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**THE LAND TENURE CENTER:  
ITS FIRST THREE YEARS**

A cooperative program of the American Nations,  
the Agency for International Development, and  
the University of Wisconsin

**310 King Hall**

**Madison, Wisconsin**

**May 12, 1965  
(Adapted from Proposal of the same date)**

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**A LAND TENURE RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM FOR LATIN AMERICA:  
A REPORT AND PROPOSAL FOR CONTINUED FUNDING**

**PART I: AGRARIAN REFORM--ISSUES AND OBJECTIVES**

In Latin America as elsewhere, control of land and property carries with it political power, economic advantage and social prestige. Developing nations in the twentieth century are facing crucial tests in adjusting their systems of land use and control to feed and clothe growing populations. The question remains whether such adjustments can be made peacefully and intelligently without bloodshed and political oppression.

Thus, it is not surprising that U. S. universities should turn their attention to problems of land tenure and agrarian development. In the words of a recent University of Wisconsin report on research and services for the newly developing nations, "A great University cannot stand apart from one of the major efforts of its time."

In Latin America, in particular, issues of property rights, reasonable compensation for labor and equitable distribution of land and wealth have been major forces behind reform movements and national revolutions. The need for land reform grows out of a recognition of the need in developing areas of the world for a more productive agriculture and a new basis for participation in government.

Every serious plan for economic development in Latin America today includes some kind of land reform. No magic formula for Latin America's economic ills is so widely accepted--and none is so little understood.

On the surface, the landless of Latin America look to land reform to assure them of food and shelter. Actually they seek something much broader and quite different. They want relief from a feudalism which we North Americans find hard to comprehend.

What we must understand is that in much of the world today the ownership of land carries with it ownership of government--the right to tax, the right to judge, the power to enact and enforce police regulations. It dominates every crucial decision about investments in social capital--education, transportation, hospitals, power projects.

To the campesino, ownership of land is more than a source of wealth. It is the source of prestige and political power and social justice. It gives him the right to build his own house in which to raise his family. It gives him, too, the right to tax himself to build a school. It lets

him share in the bundle of rights which have so long been a prerogative of the large landholder and denied to the landless.

A. The Objective

The goal of land reform and agrarian development is to assist in the transformation of subsistence traditional agriculture into an agriculture which functions as a vital part of a market-integrated economy. More specifically, the primary objectives or aims of this research and training program are to:

- 1) build a comprehensive body of knowledge about land ownership, land and water tenure and agrarian structure in the countries of Latin America.
- 2) document in their significant aspects the agrarian reform activities in the countries of Latin America. This includes the problems and procedures associated with formulating and undertaking agrarian reform programs as well as the analyzing of the operation of on-going agrarian reform and related activities.
- 3) analyze as specific case studies land development and new land settlement projects with respect to their impact on related economic development and on the agrarian structure. These analyses will deal with economic, social, political and administrative factors in each case.
- 4) undertake continuing analysis of objective methods and results of land redistribution and subdivision programs, their effect on production and their impact on the agrarian structure of each country.
- 5) identify the political forces having principal concern with agrarian reform programs in each of the countries, analyze their methods of influencing policies and procedures, and measure their impact on the nature of the program. This will be done on both an intensive national and a comparative analysis basis.
- 6) measure, to the extent possible, political change attributable to agrarian reform programs in each country.
- 7) describe and evaluate the administrative machinery for planning and carrying through agrarian reform programs, making comparative analyses of various structures.
- 8) investigate the nature and extent of change in local government organization, finance and operation in each country under changes in agrarian structure and land tenure and ownership.
- 9) study and evaluate the problems and conditions of social change incident to modifications of agrarian structure, with special reference to the adjustment of people to resources.

- 10) analyze the relationships of demographic change in each of the countries to agrarian reform programs and changes in land tenure.
- 11) analyze the legal basis for land and water ownership and tenure in each country and the legal effects of agrarian reform.
- 12) determine what associated programs such as those in credit, taxation, health, education, extension and communications, local organizations and cooperation exist in the countries and how they affect the success of the agrarian reform programs.
- 13) formulate possible modifications and improvements in agrarian reform programs of specific countries as technical assistance in cooperation with officials of the host country and U. S. Government agencies working abroad.
- 14) assemble the research results from the several Latin American countries for continuing use and study by students from all countries. Such a center will furnish a base for workshops and seminars aimed primarily at improving and expanding research. At the same time, the center will furnish indispensable materials for graduate teaching and professional training.
- 15) develop in countries where work is undertaken a national research facility with a group of trained researchers, both from the host country and the United States, and establish operating channels necessary to make research useful in formulating national agrarian policies and programs.

