform. Professor Thiesenhusen later met with OAS officials at a rural

development seminar to present and discuss their paper, "Latin American Rural Development: Strategies for the 1970s," August-September 1972.

Responded to a request from CIMMYT to travel to El Salvador to consult with CIMMYT economist Don Winkelmann and University of Wisconsin student Jesús Cutié, who is doing cooperative research with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center. Cutié, an advisee of Professor Thiesenhusen, is studying the spread of green revolution technology to different sized farms in El Salvador, September 1972.

Travelled to Tegucigalpa at the request of the Minister of Agrarian Reform of Honduras to advise on the new land reform program. In February 1973 he met with officials of the Institute of Agrarian Reform (INA) and AID to review plans for the execution of a national agrarian reform for Honduras and to assist in the drafting of the bylaws to the agrarian reform law. Following his visit, Professor Joseph Thome, presently on a visiting appointment with the Faculty of Law at the Catholic University of Chile, travelled to Honduras to help in the drafting of the final version of the bylaws. Upon returning to Wisconsin, Professor Thiesenhusen continued to correspond with INA and AID officials to review legislation for the reform, to discuss its execution, provide case studies from other countries, and to discuss further INA/LTC cooperation. In May, INA contacted USAID/Tegucigalpa to request that the LTC provide more technical assistance. Professor Thiesenhusen returned to Tegucigalpa in June 1973 to explore further the possibility of continuing LTC consulting assistance while the reform proceeds as well as a possible training program for participants. As part of his visit in June, Professor Thiesenhusen also visited early settlement schemes in the far south (Chuluteca) and far north (Aguan Valley), observed the demonstration cadastral project, and continued in discussions on the execution of the land reform.

Travelled to Colombia to consult with Professor William Flinn on the progress of the Colombian Migration Research Project, March 1973.

Responded to a request from the Central Projects staff of IBRD for assistance in the preparation of a position paper on agricultural development by writing a document, "The Relation of Technological Change and Agrarian Reform," May 1973.

Served as chairman for a review session conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to evaluate the international agricultural programs being administered by the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Wisconsin. The session was part of a two-day review of the College of Agriculture being conducted by USDA, May 1973.

Currently serving on a planning committee to organize a world-wide conference on cooperative and collective farming which is being discussed by the Agricultural Development Council and the Land Tenure Center.

Professor Joseph Thome

Conferred with officials of the Institute of Agrarian Reform in

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to assist them in the drafting of proposed regulations of an agrarian reform law which would obligate landowners to lease their unused lands to campesinos at nominal rates, February 1973.

In addition to the formal consulting services provided by the Land Tenure Center faculty, LTC staff and students have often cooperated with agencies seeking information and statistics related to agricultural development. For example, at the request of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Land Tenure Center Library staff prepared selected data on agricultural production and rural welfare for the Bank's agricultural department. This data, along with the background papers prepared by Professors Thiesenhusen, Kanel and King, will aid IBRD in the preparation of a position paper on land reform.

Another example of such cooperation is the response of University of Wisconsin student Jesús Cutié to a request from USAID/El Salvador to provide the Ministry of Agriculture of El Salvador with data from his unpublished study. These data will be used by the government to locate the proper sites for grain facilities in various parts of the country. USAID/El Salvador is providing the Ministry with technical assistance on this project.

In addition, many Land Tenure Center students are conducting their research in cooperation with agencies and organizations that will use their findings as input into their own projects. For example, four LTC students are conducting cooperative research with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center. Additionally, two Land Tenure Center associated students, Douglas Horton and Joseph Dorsey, will serve as research assistants in Bolivia and Peru, respectively, to do field work needed for an IBRD study on agrarian reform in Latin America. The study is being conducted under the direction of Shlomo Eckstein and Thomas Carroll for the World Bank with Land Tenure Center collaboration. It is designed to follow up on the CIDA (Interamerican Committee for Agricultural Development) studies. While in Peru, Mr. Horton will work closely with the National Foundation for Development (Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo). Horton and Dorsey will each be given two additional months of assistantship support by the World Bank when they return to the Madison campus in the fall which will partially support the work of writing up their findings. The Land Tenure Center also will give some assistantship support to these students while they complete the project, and LTC faculty will supervise and assist them as they organize their findings for the study.

Several of the consulting missions reported in last year's report have been the basis for continued cooperation during the past reporting year. In March of 1972 Professor Penn travelled to Lesotho to assist AID in evaluating a joint credit proposal to the International Development Association and AID. Funding for the proposal, known as the Thaba Bosiu Project, was approved, a portion of which will finance a research proposal drafted by Professor Penn on the socio-economic aspects of land

tenure in Lesotho. The Land Tenure Center responded to a request from AID to suggest candidates for the position of Rural Sociologist to head the socio-economic research aspects of the Thaba Bosiu Rural Development Program, which will be under the auspices of the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

Following Professor Penn's return from discussions with FUDECO (Development Foundation for the Westcentral region of Venezuela) in May of 1972, he continued to correspond with them on the possibility of cooperation with the Land Tenure Center. The president of FUDECO visited the Land Tenure Center in May of 1973, and following his visit, a memorandum of intention recognizing the common interests of FUDECO and the LTC was signed by the Land Tenure Center. Professors Raymond Penn and Herman Felstehausen will probably travel to Barquisimeto this year or early next year to meet with FUDECO staff and to discuss the formulation of joint research programs.

MAJOR SPEECHES AND STAFF PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Land Tenure Center faculty has participated in a number of national and international meetings and conferences and has spoken to many groups interested in the area of land tenure and reform. Some examples of the past year follow:

Professor Marion Brown, "Design and Methods for Evaluating Agricultural Reform in Chile," presentation to Foreign Area Fellows of the Ford Foundation, Santiago, Chile (February 1973).

Professor Marion Brown, progress reports on the Rural Modernization Project to the Ford Foundation staff in Santiago; ICIRA and CORA (Corporation of Agrarian Reform) research and planning teams; staff and students of the Catholic University (Departments of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development) and the University of Chile (Department of Social Studies); local and national rural labor leaders of Ranquil, Triumfo, Libertad, and Federación de Asentados; staff members of AID and the U.S. Embassy, including visitors from Washington (throughout the 1972-73 reporting year).

Professor Peter Dorner, attended conference of the American Agricultural Economics Association, Gainesville, Florida (August 1972).

Professor Peter Dorner, "Land Reform, Technology, Income Distribution and Employment: Conceptual and Empirical Relationships," paper presented at the Harvard Development Advisory Service Conference, Malaga, Spain (September 1972).

Professor Peter Dorner, "Latin American Rural Development Strategies for the 1970s," paper prepared with Professor Thiesenhusen for OAS Workshop on Rural Development, Washington, D.C. (September 1972).

Professor Peter Dorner, "Land Reform: An Agenda for Research," paper presented at the Ford Foundation Annual Seminar of its agricultural program advisors staff, Mexico City, Mexico (November 1972).

Professor Peter Dorner, served on panel to discuss land reform in Latin America, First National Conference on Land Reform in the U.S., San Francisco, California (April 1973).

Professor Peter Dorner, "Program to Help Small Farmers: Notes for Discussion," paper presented at a seminar with the Rockefeller Foundation staff, New York, New York (May 1973).

Professor Peter Dorner, "Land Reform and UNDP Assistance Prospects," paper presented at seminar with UNDP staff, New York, New York (May 1973).

Professor Peter Dorner, met with other participants from 211(d) grant institutions and AID officials, Chicago, Illinois (June 1973).

Professor Mohammad Douglah, attended annual conference of the National Adult Education Association, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota (November 1972).

Professor Mohammad Douglah, attended Adult Education Research Conference of the National Adult Education Association, Montreal, Canada (April 1973).

Professor Herman Felstehausen, "Communication and Institutional Change in Mexican Agricultural Development," paper presented with Ph.D. in Development student Heliodoro Diaz at the Third World Congress for Rural Sociology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (August 1972).

Professor Herman Felstehausen, "Information Systems for Complex Communities," paper presented at a conference on communication and urbanization, East-West Communication Institute, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii (February 1973).

Professor Herman Felstehausen, coordinated Water Resources Management Workshop, Madison, Wisconsin (June 1973).

Professor William Flinn, spoke on the Land Tenure Center Migration Project at an AID staff meeting, Bogotá, Colombia (April 1973).

Professor William Flinn, spoke on Land Tenure Center research in Colombia at a meeting of the ambassador's staff, Bogotá, Colombia (April 1973).

Professor Robert Frykenberg, participated in a week of discussions with foreign service officers and officials as part of a State Department scholar-diplomat seminar, Washington, D.C. (December 1972).

Professor Robert Frykenberg, chaired panel on "The Logic of Imperium in India's History," American Historical Association conference, New Orleans, Louisiana (December 1972).

Professor Robert Frykenberg, "Agrarian Development in South Asia," paper presented at a conference on South Asian affairs, University of Texas, Austin, Texas (March 1973).

Professor Robert Frykenberg, "Realm and Region in Pre-Industrial

India," lecture presented for symposium at the Center for South Asian Studies, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina (April 1973).

Professor Robert Frykenberg, attended conference on academic and curriculum development at Bethel College, St. Paul, Minnesota (May 1973).

Professor Eugene Havens, "Dependency and Development in Latin America," lecture given to IICA-CIRA (Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences - Interamerican Land Reform Center), Bogotá, Colombia (August 1972).

Professor Eugene Havens, "Methodological Issues in the Study of Development," paper presented at the Third World Congress for Rural Sociology. Professor Havens also assisted in the selection of the papers to be presented at the conference, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (August 1972).

Professor Eugene Havens, attended the annual conference of the Rural Sociological Society, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (August 1972).

Professor Eugene Havens, attended the annual conference of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, New Orleans, Louisiana (August 1972).

Professor Eugene Havens, "Influence of Political and Institutional Factors On Access to Agricultural Production--Improving Technologies: Colombian Case Study," paper presented at the Ford Foundation annual seminar of its agricultural program advisors staff, Mexico City, Mexico (November 1972).

Professor Eugene Havens, "Development of the Capitalist Mode of Production in Colombia, an invited lecture given to OFISEL (a Bogotá development research agency), Bogotá, Colombia (February 1973).

Professor Eugene Havens, "Development and/or Liberation in Latin America," paper presented at a national conference of CALA (Community Action on Latin America), Madison, Wisconsin (April 1973).

Professor Don Kanel, participated in the interregional Resource Economics Committee meetings of the Farm Foundation, Chicago, Illinois (November 1972).

Professor Don Kanel, "The Role of Land Tenure in the Modernization of Agriculture," paper presented at AID-sponsored workshop on small farm agriculture, Purdue, Indiana (November 1972).

Professor Don Kanel, "Participation in Agricultural Development,"

paper prepared at the request of IBRD for presentation at the IBRD-IDA (International Development Association) seminar on land reform, Washington, D.C. (May 1973).

Professor David King, participated in Allied Social Science Association conference, Toronto, Canada (December 1972).

Professor David King, "The Economics of Agricultural Development in Africa: Case Study of Nigeria," lecture broadcast over WHA-Educational radio, Madison, Wisconsin (April 1973).

Professor David King, attended Economic Development Conference designed to bring together participants from USAID 211(d) grantee institutions, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia (April 1973).

Professor David King, "Land Reform and Participation of the Rural Poor in the Development Process of African Countries," paper prepared at the request of IBRD for presentation at the IBRD-IDA seminar on Land Reform, Washington, D.C., (May 1973).

Professor David King, "Land Reform and Participation of the Rural Poor in the Development Process of Ethiopia," lecture given at a staff seminar, Ministry of Land Reform and Administration, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (June 1973).

Professor Kenneth Parsons, participated in meetings of the International Rural Development Council of MUCIA (Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc.), Chicago, Illinois (March & May 1973).

Professor Raymond Penn, participated in a WHA-Educational Radio Round Table Discussion, "Is the World Running Out of Food?" Madison, Wisconsin (May 1973).

Professor James Scott, "How Traditional Rural Patrons Lose Legitimacy," paper given for panel on politics and the role of local notables, American Political Science Association conference, Washington, D.C., (September 1972).

Professor James Scott, "The Politics of Survival," paper delivered at a panel on rural politics, Midwest Asian Studies Conference, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois (October 1972).

Professor James Scott, gave eight lectures or talks on Vietnam to civic groups, student groups, WIBA and WHA Radio, Madison, Wisconsin (throughout 1972-73 reporting year).

Professor Robert Seidman, "Decision-making and the Law," lecture given to all administrative officers of Grade VIII and above in the Mid-western State, Nigeria (January 1973).

Professor Robert Seidman, participated in conference on law and development held by the International Legal Center, New York, New York (April 1973).

Professor John Strasma, spent one week conducting seminars at the Institute for Foreign trade and gave a public lecture at the National Polytechnical University, Mexico City, Mexico (August 1972).

Professor John Strasma, spent one week conducting seminars at the University of Monterrey, Nueva Leon University and the Technological Institute, Monterrey, Mexico (August 1972).

Professor John Strasma, "Chile and Peru: Two Models of Agricultural Reform," paper given at Latin American Student Association, Madison, Wisconsin (March 1973).

Professor John Strasma, gave lectures on agricultural reform and agricultural development in Chile and Peru at five U.S. universities: University of Minnesota, University of Illinois, Ohio State University, Vanderbilt University, and Western Michigan University (April-May 1973).

Professor John Strasma, served on panel to discuss economic development and the environment in Latin America, Latin American Studies Association conference, Madison, Wisconsin (May 1973).

Professor William Thiesenhusen, "Land Reform in Latin America," speech given to former extension specialists, Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin (July 1972)

Professor William Thiesenhusen, led an informal discussion at the University of Wisconsin Keys for Agriculture Conference Madison, Wisconsin (August 1972).

Professor William Thiesenhusen, "Latin American Rural Development Strategies for the 1970s," paper prepared with Professor Dorner for OAS Workshop on Rural Development, Washington, D.C. (September 1972).

Professor William Thiesenhusen, served on panel to discuss "Equity and Income Distribution in Latin America," Association for Social Economics, Latin American Studies Program, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. (November 1972).

Professor William Thiesenhusen, participated in panel interview of Dr. Norman Gall, WHA-Educational Radio, Madison, Wisconsin (April 1973).

Professor William Thiesenhusen, served on panel to discuss land reform in Latin America, First National Conference on Land Reform in the U.S., San Francisco, California (April 1973).

Professor William Thiesenhusen, "What Changing Technology Implies for Agrarian Reform," paper prepared at the request of IBRD for presentation at the IBRD-IDA seminar on land reform, Washington, D.C. (May 1973).

Professor Joseph Thome, "The Legal Aspects of the Allende Land Reform," lecture given to the staff of IICA, San José, Costa Rica (September 1972).

Professor Joseph Thome, "The Legal Road to Socialism: The Chilean Experience," lecture given to the Latin American Student Association at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin (October 1972).

Professor Joseph Thome, participated in conference on law and the state, Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Nacional, Catholic University, Santiago, Chile (January 1973).

OFF-CAMPUS VISITORS TO THE LAND TENURE CENTER

During the reporting year, visitors from over forty countries came to the Center to obtain publications, to use the Land Tenure Center Library, and to consult with its faculty. Guests of the Land Tenure Center included administrators and scholars from foreign and U.S. universities, government officials, technicians, and students. The Land Tenure Center often served as a base for these visitors and sought to arrange other contacts for them with University of Wisconsin personnel working in their areas of interest. In addition, an effort was made to bring them into contact with Land Tenure Center students, and many visitors were invited to participate in the Center's seminar program.

Several visitors to the Center last year were high government officials from foreign countries who came to the Center to discuss the land reform programs currently being developed in their own countries and to seek advice on problem areas in the reform.

In July of 1972, Dr. Conrado F. Estrella, Secretary of the Department of Agrarian Reform of the Republic of the Philippines, came to the Center to discuss the status of reform efforts there and to explore a program of further cooperation between his agency and the Land Tenure Center.

In October, H. E. Ato Belai Abbai, Minister of Land Reform and Administration in Ethiopia, came to the Center following a study tour of land reform institutions in Asia, the Far East, and Latin America. While in Madison he met with LTC faculty to discuss his observations of land reform experiences in other countries as they apply to Ethiopia. During two days of meetings, Mr. Belai described in detail the problems of land reform in Ethiopia, the current land reform bill then before Parliament, and the problems of a post-redistribution economy. Additionally, he discussed with LTC faculty the research and training program of Ethiopian students currently studying at the University of Wisconsin.

In June of this year, Mr. Bui Huu Tien, Director General of Land Affairs of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Development in South Viet-Nam, came to the Center to meet with LTC faculty and discuss the current South Viet-Namese land reform. Director Tien described the two preceding land reforms carried out in South Viet-Nam and sought guidance on a new phase of the land reform program which will involve the distribution of public domain lands. Discussions centered on the problems the government faces over these lands, including methods of appraising, titling and distributing them.

The Land Tenure Center benefits greatly from the exchange of ideas and experiences generated by contact with scholars and officials who come to the Center. Visiting experts share their knowledge with faculty and students here, thus increasing LTC competence in many fields.

Included among those who came to the Center this past year were:

Mr. M. Virshubski, of Tahal (an Israeli land and water consulting corporation), and City Attorney of Tel-Aviv. Mr. Virshubski came to the Center as part of a study of Nicaraguan land legislation being conducted jointly by Tahal and FAO.

Dr. Sein Lin, of the John C. Lincoln Institute, Hartford, Connecticut. Came to discuss possible cooperation between the Land Tenure Center and the Lincoln Institute which works mainly in Asia and has a center for the training of middle-level agriculture reform technicians in Taiwan.

Dr. Rodolfo Quiros, Director of the Central American Program for Export Development (PROMECA), administered under the general auspices of the Central American Integration Bank and the General Secretariat of the Central American Common Market (SIECA).

Mr. Keith Sherper, AID Bureau of Technical Assistance. Met with LTC faculty to discuss the Philippine land reform decree of October 27 and to discuss Professor Kenneth Parsons' advisory trip to the Philippines.

H. W. O. Okoth-Ogendo, Institute for Development Studies and Faculty of Law, University of Nairobi. Spent two weeks at the Land Tenure Center doing library research and conferring with its faculty under the auspices of the Program in Law and Modernization, Yale Law School.

Dr. Stahis Panagides, Central Projects Staff, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Came to the Center to meet with the LTC faculty about collaborative arrangements and ask for assistance to IBRD in the form of agricultural statistics and background papers to be prepared for a seminar on Land Reform to be conducted by the World Bank.

Mr. Marcus Franda, Associate of the American Universities Field Staff based in New Delhi and former Director of the American Institute for Indian Studies in Calcutta and New Delhi.

Paulo de Almeida Machado, Director General of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia, a planning organization charged with Brazilian settlement of the Amazon.

Mr. Dunstan Spencer, Lecturer in Agricultural Economics at Njala University College, Sierra Leone. Came to the Center as part of a lecture tour sponsored by the American Council on Education to discuss his research on rice production in Sierra Leone.

Professor Sara Berry, Department of Economics, University of Indiana. Came to discuss her research on the agricultural

development process of cocoa in Western Africa with Land Tenure Center faculty and students.

Eduardo Ramos-López, Co-Director, National Agricultural Training Program (Colombia), IICA-CIRA. Discussed with Land Tenure Center faculty the Problem of methods and procedures of evaluation.

Dr. Faustino T. Orillo, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Las Banos.

Mr. Rafrasnoa, of the Malagasy Republic, staff member of the United Nations FAO Action for Development Program.

Dr. Norman Gall, Associate of the American Universities Field Staff currently stationed in Caracas.

Dr. Van de Wetering, Professor of Economics, Iowa State University and former member of the Iowa Universities-Peru Mission working with the Peruvian Office for Agricultural Sectoral Planning.

Dr. Juan Carlos Collarte, Head of the Department of Rural Development, Catholic University of Chile and Counselor on Agrarian Policy for the Chilean government. Dr. Collarte spent a week in Madison under the sponsorship of the Ford Foundation and Land Tenure Center, and gave a series of lectures.

Dr. Egbert Gerken, member of the Institute of Overseas Agriculture (Institut fuer Auslaendische Landwirtschaft) at the Technical University of Berlin and currently studying with the Yale Economic Growth Center. Visited the Land Tenure Center for a four-week research and study period as part of a paper he is preparing on kinship, land tenure and labor supply in rural areas.

Dr. Rufus Adegboye, Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. Worked in the Center library and conferred with LTC faculty with reference to his research to evaluate institutional arrangements for irrigation projects recently begun in Nigeria. He also spoke on irrigation projects and institutional change in Nigeria, as part of the Land Tenure Center's regular noon hour seminar series.

Dr. Conrado F. Estrella, Secretary of the Department of Agrarian Reform, Republic of the Philippines. Secretary Estrella came to Madison after a tour of Asian countries as leader of an Asian Agrarian Reform Study Tour Team, sponsored by the Lincoln Institute and the FAO. He came to discuss the possibility of further cooperation between the Land Tenure Center and his department.

H. E. Ato Belai Abbai, Minister of Land Reform and Administration, Government of Ethiopia. Came to Madison for two days after completing a study tour of Asia, the Far East and Latin America to discuss his impressions of land reform in Latin America with LTC faculty and to discuss possible LTC involvement in Ethiopian research and training.

Dr. Christopher R. Panabokke, Head, Land Use Division, Irrigation Department and Mahaweli Development Board of the Republic of Sri Lanka. Dr. Panabokke met with Professors Kanel, Thiesenhusen, Penn, Scott and Dr. Bryant Kearl to discus Ceylonese land reform.

Justice M. P. K. Kimicha, Chairman of the Permanent Commission of Inquiry, Tanzania. At the request of the International Legal Center, the Land Tenure Center arranged for Justice Kimicha to visit some poultry operations in the Madison area.

Dr. Benno F. Galjart, managing editor of Sociologia Ruralis, journal of the European Society of Rural Sociology and President of the Board of Inter-university Centre for Latin American Studies and Documentation in Amsterdam. Dr. Galjart visited the Land Tenure Center and the Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Wisconsin for two weeks to consult with faculty and to present guest lectures.

Dr. Christopher Thoron, President of the American University at Cairo. Dr. Thoron came to the Land Tenure Center to discuss possible LTC sponsorship of a lecture tour by Dr. Marei, former Minister of Agrarian Reform of Egypt and currently Secretary of the Arab Socialist Union.

Dr. P. B. Ellis, of the Institute of Latin American Studies, Glasgow University, Scotland. Visited the Land Tenure Center to acquire publications and to obtain the book Professor Dorner edited, Land Reform in Latin America: Issues and Cases.

Mr. Raymond A. Hoehle, Administrator of the CARE program in the State of Andhra Pradesh, India. Before visiting the LTC, Mr. Hoehle wrote to Professor Thiesenhusen describing the development activities of CARE in Andhra Pradesh. He visited the Land Tenure Center in July to consult with Professor Thiesenhusen with regard to admission to the Development Program and to further discuss the activities of CARE.

Dr. Bryant Kearl, Associate of the Agricultural Development Council, presently based at Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand. Visited the Land Tenure Center to confer with Professors Thiesenhusen, Dorner, Kanel, Parsons, and Penn about the possibilities of Asian scholars doing research abroad under sponsorship from the Land Tenure Center.

Dr. José Pastore, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of São Paulo, Brazil. Came to the Land Tenure Center to analyze data of a 27,000 sample of specialized manpower in São Paulo, Brazil. Dr. Pastore wrote, "I have been using the excellent library of the LTC and finding many books on Brasil that I could not find in Brasil. Congratulations to the LTC again!"

Dr. Matthias Stelly, Executive Vice President of the American Society of Agronomy and Dr. Miguel Paulette, Executive Secretary of the Latin American Society of Plant Sciences.

Marcelo Peinado, former Land Tenure Center student and currently on the staff of the University of the Pacific, Stockton, California. Came to confer with Professor Thiesenhusen.

Professor Imre Sutton, Department of Geography, California State University, Fullerton. Professor Sutton came to Madison for one week to make use of the Land Tenure Center Library for his research on land problems of the American Indians. He also met with Professors Dorner and Thiesenhusen to discuss his work.

Manuel J. Ríos, Ingeniero Agrónomo for ICA (Colombian Agricultural Institute), Medellín, Colombia. Came to the Land Tenure Center to confer with those professors who have worked in Colombia.

Morére Jean-Michel, Université de Toulouse de Mirail, Institut de Géographie Centre Interdisciplinaire D'Etudes d'Amérique Latine. Mr. Michel is currently doing research for his dissertation on agrarian reform and the coffee plantations in the south of Mexico (State of Chiapas) and came to the Land Tenure Center to secure publications and to use the library.

Dr. Fred L. Olson, Economic Research Laboratory, U.S. Department of Commerce. Dr. Olson was in Madison for a conference on Fishery with Professor Lord and came to the Land Tenure Center for a discussion with Professor Kanel.

Mr. Wrich Nitsch, Agricultural College of Sweden. Came to the Land Tenure Center to obtain publications.

Herbert Guarini Calháu, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS). Came to Madison under the sponsorship of AID as a study tour designed to improve the administrative capacity of participants with respect to UFRGS/AID/UW contract and the graduate programs in Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology which they administer in the Faculty of Economics & Institute for Economic Studies.

Maurico Filchtiner, Director of the Institute for Economic Studies and Research of the Faculty of Economics, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul. Came with Dr. Calháu in conjunction with AID project implementation Order/Participants (PIO/P).

Dr. Faysal Tageldin Abushama, Dean of the Faculty of Science, University of Khartoum and Mr. Homamed Omer Beshir, Principal, University of Khartoum. Visited the University of Wisconsin and the Land Tenure Center under the auspices of the Ford Foundation. They met with Professors Thiesenhusen, Parsons and Douglah and solicited help from the Land Tenure Center faculty in locating possible visiting personnel for the University of Khartoum.

Robert Lodge, Midwest Representative for Voice of America. Came to the Land Tenure Center to conduct an interview with Professor Havens and Charles Kleymeyer at the request of VOA.

Dr. Victor D. DuBois, Associate of the American Universities Field Staff, to speak to the African Subcommittee on "The Problems and Possibilities of Social Science Research in Present-Day Africa." Dr. DuBois' particular focus has been on West Africa, especially the nations that once comprised French West Africa. He has been associated with Consultants for Overseas Relations, Inc., has lectured on Africa, and has contributed chapters to books on African education and political affairs.

Professor Michael Adas, Professor of History at Rutgers University, to present a seminar on "Agrarian Development and Peasant Welfare in Colonial Burma." Professor Adas is an expert on Burmese peasant movements in the 1930s and did his dissertation work on the structure of change and development of plural society in lower Burma under colonialism.

Professor David Sturdevant, Professor of History at Muskingum College, to address Professor James Scott's political science class, jointly sponsored by the Department of Political Science, East Asian Studies, and the Land Tenure Center, on "Early Peasant Movements in Central Luzon, Philippines."

Dr. Lawrence Witucki, to address a noon hour seminar group on "Livestock Development in Kenya." Dr. Witucki is an agricultural economist with USAID in Nairobi and received his Ph.D. Degree from the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Steven Piker, Professor of Anthropology at Swarthmore College, to address Professor Scott's political science class and discuss the development of post-peasant society in the Central Plain of Thailand. Professor Piker has studied extensively local leadership in village society in Thailand with emphasis on how the peasant adopts to the larger economic changes at the village level.

Dr. Emilio Araujo, Director General, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA) of the OAS, San José, Costa Rica, and Dr. José Marull, Associate Director General,

Washington, D.C. Met with Land Tenure Center faculty to discuss possible IICA/LTC cooperation.

Calman J. Cohen, Social Science Analyst, Interdisciplinary Communications Program, The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Anna Anderson Lehel, research assistant for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Spent three days in Madison working at the LTC library to update CIDA reports. Also, met with LTC researchers conducting studies of the Andean region.

John Cooper, Senior Agricultural Advisor, AID Bureau for Africa.

Dr. Russell Stevenson, Administrative Officer of the Agricultural Development Council, New York.

Mr. Roberto Castro, Field Advisor for Unión Comunal Salvadoreña (El Salvador). Consulted with LTC staff and fellows about agrarian reform in various Latin American countries.

Mr. Willy R. Aliaga, Chief, Community Auditing Department, National Community Development Office, La Paz, Bolivia. Met with Professor Felstehausen to discuss agricultural and community development.

Mr. Boanerges Leon Cantilland, Chief, Community Development Project Department, National Community Development Office, Los Angeles de Cartago, Costa Rica.

President Froilán Alvarez and Dr. Luis Yepez of FUDECO. Came to Madison to meet with LTC staff and discuss the possible founding of a land Tenure Center in Barquisimeto, Venezuela. (See Appendix E for a copy of the Agreement signed.)

Dr. Alan W. Horton, Executive Director, American Universities Field Staff.

Dr. Sam C. Hsieh, Director of Project Department, Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines.

Mr. Bui Huu Tien, Director General of Land Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Development, Viet-Nam. Met with Land Tenure Center faculty to discuss current South Viet-Namese land reform programs.

Mr. Willard Muller, Associate Director for Land Reform, AID/Saigon.

Mr. Othwonh Dak, Researcher, National Council for Research, Khartoum Sudan. Met with Professor Parsons and African students to discuss problems of migration and urban and rural development.

Dr. A. M. Weisblat, Director, Research & Training Network, Agricultural Development Council. Met with LTC faculty to discuss future ADC group farming conference.

Mr. Cyril T. Matthew, Chief Agricultural Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, St. Lucia, West Indies. Met with Professors Kanel and Felstehausen to discuss land use, inheritance and land transfer problems.

Mr. Humberto Medina, Head of Department of Titling, National Agricultural Institute, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Came to Madison to discuss land reform in Honduras with Professors Thiesenhusen, Dorner, Parsons, and Felstehausen.

Dr. Emilio Rafael Merino, Regional Planning Coordinator and Professor of Economics, University of Zulia, Maracaibo, Venezuela. Met with Professors Felstehausen and Penn to discuss regional planning operations for the Western State of Venezuela.

The following figures represent a breakdown into categories of those individuals whose visit to the Land Tenure Center was recorded for the 1972-73 reporting year:

U.S. Government Agencies	13
U.S. Universities	64
Foreign Government Officials	18
Foreign Universities	28
International & Foreign Non-Governmental Agencies	19
Foundations & Other Private Agencies	9
Miscellaneous	6

SECTION E

LAND TENURE CENTER SERVICES

LAND TENURE CENTER LIBRARY

Acquisitions

During the past year the Land Tenure Center Library acquired more than 8,000 items including books, pamphlets, serials, and microfilms. The table shows the percentage of total acquisitions in each category, the nature of their receipt (through purchase or free), and the geographic area with which they are concerned.

Items Received	Free	Purchase	Total
Books & Pamphlets	2600	1500	4100
Journals (each subscription avg. 10.5 items/yr.)	1890 (180 subscriptions)	2310 (220 subscriptions)	4200 (400 subscriptions)
African			2490 (30 percent)
Asian			1660 (20 percent)
Latin America			2988 (36 percent)
General			1162 (14 percent)

Among the total number of items received free were several hundred Central American titles donated to the Library by Professors Bilkey and Dodge; Venezuelan, Mexican, and Philippine titles donated by Professor Cook; and Brazilian titles donated by Professor Buse. Off-campus contributors included Professor Bayitch of the University of Miami who sent the Library some clippings and statutory materials related to recent agrarian reform legislation in the Dominican Republic.

At the present time, when the University of Wisconsin Memorial Library has been forced to curtail its purchases of foreign area material, the Land Tenure Center Library has provided a much-needed resource center on the campus. This has been made possible because the LTC Library funds are independent from the university general library funds, and because the Land Tenure Center has always provided funds to maintain the fullest possible library acquisitions and service. The fact that the LTC Library has remained autonomous, outside of the UW library structure, has also permitted LTC to build its exchange programs and to obtain many more items without charge than would have been possible otherwise.

The LTC Library budget has provided for sufficient staff and funds to correspond directly with individual vendors, authors, and special agencies in order to obtain valuable primary data. This arrangement permits a much more efficient and economical usage of funds than does Memorial Library's dependence on expensive blanket orders and occasional buying trips by area bibliographers. The LTC Library has also been able to depend on having sufficient funds throughout the year to order regularly and to provide money for individuals traveling to various countries to purchase items on the spot. Memorial, on the other hand, has quite often had funds allocated to it late in the fiscal year, and, as a consequence, has not been able to utilize them in the most efficient manner. In general, materials held both in the LTC Library and Memorial are more fully cataloged and therefore, more useful in the LTC collection.

The purchasing power of the UW Memorial Library budget is now drastically declining, particularly as regards purchasing area studies material. The Land Tenure Center Library has, therefore, been concentrating its resources on acquisitions in areas that Memorial Library is unable to handle.

The review of serial titles has revealed that there are over 350 titles received by LTC which are not held anywhere else on campus. Of the non-serial titles (i.e., books and pamphlets), searching prior to ordering has revealed that Memorial Library has only 33 percent of the total number of items that LTC has considered for purchase. The LTC Library will continue acquiring materials not held by Memorial and will duplicate only where the title is directly relevant to the Land Tenure Center research program. Discussions are currently underway to increase the amount of interlibrary cooperation between LTC Library and other campus collections without impairing the acquisitions and service programs of the LTC Library.

Usage

The number of individuals using on-campus facilities and the number of interlibrary loans or off-campus requests seem to have stabilized at last year's totals of 6,000 and 200, respectively. In addition, the Library has filled 40 requests from the Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Service This service is a network established by the Council of Wisconsin Librarians to share library resources among public and private academic institutions in Wisconsin, and these loans are in addition to the requests filled from out-of-state libraries.

Of the many requests received throughout the year, one was from the Field Enterprises Educational Corporation in Chicago asking for assistance in locating source material for maps on land tenure, agrarian reform, and ejidos in Mexico. The Library was able to furnish several maps xeroxed from publications in the collection which will be used in preparing a transvision unit on Mexico reflecting changes in ejido land, agrarian reform, and land use or tenure within the time span of 1910-1973.

Exchanges

The Land Tenure Center Library has expanded its program of exchanges with other academic institutions, government agencies, and private organizations. Publications and reports are currently received on exchange from over 100 organizations in the U.S. and foreign countries.

A list of library duplicates is sent periodically to 110 institutions, such as the National Institute of Development Administration in Thailand, the Centre of African Studies at the University of Warsaw, and the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture. During the past year the Library distributed nearly 500 items to these institutions.

Exchange programs contribute to the rapid dissemination of scholarly reports, private publications, and government documents, while the duplicates exchange provides valuable material free of charge to libraries in developing countries. For example, the Library sent a list of its duplicates to the Ministry of Co-operatives & Community Development in Georgetown, Guyana, to aid in the development of the library at its Kuru Kuru Co-operative College.

Publications

A great deal of the efforts of the Library staff during the past year has been directed toward library publications. In addition to four quarterly accessions lists, the staff prepared four supplements to previously issued bibliographies, two new bibliographies (T&M 21 Ecuador, and T&M 23 Caribbean area), and a list of serials currently received in the Library (T&M 22). (See Appendix A for a complete list.) Over and above these, however, the entire staff has been involved in the preparation of the annotated agrarian reform bibliography, which will be published as a Land Economics monograph.

This bibliography will contain nearly 5,000 citations to books, pamphlets, journal articles, unpublished reports, etc., in the Land Tenure Center Library, UW Memorial Library, and other campus collections. Over half of the entries have already been annotated, and the annotation is scheduled to be completed by June 30, 1973. The project was initiated and is being carried out almost entirely by Library staff, with editorial assistance and guidance from the Land Tenure Center faculty and staff.

Work on the annotated bibliography was interrupted by a request from the World Bank to compile data on selected aspects of world agriculture and rural welfare. Given only two weeks in which to complete the project and utilizing materials in the Land Tenure Center collection, several members of the Library staff prepared a master table and supplemented it with 51 other tables from over 20 sources. This data includes figures on total population; percent of farm population; area of holdings; percent of arable acreage in total; average size of farm; frequency distribution of farms by size and acreage controlled; productivity indices by size of farm; average agricultural income; and other aspects of the agricultural

economy of most of the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The data were sent to the World Bank for use in preparing its land reform policy paper.

The Library was contacted by the Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, Las Cruces, New Mexico, which is part of the Educational Resources Information Center (a federally financed system designed to store and disseminate information for educational uses). The Clearinghouse announced the publication of the Library's T&M 16 in its RESEARCH IN EDUCATION and plans to review other library publications in the future.

Future Plans

Plans are being discussed for integrating the LTC Library catalog into the UW union catalog at Memorial Library and for increasing the cooperation between LTC and Memorial Libraries.

Professor Henry Sterling of the Geography Department has offered part of his collection of material on various aspects of colonization and agrarian reform in Latin America to the Library. Selection of items must be made and cataloging and processing carried out.

Efforts will be made to purchase any items not located on campus which have been brought to the librarian's attention in the process of preparing the agrarian reform bibliography. In the course of this work, it has been determined that the Memorial Library collection is weak in its African coverage, particularly regarding land tenure and rural development. The LTC Library will be able to remedy that situation.

Plans are proceeding for the preparation of the list of descriptors for the Current Awareness Service, which should be in operation for Fall semester, 1973. This Service will inform faculty and administrators of library acquisitions of interest to them more quickly than does the library accessions list.