B. Implementing the Program

In order to carry out the objectives outlined, the University of Wisconsin in 1962 established the Land Tenure Center with support from the Agency for International Development to:

- 1) systematically acquire empirically based, scientific knowledge, via a conceptually integrated multi-disciplinary program of research studies on the economic, social, political, legal and administrative aspects of land tenure patterns and agrarian structure in Latin America, and to establish their relationships to agricultural productivity and rural development.
- 2) provide from the research conducted useful feedback to administrators and operators responsible for on-going programs in agricultural productivity and rural development.
- 3) conduct the research program in a way that will increase the number of competently trained Latin American and U. S. researchers in the relevant disciplines and fields of study.

Neither the ideas nor the issues of a program of this kind were entirely new to the University. Nearly a half century ago a course was organized at the University of Wisconsin to foster study and research on land problems. Many of the ideas and research results of this early period are contained in a book titled Land Economics by Professors Richard T. Ely and George S. Wehrwein. During the same period, John R. Commons was developing his ideas of institutional economics with research directed at public policy, social security, collective bargaining and public administration.

A few years ago the University drew world-wide attention to land tenure problems through a seven-week World Land Tenure Conference, attended by representatives from 38 countries.

PART II: THE RESULTS AND IMPLICATIONS OF RESEARCH TO DATE.

The research program of the Land Tenure Center is conducted with the analytical approaches and perspectives of a number of social science disciplines: economics, sociology, anthropology, political science, communications, law, geography and history. It seems to us that this interdisciplinary cooperation is required by the nature of the problem area.

Many have recognized that tenure institutions are not uniquely associated with economic consequences, that tenure reforms alone are not policy steps which governments can take to stimulate agricultural development. Rather, the need to study land tenure arises because of its important relationship to other social, economic and political consequences. The Land Tenure Center has started by studying a broad range of these relationships. Studies are now gradually being made more specific as research workers build on what others have learned. To date studies have been carried on in Chile, Colombia, Central America, Bolivia, Brazil and Venezuela.

A. Useful Approaches

Here are some of the main approaches which have yielded useful information. References to all studies are available from the Land Tenure Center or Agency for International Development.

- 1) Social and economic change may work to deprive some rural people of access to income and employment opportunities. This may happen as change in the traditional social structure weakens bonds of social obligations between landowners and their labor force, as peasants come to depend more on market opportunities for sale of their products, for credit and for wage employment, and as traditional opportunities decrease because of population growth.

In Central America, George Hill has studied the tenure forms associated with rapid population growth and colonization in Costa Rica and the farm organization and income in the most insecure tenure forms (parásitos) characteristic of these changes. Recommendations are being made for securing the property rights of these settlers and for improving the services to them. A study of the characteristics of minifundia in upland areas of Guatemala is now under way. In Colombia, Eugene Havens, Dale Adams and others are studying organization, community structure, mobility and acceptance of new agricultural practices in selected areas of minifundia, latifundia and areas in which the dominant tenure form is changing. These studies are serving as a basic reservoir of information to the national agrarian reform agency, Colombian agencies and the U. S. AID mission.

2) Land reforms often come because social and economic changes will build up political pressures to the point where legislation and action will become necessary. Research is under way on a number of issues related to these pressures.

a. Political pressures and policy making at the national level shape the enabling land reform legislation. Charles Anderson is preparing a book on national response to agrarian movements in Latin America. Strong peasant organizations seem to play an important role in the administration of land reforms. John Powell's study of Federación Campesina de Venezuela, for example, shows this organization to be very effective in influencing national government policies and local administration of land reforms and in promoting developmental activities. Studies in Bolivia provide additional information about the role of peasant organizations. If these organizations are as important as studies suggest, then serious questions are raised about land reform prospects in countries in which such organizations are lacking.

b. Appropriate tenure rights have to be conferred on land reform beneficiaries to achieve the immediate objectives of land reform and to create a situation conducive to further economic development and orderly change. In Chile, for example, a land reform affecting the presently existing large farms needs to overcome a number of specific obstacles such as problems in redesigning irrigation systems, building roads, fences and individual farmsteads. There are conflicting interests within the rural labor force and there are pressures to carry on the reforms on a large scale yet with limited government budgets and with a shortage of trained technicians.

Peter Dorner and Juan Carlos Collarte, on the basis of their research, have developed a proposal for forming individual corporations to take over the ownership of large farms. This organizational device would provide for participation in the ownership by the workers, the government and the former owner and would accomplish gradual repayment to the former owner out of the profits of the corporation. It would also provide for profit sharing and for extra remuneration for better work performance.

c. In areas where rainfall is irregular and where growing urban centers are demanding more water, rights to land cannot be considered without considering controls on water use and distribution. Joseph Thome in Colombia and Daniel Stewart in Chile are studying water rights and developing suggestions for distributing access to water. Thome has worked directly with legal experts in helping redraft Colombian water codes. Our other legal researchers have studied expropriation provisions with respect to water, and problems of dividing water with land.