Owing to the lack of an organized map collection on land use here at Wisconsin, the LTC Library staff plans to collect additional maps on the subject, and also to index all maps in items already held by the Library which deal with land use, land tenure, and agrarian reform.

LAND TENURE CENTER PUBLICATIONS

During the 1972-1973 fiscal year the Land Tenure Center and its Library produced 49 new publications in its various regular series (see Appendix A for a complete listing of all Land Tenure Center publications; those produced during the reporting year are indicated with an asterisk). In all, we estimate that more than 81,000 copies of publications have been sent to date free of charge to researchers, students, government officials, and other interested persons on all University of Wisconsin campuses and throughout the world. About 46,500 of these publications were distributed as a part of the Center's regular mass mailing system. The remainder were requested individually. (See Table 1 for a breakdown.) A semi-annual listing of available publications keeps more than 3,000 individuals and institutions in some 70 countries on Land Tenure Center mailing lists informed of new publications and provides them with an order blank.

Publications of the Center fall into seven general categories. The Newsletter is a quarterly publication sent to the entire mailing list which keeps readers informed on research findings and activities related to land tenure, land reform, and agricultural development. It includes summaries of new publications. Many of the articles are in both English and Spanish.

The Reprint Series contains selected journal articles in several languages pertaining to agricultural and institutional development problems. Twelve new reprints have been added to the series during the fiscal year. Research Papers are syntheses of theses produced by persons supported by or associated with the Land Tenure Center. Five new papers have appeared in the series thus far during the 1972-1973 period. LTC Papers are usually articles circulated as working papers intended for publication elsewhere. Thirteen new papers have been added to this series thus far in 1972-1973.

The Center was also able during 1972-1973 to add a total of nine translations of earlier publications in these three series. The translations were prepared under the auspices of the Regional Technical Aids Center (RTAC) at the American Embassy in Mexico City. Three translations were added to each of the major series--Reprints, Research Papers, and LTC Papers.

A number of special publications were also made available to our readers during the year. These included three special bibliographies on land, peasants, and politics in eight Southeast Asian countries: Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia. An extensive glossary of terms relating to land tenure and rural development in Peru was also issued.

The Center's 1972-1973 publications program has emphasized the broadening of our interests in Africa and Southeast Asia. More than half of the additions to both our Reprint and LTC Paper series have dealt with

TABLE 1

Land Tenure Center Publications Distributed
July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

Mass-Mailed Publications

Type of Publication	No. Sent Nov. '72	No. Sent Jan. '73	No. Sent* Mar. '73	No. Sent June '73	TOTAL
Newsletter	3,072	2,791	3,168	3,458	12,489
Available Publications List	1,688	1,460	1,719	1,739	6,606
Accessions List	1,384	1,331	-	3,078	5,793
Reprints	1,964	514	4,412	3,258	10,148
Research Papers	982	514	672	-	2,168
LTC Papers	1,023	1,542	1,640	1,758	5,963
Training and Methods	491	1,028	-	1,758	3,277
SUB-TOTAL	10,604	9,180	11,611	15,049	46,444

Requested Publications

Type of Publication	No. Sent 1972-73
Newsletter	250
Available Publications List	247
Accessions List	263
Reprints	16,661
Research Papers	6,672
LTC Papers	6,516
Training and Methods	3,860
Discussion Papers	144
Special Bibliographies	282
Film Brochures	174
Information Brochures	214
SUB-TOTAL	35,283
TOTAL PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED	81,727

*First application of the new mass mailing system (see below).

these areas. We are currently exploring the possibilities of issuing a regular publication on Southeast Asia comprised of papers grouped around single topics, and of reprinting a large group of conference papers devoted to land tenure questions in French West Africa.

New Mailing System

The Land Tenure Center's new geographically oriented mailing system has now been set up and the first quarterly mailing has gone out. This system enables the Center to automatically send geographically specific research materials to individuals or institutions at regular intervals, rather than sending a general list of available materials to everyone. It also enables the Center to reduce the time required for publications to reach readers by eliminating the delay involved in ordering materials from the list of those available. The interests identified by readers enabled the Center to set up a system of five major categories. A breakdown of these categories and the number of interested readers follows. (See Table 2.)

The Center is currently in the process of transferring its mailing list to a computer system, which will further speed the mailing process.

TABLE 2

Geographically Oriented Mailing System

Total Responses = 791*

Latin American materials = 837
- Latin American only = 138
- Latin and Central American = 215
- Latin American, Central American, and Spanish-speaking = 133
- Latin American and some other combination(s) = 351

African materials = 172

Asian materials = 199

Middle Eastern materials = 110

European materials = 106

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*Readers were allowed to indicate interest in as many as three different categories, and approximately 400 libraries are not included in this total; hence the numbers below sum to considerably more than the total number of responses received.

LAND TENURE CENTER FILMS

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

Bolivia

"Changes in Agriculture, Population and Utilization of Resources" (23)
"Aspects of Land Ownership and Land Use in the Rural Community of Montero" (28)
"Frontier Settlement of Japanese from Overseas, Indians from the Highlands" (28)
"Market at La Paz, Patterns of Living and Land Use at Vilaque and Near Lake Titicaca" (53)
"Campesinos and Farming on Isla del Sol, Annual Market Days at Casani (Peru-Bolivia Border)" (33)

Colombia

"Transportation and Community Services in Spontaneous and Planned Colonization, INCORA's Role in New Settlements" (21)
"Changes in Land Use and Transportation Problems for Two New Settlements" (17)
"Improvement and Utilization of Valle Resources" (10)
"Statement by Enrique Peñalosa Camargo, Director of INCORA" (2)
"Statement by Milcíades Chávez, then serving in INCORA as Assistant to the Technical Director" (2)

Chile

"Aspects of Land Tenure in Chile (3 Parts)" (58)
"Chile's Experiments in Agrarian Reform (2 Parts)" (27)

In cooperation with ICIRA (a Chilean government/UNDP/FAO Institute for research and training in agrarian reform) the Land Tenure Center is producing a new film designed to portray Chile's present land tenure status and the course which the agrarian reform has taken since 1968. Professor Fritz Albert was on location in Chile in January and February of this year working with Professor Marion Brown and Mr. Edmundo Palacios of FAO. Shooting was completed in early March and editing will be done during fall 1973. The film is expected to be printed and available as part of the LTC film series by the end of 1973.

Most of the film was shot at three locations: Culipran, a farm north of Los Andes, and a former hacienda north of Illapel. These three farms are now agrarian reform settlements: Culipran, a livestock farm, was expropriated from an absentee landlord in 1966 and is now organized into an asentamiento; Los Andes, an intensive diversified farm was expropriated in 1970 and now operates as a production cooperative; Illapel, a farm of 160,000 hectares, was expropriated in 1968 and is now an asentamiento where private small entrepreneurs also pasture their goat and dairy herds. The film includes interviews with two former landowners as well as with the current leaders of the cooperative organizations which now run the farms.

The Land Tenure Center has original film footage of these same three farms taken in 1965 before they were expropriated and while they were under private ownership. It is expected that a part of the footage from 1965 will be incorporated into the new film. Thus the film will serve to document Chile's evolving agrarian reform program, stressing the present situation of tenure in its varying forms, and recording the successes, problems, and expectations from the points of view of people involved with and affected by the country's reform laws.

Additional footage not taken at one of the three primary sites includes a national meeting of the Consejos Comunales at Chillan, an aggregation of local community councils now organizing in the rural areas of Chile. Also included is a summary statement of Chile's agrarian reform program by former Secretary of Agriculture, Jacques Chonchol.

SECTION F

PLAN OF WORK

PLAN OF WORK

1. Our primary focus must continue to be research, training, and disseminating research results. This includes training of young professionals who will return to their homelands to jobs in which they can utilize the knowledge they gain in Madison. It includes those who come to Madison for consultation and whose countries we are asked to visit in a consultantship role. Any research must be with local nationals on a co-equal basis, with raw data, drafts and completed documents completely available to them. The next fiscal year will see:

    a. Completion of the "100 farm" study done in Chile.

    b. Completion of the Colombian migration and rural modernization study.

    c. Finishing of theses from five or six students.

    d. Expansion of course offerings, especially those that attempt to integrate "what we really know about development."

    e. Near completion of research in Nigeria.

    f. A robust expansion of our Ph.D. in Development program.

    g. Completion of the restudy in Bolivia and Peru. (Personnel to accomplish this were sent to these countries in July and August of 1973.)

    h. Continued encouragement of people with diverse political ideas to participate in our program as researchers and teachers.

2. The present LTC programs of information dissemination continued with more emphasis than in the past on getting research results into the hands of potential users as quickly and in as understandable a form as possible. On the latter point, we will put even more emphasis on getting materials into appropriate non-English languages. The Newsletter will continue to be published quarterly. Our other publication series will continue.

3. Continued response to invitations from other countries and national and international agencies for help on matters in which the LTC has competence.

4. Continued consultation with those who come to the Madison campus seeking assistance.

5. Continued upgrading of our library. For lack of funds nearly all libraries on campus have cut back dramatically on acquisitions. We have consulted with all of them to make certain that our purchasing practices do not duplicate what they are able to buy, especially in the line of serials, and have carded some of the materials appropriate to our program which would be needed to make our collection complete, but which are, in fact, not located in our library. We will do more work on computerization of this facility, produce more new bibliographies (and update old ones), continue issuing our regular acquisitions list, and publish a book that contains annotations of about 5,000 items relating to land reform that can be found in the LTC library. The book will be a first effort. Some storage copies will not be bound so that in future years, we will be able to expeditiously add annotations on new materials.

6. Provide a staff member, Professor Duncan Harkin, to go to the Philippines (at the request of the Philippine center for land reform studies). He will leave Madison in late August or early September to take up the two-year assignment.

7. Provide training, in the fall semester, for two senior officials of Ethiopia's land reform agency who will come to Madison. This, we anticipate, will begin a long relationship with Ethiopia; it stems from the visit of Professors Dorner and King to Addis Ababa and the visit of His Excellency Ato Belai Abbai to Madison. This relationship may consist of having further participant trainees come to Madison, but it may also mean that the LTC would station a person in Ethiopia to do research and teaching.

8. Develop closer ties with the land reform agency in Honduras, a government which has requested a rather large amount of technical assistance through Professors Thome and Thiesenhusen, both of whom spent time there during the reporting year to help work out the enabling legislation for the new land reform bill.

9. Complete--first with Spanish sound track and then with English--an approximately 30-minute film on Chile under the direction of Professor Fritz Albert. Film for this movie was shot in January 1973, on three large fundos which were also photographed in 1965. Hence pre- and post-reform comparisons will be possible.

10. Continue to encourage (but not fund with grant monies) domestic projects which focus on LTC research areas.

11. Send two professors to Venezuela to begin implementing our memorandum of agreement with FUDECO. (See Appendix E.)

12. Continue to implement our agreement with Kyoto University. Our first students from Japan, who have worked in the Philippines and in Africa, will arrive for the fall semester; a visiting professor from there will come here and one from here will go there during the year. The latter is not to be financed with grant funds but it is our hypothesis that some land tenure problems being faced in Japan today will be

confronted by countries like South Korea and South Viet Nam in the future. A letter of agreement has been signed by the President of the University of Kyoto and the University of Wisconsin which can be found in Appendix C. Links are expected to develop between Kyoto and with Professor Harkin working in the Philippines (No. 6 above).

13. The other farming system which will doubtless be a model for other Asian countries is the one followed in the People's Republic of China. We will work in every way possible to attempt to establish some ties there.

14. Two books other than the annotated bibliography will be published this year. One will deal with Land Tenure in Africa and the other with Land Tenure in South Asia.

15. Continue to plan, as a sequel to the 1951 First World Land Tenure Conference at which about 40 countries were represented (see Parsons, Penn and Raup, eds. Land Tenure [University of Wisconsin Press, 1963]), a conference in 1976.

16. Hold regular faculty seminars at which the broad issues of land tenure and agricultural modernization are discussed in depth.

17. Explore further research possibilities at universities where we have University of Wisconsin staff members: The University of Ife (Professor Hugh Cook, Agricultural Economics) and the University of Zambia (Professor Robert Seidman, Law, and Dr. Ann Seidman, Economics).

18. Develop closer working relationships with area studies on campus.

We have made little progress on several aspects of last year's plan of work. We still feel them important and they will be worked on in the next year so they are copied verbatim from last year's report:

a. Explore the possibility of a "Visiting Scholar Abroad" program. It may be possible to purchase several months of a local scholar's time to do a specific research job which we need without necessarily bringing him to the Wisconsin campus.

b. Give some special program emphases to studying group farming since it is becoming a "model" for agrarian reform efforts in some countries (like Tanzania, Dahomey, Chile, and Peru). Much discussion on this matter is carried out in dogmatic--even polemic--terms. The Land Tenure Center will attempt to discover more about the economics of various systems, the milieu in which they have been successful and unsuccessful, and various operating rules.

c. Continue discussions with the African Bureau on possible research in Lesotho.

The LTC expenditures will be higher this year than in the reporting year (see Section F) and higher than we had anticipated when we made out our original budget (See our final proposal to AID dated March 28, 1969, which has become our grant paper). It should be noted that the present director felt it important to save back some funds to have a more substantial amount available for 1973-74 than was originally projected because:

a. We have closing costs to meet. To give one example, our office in Santiago is closing and Chilean law requires that a severance pay be available either when an office closes or when an employee is discharged and we intend to honor that. One of the cases which comes to mind is the one of our administrative assistant there who has served us long and faithfully for nearly ten years. Severance pay is given based on years of service.

b. We plan to publish the 3 books this year that are referred to in the report. The books will be sold, of course, but we do not wish to make them so expensive that a researcher, policy maker, or anyone short of foreign exchange would elect not to purchase them. We will recoup some of these expenses in time, but not all of them. The books, in other words, will be subsidized somewhat from grant funds.

c. Our professors, who have had other grants, are now returning to Madison for research write-up. Since the work that they have done abroad is part of our program, we must pick up that percentage of their salary that terminated when they left the field.

d. Some key supportive staff members had to be given a higher raise than the 5.5 percent which most of the faculty were allowed. This was the director's decision. Since the grant expires in April, these non-tenured people have no assurance of employment beyond that time. The director felt that their loyalty to the Land Tenure Center would keep them here anyhow. However, they are such talented people (who, even given the current job market, would find no difficulty going elsewhere) that they had to be given an incentive to stay because their loss would be very detrimental to the program.

e. Our program development possibilities for using LTC faculty members in consultative roles have never been greater. In the past year alone we have had major requests from many governments and agencies (see Section D). Some of these will come to fruition in the next fiscal year. Most of the time the requesting agency pays for these services but much logistical work falls on our office staff, which must be enlarged. Furthermore, it will become more necessary in the next year to get the help of non-Land Tenure Center personnel. It is not clear, as yet, what this will mean for our expenditure pattern.

APPENDIX A

A COMPLETE LIST OF LAND TENURE CENTER PUBLICATIONS

July 1973

I. Land Tenure Center Reprints

II. Training and Methods

III. Special Bibliographies

IV. Land Tenure Center Research Papers

V. Land Tenure Center Papers

VI. Land Tenure Center Discussion Papers

VII. Latin American Research Briefs

VIII. Monographs

IX. Glossaries

X. Doctoral Dissertations

XI. Master's Theses and Memorias

XII. Annual Program Reports

XIII. Accession Lists
(Land Tenure Center Library)

XIV. Available Publications Lists

XV. Newsletters

LAND TENURE CENTER PUBLICATIONS

Land Tenure Center Reprints

No. 1 Peter Dorner and William Thiesenhusen, "Relevant Research Programs to be Conducted in Developing Countries." Journal of Farm Economics. 1964. (Out of print. Available on loan through Land Tenure Center Library, University of Wisconsin.)

No. 2 Peter Dorner and Juan Carlos Collarte, "Land Reform in Chile: Proposal for an Institutional Innovation." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1965.

No. 3 Dale W. Adams, "Land Ownership Patterns in Colombia." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1965.

No. 3-S Dale W. Adams, "Tenencia de la Tierra." Agricultura Tropical. 1964.

No. 4 Belden Paulson, "Difficulties and Prospects for Community Development in Northeast Brazil." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1964.

No. 5 Peter Dorner, "Land Tenure, Income Distribution and Productivity Interactions." Land Economics. 1964

No. 5-S Peter Dorner, "Interacciones entre los sistemas de tenencia de la tierra, la distribución del ingreso y la productividad agrícola." El Trimestre Económico.

No. 6 George W. Hill, "The Agrarian Reform in Costa Rica." Land Economics. 1964.

No. 7 Raymond Penn, "Understanding the Pressures for Land Reform." Congressional Hearings on Inter-American Economic Relationships. 1962.

No. 8 Frank Osterhoudt, "Land Titles in Northeast Brazil: The Use of Aerial Photography." Land Economics. 1965.

No. 9-S John D. Strasma, "Financiamiento de la reforma agraria en el Perú." El Trimestre Económico. 1965.

No. 10 Charles W. Anderson, "Toward a Theory of Latin American Politics." Paper of the Graduate Center for Latin American Studies, Vanderbilt University. 1964.

No. 11 J. H. Beuscher, "Agriculture in a Multi-State World: A Plea for Empirical, Comparative Legal Studies." Instituto di Diritto Agrario Internazionale e Comparato. 1963

No. 12 Joseph R. Thome, "Title Problems in Rural Areas of Colombia: A Colonization Example." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1965.

No. 13 John D. Strasma, "Market-Enforced Self-Assessment for Real Estate Taxes." Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation. 1965.

No. 14 Raymond Penn, "Public Interest in Private Property (Land)." Land Economics. 1961.

No. 15 Aaron Lipman and A. Eugene Havens, "The Colombian Violencia: An Ex Post Facto Experiment." Social Forces. 1965.

No. 16 Dale W. Adams and L. Eduardo Montero, "Land Parcelization in Agrarian Reform: A Colombian Example." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1965.

No. 16-S Dale W. Adams and L. Eduardo Montero, "Una alternativa a programas de distribución de tierras." Economía. 1965.

No. 17 Dale W. Adams and A. Eugene Havens, "The Use of Socio-Economic Research in Developing a Strategy of Change for Rural Communities: A Colombian Example." Economic Development and Cultural Change. 1966.

No. 18 Dale W. Adams, "Colombia's Land Tenure System: Antecedents and Problems." Land Economics. 1966.

No. 19 Peter Muller, "Recent Developments in Land Tenure and Land Policies in Germany." Land Economics. 1964.

No. 20 Kenneth L. Karst, "Latin American Land Reform: The Uses of Confiscation." Michigan Law Review. 1964.

No. 21-S William C. Thiesenhusen, "Un experimento de reforma agraria." Desarrollo Económico. 1966.

No. 22 William C. Thiesenhusen, "A Cooperative Farming Project in Chile: A Case Study." Journal of Farm Economics. 1966.

No. 23 William C. Thiesenhusen, "Chilean Agrarian Reform: The Possibility of Gradualistic Turnover of Land." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1966.

No. 24 William C. Thiesenhusen, "Agrarian Reform and Economic Development in Chile: Some Cases of Colonization." Land Economics. 1966.

No. 25 Solon L. Barraclough and Arthur L. Domike, "Agrarian Structure in Seven Latin American Countries." Land Economics. 1966. (A Spanish version is also available.)

No. 26 Charles W. Anderson, "Political Factors in Latin American Economic Development." Journal of International Affairs. 1966. (A Spanish version is also available.)

No. 27 Peter Dorner, "Land Tenure Reform and Agricultural Development in Latin America." Congressional Hearings on International Finance of the Committee on Banking and Currency. 1966.

No. 28 Kenneth H. Parsons, "Institutional Aspects of Agricultural Development Policy." Journal of Farm Economics. 1966.

No. 29 Charles T. Nisbet, "Supervised Credit Programs for Small Farmers in Chile." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1967.

No. 30 Joseph R. Thome, "Water Regulation and Land Use: A Colombian Example." Development Digest. 1967.

No. 31 Don Kanel, "Size of Farm and Economic Development." Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics. 1967.

No. 32-S David Chaplin, "Observaciones sobre lo problemático en el desarrollo industrial del Perú." Revista de Sociología. 1966.

No. 33 Richard W. Patch, "Bolivia: The Restrained Revolution." The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. 1961.

No. 34 William C. Thiesenhusen and James O. Bray, "Mechanization and the Chilean Inquilino System: The Case of Fundo 'B'." Land Economics. 1966.

No. 35 William C. Thiesenhusen and Marion R. Brown, "Survey of the Alliance for Progress: Problems of Agriculture." Senate Foreign Relations Committee Paper. 1967.

No. 36 Terry L. McCoy, "The Seizure of 'Los Cristales': A Case Study of the Marxist Left in Chile." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1967.

No. 37 William C. Thiesenhusen, "A Long-run 'Brain Drain' Policy for the United States." Congressional Hearings on Government Operations. 1968.

No. 38 Charles J. Erasmus, "Upper Limits of Peasantry and Agrarian Reform: Bolivia, Venezuela, and Mexico Compared." Ethnology. 1967.

No. 39 Charles Nisbet, "Interest Rates and Imperfect Competition in the Informal Credit Market of Rural Chile." Economic Development and Cultural Change. 1967.

No. 40-S Edmundo Flores, "Como funcional el sector agropecuario de México." Comercio Exterior. 1967.

No. 41-S Rogelio Imable Duran, "'Asentamientos' de Choapas: cambios en la tenencia de la tierra y en los ingresos de los campesinos." Economía. 1967.

No. 42 Ronald J. Clark, "Land Reform and Peasant Market Participation on the Northern Highlands of Bolivia." Land Economics. 1968. (A Spanish version is also available.*)

No. 43 Sol M. Linowitz and Joseph R. Thome, "Land Reform: Latin America's Challenge and the Process of Land Reform in Latin America." Wisconsin Law Review. 1968.

No. 44 William C. Thiesenhusen, "Grassroots Economic Pressures in Chile: An Enigma for Development Planners." Economic Development and Cultural Change. 1968.

No. 45 Dale W. Adams, "Leadership, Education and Agricultural Development Programs in Colombia." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1968.

No. 46-S Lester J. Schmid, "El Papel de la mano de obra migratoria en el desarrollo económico de Guatemala." Revista Economía. 1968.

No. 47 Dale W. Adams and Sam Schulman, "Minifundia in Agrarian Reform: A Colombian Example." Land Economics. 1967.

No. 48 Lester J. Schmid, "The Productivity of Agricultural Labor in the Export Crops of Guatemala: Its Relation to Wages and Living Conditions." Journal of Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1968.

No. 49 William Flinn, "The Process of Migration to a Shantytown in Bogotá, Colombia." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1968. (A Spanish version is also available.*)

No. 50 Herman Felstehausen, "Improving Access to Latin American Agricultural Information Through Modern Documentation Centers." The Quarterly Bulletin: International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists. 1968.

No. 50-S Herman Felstehausen, "Aumentar el acceso a información agrícola latinoamericana mediante centros de documentación." Agricultura Tropical. 1968.

No. 51 Herman Felstehausen, "Economic Knowledge, Participation and Farmer Decision Making in a Developed and an Underdeveloped Country." International Journal of Agrarian Affairs. 1968.

No. 52 Peter Dorner, "Fourteen Million Rural Poor" [Book review of The People Left Behind: Report by the President's National Advisory Committee on Rural Poverty]. Yale Review. 1969.

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*Issued in 1972-73.

No. 53 E. A. Wilkening, João Bosco Pinto, and José Pastore, "Role of the Extended Family in Migration and Adaptation in Brazil." Journal of Marriage and the Family. 1968.

No. 54 Ronald J. Clark, "Problems and Conflicts over Land Ownership in Bolivia." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1969. (A Spanish version is also available.*)

No. 55 Richard N. Goodwin, "Letter from Peru." The New Yorker Magazine. 1969.

No. 56 Vernon W. Ruttan, "Tenure and Productivity of Philippine Rice Producing Farms." The Philippine Economic Journal. 1966.

No. 57 Wyn F. Owen, "The Double Developmental Squeeze on Agriculture." The American Economic Review. 1966.

No. 58 William L. Flinn and Alvaro Camacho. "The Correlates of Voter Participation in a Shantytown Barrio in Bogotá, Colombia." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1969.

No. 59 James E. Grunig, "Economic Decision Making and Entrepreneurship Among Colombian Latifundistas." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1969.

No. 60 William C. Thiesenhusen, "Population Growth and Agricultural Employment in Latin America, with Some U. S. Comparisons." American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 1969.

No. 61 Kenneth H. Parsons, "Poverty as an Issue in Development Policy: A Comparison of United States and Underdeveloped Countries." Land Economics. 1969.

No. 62 Wyn F. Owen, "Structural Planning in Densely Populated Countries: An Introduction with Applications to Indonesia." Malayan Economic Review. 1969.

No. 63 James E. Grunig, "The Minifundio Problem in Colombia: Development Alternatives." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1969.

No. 64 Marion R. Brown, "Agricultural 'Extension' in Chile: A Study of Institutional Transplantation." Journal of Developing Areas. 1970.

No. 65-S Hugo Romero Bedregal, "Intergración y politización en una sociedad compuesta." Aportes. 1970.

No. 66 Peter Dorner and Herman Felstehausen, "Agrarian Reform and Employment: The Colombian Case." International Labour Review. 1970.

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*Issued in 1972-73.

No. 66-S Peter Dorner and Herman Felstehausen, "Reforma agraria y empleo: el caso de Colombia." Revista Internacional del Trabajo. 1970.

No. 67 Peter Dorner, "Needed Redirections in Economic Analysis for Agricultural Development Policy." American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 1971.

No. 68 Herman Felstehausen, "Planning and Improving Colombian Roads and Highways." Land Economics. 1971.

No. 69 Marion R. Brown, "Communication and Agricultural Development: A Field Experiment." Journalism Quarterly. 1970.

No. 70 William C. Thiesenhusen, "Latin America's Employment Problem." Science. 1971.

No. 71 Victor C. Uchendu, "The Impact of Changing Agricultural Technology on African Land Tenure." Journal of Developing Areas. 1970.

No. 72 James E. Grunig, "Communication and the Economic Decision-Making Processes of Colombian Peasants." Economic Development and Cultural Change. 1971.

No. 73 Joseph Thome, "Expropriation in Chile under the Frei Agrarian Reform." American Journal of Comparative Law. 1971.

No. 74 Peter Dorner and Don Kanel, "The Economic Case for Land Reform: Employment, Income Distribution and Productivity." Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives No. 1. 1971. Food and Agricultural Organization.

No. 75 Marvin Miracle, "Comparative Market Structures in Developing Countries." Nebraska Journal of Economics and Business. 1970.

No. 76 Ann Seidman, "Prospects for Africa's Exports." The Journal of Modern African Studies. 1971.

No. 77 Marvin P. Miracle and Sara S. Berry, "Migrant Labour and Economic Development." Oxford Economic Papers. 1970.

No. 78 Jiryis S. Oweis, "The Impact of Land Reform on Egyptian Agriculture: 1952-1965." Intermountain Economic Review. 1971.

No. 79 Boguslaw Galeski, "Types of Collective Farm in Poland." Two Blades of Grass (Manchester University Press: 1972).

No. 80 William C. Thiesenhusen, "A Suggested Policy for Industrial Reinvigoration in Latin America." Journal of Latin American Studies. 1972.

No. 81 Peter Dorner, "Problems and Prospects of Multi- and Bilateral Assistance for Agricultural Development." U.S. Senate Hearings, June 1972.

*No. 82 Kang Chao, "Agricultural Production in Communist China: 1949-60." Chaps. 1 and 2. (The University of Wisconsin Press, 1970.)

*No. 83 William C. Thiesenhusen, "Green Revolution in Latin America: Income Effects, Policy Decisions." Monthly Labor Review. 1972.

*No. 84 Nimal Sanderatne, "Tenancy in Ceylon's Paddy Lands: The 1958 Reform." South Asian Review. 1972.

*No. 85-S Emil Haney, Jr., "El dilema del minifundio en Colombia." Dualismo. 1971-1972.

*No. 86-S Ivan Restrepo Fernandez and José Sanchez Cortes, "El arrendamiento de tierras ejidales: El caso de Apatzingán." Economía Política. 1969.

*No. 87-S Terry L. McCoy, "La reforma agraria chilena: Un análisis político del cambio estructural." América Latina. 1970.

*No. 88 Refugio I. Rochin, "Responsiveness of Subsistence Farmers to New Ideas: Dwarf Wheats on Unirrigated Small Holdings in Pakistan." Agricultural Development Council, The Spread of Innovation, no. 17. 1972.

*No. 89 Guy Hunter, "The Accent is on 'Différentes'." Civilisations. 1971.

*No. 90 Guy Hunter, "Employment Policy in Tropical Africa." International Labour Review. 1972.

*No. 91 Ian R. Wills, "Projections of Effects of Modern Inputs on Agricultural Income and Employment in a Community Development Block, Uttar Pradesh, India." American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 1972.

*No. 92 William L. Flinn, "Rural and Intra-Urban Migration in Colombia: Two Case Studies in Bogotá." Latin American Urban Research, vol. 1. (Sage Publications, Inc., 1971.)

*No. 93-G Gerd Pflaumer, "Die Grüne Revolution schafft neue Probleme." Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit. 1972.

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*Issued in 1972-73.

Training and Methods

No. 1 Peter Dorner, "The Challenge of Being an Agricultural Economist." October 1964. (Discontinued. May be obtained on loan from LTC Library.)

No. 1-P Peter Dorner, "O desafio de ser um economista agrícola." October 1964. (Discontinued. May be obtained on loan from LTC Library.)

No. 2 Walter H. Ebling, "Agricultural Data Collecting and Reporting in Venezuela." November 1964.

No. 3 Joseph R. Thome, "Gathering Survey Data for Agrarian Legal Studies in Latin America." July 1965. (Discontinued. May be obtained on loan from LTC Library.)

No. 4 LTC LIBRARY, "Agrarian Reform and Land Tenure: A List of Source Materials." August 1965.

No. 5 LTC LIBRARY, "Colonization and Settlement: A Partially Annotated Bibliography." August 1965. (Has been replaced by No. 8.)

No. 6 A. Eugene Havens, "Some Recurrent Issues in Survey Research in Latin America." April 1966. (Discontinued. May be obtained on loan from LTC Library.)

No. 7 LTC LIBRARY, "Bolivia: Agricultura, Economía y Política--A Bibliography." December 1968.

No. 7-sup LTC LIBRARY, "Bolivia: Agricultura, Economía y Política--A Bibliography." Supplement. April 1970.

No. 7-sup2 LTC LIBRARY, "Bolivia: Agricultura, Economía y Política--A Bibliography." Supplement No. 2. April 1972.

No. 8 LTC LIBRARY, "Colonization and Settlement: A Bibliography." March 1969.

No. 8-sup LTC LIBRARY, "Colonization and Settlement: A Bibliography." Supplement. January 1971.

No. 8-sup2 LTC LIBRARY, "Colonization and Settlement: A Bibliography." Supplement No. 2. April 1972.

No. 9 LTC LIBRARY, "Colombia: Background and Trends--A Bibliography." May 1969.

*No. 9-sup LTC LIBRARY, "Colombia: Background and Trends--A Bibliography." February 1971.

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*Issued in 1972-73.

No. 10	LTC LIBRARY, "Land Tenure and Agrarian Reform in Mexico--A Bibliography." October 1969.
No. 10-sup	LTC LIBRARY, "Land Tenure and Agrarian Reform in Mexico--A Bibliography." September 1971.
No. 11	Teresa J. Anderson, "Sources for Legal and Social Science Research on Latin America: Land Tenure and Agrarian Reform." June 1970.
No. 12	LTC LIBRARY, "Chile's Agricultural Economy: A Bibliography." July 1970.
No. 12-sup	LTC LIBRARY, "Chile's Agricultural Economy: A Bibliography." Supplement. December 1971.
No. 13	LTC LIBRARY, "The Near East and South Asia: A Bibliography." January 1971.
No. 13-sup	LTC LIBRARY, "The Near East and South Asia: A Bibliography." Supplement. January 1972.
No. 14	LTC LIBRARY, "East and Southeast Asia: A Bibliography." March 1971.
No. 14-sup	LTC LIBRARY, "East and Southeast Asia: A Bibliography." Supplement. October 1972.
No. 15	LTC LIBRARY, "Peru: Land and People: A Bibliography." June 1971.
*No. 15-sup	LTC LIBRARY, "Peru: Land and People: A Bibliography." Supplement. December 1972.
No. 16	LTC LIBRARY, "Rural Development in Africa: A Bibliography (Part I: General, Central, East)." July 1971.
*No. 16-sup	LTC LIBRARY, "Rural Development in Africa: A Bibliography (Part I: General, Central, East)." Supplement. March 1973.
No. 17	LTC LIBRARY, "Rural Development in Africa: A Bibliography (Part II: North, South, West)." December 1971.
*No. 17-sup	LTC LIBRARY, "Rural Development in Africa: A Bibliography (Part II: North, South, West)." Supplement. April 1973.
No. 18	LTC LIBRARY, "Agrarian Reform in Brazil: A Bibliography (Part I)." January 1972.
No. 19	LTC LIBRARY, "Agrarian Reform in Brazil: A Bibliography (Part II: Regional Development)." April 1972.

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Juan E. Diaz-Bordenave, "Sociological and Psychological Factors Related to Information Seeking Among Farmers of the Brazilian Northeast." Department of Communication, Michigan State University, 1965. 288 pp.

Sharif A. Dishoni, "The Impact of Development on Three Irrigated Areas of Sudan." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1966. 125 pp.

George F. Drake, "Elites and Voluntary Associations: A Study of Community Power in Manizales, Colombia." Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1970. 317 pp.

Bernard L. Erven, "Economic Analysis of Agricultural Credit Use and Policy Problems, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1967.

Carlos Fletschner, "Structural Patterns in the Marketing of Selected Agricultural Products in Chile: The Position of Large and Small Growers." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1969. 350 pp.

Herman Felstehausen, "Economic Knowledge and Comprehension in a Netherlands Farming Community." Department of Agricultural Journalism, University of Wisconsin, 1964. 244 pp.

Michael G. Finn, "Supervised Agricultural Credit in Peru: Technique Adoption, Productivity and Loan Delinquency in Plan Costa." Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1972. 180 pp.

Luiz Fonseca, "Information Patterns and Practice Adoption Among Brazilian Farmers." Department of Agricultural Journalism, University of Wisconsin, 1966. 184 pp.

Ruth E. Found, "Dietary Adequacy and Health Behavior in Low-income Families in Colombia." Department of Nutritional Sciences, University of Wisconsin, 1971. 319 pp.

José María Franco, "The Legal Insecurity of Landed Property in Venezuela: A Case Study of the Registry and Cadastral Systems." Departments of Law and Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1970. 229 pp.

Manuel Gollas-Quintero, "History and Economic Theory in the Analysis of the Development of Guatemalan Indian Agriculture." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1969. 260 pp.

James Grunig, "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.

Emil B. Haney, Jr., "The Economic Reorganization of Minifundio in a Highland Community of Colombia." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1969. 627 pp.

Wava G. Haney, "Education and Occupational Attainment of Migrants and Non-Migrants from a Colombian Highland Community." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1972. 258 pp.

William P. Huth, "Traditional Institutions and Land Tenure as Related to Agricultural Development among the Ibo of Eastern Nigeria." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1969. 420 pp.

Theodore M. Hyman, "Communications Behavior of Agricultural Change Agents in Relation to Organizational Structure in Two Brazilian Development Agencies." Department of Mass Communications, University of Wisconsin, 1969. 300 pp.

Leobardo Jiménez, "Agricultural Communications and Change in a Tropical Ejido in Vera Cruz, Mexico." Department of Agricultural Journalism, University of Wisconsin, 1967.

Gustavo Jiménez Cadena, "The Role of the Rural Parish Priest as an Agent of Social Change in Central Colombia." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1965. 235 pp.

Terry L. McCoy, "Agrarian Reform in Chile, 1962-68: A Study of Politics and the Development Process." Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, 1969. 330 pp.

Eugenio Maffei, "Structural Change and the Dimensions of Power: The Case of Agrarian Reform in Chile." Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1971. 139 pp.

Sergio Maturana, "Paracho: The Economics of Development in a Mexican Smallholder Community." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1968. 196 pp.

Reubens Medina, "Some Aspects of Legal Control over Water Use for Agriculture in Central Chile." Departments of Law and Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1970. 260 pp.

Yehia A. Mohie Elden, "Egyptian Agriculture: A Case of Arrested Development." Departments of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1966. 391 pp.

Fernando Monge, "Reading Habits of Scientists in a Colombian Institution." Department of Agricultural Journalism, University of Wisconsin, 1968. 213 pp.

Erasmus D. Monu, "Some Socio-Economic Characteristics of Black Migrants in the United States, 1972." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1972. 102 pp.

Charles Nisbet, "The Informal Credit Market in Rural Chile: Its Nature, Significance and Relationship to the Institutional Credit Market." Department of Economics, University of Oregon, 1967.

Frank H. Osterhoudt, "An Economic Analysis of Wisconsin's Diversion Permit System for Agricultural Irrigation." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1968. 427 pp.