- 3) In most Latin American countries there is a concern for increasing agricultural output. Useful information for policies aimed at improving agricultural production performance can be obtained from the following types of research: (a) studies of farm organization and income, managerial skills and attitudes toward acceptance of new practices among farmers with differences in farm size and tenure, (b) before and after changes in these variables among beneficiaries of land reform projects, and (c) potential new farm organization and income on small farms.

William Thiesenhusen's study of the church reform projects in Chile documents the great initial difficulties in achieving high production performance from beneficiaries of reform. A study under way in Bolivia may give us information about longer run change in productivity on small farms including farms of land reform beneficiaries. Another study in Chile shows potentials for increasing production within each size class of farm when potentials are measured by the performance of the top quarter of farmers.

The CIDA studies, with which we were associated, indicate higher production per acre on smaller farms in Brazil. Norman Rask used linear programming to study potential farm organization and income on farms of several sizes in southern Brazil.

- 4) Research on communications processes in providing information about new production techniques to farmers is particularly important because of the need for increased output, greater market participation and more effective services to farm families by government agencies. This information is especially needed for more effective technical assistance to land reform beneficiaries and other small farmers. Projects include the study of the processes of communication and the acceptance of innovations in northeast Brazil, Chile and Colombia. Inadequate communication is not a problem only in the case of technical information, it also causes difficulties between land reform or colonization agencies on the one hand and program beneficiaries on the other. Chilean and Colombian studies document these difficulties.
- 5) In addition to the above, LTC projects have been concerned with some other issues. Kenneth Cann in Brazil is studying taxation by local governments. Antonio Posada has recently completed a study of the CVC regional development program in Colombia. George Hill in Central America and Ronald Tinnermeier in Colombia have studied the problems of settlers and of government agencies in colonization areas. Marion Brown has helped to describe the proliferation of information agencies in Chile.

Raymond Penn, Don Kanel, Kenneth Parsons, Ronald Clark and Herman Felstehausen, working with the LTC Advisory Committee, have been instrumental in helping to shape the research program and plan its operation. A steadily growing body of data is now available

on IBM cards and interview schedules at the University of Wisconsin. Many of the researchers are in a position to answer detailed questions about Latin American agriculture and development policies.

**B. Implications From Findings**

Although the over-all objectives and results of the Land Tenure Center research and training program are described in detail in the contract, in the annual reports, and in specific publications, it is the intent that this research will have immediate as well as long-run value to those persons responsible for making policy and program decisions. The results indicate that it has been wise to focus our research on the analyses of land tenure in local communities, questions of factors affecting individual initiative, willingness to change, and the organization of the community as it controls individual action, protects property rights and puts national programs in motion.

Listed below are a few of the specific as well as general research findings that have been or could be of immediate use to those deciding policy and program questions.

**Specific Findings and Implications**

- 1) Peter Dorner and Juan Carlos Collarte through studies of large and small farm structure in Chile have suggested innovations in land distribution and reform based on experiences in scattered areas of Chile. As a result of this work Collarte, a Chilean, is continuing to draft further recommendations for the new Frei government regarding the planning and administration of reform measures.
- 2) When U. S. AID/Chile was deciding a loan to a Chilean agriculture assistance agency, local AID administrators drew heavily on the research of William Thiesenhusen of the Land Tenure Center in developing the terms and provisions of the agreement. Thiesenhusen is studying the redistribution of Catholic Church lands and the administrative agencies involved.
- 3) From research done by Norman Rask in southern Brazil, continuing U. S. training and assistance have been made more useful because of information developed about resource combinations which increase farm incomes. Rask made a farm management study of small farms and examined their alternatives for various combinations of crops and livestock enterprises.
- 4) In many of the Colombian valleys there are increasing demands for available water by urban and agricultural users. Joseph Thome, a young law scholar, worked side by side with national and international legal experts to help draft a new water law for Colombia.

His understanding of water use control came from studies under way as a part of the Land Tenure Center research program.