Rodrigo Parra Sandoval, "Education and Dependency: The Colombian Educational System as an Agent of Underdevelopment." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1971. 214 pp.

José Pastore, "Satisfaction among Migrants to Brasilia, Brazil: A Sociological Interpretation." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1968. 262 pp.

Marcelo Peinado, "Land Reform in Three Communities of Cochabamba, Bolivia." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1969. 271 pp.

João Bosco Guedes Pinto, "Social Factors Associated with Adjustment of Rural Migrants in Central Brazil." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1967. 239 pp.

John Duncan Powell, "The Politics of Agrarian Reform in Venezuela: History, System and Process." Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, 1966. 392 pp.

Rodolfo Quiros, "Agricultural Development and Economic Integration in Central America." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1971. 378 pp.

Norman Rask, "Farm Size and Income: An Economic Study of Small Farm Agriculture in Southern Brazil." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1964. 272 pp.

Fernando Rocha, "Determinants of Occupational Achievement, Income, and Level of Living in Brasilia, Brazil." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1968. 157 pp.

Monroe H. Rosner, "The Problem of Employment Creation and the Role of the Agricultural Sector in Latin America." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1972. 289 pp.

Richard L. Ruth, "The Cotton and Sugar Industries of Mexico and Peru: A Comparative Study." Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1964. 249 pp.

Carlos Saenz, "Population Growth, Economic Progress and Opportunities on the Land: The Case of Costa Rica." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1969. 160 pp.

Alfred H. Saulniers, "Regional Allocation of Resources: A Case Study of Peru." Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1972. 180 pp.

Lester Schmid, "The Role of Migratory Labor in the Economic Development of Guatemala." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1967. 444 pp.

Jorge F. Schuster R., "Rural Problem-Solving Policies in Venezuela, with Special Reference to the Agrarian Issues." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1971. 533 pp.

Bandhudas Sen, "Output on Indian Farms in Relation to Farm Size and Land Values." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1966. 162 pp.

Alfred Henry Siemens, "The Character and Recent Development of Agricultural Settlement in Southern Veracruz, Mexico." Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin, 1964. 275 pp.

Roger E. Soles, "Rural Land Invasions in Colombia: A Study of the Macro and Micro-Conditions and Forces Leading to Peasant Unrest." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1972. 385 pp.

John T. Steele, "Land Tenure Processes in a Community of Minas Gerais, Brazil." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1968. 199 pp.

Daniel L. Stewart, "Aspects of Chilean Water Law in Action: A Case Study." Department of Law-Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1967, 468 pp.

Arthur I. Strang, "A Regional Relative Productivity Land Tax Proposed by the Government of Bolivia to Replace All Domestic Taxes on Agriculture." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1970. 214 pp.

Michael Dean Sund, "Land Tenure and Economic Performance of Agricultural Establishments in Northeast Brazil." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1965. 231 pp.

James Taylor, "Agricultural Settlement and Development in Eastern Nicaragua." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1968. 195 pp.

William C. Thiesenhusen, "Experimental Programs of Land Reform in Chile." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1965. 464 pp.

Ronald L. Tinnermeier, "New Land Settlement in the Eastern Lowlands of Colombia." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1964. 291 pp.

Helcio Ulhoa Saraiva, "The 'Variable Discrimination' Hypothesis and the Measurement of Socio-Economic Status in an Isolated Brazilian Area." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1969. 167 pp.

Johannes van Es, "Response Stability in Survey Research Among Sharecroppers in Central Brazil." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1968.

Benjamin Villanueva, "Institutional Innovations and Economic Development, Honduras: A Case Study." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1968. 287 pp.

Master's Theses and Memorias*

Alvaro Camacho, "A Portrait of the Colombia Slum Voter." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1968. 69 pp.

Nora Camacho, "Recent and Old Urban Migrants: A Comparison of Levels of Living." Department of Sociology, University of Indiana, 1968. 42 pp.

Elsa M. Chaney, "Christian Democracy and Agrarian Reform in Chile and Venezuela." Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, 1965. 151 pp.

Norma Stoltz Chinchilla, "Values and Stratification in Brasilia." Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1968. 42 pp.

Juan Carlos Collarte Rivacoba, "Análisis de una alternativa de los sistemas de tenencia de tierras en Chile." Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad de Chile, 1964. 165 pp.

Jesús Humberto Colmenares, "Population, Employment, and Economic Change in Colombia." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1966. 76 pp.

Jorge Dandler-Hanhart, "Local Group, Community and Nation: A Study of Changing Structure in Ucureña, Bolivia (1935-1952)." Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, 1967. 116 pp.

Mario J. Del Fa, "Some Possible Uses of the Federal Statute of Condemnation in Relation with the Redistribution of Privately Owned Land: The Argentine Case." The Law School, University of Wisconsin, 1968. (M.L.I.) 200 pp.

Eduardo de la Espriella, "Economic Analysis of the Nicoyan Peninsula with Emphasis on Small Landholdings." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1968.

José María Franco G., "Cadastral Surveying, Title Registration and Land Taxation as Inter-Dependent Tools of Development: Their Application to Venezuela." M.S. in Legal Institutions, University of Wisconsin, 1966. 72 pp.

Rogelio Imable Duran, "Cambio en los ingresos de campesinos chilenos participantes en la reforma agraria: casos de asentamientos y parcelación." Facultad de Economía, Universidad de Chile, 1967.

Orson Eugene Jensen, "Communication and Adaption of Farm Practices in Central Brazil." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1968.

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*Does not include all memorias done in Latin America.

Roger A. Luedtke, "Land Tenure: A Means of Modernization in Western Africa." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1968. 93 pp.

Juan Lyon Lyon, "La parcelación particular: una alternativa dentro del proceso de reforma agraria." Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad Católica-Valparaíso, Chile, 1967. 86 pp.

Eugenio Maffei, "Innovativeness as Related to Other Factors in a Colombia Community: Contadero, Narino." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1966. 38 pp.

José Martínez, "Evaluation of Agricultural Development in Venezuela." Paper in lieu of Master's thesis. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1968. 64 pp.

Manuel Martínez, "Some Aspects of the Market Structure, Behavior, and Performance for Potatoes Grown in South-eastern Buenos Aires." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1968. 83 pp.

Bernardo Mora C., and Jesús M. Sierra M., "Organización, Actividades y Costo de Tres Servicios de Extensión Agrícola en Antioquia." Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Agriculture, Medellín, Colombia, 1968.

Hector Morales Jara, "Productividad presente y potencial en 96 predios de la Provincia de O'Higgins y su relación con el tamaño de las propiedades." Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad de Chile, 1964. 113 pp.

Olga Orjuela Chaves, "The Role of Agriculture in the Economic Development of Colombia." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1964. 83 pp.

Juan Valenzuela Palma, "Asentamiento residencial campesino y diseño de campos en los grandes fundos de Chile Central." Facultad de Geografía, Universidad de Chile, 1968. 116 pp.

John D. Powell, "A Brief Political History of Agrarian Reform in Venezuela." Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, 1964. 119 pp.

Gustavo Martin Quesada, "Contacts with Professional Services as Related with Social Characteristics in a Rural Area of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1965. 67 pp.

Steven Reinheimer, "A Socio-Economic Study of Two Ejidos in Hidalgo State, Mexico." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1967. 106 pp.

Humberto Rojas, "Kinship Influences on Adaptation of Migrant Families in a Colombian Barrio." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1968.

Lester Schmid, "A Program of Agricultural Education for the Newly Developing Areas of Bolivia." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1964. 178 pp.

Earl W. Schmidt, "The Role of Local Economic, Political and Social Organizations within the Theory of Planned Change and for the Development of the Newly Settled Areas of Bolivia." Departments of Political Science and Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1964. 93 pp.

Saturnino Sepúlveda Niño, "Anomie Among Rural-Urban Migrants in Two Selected Communities in Colombia S.A." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1965.

Howard Dean Sheils, "The Cross-Cultural Measurement of Value Orientation." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1964. 121 pp.

Hugo Vega, "The Roles of Agricultural Agency Personnel at the County Level in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil." University of Wisconsin, 1968.

Robert L. Whittenbarger, "Attitudes Toward Social Change in a Rural Colombian Community: An Attempt at Measurement." Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1966. 75 pp.

Richard H. Wood, Jr., "The Base Economy of Tolu." Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1966. 132 pp.

Francisco Jairo Yepes E., and Diego Jaramillo S., "Justificación económica de la construcción de tres carreteras veredales en Antioquia." Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Agriculture, Medellín, Colombia, 1968.

Annual Program Reports

"Substantive Report." 44 pp. + appended papers. Annual Report, Land Tenure Center (May 1962-May 1963). Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, May 1963.

"Substantive Report." Parts I and II. 105 pp. The Land Tenure Center, A Progress Report, 1964. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. February 1965.

The Land Tenure Center: Its First Three Years. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, May 1965.

The Land Tenure Center: Annual Program Report 1965. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, January 1966.

The Land Tenure Center Annual Report 1966. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, January 1967.

The Land Tenure Center Annual Report 1967. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, Jaunary 1968.

The Land Tenure Center Annual Report 1968. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, January 1969.

The Land Tenure Center Annual Report June 30, 1969-June 30, 1970. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, January 1971.

The Land Tenure Center Annual Report July 1, 1970-June 30, 1971. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, July 1971.

*The Land Tenure Center Annual Report July 1, 1971-June 30, 1972. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, July 1972.

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*Issued in 1972-73.

Accession Lists (Land Tenure Center Library)

Newsletters 3-7 contain lists of materials added to the LTC Library during the early stages of its development (i.e., before March 16, 1963). The first three accession lists to be published separately from the LTC Newsletter were not numbered. Accession lists through No. 11 are out of print. They are available on loan through the Land Tenure Center Library, University of Wisconsin.

Accession List. No date. (Covers March 16-May 1, 1963) 25 pp.

Accession List. No date. (Covers May 1-July 1, 1963) 22 pp.

Accession List. August 15, 1963. 10 pp.

No. 4 October 1, 1963. 13 pp.

No. 5 December 1, 1963. 13 pp.

No. 6 February 1, 1964. 10 pp.

No. 7 April 15, 1964. 19 pp.

No. 8 June 15, 1964. 15 pp.

No. 9 September 1, 1964. 19 pp.

No. 10 February 1, 1965. 18 pp.

No. 11 July 1, 1965. 20 pp.

No. 12 October 15, 1965. 26 pp.

No. 13 January 15, 1966. 25 pp.

No. 14 April 1, 1966. 33 pp.

No. 15 October 10, 1966. 47 pp.

No. 16 February 1, 1967. 56 pp.

No. 17 July 1, 1967. 69 pp.

No. 18 October 2, 1967. 29 pp.

No. 19 January 2, 1968. 45 pp.

No. 20 April 1, 1968. 39 pp.

No. 21 July 1, 1968. 28 pp.

No. 22 October 1, 1968. 16 pp.

No. 23 January 6, 1969. 22 pp.

No. 24 April 1, 1969. 23 pp.

No. 25 July 1, 1969. 27 pp.

No. 27 January 2, 1970. 54 pp.

No. 28 April 1, 1970. 53 pp.

No. 29 July 1, 1970. 62 pp.

No. 30 October 2, 1970. 54 pp.

No. 31 January 4, 1971. 55 pp.

No. 32 April 1, 1971. 54 pp.

No. 33 July 6, 1971. 56 pp.

No. 34 October 1, 1971. 49 pp.

No. 35 January 10, 1972. 61 pp.

No. 36 April 11, 1972. 49 pp.

*No. 37 July 5, 1972. 43 pp.

*No. 38 October 16, 1972. 56 pp.

*No. 39 October-December 1972. 48 pp.

*No. 40 January-March 1973. 57 pp.

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*Issued in 1972-73.

Available Publications Lists

No. 1	November 1964
No. 2	March 1965
No. 3	July 1965
No. 4	November 1965
No. 5	February 1966
No. 6	July 1966
No. 7	October 1966
No. 8	March 1967
No. 9	September 1967
No. 10	March 1968
No. 11	June 1968
No. 12	February 1969
No. 13	September 1969
No. 14	July 1970
No. 15	January 1971
No. 16	November 1971
*No. 17	July 1972
*No. 18	December 1972
*No. 19	May 1973

*Issued in 1972-73.

Newsletters

Newsletters Nos. 1-25 are out of print. They are available on loan through Land Tenure Center Library, University of Wisconsin.

No. 1 October 1, 1962. 10 pp.

No. 2 November 1, 1962. 15 pp.

No. 3 December 1, 1962. 17 pp.

No. 4 January 1963. 26 pp.

No. 5 February 1963. 28 pp.

No. 6 March 1963. 37 pp.

No. 7 April 1963. 31 pp.

No. 8 May-June 1963. 37 pp.

No. 9 June 15, 1963. 34 pp.

No. 10 July-August 1963. 46 pp.

No. 11 September 1963. 50 pp.

No. 12 October-November 1963. 49 pp.

No. 13 December 1963. 35 pp.

No. 14 January-February 1964. 31 pp.

No. 15 March 1964. 35 pp.

No. 16 April 1964. 30 pp.

No. 17 May-June 1964. 32 pp.

No. 18 July-October 1964. 27 pp.

No. 19 November 1964-March 1965. 28 pp.

No. 20 April-July 1965. 37 pp.

No. 21 August-October 1965. 31 pp.

No. 22 November 1965-February 1966. 38 pp.

No. 23 March-July 1966. 49 pp.

No. 24 August-October 1966. 50 pp.

No. 25 November 1966-March 1967. 27 pp.

No. 26 April 1967-February 1968. 22 pp.

No. 27 March-August 1968. 19 pp.

No. 28 September 1968-February 1969. 19 pp.

No. 29 March 1969-August 1969. 21 pp.

No. 30 September 1969-January 1970. 25 pp.

No. 31 February 1970-June 1970. 22 pp.

No. 32 July 1970-January 1971. 36 pp.

No. 33 February 1971-July 1971. 26 pp.

No. 34 August 1971-November 1971. 55 pp.

No. 35 December 1971-March 1972. 44 pp.

No. 36 April 1972-June 1972. 42 pp.

*No. 37 July 1972-October 1972. 44 pp.

*No. 38 October 1972-December 1972. 56 pp.

*No. 39 January 1973-March 1973. 31 pp.

*No. 40 April 1973-June 1973. 66 pp.

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*Issued in 1972-73.

APPENDIX B

OUTLINES OF LAND TENURE CENTER RELATED COURSES OFFERED 1972-1973

I. Land and Politics in Southeast Asia

II. Seminar on Cooperative and Collective Farming

LAND TENURE CENTER RELATED COURSES

Land and Politics In Southeast Asia — I, 1972-73, Mr. Scott
Political Science 668

I. The object of this course is to develop an understanding of peasant politics in Southeast Asia (Viet-Nam, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Laos, and Cambodia). First, we can ask whether the very term "peasants" is a helpful analytical tool. Are there common features of peasant economies, societies, and cultures which make it possible for us to say anything about "peasant politics"? Would other categories be more helpful? Second, we can try to understand the variations within the category "peasant" which make a difference politically. How does it matter, politically, whether a particular peasant is a Vietnamese peasant, a Javanese peasant, a rich peasant, a poor tenant farmer, a Buddhist peasant, a Moslem peasant, a peasant who markets much of what he grows, a peasant who markets little of what he grows, a rice-growing peasant, a corn-growing peasant? Third, we might appreciate how changes in peasant life have affected peasant politics. What has been the political impact, for example, of the commercialization of agriculture, of changes in land tenure and rights to the product of land, of the growth of the colonial state, of independence, of the expansion of transportation and communication networks, of the growth of population, of technological changes in agriculture? Finally, we will want to understand as much as we can about the different forms of peasant political expression, how and why they occur and their consequences. How and why did Vietnamese peasants rebel; how and why have most Filipino peasants participated in electoral politics? What are the common goals and means of peasant political action? Are peasants class-conscious?

We hope to work "from the ground up" as much as possible. That is, we will want to appreciate social transformations, economic change, and political action from the perspective of the village, of the peasant, of what may be called "the little tradition." We hope to accomplish this by both knowledge and empathy. The knowledge will come from reading and class discussion, the empathy will come from your participation in an ongoing village "game" in which all of us (instructor included) will be villagers with names, families, land, debts, taxes, children, enemies, droughts, neighbors, etc., trying to act politically the way we understand someone in our position will behave.

II. Requirements

There are two paths to the end of Political Science 668 ---
Path A and Path B, naturally enough.

Path A, designed for those who would like to maximize the breadth of their analytical and empirical knowledge includes:

1. Take-home six weeks exam
2. A short analytical critique of the village game
3. Take-home final exam

Path B, designed for those who would like to dig more intensively into a particular analytical theme and/or a particular peasantry includes:

1. A critique of the village game
2. A term paper

Exams: Questions for the six-weeks exam will be distributed in class September 26 and must be returned on October 10. The final take-home will be distributed November 28 and must be returned by the time assigned for the course exam in the timetable.

Critique of Village Game: Each student will be expected to prepare an analytical critique of peasant behavior in the village game based on his analytical and empirical knowledge about peasant behavior. This paper should be no longer than eight pages long and must be returned by October 24.

Term Papers: Most term papers, I suspect, will bring together a portion of the theoretical material with the case material from a particular peasant sector, movement, rebellion in a way that increases our understanding of the case and, at the same time, serves as a means to criticize and reformulate our theories and concepts. I hope to make these papers grow out of a dialogue. For that reason, I would like to hear your preliminary ideas about a paper (if you elect to write one) in the fifth week. A precis of your major findings and conclusions together with a brief bibliography (one page total) is due November 7th to allow time for me to make suggestions before your final draft is completed.

III. Other events

1. An early session will be devoted to films and slides of village life and rice cultivation in Southeast Asia.

2. Four or five specially organized sessions will be given over to outside specialists who will address analytical themes of interest to the course. They will be available for individual discussion as well.

3. Whenever three or four students are working on the same country/region or related analytical themes, we will attempt to organize satellite seminars that will meet as often as interest warrants.

4. The Land Tenure Center periodically brings speakers to campus whom you may wish to hear. You will be placed on their mailing list.

IV. Reading

An extensive separate bibliography on land and politics for each country of Southeast Asia will be distributed. It contains most of the case material you are likely to consult. Most of this material is available at Memorial Library.

The readings listed in the syllabus itself are, for the most part, available in the Undergraduate Reserve Room at Helen White and in the Land Tenure Center Library which is a part of Steenbock Library.

The following books have been ordered at the bookstores:

Eric Wolf, PEASANTS
Robert Sansom, THE ECONOMICS OF INSURGENCY IN THE MEKONG DELTA
Robbins Burling, HILL FARMS AND PADDY FIELDS
Lucien M. Hanks, RICE AND MAN IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
Clifford Geertz, AGRICULTURAL INVOLUTION
Akira Takahashi, LAND AND PEASANTS IN CENTRAL LUZON
Manning Nash, THE GOLDEN ROAD TO MODERNITY

1. Peasants as a Category--one week

Required: Wolf, PEASANTS
Jack Potter, May Diaz, and George Foster, PEASANT SOCIETY: A READER, pp. 1-24.

Optional: Robert Redfield, PEASANT SOCIETY AND CULTURE
_____, THE LITTLE COMMUNITY
Clifford Geertz, "Studies in Peasant Life," in Bernard Siegal, ed., BIENNIAL REVIEW OF ANTHROPOLOGY, 1962, pp. 1-41.
Raymond Firth, "The Peasantry of Southeast Asia," INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 26, pp. 503-512.

2. The Social Ecology of Rice--two weeks

Required: Robbins Burling, HILL FARMS AND PADDY FIELDS
Lucien Hanks, RICE AND MAN
Clifford Geertz, AGRICULTURAL INVOLUTION, ch. 1, 2.

Optional: D. H. Grist, RICE, 4th edition
E. H. G. Dobby, SOUTHEAST ASIA, 7th edition
Keith Buchanan, THE WORLD OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

a) Highland cultivation and social structure
Harold C. Conklin, "The Study of Shifting Cultivation," CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGY, 2 (1961), pp. 27-61 (includes a bibliography)
Peter Kunstadter, ed., SOUTHEAST ASIAN TRIBES, MINORITIES, AND NATIONS, 2 vols.
E. R. Leach, THE POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF HIGHLAND BURMA
G. P. Murdock, ed., SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

J. F. Spencer, SHIFTING CULTIVATION IN SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

b) Lowland cultivation

Frank LeBar, Gerald C. Hickey, and John K. Musgrave, ETHNIC GROUPS OF MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA (both highland and lowland societies)

Michael Moerman, AGRICULTURAL CHANGE AND PEASANT CHOICE

Jane Richardson Hanks, "Reflections on the Ontology of Rice," in Stanley Diamond, ed., PRIMITIVE VIEWS OF THE WORLD

Pierre Gourou, THE PEASANTS OF THE TONKIN DELTA: A STUDY OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Karl Pelzer, "The Agricultural Base," in Ruth McVey, ed., INDONESIA

D. H. Grist, AN OUTLINE OF MALAYAN AGRICULTURE

4. The Traditional State--one week

Particular emphasis will be given to:
- -- patrimonialism
- -- control over people, not land
- -- struggle over the "surplus"
- -- the need for protection

Required:

E. R. Leach, "The Frontiers of Burma," COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN SOCIETY AND HISTORY, 3(October, 1960), pp. 49-68

Robert Heine-Gelderen, CONCEPTIONS OF STATE AND KINGSHIP IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, Cornell Data Paper #18 (1956)

Benedict Anderson, "The Idea of Power in Javanese Culture," in Claire Holt, ed., CULTURE AND POLITICS IN INDONESIA

Optional:

Akin Rabibhadana, THE ORGANIZATION OF THAI SOCIETY IN THE EARLY BANGKOK PERIOD

Soemarsaid Moertono, STATE AND STATECRAFT IN EARLY JAVA

J. M. Gullick, INDIGENEOUS POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF WESTERN MALAYA

H. Benda and John Larkin, THE WORLD OF SOUTHEAST ASIA: SELECTED HISTORICAL READINGS

Joel David Steinberg, et. al., IN SEARCH OF SOUTHEAST ASIA, chs. 1-6 and country chapters 7-19

5. The Politics and Economics of Peasant Choice--two weeks

Special concerns here will include:
- -- patterns of cooperation and conflict with the village
- -- "zero-sum" views of political and economic conflict
- -- social mechanisms for redistribution within the village
- -- subsistence vs. maximization goals

-- mobility
-- insiders vs. outsiders as moral categories
-- relations between the village and the state -- the little tradition and the Great Tradition
-- patron-client relations

Required: Theoretical material will be treated largely in lectures with limited general reading. Students are expected to read one or more of the optional general treatments or case studies

George Foster, "Peasant Society and the Image of Limited Good," in Potter, et. al., pp. 300-323
James Roumasset, "Risk and Choice of Technique for Peasant Agriculture," LTC Library
G. William Skinner, "Marketing and Social Structure in Rural China," in Potter, et. al., pp. 57-62
Robert Redfield, "The Social Organization of Tradition," in Potter,et. al., pp. 25-34.
George Foster, "The Dyadic Contract in Tzintzuntzan: Patron-Client Relationship," AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST

Optional: Raymond Firth, and B. S. Yamey, CAPITAL, SAVING, AND CREDIT IN PEASANT SOCIETIES
Cyril Belshaw, TRADITIONAL EXCHANGE AND MODERN MARKETS
George Dalton, ECONOMIC ANTHROPOLOGY
George Dalton, ed., TRIBAL AND PEASANT ECONOMIES: READINGS IN ECONOMIC ANTHROPOLOGY
Manning Nash, PRIMITIVE AND PEASANT ECONOMIC SYSTEMS
Margaret Haswell and Colin Clark, THE ECONOMICS OF SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE
Carl Lande, "Groups and Networks in Southeast Asia," (on reserve-mimeo)
Doreen Warriner, THE ECONOMICS OF PEASANT FARMING

ome valuable case studies include:

Manning Nash, THE GOLDEN ROAD TO MODERNITY: VILLAGE LIFE IN MODERN BURMA
Kamal Odd Janlekha, A STUDY OF THE ECONOMY OF A RICE GROWING VILLAGE IN CENTRAL THAILAND
Michael Moerman, AGRICULTURAL CHANGE AND PEASANT CHOICE IN A THAI VILLAGE
J. D. Purcal, THE RICE ECONOMY OF MALAYSIA: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME
M. G. Swift, MALAY PEASANT SOCIETY IN JELEBU
Alice Dewey, PEASANT MARKETING IN JAVA
Robert Jay, JAVANESE VILLAGERS (or) RELIGION AND POLITICS IN RURAL CENTRAL JAVA
Henry Lewis, ILOCANO FARMERS

Akira Takahashi, LAND AND PEASANTS IN CENTRAL LUZON
Jean Delvert, LES PAYSANS DE CAMBODGE
Joel M. Halpern, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY IN LAOS
Pierre Gourou, THE PEASANTS OF THE TONKIN DELTA
Gerald Hickey, VILLAGE IN VIETNAM
Paul Mus, "The Role of the Village in Vietnamese Politics," PACIFIC AFFAIRS, 22 (1949), pp. 265-272.

6. Social and Political Consequences of the Growth of the Colonial State and the Growth of Commercial Export Agriculture--three weeks

Here we are concerned with the following independent variables:

-- population growth
-- concentration of control over land
-- closing of the land "frontier"
-- growth of markets for land and labor and credit
-- weakening of village redistributive mechanisms
-- disappearance of "slack resources" (e.g. commons, forest products, etc.)
-- growth of state power at the village level

We will try to examine the impact of those independent variables on the following dependent variables:

-- local changes in social stratification
-- changes in land tenure and control
-- changes in relations of power and dependence
-- changes in class relations
-- changes in village structure and autonomy
-- peasant efforts at "self-help" and organization

Since the statements one might make about the relation between these variables depend a great deal on major variations in both the form of agriculture and the social organization of the producing population, it seems desirable to treat at least four different agrarian contexts.

a. Pioneer regions

Lower Burma
Mekong Delta (Viet Nam)
Menam Delta (Thailand)

b. Commercialization of Traditional Wet-Rice Cultivation
East and Central Java
Agricultural Involution
Tonkin (Red River Delta, Viet Nam)
Malaysia (Kedah, Kelantan)

c. Highland Agricultural Systems
minority areas of highland Burma
Northern Thailand

Portions of Outer Island Indonesia
Laos
Eastern Malaysia

d. Plantation Agriculture
Sugar: Indonesia, Philippines
Rubber: Malaysia, Viet-Nam, Cambodia

Required: Robert Sansom, THE ECONOMICS OF INSURGENCY IN THE MEKONG DELTA OF VIET-NAM, esp. ch. 2
Manning Nash, THE GOLDEN ROAD TO MODERNITY: VILLAGE LIFE IN MODERN BURMA
Steven Piker, "The Post Peasant Village in Central Plain Thai Society," (xerox, on reserve)
Clifford Geetz, AGRICULTURAL INVOLUTION (remainder)
Jim Scott, "Patron-Client Politics and Political Change in Southeast Asia," AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, (March, 1972)
Jim Scott, "The Erosion of Patron-Client Bonds in Rural Southeast Asia," (mimeo, on reserve)
Joel David Steinberg, et. al., IN SEARCH OF SOUTHEAST ASIA, pp. 167-236
Eric Jacoby, AGRARIAN UNREST IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, entire

Optional: See larger bibliography for other titles

J. S. Furnivall, AN INTRODUCTION TO THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF BURMA
Michael Adas, AGRARIAN DEVELOPMENT IN LOWER BURMA AND THE PLURAL SOCIETY, U. Wisconsin Ph.D., 1971
Cheng Siok Hwa, "Land Tenure Problems in Burma, 1852 to 1940," Journal, Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, 38 (1965), pp. 106-134
James C. Ingram, ECONOMIC CHANGE IN THAILAND SINCE 1850 (1970 edition)
Carle C. Zimmerman, SIAM: RURAL ECONOMIC SURVEY 1930-1931
W. F. Wertheim, INDONESIAN SOCIETY IN TRANSITION: A STUDY OF SOCIAL CHANGE
Clifford Geertz, THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC CHANGE: AN INDONESIAN CASE STUDY
W. F. Wertheim, "Changes in Indonesia's Social Stratification," PACIFIC AFFAIRS, 28:1 (March, 1955)
C. Robequain, THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA
Pierre Gourou, LAND UTILIZATION IN FRENCH INDOCHINA
Joseph Buttinger, A DRAGON EMBATTLED: A HISTORY OF COLONIAL AND POSTCOLONIAL VIETNAM
Ngo Vinh Lõng, THE COLONIAL PEASANTS AT VIET-NAM 1900-1945
William Roff, THE ORIGINS OF MALAY NATIONALISM
S. Husin Ali, SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN KAMPONG BAGAN
Karl Pelzer, PIONEER SETTLEMENT IN THE ASIATIC TROPICS

James N. Anderson, "Some Social Aspects of Land and Society in a Pangasinan Community," PHILIPPINE SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, X (1962), pp. 41-58

7. Peasant Resistance and Rebellion--two weeks

a) Theories of Peasant Rebellion and Violence
b) Forms of Peasant Protest and Their Correlates
--pre-colonial peasant rebellions
--social banditry
--separatist rebellions
--millenarian revolts
--peasant revolution (Viet-Nam, the Philippines, Burma)
--peasant and agrarian unions
c) Continuity and Change in the Structure and Possibilities for Peasant Action
--concepts and theories of "exploitation"
--concepts and theories of "class consciousness"
--the peasants and counter elites

Required: E. J. Hobsbawm, PRIMITIVE REBELS
Harry J. Benda, "Peasant Movements in Colonial Southeast Asia," ASIAN STUDIES (Manila), III:3 (1965), pp. 420-34
Ben Kerkvliet, paper on the Huks on reserve

Optional: See larger bibliography for other citations
Ted Gurr, W MEN REBEL
Justus M. v der Kroef, "Javanese Messianic Expectations: Their Origin and Cultural Context," COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN SOCIETY AND HISTORY, I (1959), pp. 299-323
Sartono Kartodirdjo, THE PEASANTS REVOLT OF BANTEN
Harry J. Benda and Ruth McVey, eds., THE COMMUNIST UPRISINGS OF 1926-1927 IN INDONESIA: key documents
Sartono Kartodirdjo, "Agrarian Radicalism in Java," in Claire Holt, ed., CULTURE AND POLITICS IN INDONESIA
David R. Sturdevant, paper on Philippine agrarian radicalism to be distributed
Ben Kerkvliet, PEASANT REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES: THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE HMB (Huks), Ph.D., U. Wisconsin 1972
David R. Sturdevant, "Dakdalism and Philippine Radicalism," JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES, XXI:2 (Feb. 1962), pp. 199-213
Edward Mitchell, "The Huk Rebellion in the Philippines: An Econometric Study," RAND 1969, Also in AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW
Jack D. Salomon, "The Huk Rebellion," SOLIDARITY III:12 (December, 1968)
John McAlister and Paul Mus, THE VIETNAMESE AND THEIR REVOLUTION
Francis R. Hill, "Millenarian Machines in South Vietnam," COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN SOCIETY AND HISTORY, (Fall 1971)

Edward Mitchell, "Land Tenure and Rebellion: A Statistical Analysis of Factors Affecting Government Control in South Vietnam," RAND, 1967

Jeffery M. Paige, "Inequality and Insurgency in Viet Nam: A Re-analysis," WORLD POLITICS, 23:1 (October, 1970)

Eric Wolf, PEASANT WARS OF THE 20TH CENTURY, Chapter on Viet-Nam

Report of the Rebellion in Burma up to May 3rd, 1931, and Communique of 19th May, 1931. (Parliamentary Paper House of Commons, C md. 3900, 1931.) (On Saya San Rebellion)

Joyce Nakahara and Ron Witter, CONFLICT AND DEVELOPMENT IN THAILAND

8. Rural Policy and Practice among Southeast Asia Governments--two weeks

a) Policies on land tenure and distribution of rural incomes
b) Policy and practice as related to regime coalition
c) Land reform programs
d) Resettlement schemes
e) Productivity schemes
f) Rural "law and order"
g) Is government policy an epiphenomenon?

Required: Guy Pauker, "Political Consequences of Rural Development Programs in Indonesia," RAND Corporation, May, 1968

Justus M. van der Kroef, "Peasants and Land Reform in Indonesian Communism," JOURNAL OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN HISTORY, 4:1 (March, 1963), pp. 30-61

"Vietnam: Politics, Land Reform, and the Development of the Countryside," a special issue of ASIAN SURVEY Vol. 10, (August 1970)

A. N. Seth, LAND REFORM IN THE PHILIPPINES: AN EVALUATION, FAO

Optional: Ba Thein, "Land Tenure and Agrarian Problems of Burma," in K. H. Parsons, ed., LAND TENURE. See also other selections on Southeast Asia in this volume

Gayl Ness, BUREAUCRACY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MALAYSIA

Eldon Smith and Peter Goethals, TENANCY AMONG PADI CULTIVATORS IN MALAYSIA: A STUDY OF TENANCY CONDITIONS AND LAWS

Francis Starner, MAGSAYSOY AND THE PHILIPPINE PEASANTRY

Jean Grossholtz, "Land Reform and Rural Development in the Philippines: Political Impediments," SEADAG Paper

James R. Brown and Sein Lin, LAND REFORM IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Selections on Southeast Asia)

Archibald Woodruff, et. al., ed., 1966 INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON LAND TAXATION, LAND TENURE, AND LAND REFORM IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Selections on Southeast Asia)

V. Webster Johnson, "Report to the Government of Thailand on Land Tenure and Associated Institutions," U.N. Development Program, FAO reports, TA 2695
T. H. Silcock, THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THAI AGRICULTURE
Selections by Karl Pelzer and others in Conference on World Land Tenure Problems, University of Wisconsin, 1951. PAPERS
Philip Raup, "The Contribution of Land Reforms to Economic Development," ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGE, XII:1 (October, 1963), Also Raup in Herman Southworth and Bruce Johnson, eds., AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9. Demographic and Technological Change--two weeks

a) Population and mobility
b) The "green revolution"
--effects on income and employment
--effects on rural class relations
--effects on distribution of land control
--the distribution of political power
--"green revolution" vs. involution

Required: Joel David Steinberg, IN SEARCH OF SOUTHEAST ASIA, pp. 385-388
SEADAG, AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA Vols. I and II, Papers by Welsch and Sprague, Barker, Brown, and Vu Van Thai
Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., "The Green Revolution: Cornucopia or Pandora's Box?" FOREIGN AFFAIRS, April 1969

Optional: Francine Frankel, INDIA'S GREEN REVOLUTION
Walter P. Falcon, "The Green Revolution: Generations of Problems," AMERICAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS 52:5 (December, 1970), pp. 698-712
Lester R. Brown, SEEDS OF CHANGE
Delmar Yoder, "The Role of Bimas in Indonesia's Green Revolution," Paper LTC Library, Files, Indonesia 37 Y 62
Irene Vribe, "Behind the Rice Revolution," From ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION QUARTERLY REVIEW, 4 (1968) pp. 4-22. (See LTC Library Philippines Files 48'U7)

Seminar on Cooperative and Collective Farming I, 1972-73, Mr. Galeski
Sociology and Rural Sociology 945

Topic Outline:

1. Reasons for collective farming--typology of situations in which group farming emerged.

2. Organizational patterns-continuum: mutual assistance, cooperatives, collectives, communes; specialization in production and agri-industrial cooperatives, systems of ownership and tenancy, relationship between collective farm and private members plots, labor organization, management and systems of managerial decisions, systems of division of income and organization of consumption.

3. The ways of organizing collective farming, the continuum spontaneous (voluntary)--imposed collective farms.

4. The collective ideologies and the attitudes of different rural strata towards collective farming.

5. National socio-economic systems and economic, administrative and political factors facilitating or retarding organization of collective farms and influencing their development.

6. Cultural and social factors facilitating or retarding organization of collective farming and their organizational patterns, particularly the role of communal ownership, kinship system, extended family, cultural values, etc.

7. Peculiarities and functions of collective farming in socialistic system, planned economy, system of obligatory deliveries, implementation of modern technology and vocational knowledge; tractor stations; political and administrative control.

8. Economic and social advantages and disadvantages of collective farming--economic performance, income of members, system of decision-making, situation of women, youth and retired members, systems of socialization, social structure of the former village community and new social structure of the local group.

9. Social conflicts and alternatives for their solution in collective farms--social inequalities, managerial conflicts, ethnic and class conflicts.

10. Collective farming and rural social change--the role of collective farming in agricultural development, in socio-economic development of the country, in changes of global social systems.

Readings:

1. Worlsey, Peter, TWO BLADES OF GRASS. Manchester University Press, 1971.

2. Bermann, T., "Factors Influencing Optimum Size and Decision-Making in Cooperative Farms." Paper Prepared for the Second World Congress of Rural Sociology, Enschede, 1968.

3. CIRCOM, "Democratic Management and Economic Efficiency in Rural Cooperative Communities." Second World Congress of Rural Sociology, Enschede, 1968.

4. _____, MODERN COOPERATIVES AND TRADITIONAL RURAL SOCIETIES. Tel-Aviv, 1968.