- 5) In Central America, George Hill and his associates have been studying squatters rights and the economic and social handicaps of persons who have no legal title to land. Recommendations are being made regarding ways in which these rural people can establish their rights to land as well as receive local services.
- 6) In the Amazon Basin of Colombia, Ronald Tinnermeier compared the success of frontier settlers who were moving into established colonization areas with those settling spontaneously. This first study on this important subject indicates spontaneous settlers often demonstrated more initiative and had more farming experience than families in directed settlement projects. It is difficult to give adequate assistance to new frontier communities, but one of the most useful outside contributions appears to be the construction of farm to market and access roads.
- 7) Marion Brown, in studying ways to increase the effectiveness of technical information to new farm managers in Chile, found a proliferation of information agencies in the capital city of Santiago. Many of these agencies have been encouraged by foreign assistance programs. Caution needs to be exercised in supporting new programs to avoid having assistance used simply to encourage competition among a few trained, technical people in central cities without really effecting services to rural areas.
- 8) Kenneth Cann is studying rural financial structure of local governments in southern Brazil. This work will have direct practical policy implications for tax reforms and municipal programs.
- 9) Dale Adams, through his research in rural Colombia, has helped INCORA to clarify the latifundio problem. The results have implications for U. S., agricultural assistance to Colombia and for a change in INCORA policies within the country.
- 10) In Venezuela, John Powell has documented the effective role of the campesino federation in achieving land reform and national stability. As a general point and with direct policy implications are the findings which indicate that peasant support for agrarian reforms must be present if reform programs are to be successfully administered. And this support often does not evolve unless the peasants are permitted to organize in local groups.

#### General Findings and Implications

- 1) Land tenure research has long ignored water use and water control problems. In areas of irregular rainfall in Colombia and Chile, we have found that any programs of land reform which alter land tenure patterns must also encompass a redistribution of water rights.

- 2) In trying to find new ways of carrying out reforms within democratic frameworks, it is useful to look at experiments by which Latin Americans themselves are trying to solve problems of change. From observations of experimental programs in Chile, Colombia, Central America and Bolivia, we have learned that successful adjustments involve a combination of new inputs working together: higher levels of group participation, new technology, advice and information on production and marketing, more and better transportation, new opportunities for upward mobility, and individual participation in production and welfare decisions with increased control over productive resources. Studies of experimental programs have resulted in specific program recommendations for Chile.
- 3) A research strategy analogous to the above, but in the area of finance for agrarian development schemes, is outlined by John Strasma and based on most of the financial plans tried or discussed in Latin America. Strasma did much of his work before joining the Land Tenure Center, but is spending a year with the program to present a detailed account of what is known in this area and to recommend a system which could be tried.
- 4) At the current stage of development in many of the Latin American countries, and with the lack of rural capital, governments will have to continue to be the leading sectors and leading promoters of agricultural development. But, at the same time, the rural peasant through centuries of government suppression has learned to view government aid cautiously, critically and suspiciously. Research is indicating that government aid programs, both domestic and foreign, need first to demonstrate their sincerity to the rural peasant before they can expect wholehearted and enthusiastic cooperation and progress.
- 5) A viable and workable system of land reform for Latin America will have to be worked out in each country, tailored to local institutions and needs and based on considerable description and analysis of local conditions. Such a system can be deduced neither from a theoretical economic model nor from a foreign system such as one of family farms or collectives.
- 6) In Brazil and Chile, Sund and Dorner found that existing secondary data sources are inadequate for most agricultural economic analyses. In working with such secondary data in Brazil the usual economic measures such as farm size, labor inputs, mechanization, investment and incentives show little meaningful relationship with growth.

In a country such as Chile, where the rate of inflation was nearly 50 percent in 1963, it is of interest to compare rates of change in farm prices and farm costs. The problem is that the only data available are those reflecting the government's fixed prices. Since these prices and costs are tied to the cost of living index, the series correlate closely. Yet, farmers continue to complain about low prices.

An independent source of price data at the farm level is necessary. Research can contribute also to the general statistical data field. Frequently, it is only as researchers raise questions and demand data for testing specific hypotheses that government bureaus come to realize what statistics are needed.

- 7) Studies by A. Eugene Havens, E. A. Wilkening and others are indicating that low cost, low risk practices which require little technical knowledge, such as the use of fertilizers and improved seeds, should be introduced in preference to more complex development schemes. The cost of such programs is low, the administration comparatively simple and the results fairly quickly realized.
- 8) As a general finding, credit, marketing, education, research, extension and other community services are needed if productivity is to be increased--and these services will be needed regardless of actions taken to reorganize land ownership and land use.
- 9) Many studies are indicating that possibilities for using new technology are not uniquely related to farm size and tenure--that lack of technical information and outside capital may often limit progress made through land reforms.
- 10) The information gap:
  - a. Libraries. The original LTC proposal called for the development of library resources to aid research and to accumulate material needed to answer program and policy questions. The need for such a facility has been confirmed many times over. Often the only existing current material about major problems of agriculture in Latin America is contained in mimeographed papers, speeches, reports, government documents, notes of public officials, etc. Such material is not collected by most libraries. It is not available through commercial channels. It often must come from the investigators themselves who see its significance and have access to copies.
  - b. Publishing. Many persons both inside and outside of government have already commented on the appalling lack of distribution of materials related to international development problems. Because there are few established comprehensive channels for the distribution of development research materials to scholars, program planners, and policy makers, much of the communication takes place on an investigator to investigator basis. The LTC has received an unusual number of direct requests during the course of its operation and has during the past two years distributed more than 100,000 individual pieces of printed or duplicated material from its Madison office and tens of thousands of pieces from several of its Latin American offices--especially Bogotá and Santiago.

c. Language. Because this program is a Latin American one, important parts of the research are drafted and reported in Spanish and Portuguese. Many of these materials go unnoticed by U. S. Government agencies unless they are translated into English at considerable cost in time and personnel.

Summary

All of the above indicates that land reforms are not adequate by themselves to bring about development. There is a need to study and understand many kinds of rural organizational and farm structural problems to make proper policy judgments. The way farm people gain access to productive resources, provide for education and community development and local services are all important areas where more research is needed.

### PART III: TRAINING AND SERVICES

Training and informational or assistance services are considered an integral part of the Land Tenure Center program and will be continued in the future on a basis similar to that currently provided.

#### A. Training Through Research

Because a university combines training with research, it receives a unique payoff from its research investment. A significant by-product of the work on the Land Tenure Center has been the training that has resulted. In training activities we have worked in close partnership with Latin American institutions and Latin American nationals.

A number of young persons from the U. S. took an active part in our land tenure research program in Latin America while working toward a University degree. They are now occupying important and responsible positions with this and other universities and with AID.

Ronald Tinnermeier, who did a comparative study in Colombia of spontaneous and planned settlement, is now on the staff of Iowa State University working on an AID contract project in Peru. Michael Sund has completed a land tenure research study in Brazil and has just been employed to take charge of the CIDA research operation in Venezuela. Norman Rask completed his land tenure research in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil and has been participating in Wisconsin's URGs/AID contract at Porto Alegre. Ohio State University is in the process of offering Rask a permanent position on its staff to participate in an AID-sponsored credit study. Kenneth Cann, who has been doing research on a taxation and municipal government project in Brazil, has just accepted a permanent appointment with the University of Indiana. Joseph Thome's research in law, particularly water law in Colombia, is the basic factor in his being appointed a professor of law at the University of Wisconsin. Marion Brown is doing research in Chile where he will be in charge of LTC's program for the year beginning in July 1965. He is being offered a professorship in the Department of Agricultural Journalism at the University of Wisconsin.

Robert Price, who did legal research in both Brazil and Mexico as part of the LTC program, has been hired under a personal services contract by the AID Mission in Brazil to help with their land reform program. Price has an invitation to teach in the University of Wisconsin Law School. William Thiesenhusen helped establish the Land Tenure Center, studied the redistribution of church lands in Chile and is now returning to Wisconsin. Still others are involved in research projects and will be available in one or two years to direct major research.

A number of Latin Americans have been doing research for which the Land Tenure Center has been partially responsible. Carlos Manuel Castillo,

director of ECLA's office in Mexico, has just completed a detailed description and analysis of the Central American economic community. The LTC research program has helped Juan Diaz Bordenave, head of communications research at IIAS in Costa Rica, do research in northeast Brazil. Leobardo Jiménez, executive secretary of the graduate school of agriculture at Chapingo in Mexico, has also done some research for LTC. LTC is also participating in the research of Luiz Fonseca, who is currently in Brazil with ACAR.

We have trained a large number of students in the Colombian program. In some fashion or another some 35 students received the opportunity to participate in the research program. Of these students, 10 have written or are writing theses (five-year) from data they were able to gather in conjunction with the LTC research (six of these are located in Antioquia). Two of these students are currently studying in Chile in FLACSO, one is working with CIRA, three are in research positions in INCORA, two others are engaged in research for the Ministry of Justice. It is not fair to say that all of these students received these positions solely because of their experience in research provided by LTC, but it was a major factor in several cases.

These are some important illustrations of how university-type research cannot only get more research done but also result in a much increased and improved staff.

#### B. Program Services

The following are examples of some of the program services and activities:

- 1) **Library** -- The LTC in cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Economics is developing a special land tenure and rural development library. It is oriented especially to non-book materials such as reports, laws, data summaries, and governmental documents and now contains more than 20,000 items.
- 2) **Bibliographies** -- The library staff and individual researchers prepare bibliographies of some of the most useful materials in special areas such as colonization, taxation and legal institutions.
- 3) **Glossaries** -- Special attention is given to collecting and compiling land tenure and labor terms as they apply to various Latin American countries. This work is an outgrowth of the interests of researchers in the field and those studying Spanish in special classes at the University.
- 4) **Newsletter and Publication** -- The LTC publishes a newsletter which appears irregularly. In addition, two publication series have been started to encourage wide discussion of current Latin American issues and problems. A list of these and other available publications of the Land Tenure Center is obtainable upon request.