5. Cohen, P. S., "Traditional Societies and Modern Cooperatives." Paper Prepared for the Sixth World Congress of Sociology, Evian, 1966.

6. Schiller, O., "Gemeinschaftsformen im landwirtschaftlichen Produktionsbereich." Zeitschrift fur auslandische Landwirtschaft, No. 5. DLG Verlag, Frankfurt a. M., 1966.

7. Shanin, T., PEASANTS AND PEASANT SOCIETIES. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, 1971.

8. Stavenhagen, R., "Changing functions of the community in underdeveloped countries," SOCIOLOGIA RURALIS, 1963.

9. Wolf, E., Peasants. FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN ANTHROPOLOGY SERIES. Prentice-Hall, Engelwood Cliffs, N.J., 1966.

10. Worsley, P. M., THE THIRD WORLD. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London, 1967.

APPENDIX C

MEMORANDUM OF KYOTO AGREEMENT

June 1973

MEMORANDUM OF KYOTO AGREEMENT

Memorandum of Agreement for a Cooperative Exchange Program Between the Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University, Japan, and the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison, U.S.A., for Research and Graduate Teaching in the Study of Land Problems and Agricultural Development and Related Aspects of Agricultural Economics.

1. It is proposed that the Cooperative Exchange Program would facilitate an exchange of both faculty and graduate students between the two Universities so as to achieve a deepened mutual understanding of the history, achievements and prospective problems of the agricultural economies of the two countries, including studies of the significance of land tenure and land policies in the development of agriculture.

2. To such ends, each University agrees to nominate to the other, from time to time, a member, or members of the faculty of the University to be associated with the faculty of the host university, in research and teaching on such aspects of agricultural economics and related issues as are mutually agreed upon by the appropriate departments of the two universities.

(a) It is further agreed that the host university in accepting visiting professors or scholars will assist the visiting professors or scholars through consultation and conferences with faculty and students; facilitate the use of the library; provide a study alcove or office for use of the visiting scholar; permit the use of computer and calculating services, if feasible; and assist in other ways to enable the visiting scholar to have a rewarding and productive visit.

(b) It is further understood, that in entering into the agreement for a cooperative exchange program, that the host university accepts no financial responsibility for salary, travel or other expense of the visiting scholars, except as it may choose to do so in particular instances.

3. In the exchange of graduate students under this cooperative program, each university may nominate prospective graduate students for study at the cooperating university; however the acceptance of students by each University is wholly within the province of the host university, with each University expected to take into account the situation on its own campus, including the availability of the kind of instruction and training appropriate for the program of the prospective student.

(a) It is anticipated, however, that characteristically the

exchange graduate students will not be candidates for advanced degrees at the host university, but rather that such students will be interested in: opportunities for research; association with other graduate students; informal conferences with members of faculty and other ways of achieving a deeper understanding of the cultures of the two universities.

(b) It is further agreed that neither host university accepts any financial responsibility for graduate students sponsored by the other, except as it may choose to do so by offering scholarships or other stipends to such students as it may choose in particular cases.

4. This cooperative exchange program is entered into in the hope and expectation that the exchange of faculty and students will contribute unmeasurably to a deep and lasting understanding of the cultures of the two countries. Our experience together may be expected to open up wider vistas of understanding and exchange, which this agreement is intended not to restrict or limit in any way.

APPENDIX D

LIST OF FORMER LAND TENURE CENTER STUDENTS

LIST OF FORMER LAND TENURE CENTER STUDENTS

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Weston A. Agor	U.S.	Poli. Sci.	Assistant Director Program Development Citizens Conference on State Legislatures Suite 225 4722 Broadway Kansas City, Missouri 64112
Susana Amaya	Colombia	Mass. Comm.	Communications Media Expert CENCIRA-PNUD-FAO Projecto PER/71/544 Apartado 4480 Lima, Perú
Luis Arévalo S.	Colombia	Ag.Econ.	Legal Adviser Land Valuation Department Dirección Nacional de Catastro Instituto Geográfico "Agustín Codazzi" Carrera 30 No. 48-51 Bogotá, Colombia
*Steven Arnone	U.S.	Econ.	Occupation Unknown 8510 17th Avenue Brooklyn, New York 11228
*Zenón Arribalzaga	Cuba	Ag.Econ.	Employment and address unknown
Gilberto Arristizabel	Colombia	Rural Soc.	Sociologist Oficina de Investigaciones Sociales Económicas y Legales Apartado Aéreo 14453 Bogotá, Colombia
Donald E. Baer	U.S.		Presently on a Fulbright scholarship in Caracas, Venezuela

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Luciano Barraza Allande	Mexico	Ag.Econ.	General Director, Guanos y Fertilizantes de México S.A. Insurgentes Sur No. 1079 2o. piso México 18, D.F., México
Claudio Barriga	Chile	Ag.Econ. & Business	Visiting Professor Departamento Administración Empresas Agrícolas Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey Monterrey, N.L., México
Richard Barrows	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Assistant Professor Department of Agricultural Economics University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706
Harold Beebout	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Economist The Urban Institute 2100 M Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20037
Gonzalo Bello Ricardo	Venezuela	Ag.Econ.	Department of Econ. Research Venezuelan Central Bank Esquina de Carmelitas-Ave. Urdaneta Caracas, Venezuela
Hernando Bernal	Colombia	Soc.	Director of the Cultural Division of Acción Cultural Popular Apartado Aéreo 7170 Bogotá, Colombia
Teame Beyene	Ethiopia	Law	Legal Expert, Head of the Title Registration Div., and Acting Head of the Land Registration Dept. Ministry of Land Reform and Administration P.O. Box 884 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Alfonso Blandon	Nicaragua	Ag.Econ.	Project Analyst, Inter-american Development Bank 808 17th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20577

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Archie M. Bolster	U.S.	Public Policy & Admin.	First Secretary and Executive Assistant to the Ambassador American Embassy, New Delhi c/o Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521
Joao Bosco Pinto	Brazil	Rur.Soc.	Specialist in Agrarian Reform Interamerican Institute for Agricultural Sciences (IICA-Andean Zone) Av. Central 717 11-B San Isidro, Lima, Perú
Russell H. Brannon	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Professor and Chief of Party University of Kentucky/USAID Project, Thailand N.E. Agricultural Research Center Tha Phra, Khom Kaen, Thailand or USOM/Agriculture APO San Francisco 96346
Marion Brown	U.S.	Ag.Jour.	Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Journalism University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706
Thomas E. Burke	U.S.	Economics	International Economist U.S. Department of the Treasury Washington, D.C.
*Ives Cabrera	Mexico	Development	Desarrollo Agropecuario & Ganadero del Estado de México Palacio de Gobierno Toluca, Estado de México México
*Len Cadwallader	U.S.	Economics	Employment Unknown 2202 Stackhouse Drive Yardley, Pa. 19067
Alvaro Camacho	Colombia	Rur.Soc.	Professor Departamento de Sociología Universidad del Valle Cali, Colombia

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Norha Camacho	Colombia	Sociology	Professor, Departamento de Educación Universidad del Valle Cali, Colombia
Kenneth T. Cann	U.S.	Economics	Head, Department of Economics Western Kentucky University Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101
Elsa M. Chaney	U.S.	Poli.Sci.	Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science Fordham University Bronx, N.Y. 10458
Norma Chinchilla	U.S.	Rur.Soc.	Teacher, Pitzer College Claremont, California
José A. Chirinos	Peru	Rur.Soc.	Head of the Human Sciences Department Universidad Nacional Agraria Apartado 456 Lima, Perú
*Roberto Cobbe	Brazil	Ag.Journ.	Assistant Director Ford Technology Institute Rua Capitão Augusto Balles Pupo, 40 São Paulo, Brazil
*Hugo Cohan	Argentina	Ag.Econ.	Employment Unknown Santa Fé 1455 Rosario, Argentina
David L. Cole	U.S.	Marketing	Associate Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Economics Michigan State University East Lansing, Mich. 48864
*Juan Carlos Collarte	Chile	Ag.Econ.	Director, Rural Development Department, and Professor Escuela de Agronomía Universidad Católica Santiago, Chile

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
*Theodore Cook	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Employment Unknown 1608 Military Street Baxter Spring, Kansas 66713
*Cristián Coronas	Costa Rica	Ag.Econ.	Employment Unknown P.O. Box 4352 San José, Costa Rica
Pedro Cortés	Colombia		Investigador, Asuntos Indígenos Ministerio del Gobierno Bogotá, Colombia
John E. Cottingham	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Professor, Head of Dept. of Agric. Industries University of Wisconsin Platteville, Wisc. 53818
Jorge Dandler	Bolivia	Anthro.	Professor of Social Anthropology Programa de Ciencias Sociales Universidad Católica del Perú Apartado 1761 Lima, Perú
Marshall Danker	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Teacher, Blackfeet Community Free School Browning, Montana 59471
L. Harlan Davis	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Chief, Agricultural Division USAID/El Salvador APO New York 09889
Brady J. Deaton	U.S.	Economics	Assistant Professor, Teaching & Research Dept. of Agric. Economics & Rural Sociology University of Tennessee Knoxville, Tennessee 37901
Saeed Dehdashty	Iran	Ag.Econ.	Economic Consultant Passage Nikpour Teheran, Iran

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Mario Jorge Del Fá	Argentina	Ag.Econ. & Law	Assistant Professor, School of Law Catholic University of Puerto Rico Ponce, Puerto Rico 00731
*Jaime Del Pino	Chile	Commerce	Occupation Unknown Américo Vespucio Norte No. 2515 Santiago, Chile
*Alfredo Del Río	Chile	Soc.	Professor Instituto de Ciencias Sociales Universidad Católica de Valparaíso Valparaíso, Chile
Juan Díaz Bordenave	Paraguay	Comm.	Communication Specialist IICA Caixa Postal 16074 ZC-01 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Daniel B. Dick	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Economist, Office of Planning & Evaluation United States Department of Agriculture 12th and Independence Ave. S.W. Washington, D.C. 20250
George F. Drake	U.S.	Soc.	Associate Professor Department of Sociology Western Washington State College Bellingham, Washington
Diana Cristaudo DuMoulin	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Economics Instructor, Ulster County Community College Stone Ridge, New York (and) Ulster Academy Kingston, N.Y. 12401

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Johnson A. Ekpere	Nigeria	Ag.Ext.	Lecturer, Dept. of Agricultural Econ. & Extension University of Ibadan Ibadan/Nigeria
Bernard L. Erven	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Associate Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Economics & Rural Sociology Ohio State University 2120 Fyffe Road Columbus, Ohio 43210
Eduardo de la Espriella	Costa Rica	Ag. Econ.	Manager, Associated Producer Program Standard Fruit Company Box N Limón, Costa Rica
Luisa Helena G. Falkenberg	Brazil	Legal Inst.	Professor Agrarian Sciences and Rural Legislation Federal University of Pelotas 96.100 Pelotas Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
Michael G. Finn	U.S.	Econ.	Research Associate, Center for Human Resource Research & Assist. Prof. Dept. of Economics Ohio State University 224 W. 10th Ave. Columbus, Ohio 43201
Carlos Fletschner	Paraguay	Ag. Econ.	Marketing Specialist, IICA Moreno 1257, p.3. Buenos Aires, Argentina
Floriano C. Fortun	Philippines	Public Policy & Admin.	District Officer Dept. of Agrarian Reform District Office No. 15 Langihan, Butuan City Philippines
*José María Franco	Venezuela	Law	Legal Advisor, OAS Cordeas, Venezuela

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Roger Friedland	U.S.	Soc.	NIMH Trainee Department of Sociology University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706
*Hernán Fuenzalida	Chile	Law	Employment and address Unknown
Malcolm Gillis	U.S.	Econ.	Professor of Economics International Tax Program Harvard University Cambridge, Mass. 02138 (Currently in Indonesia)
Manuel Gollas Quintero	Mexico	Ag. Econ.	Professor of Economics, El Colegio de México Guanajuato 125 México 7, D.F., México
*Sergio González Espoz	Chile	Ag. Econ.	Present employment unknown
Vicente Gonzalez Romero	Mexico		Chief, Sección de Muestreo Centro de Estadística y Cálculo Escuela Nacional de Agricultura Chapingo, México
*Hans Groot	U.S.		Information, Education and Communication Specialist Family Planning International Assistance 810 7th Avenue New York, N.Y. 10019
James E. Grunig	U.S.	Mass. Comm.	Associate Professor College of Journalism University of Maryland College Park, Maryland 20742

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
*Elvia Gutiérrez	Colombia	Ag.Econ.	Economist, Corporación Autónoma Regional del Valle Apartado Aéreo 2366 Cali, Colombia
Jaime Gutiérrez	Colombia	Ag.Journ.	Assistant Professor Dept. of Social Sciences University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez Campus Mayaguez, Puerto Rico 00709
Howard Handelman	U.S.	Poli.Sci.	Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science University of Wisconsin Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201
Emil Haney	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Assistant Professor & Acting Chairman of Modernization Processes University of Wisconsin Green Bay, Wisconsin 54302
Wava G. Haney	U.S.	Sociology	Assistant Professor, Urban Analysis & Liberal Education Seminars College of Community Sciences University of Wisconsin Green Bay, Wisconsin 54305
Duncan Harkin	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Associate Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Director, Center for Resource Policy Studies University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706
*Stephen Hills	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Occupation Unknown 962 Lake Court Madison, Wisconsin 53715
Delwar Hossain	Bangladesh	Ag.Econ.	Statistical Officer, Directorate of Agriculture (E&M) Government of Bangladesh Dacca-2, Bangladesh

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Theodore M. Hyman	U.S.	Ag. Journ.	Assistant Professor, Dept. of Soc. & Anthropology North Carolina State University Raleigh, North Carolina 27607
Rogelio Imable Durán	Chile	Ag. Econ.	Chief, Dpto. de Planificación Comité Sectorial Pesquero (CORFO) Compañía 1085, Of. 301 Santiago, Chile
*Conrado Jaime	Colombia	Rural Soc.	Banco de la República Bogotá, Colombia
William R. James	U.S.	Anthro-pology	Assistant Professor Department of Anthropology SUNY College Potsdam, N.Y. 13676
*Hernán Jaramillo	Colombia	Rural Soc.	Planeación Nacional Unidad de Recursos Humanos Edificio Internacional Bogotá, Colombia
Gustavo Jiménez Cadena	Colombia	Rural Soc.	Vice-Provincial of the Society of Jesus in Colombia Carrera 23 No. 39-69 Bogotá, Colombia
Leobardo Jiménez Sánchez	Mexico	Rural Soc.	Director, Colegio de Post-graduados Escuela Nacional Agricultura Chapingo, México México
*Mario Kaminsky	Argentina	Ag. Econ.	Occupation unknown Virrey del Pino 2518-48 B Buenos Aires, Argentina
Otto G. Konzen	Brazil	Ag. Econ.	Professor and Researcher Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Economicas Av. João Pessoa 31 Porto Alegre, 90,000 Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Ronald A. Kuisis	U.S.	Commun.	Information Secretary to the Common Council City Hall, Room 205 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Félix Lagreze	Chile	Law	Professor, Escuela de Derecho Universidad Católica de Valparaíso Av. Brasil 295, Valparaíso Chile
*Joel Lazinger	U.S.	Rur.Soc.	Assistant Professor Department of Sociology University of Wisconsin-La Crosse La Crosse, Wisconsin
David M. Logsdon	U.S.	Rur.Soc.	Research Specialist, University of Wisconsin Extension CCLD 600 W. Kilbourne Ave. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Jorge Lopera	Colombia	Ag.Econ.	Associate Economist, Programa de Política Agraria Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario Bogotá, Colombia
Jane M. Loy	U.S.	History	Assistant Professor Department of History University of Massachusetts Amherst, Massachusetts 01002
*Germán Luhrs	Chile	Law	Legal Consultant, Port Authority Blanco 839 Valparaíso, Chile
Larry Lynch	U.S.	History	Program Assistant, Economics Institute University of Colorado Boulder, Colorado

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Roger Maconick	England	Resource Economics	Assistant Resident Representative UNDP/Laos c/o UNDP 866 UN Plaza New York, N.Y. 10017
Eugenio Maffei	Chile	Sociology	Coordinador de Investigación ICIRA Casilla 1949 Santiago, Chile
*Abdo Magdub	Mexico	Ag.Journ.	Director, Programa Campesino Centro Nacional de Productividad Nazas No. 23-902 México 5, D.F., México
John H. Magill, Jr.	U.S.	Ibero-Amer. Studies & Poli.Sci.	Evaluation Officer USAID/Ecuador Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521
Joseph Mannion	Ireland	Coop.Ext. Educ. & Ag.Journ.	College Lecturer, University College Newcastle, P.O. Co. Dublin, Ireland
Manuel Martínez	Argentina	Ag.Econ.	Research Director, Institute for Regional Studies Catholic University of Salta Casilla de Correo 18 Salta, Argentina
Jesús Martínez Reding	Mexico	Ag.Journ.	Technical Advisor of the Executive Office of the Dept. of Agriculture Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería Tacuba No. 7-1er piso Mexico, D.F., México
*José Martínez T.	Venezuela	Ag.Econ.	Colegio San Estanislao Apartado 340 Salamanca, Spain

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Gregorio Martínez Valdéz	Mexico	Commun.	Head, Communications Program CIMMYT México, D.F., México
Sergio Maturana	Chile	Ag. Econ.	Experto en Promoción del Empleo Agrícola Programa Regional del Empleo para América Latina y el Caribe (PREALC), ILO Casilla 618 Santiago, Chile
Terry L. McCoy	U.S.	Poli. Sci.	Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science The Ohio State University Columbus, Ohio 43210
Rubens Medina	Paraguay	Law	Chief, Hispanic Law Division The Library of Congress Law Library First Street & Independence Ave., S.E. Washington, D.C. 20540
César M. Mercado	Philippines	Mass. Commun.	Assistant Professor, Institute of Mass Communications University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City Philippines
*Jaime Mira	Colombia		Economista Federación Nacional de Caféteras Apt. Aéreo 30244 Bogotá, Colombia
Fernando Monge	Ecuador	Mass. Commun.	Associate Communication Scientist-Librarian Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) P.O. Box 67-13 Cali, Colombia

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Emilio Montero	Uruguay	Ag. Econ.	Agricultural Economist IICA Casilla 1217 Montevideo, Uruguay
*Fernando Montes	Colombia		Universidad de los Andes Facultad de Economía Apartado Aéreo 4976 Bogotá, Colombia
Erasmus D. Monu	Ghana	Rural Soc.	Assistant Professor Department of Sociology Brandon University Brandon, Manitoba Canada R7A6A9
Héctor Morales Jara	Chile	Ag. Econ.	Agricultural Economics Consultant Convenio BID/Guatemala Instituto Nacional de Comercialización Agrícola (INDECA) 11 Calle 3-23, Zona 9 Guatemala, Guatemala
*David Morton	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Research Assistant ICIRA Arturo Claro 1486 Casilla 1949 Santiago, Chile
Patrick Mtenga	Tanzania	Ext. Admin.	Research Fellow, University of Dar-es-Salaam University Institute of Adult Education P. O. Box 20679 Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
*Santos Negrón	Puerto Rico	Ag. Econ.	Occupation unknown 421 Sol San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901
Charles Nisbet	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Member of the Faculty Department of Economics The Evergreen State College Olympia, Washington 98505