- 5) **Film Footage --** A series of 16 mm research films document rural conditions and land tenure relationships in Bolivia, Colombia and Chile. This film footage was produced in cooperation with LTC research workers in the field and adds an important visual dimension to written documentation.

The films are available for purchase or loan.

PART IV: PLAN OF OPERATION FOR 1966-67

During 1966-67 the Land Tenure Center plans to carry on projects in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, and Central America and will maintain a staff at the University of Wisconsin to assist with research, training and the publication of results.

Where possible, informal cooperative agreements will be made with interested local institutions in Latin America to bring them in as full partners in the research and as a way of increasing the effectiveness of the results. The Land Tenure Center is currently cooperating with the Centro Interamericano de Reforma Agraria and the Universidad Nacional in Bogotá, Escuela de Estudios Económicos Latino-americanos para Graduados in Santiago, and the Central American Universities Association, and with U. S. AID Missions and other organizations in each country where work is done. These cooperative ties are expected to continue.

A. Projected Research Plans

Major propositions which are expected to receive attention in 1966-67 are:

- 1) Analysis of tenure and size of farm with concepts of economic theory of resource allocation.

Tenure and size of farm affect farm organization, production and income in several ways:

The division of gross income between landlords and tenants influences tenant incentives to use purchased inputs such as fertilizer.

The division of gross income and insecurity of tenure influences conservation of soil and other existing resources and investments in new resources.

In some types of farming, economies of scale require large scale organization; in plantation crops in particular, the need to integrate production with processing facilities and with marketing often tends to favor large scale organization of agricultural production. In most of agriculture, economies of scale are obtainable on family farms commanding adequate amounts of land and capital.

Within each type of farming the basic package of resources per farm worker (land, draft power and equipment) depends essentially on the stage of economic development. The consequences of economic development appear to farm people through employment opportunities outside of agriculture and through costs of labor and capital in agriculture.

In most underdeveloped countries a majority of farms do not have adequate amounts of land and capital in proportion to labor, even after giving due account to the low cost of labor and high cost of capital in their economies. Theoretically this can be explained as a consequence of the scarcity of employment opportunities even to labor available at a very low wage (a result of overabundance of labor in relation to other resources). Under these conditions, small farms of peasant proprietors and large-scale traditional agriculture can serve to give access to employment and income to a larger number of people than if employment depended on economic incentives of employers.

The economic analysis of the above interrelations provides a straightforward way of appraising existing tenure systems and recommending land reforms. Much of the discussion of tenure issues has proceeded largely with arguments based on the above theoretical relations. Some existing studies of actual data tend to verify the consequences expected on theoretical grounds, though the evidence is not fully consistent.

The policy implications of the above analysis point to the possibility of increasing production by improving incentives to farm people to do better with traditional technology. The opportunities disclosed also depend on the validity of the assumption that managerial skills of land reform beneficiaries are equal to those of the pre-reform managers.

- 2) Economic development of agriculture and its dependence on providing new alternatives to traditional agricultural technology.

The conclusions that are now emerging in economic analysis of agricultural development are that farm people need to be given new profitable alternatives, and that only limited opportunities for growth are made available by reorganization within the scope of traditional technology.

According to this analysis, the following are needed to promote the development of agriculture: agricultural research capable of providing a constant supply of profitable production innovations; two-way communication between experiment stations and farmers bringing new knowledge to farmers and farm problems requiring research solutions to experiment stations; a well organized system for distribution of production inputs to farmers (seed, fertilizer, etc.); and service agencies to aid farmers in production and marketing such as credit, marketing cooperatives, grading and market news, etc. The accumulating experience suggests that the accomplishment and integration of these tasks is very difficult even where the tenure system and the political and social conditions seem favorable.

- 3) Role of tenure system and other local institutions in agricultural development.

The relation between the tenure system and agricultural productivity and development becomes more complex when viewed from the perspective of the newer theories of agricultural development. The older conceptions regarding tenure tended to imply that the tenure system was the major obstacle to development and, once this obstacle was removed, the ordinary incentives of farm people could be depended on to provide progress. Of course it was recognized that farmers would have to be aided by extension, credit, cooperatives and other service agencies.

The newer conception of development directs attention to the difficulties of providing new alternatives to farmers. The overcoming of these problems depends on incentives and effective organization within development agencies and private marketing firms as much as on the tenure system and incentives of farmers. And among farm people, attitudes toward change and ability and willingness to innovate become more important than good management with traditional practices.

4) Differences in managerial skills, attitudes to change, social structure and education of rural people.

Operators of farms of different size and tenure, land reform beneficiaries and pre-reform managers are likely to differ in managerial skills and readiness to innovate. These differences are not direct consequences of size and tenure of farm, but are results of the social structure, of historical development of traditions of different social classes, and of on-going processes of change. The present situation may be one of active entrepreneurship by many large farmers, or almost complete lack of entrepreneurship among a class of traditional large landowners; in most cases in Latin America small farmers are reported to be lacking in entrepreneurship. These conditions can and do change.

The most useful research questions to ask are probably:

- a. How do farmers in different size and tenure categories differ in managerial performance (particularly yields and practices)?
- b. What are the connections between social structure, attitudes and innovative behavior?
- c. What are the managerial difficulties of new managers, land reform beneficiaries and colonists, and how effective is the assistance to them from administrative agencies?

Our work in Brazil, Bolivia, Central America, Colombia and Chile is concerned with these issues.

5) Social and political change and land reforms.

As stated above, the small farms and traditionally oriented large farms provide access to employment and income to many people in countries where economic development has not proceeded sufficiently far to create sufficient employment through the labor market. One of the dangers of economic development is that the weakening of social obligations (traditional landlords become active entrepreneurs), indebtedness of peasants, population growth and other social changes may drive some peasants out of agriculture before employment opportunities appear in cities. We are continuing to study this primarily through studies of on-going changes in tenure systems.

The land reforms in Mexico, Bolivia and Venezuela were forced on the respective countries by the revolt or demands of the peasants, and were not primarily results of national policies to promote development. The questions that these events raise are the following:

a. What is the history of peasant unrest and organization and to what social and economic changes is it connected?

b. How do peasant organizations affect the administration of land reform laws?

c. What can be done when pressures are great for immediate land reforms?

In some countries, land reforms will be forced on political leaders, or will be adopted to satisfy political demands of previously inactive rural social classes. Useful research in these areas needs to be concerned with impact of on-going social and economic change on the traditional social system including the tenure system, with the feasibility of carrying through land reforms, and with the interaction and effectiveness of peasant movements and administrative agencies in carrying out land reforms.

Given the above, a further tenure-connected issue is one of how to help land reform beneficiaries and other small farmers to participate in the process of economic development. In this area many of the analytical techniques of rural social scientists can be used. Proceeding on the study of the above issues, we can also hope to get additional knowledge about the direct influence of the tenure status of farmers on incentives to increase agricultural production.

6) The potentiality of family farming in Latin America.

Most observers suggest that innovative entrepreneurship in Latin American agriculture has come from medium and large scale farmers; in northern Mexico, in coastal areas of Colombia, in parts of Brazil, etc., innovation and development seems to be absent among the bulk of the traditional class of large farmers and among small

farmers. If this is correct, then this is different from the situation in Western Europe, Japan and Taiwan, and U. S. and Canada where increases in production were accomplished on peasant and family farms. A few observers suggest further that small farmers who succeed in rising economically, typically do it by nonagricultural means: owning a store, a truck, or through working for wages. A contrary observation of progress by small farmers in Bolivia even before the land reform comes from some preliminary observations by members of our staff. More needs to be learned about this question.

// Legal questions related to rural development and reform.

It is evident that agrarian reforms involve challenging legal questions. Among the many legal problems that present themselves are those pertaining to inheritance laws, landlord-tenant relations, adverse possession, secured credit, taxation, particularly land taxation, cooperative association laws, condemnation and valuation procedures, standards for eminent domain valuation, title registration and title quieting problems and procedures, administrative rule-making and procedures therefor, financing, including the flotation of land reform and other types of bonds, etc.

In addition to a wide variety of specific and relatively narrow law jobs there are others requiring the highest order of legal statesmanship and invention: how to move from tribal status to individual right of contract, how to shift from semi-feudalism to landholding arrangements freed of overlordship, how to use concepts like "property," "police power," "contract," "limited sovereignty" and the like.

8) The nature of traditional, subsistence agricultural economies.

Since agricultural development either modifies or displaces the traditional systems of agricultural economy which have grown up out of the struggle to survive, it is essential that the structure and function of these traditional systems be understood.

These economies are primarily household-oriented rather than market-oriented. Being pre-scientific, having low capital components, and lacking the potentialities of exchange, they are systems of limited productive capacity. Under conditions of rapid population growth and limited land area these systems not only become crowded, but act as a refuge into which people not finding opportunities elsewhere must move. Presumably the systems which develop will be influenced by the kind and degree of security of tenure, since most of the people in the agriculture of the underdeveloped world live in and are habituated to such traditional systems. Relatively little is known about systems of subsistence agriculture in Latin America.

9) Squatter settlement and lack of legal occupancy.

The leading principle for the establishment of rightful ownership in a traditional or customary agricultural system is that unexploited, abandoned, or unused land belongs to the person who occupies and uses it, thus "mixing his labor with the soil." On this principle a person or family comes to have rightful occupancy through use. Even though occupancy rights in these cases are honored by all neighbors, this type of customary ownership is pre-commercial. In such a system land is usually inherited but rarely sold.