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Dan James Nwaogbo	Nigeria	Ag. Econ.	Agricultural Economics & Lecturer Federal School of Agriculture Umudike, PMB 1008 Umuahia, Nigeria
Eduardo Oconitrillo G.	Costa Rica	Ag. Econ.	Auditor de Instituto de Tierras y Colonización (ITCO) Apartado 5054 San José, Costa Rica
Theron O'Connor	U.S.	Law	Assistant Solicitor General State of Colorado Civil Rights Commission 312 State Services Building Denver, Colorado
Francisco Oliart	Peru	Law	Chief Director General's Bureau IICA Box 10281 San José, Costa Rica
*Jaime Ortiz			Project Specialist IICA-CIRA Apartado Aéreo 14572 Bogotá, Colombia
Frank H. Osterhoudt	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Agricultural Economist, Natural Resources Economics Division USDA-ERS-NRED 500 12th Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20250
Arturo Padilla Lira	Guatemala	Ag. Econ.	Sub Gerente General del Instituto Nacional de Commercialización Agrícola 11 Calle 3-23 Zona 9 Guatemala City, Guatemala
Lilia C. Panganiban	Philippines	Special Student	Chief Agrarian Reform Program Officer Home Management & Rural Youth Development Division Bureau of Farm Management Department of Agrarian Reform Diliman, Quezon City Philippines

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Carlos Paredes Barros	Ecuador	Econ.	Technical Director of "Superintendencia de Precios" Galte N° 402 Quito, Ecuador
José Pastore	Brazil	Soc.	Assistant Professor Universidad de São Paulo Caixa Postal 8030 São Paulo, Brazil
Michael Patton	U.S.	Soc.	Research Consultant Assessment & Evaluation Section Center for Teaching and Learning Corwin Hall University of North Dakota Grand Fork, North Dakota 58201
*Felipe Paul			Research Associate LTC/Chile Ricardo Matte Pérez 0342 Casilla 6122 Correo 22 Santiago, Chile
Marcel Peinado	Bolivia	Ag. Econ.	Associate Professor Covell College University of the Pacific Stockton, California 95204
Paul Pepenene Mofolo	Lesotho	Law	Legal Adviser Dept. of Commerce and Industry P. O. Box 747 Maseau, Lesotho
*Alejandro Portes	Cuba	Soc.	Associate Professor Department of Sociology University of Texas Austin, Texas
John Duncan Powell	U.S.	Poli. Sci.	Associate Professor, Department of Political Science Tufts University Medford, Mass. 02155

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Oriowaldo Queda	Brazil	Rural Soc.	Professor Assistente Doutor Escola Súperior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz" Departamento de Ciências Sociais Aplicadas Caixa Postal 9 13400-Piracicaba São Paulo, Brazil
Gustavo Quesada	Brazil	Rural Soc.	Assistant Professor University of Texas Health Science Center San Antonio, Texas 78284
Rodolfo E. Quirós	Costa Rica	Ag. Econ.	Advisor to the General Secretariat and Deputy Secretary General a.i. Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) Ap. Postal No. 1237 Guatemala, Guatemala
Jane Strasma Randall	U.S.	Poli. Sci.	Instructor (Part-time) (Toledo Community College) 2647 Glenwood Toledo, Ohio 43610
Norman Rask	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Research Director, Capital Formation Project and Assistant Professor Department of Agricultural Economics & Rural Sociology Ohio State University Columbus, Ohio
Reid R. Reading	U.S.	Poli. Sci.	Assistant Professor of Political Science University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260
*Steven Reinheimer	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Economist Settlement Study Center P.O. Box 555,Rehovot Israel

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Juan Esteban Restrepo SM.	Colombia	Ag. Econ.	Manager Apartado Aéreo 7549 Medellín, Colombia
*Humberto Richter	Brazil	Ag. Econ.	Professor, IEPE Porto Alegre Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
Rodolfo A. Rivero	Venezuela	Ag. Econ.	Assistant to the President of Shell Foundation and Secretary-Treasurer of Fundación Servicio para el Agricultor (FUSAGRI) Fundación Shell Apartado 809 Caracas, Venezuela
*Fernando Rocha	Brazil	Rural Soc.	c/o Instituto de Economía Rural UREMG Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil
Humberto Rojas Ruiz	Colombia	Rural Soc.	Researcher OFISEL Ltda. Apartado Aéreo 14453 Bogotá, Colombia
Monroe H. Rosner	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Economist, Lake Superior Project Institute for Environmental Studies University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin
*Carlos Rucks	Uruguay	Ag. & Ext. Educ.	Professor of Sociology & Extension Facultad de Agronomía Estación Experimental de Paysandú Universidad de la República del Uruguay Paysandú, Uruguay

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Richard L. Ruth	U.S.	Econ.	Professor and Chairman Department of Economics Northeastern Illinois University Bryn Mawr at St. Louis Av. Chicago, Illinois 60625
*Carlos Saenz	Costa Rica	Ag. Econ.	Professor University of Costa Rica Escuela de Ciencias Económicas y Sociales P. O. Box 2278 San José, Costa Rica
Jesús C. Santa Iglesia	Philippines	Ag. Econ.	Assistant Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Economics U.P. at Los Baños College, Laguna, Philippines
*David Santamaría	Nicaragua	Ag. Econ.	Employment and Address unknown
*Eduardo Santiago	Philippines	Ag. Econ.	Agrarian Reform District Officer c/o Assistant Secretary Benjamín R. Labyen Department of Agrarian Reform Pta. Building, Diliman Quezon City, Philippines
*Helcio Saraiva	Brazil	Rural Soc.	Reitor Universidade de Piauí Piauí, Brasil
Ridgway Satterthwaite	U.S.	Geog.	Director of International Center & Assistant Professor of Geography Macalester College St. Paul, Minn. 55105

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Alfred Saulniers	U.S.	Econ.	Professor, Dept. of Economics University of Zaire c/o Center for Research on Economic Development 506 E. Liberty St. Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108
Wilbur E. Scarborough	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Director of Human Relations Colorado State University Rm. 200-A Student Center Ft. Collins, Colo. 80521
Lester Schmid	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Program Chairman Agricultural-Business Southwest Minnesota State College Marshall, Minnesota
Earl W. Schmidt	U.S.	Poli. Sci.& Ag. Econ.	District Attorney for Shawano and Menominee Counties North Main Street Courthouse Shawano, Wisconsin 54166
Jorge F. Schuster	Vene-zuela	Ag. Econ.	Project Management Officer World Food Programme-FAO Via delle Terme di Caracalla Rome, Italy
Harold Seeberger	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Associate Professor Department of Economics Heidelberg College Tiffin, Ohio 44883
Dinesh Sharma	India	Env. Studies	Principal Planner Environmental Systems Division Middlesex County Planning Board County Administration Building John F. Kennedy Square New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901
Gail Benkert Shea	U.S.	Geog.	35-D University Houses University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53705
David W. Shepherd	U.S.	Pub. Pol.& Admin.	Supervisor of Technical Services Division of Child Development Metropolitan Dade County Miami, Florida

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Alfred N. Siemens	Canada	Geog.	Associate Professor Department of Geography University of British Columbia Vancouver, Canada
Renato Simplicio Lopes	Brazil	Rural Soc.	Director of Extension Service Associaçao de Crédito e Assistencia Rural Caixa Postal, 900 Belo Horizonte Minas Gerais, Brazil
Roger E. Soles	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Economist Evaluation & Research Inter-american Foundation 1515 Wilson Blvd. Rosslyn, Virginia 22209
*Arthur Strang	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Office of the Mayor New York City Planning Div. New York, New York
John T. Steele	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Chief of Party, AID Contract Regional Program U.S. Embassy Buenos Aires APO New York 09871
Daniel L. Stewart	U.S.	Law-Econ.	Acting Professor of Law Loyola University School of Law 1440 W. Ninth Street Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Lloyd W. Strachan	Canada	Ag.Econ.	Agricultural Economics Consultant Superintendency for Development of the Extreme South of Brasil (SUDESUL) Rua Des. Westphalen, 15 16º Curitiba, Parana Brasil 80.000

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
James R. Taylor	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Associate Professor Department of Economics New Mexico State University Box 3CQ Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003
*Henry Tejeda	Bolivia	Ag. Econ.	Occupation unknown 959 Jumin Oruro, Bolivia
William C. Thiesenhusen	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Professor, Agricultural Econ. & Agricultural Journalism & Director, Land Tenure Center 310 King Hall University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706
Joan S. Thomson	U.S.	Mass. Commun.	Coordinator, Rural Development Service U.S. Department of Agriculture 242-E Administration Building Washington, D.C.
Ronald L. Tinnermeier	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Associate Professor Department of Economics Colorado State University Ft. Collins, Colo. 80521
David Toyryla	U.S.	Poli. Sci.	Vice Consul/Third Secretary American Embassy/Madrid APO New York 09285
Eduardo J. Trigo	Argentina	Ag. Market.	Economist, Dept. of Economics Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias INTA-Escuela para graduados Pcia de Buenos Aires Argentina
*Antonio Valcarcel	Puerto Rico	Soc.	Employment and address unknown
J. C. van Es	Netherlands/ U.S.	Rural Soc.	Assistant Professor of Rural Sociology University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois 61801

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Isabel Vásquez de Boulaine	Venezuela	Econ.	Assistant Professor Escuela de Ciencias Sociales Universidad de Oriente Cumaná, Sucre, Venezuela
*Mary Kay Vaughan	U.S.	History	Department of History Northwestern University Evanston, Illinois 60201
Hugo Vega	Peru	Coop.Ext. Educ.	Presently on a research trip to Peru
César F. Vergelín	Argentina	Ag.Econ.	Chief, Depto. de Información e Investigación Aplicada (DNSDA), Ministerio Agriculture y Ganadería & Professor, Escuela para Graduados-INTA-Castelar M.A.G. - Colón 922, Of. 247 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Fernando Villamizar	Colombia	Ag.Econ.	Submanager Apartado Aéreo 7515 Bogotá, Colombia
Benjamín Villanueva	Honduras	Ag.Econ.	Special Assistant to the Minister of Economics for Economic Policy Affairs Edificio Salamé, 2º Piso Tegucigalpa D.C., Honduras
Bruce A. Weber	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Project Associate Lake Superior Project Institute for Environmental Studies University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706
Theo B. Wereko	Ghana	Pub.Pol. & Admin.	Lecturer, Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration P. O. Box 50 Greenhill, Achimota, Ghana

*Individual could not be located or did not respond to the questionnaire. In these cases we have included our last available information.

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Harry E. Wing	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Farm Management Specialist FAO/UN Apartado 700 Santiago, Rep. Dominicana
Lawrence Witucki	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Agricultural Economist Nairobi (ID) Washington, D.C. 20521
Richard H. Wood	U.S.	Econ.	Assistant Professor of Economics Stetson University DeLand, Florida 32720
Dean R. Yoesting	U.S.	Soc.	Associate Professor, Dept. of Sociology & Forestry Iowa State University Ames, Iowa 50010
James G. Youde	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Associate Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Economics Oregon State University 219 Extension Hall Corvallis, Oregon 97331
Hernán Zeballos Hurtado	Bolivia	Ag.Econ.	Director, Instituto Nacional de Colonización and Professor, Project Evaluation Catholic University Department of Economics La Paz, Bolivia
Anne R. Zimmerman	U.S.	Econ.	Librarian, Business and Economics Department Seattle Public Library 1000 4th Ave. Seattle, Washington 98104

ADDENDUM

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Carlos Camacho Saa	Ecuador	Ag.Econ.	General Manager Banco Nacional de Fomento Quito, Ecuador
Judy Talbot Campos	U.S.	Poli.Sci.	Prof. Assoc. de Ciencias Sociales Universidad de Valle Cali, Colombia
John Fett	U.S.	Ag.Journ.	Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Journalism University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin
Olga Orjuela de Ortiz	Colombia	Ag.Econ. & Bus.	Economic Assistant to the General Manager of "Almacenes Generales de Deposito Santa Fe S.A.-Almaviva" Carrera 10 #14-33-Piso 3° Almaviva, Colombia

APPENDIX E

MEMORANDUM OF FUDECO AGREEMENT

July 1973

FUDECO

MEMORANDUM DE ACUERDO ENTRE LA FUNDACION PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA REGION CENTRO OCCIDENTAL DE VENEZUELA (FUDECO), BARQUISIMETO, VENEZUELA Y EL LAND TENURE CENTER (LTC), COLEGIO DE AGRICULTURA Y CIENCIAS DE LA VIDA, UNIVERSIDAD DE WISCONSIN - MADISON, U. S. A.

Considerando que tanto FUDECO como el LTC tienen un profundo interés en el entrenamiento de estudiantes y personal y en la realización de investigaciones sobre instituciones rurales;

Considerando que se necesita un programa de investigación sobre aspectos económicos e institucionales en algunos de los proyectos de FUDECO, especialmente aquellos en el Valle de Quíbor y en el Valle de Aroa;

Considerando que ninguna de las dos instituciones es capaz en este momento de hacer proposiciones de financiamiento;

Considerando que no puede existir una relación significativa a menos que personal de FUDECO y el LTC trabajen como socios con las mismas obligaciones;

Quedamos de acuerdo en lo siguiente:

1. Que deberíamos explorar las bases para un programa conjunto de investigaciones y entrenamiento sin comprometer a ninguna de las dos instituciones.

2. Que los miembros del personal de FUDECO podrían ser enviados para estudiar en Madison temporalmente y estudiantes o personal de Madison podrían ser

enviados para investigar en proyectos de desarrollo de FUDECO.

3. Que el profesor Raymond Penn y el profesor Herman Felstehausen viajarán a Barquisimeto en la segunda mitad del año 73 por un período de varias semanas y se entrevistarán con el personal apropiado y el contacto de FUDECO, viajarán a estudiar los sitios y examinarán la literatura relevante.

4. Que el resultado de esta colaboración inicial sería una propuesta que tomaría en cuenta lo siguiente:

   a. Una concepción detallada de los objetivos del programa.
   b. Una lista de tópicos de investigación
   c. Metodología apropiada
   d. Personal necesario
   e. Presupuesto necesario

5. Que esta colaboración inicial también indicaría un programa de entrenamiento deseable y un presupuesto necesario.

6. Que cuando el programa sea aprobado por las autoridades de FUDECO, el comité ejecutivo del LTC, el director del LTC y los firmantes de este documento, éste sería transmitido a una institución o instituciones para su financiamiento.

7. Que cualesquiera fondos recibidos como resultado de dicho proyecto sería administrado por FUDECO y/o el LTC y no por individuos.

FUDECO

Appendix E 3

8. Que FUDECO y el LTC cada uno designaría a un miembro (s) de su personal para actuar como un contacto principal y continuo para los proyectos y programas LTC-FUDECO, aunque la aprobación del Presidente de FUDECO y el Director del LTC tendrían que ser dadas en decisiones importantes y cuando los fondos vayan a ser recibidos o reajustados.

9. Que nada de lo dicho constituye una obligación económica de parte de ninguna de las dos instituciones excepto por el sueldo, costos reales, y pasaje internacional para el viaje inicial de Penn y Felstehausen, los cuales serían pagados por el LTC. Los gastos en el país serían costeados por FUDECO.

10. Que un intercambio de publicaciones entre FUDECO y el LTC comience inmediatamente con ambas instituciones enviando a las Bibliotecas del otro, todos los documentos relevantes resultantes de investigaciones pasadas, que ambas instituciones acuerden mantenerse en la lista de envío.

Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidental de Venezuela

ACEPTADO

Froilán Alvarez, Presidente de la Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidental de Venezuela

16 de Julio 1973
Fecha

Glenn S. Pound, Decano del Colegio de Agricultura y Ciencias de la Vida, Universidad de Wisconsin - Madison, U.S.A.

Mayo 23, 1973
Fecha

July 19, 1973

Memorandum of Agreement Between the Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidental de Venezuela (FUDECO), Barquisimeto, Venezuela, and the Land Tenure Center (LTC), College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison, U.S.A.

Considering that both FUDECO and the LTC have a deep interest in the training of students and staff and the performance of research on rural institutions related thereto;

Considering that a program of research is needed on the economic and institutional aspects of some of the FUDECO projects, especially those in the Aroa Valley and the Quibor Valley;

Considering that neither institution is able at this time to make financial commitments;

Considering that no meaningful relationship can be developed unless staff members from FUDECO and the LTC work as co-equal partners;

We therefore agree:

1. That we should explore the bases for a joint program of research and training without compromising either institution;

2. That FUDECO staff members could be sent for study in Madison from time to time and students or staff members from Madison could be sent for research in FUDECO-related development projects;

3. That Professor Raymond Penn and Professor Herman Felstehausen will travel to Barquisimeto in the second half of 1973 for a period of several weeks, and will meet with appropriate staff and liaison of FUDECO, travel to study sites, and examine relevant literature;

4. That the result of this initial collaboration would be a proposal which would spell out:

   a. A detailed program rationale;

   b. A list of researchable questions;

   c. Appropriate methodology;

   d. Needed personnel;

   e. Necessary budget;

5. That this initial collaboration would also result in a suggested training program and necessary budget;

6. That when approval is received from the FUDECO decision-making authorities, the LTC executive committee, the LTC director and the signatories to this document, it would be transmitted to a possible funding agency or agencies if appropriate;

7. That any funds received as a result of such a project would be administered by FUDECO and/or the LTC and not by individuals;

8. That FUDECO and the LTC would each designate a staff member(s) to act as primary continuing liaison for FUDECO-LTC projects and programs, though approval of the President of FUDECO and the Director of the LTC would have to be obtained at major decision points and when funds are to be received and disbursed;

9. That none of the foregoing constitutes a financial commitment on the part of either institution except for the salary, actual expenses, and international travel for the initial trip by Penn and Felstehausen which would be paid by LTC. In-country arrangements would be made by FUDECO;

10. That an exchange of publications between FUDECO and the LTC begin immediately with both institutions sending to the libraries of the other all relevant documents resulting from past research and both agreeing to maintain the other on its mailing list.

ACCEPTED

Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región
Centro Occidental de Venezuela

Froilán Alvarez, President, Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidental de Venezuela

16 de Julio de 1973
date

Glenn S. Pound, Dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison, U.S.A.

May 23, 1973
date