The current concern over "squatter" occupancy and lack of legal title is a part of the process of establishing small holders with a legally sanctioned title to land, replacing customary titles. Public procedures are available, at least in principle, for the conversion of customary into legal titles, through establishing claims of occupancy, by survey and registration. The establishment of legal title opens the way for land to be bought, sold, and used as collateral for loans, all of which are beneficial to the efficiency of farm economy.

The more difficult policy issues in such situations, however, are not procedural. The present status of the conflict between squatters rights and legal ownership in any situation is likely the culmination of long operation of two different principles. Generally, customary occupancy of unused lands has been widely permitted, by which the "squatter" gains right of occupancy by adverse possession.

10) Analysis of the experience with new agricultural settlements, both directed and spontaneous.

There are substantial areas of "wild," under-utilized land in many of the Latin American countries. Among the issues upon which more relevant evidence is needed are: those involved in the choice of whether public support for and facilitation of settlement should be limited to the provision of public facilities and services, or be extended to include settler selection, land clearing, building of houses and partial settler support during the early years. Information has already been gathered on these questions in Colombia, Chile, and Central America.

B. The General Approach

The research undertaken within these terms of reference is being designed to have operational relevance to agricultural development policies and programs in the countries where the work is done as well as to U. S. foreign policy and assistance programs.

The research statements assume as a central objective the intellectual cooperation and participation among several social science disciplines. Training through research is intended to be an integral part of all of the work and is considered an important product of the program--one that uses the unique combination of resources of the University.

RESEARCH PERSONNEL AND PUBLICATIONS

BRAZIL

JUAN DIAZ BORDENAVE

Head, Communications Research,  
Interamerican Institute of  
Agricultural Science, San José,  
Costa Rica; in Brazil summer  
1963, Madison Campus summer 1964.

Focus: The Search for Information by People of Low  
Literacy

Sociological and Psychological Factors Related to Information-  
Seeking Behavior Among Brazilian Farmers. Ph.D. thesis,  
Department of Communications, Michigan State University.  
(In process)

"Sociological and Psychological Factors Related to the Search  
for Instrumental Information Among Farmers of the Brazilian  
Northeast." Paper presented at the First Interamerican  
Symposium on the Role of Communications in Agricultural  
Development, Mexico City. October 1964. Mimeographed.  
11 p. (Also in Spanish: both to be published in Symposium  
Proceedings.)

"Bonita and Timbauba: Exploratory Study of the Leaders of Two  
Towns of the Brazilian Northeast, at Different Levels of  
Development." Paper presented at the meetings of the  
American Society for Applied Anthropology, San Juan, Puerto  
Rico. March 1964. Dittoed. 22 p.

"A Survey of Educational and Informational Institutions in  
Pernambuco (Case Studies of Selected Service Agencies in  
Northeast Brazil)." September 1964. Dittoed. 65 p.

ROBERT E. PRICE

Research associate Law School,  
University of Wisconsin; in  
Brazil May 1963 thru June 1964,  
in Mexico July thru November  
1964, now working in Brazil.

Focus: Legal Aspects of Rural Labor Organization  
and Land Reform

"Expropriation and Agrarian Reform in Brazil." February 1964.  
Dittoed. 52 p.

"Memoranda: Project-Araguaia/Tocantins/Brazil." December 1963,  
and "Distribution of Titles in a Colonization Project,"  
March 1964. Combined report. Mimeographed. 7 p.

"Rural Unionization in Brazil." August 1964. Mimeographed.  
83 p.

(MEXICO)

"The Contemporary Law of Land Tenure in Mexico: Its Contribution  
to Agrarian Reform in Latin America." (Preliminary  
Memorandum) November 1964. Mimeographed. 30 p.

BELDEN E. PAULSON

Assistant professor political  
science, University of Wisconsin-  
Milwaukee; in Brazil summer 1963.

Focus: Local Political Movements in Changing  
Community Structure

"Difficulties and Prospects for Community Development in Northeast  
Brazil." Inter-American Economic Affairs, 17:4. Spring  
1964. pp. 37-58.

"Local Political Patterns in Northeast Brazil: A Community Case  
Study." August 1964. Mimeographed. 58 p.

"Behind Brazil's Upheaval: Problems Outlast Goulart."  
Milwaukee Journal. April 12, 1964, Part 5, p. 3.

"Brazil Bets Its Future at Polls Today." Milwaukee Journal,  
January 6, 1963, Part 5, pp. 1 and 3.

NORMAN RASK

Research associate agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin, in Brazil December 1962 thru April 1964; continuing in Brazil as assistant professor agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin Rio Grande do Sul project.

Focus: Farm Size and Income

Farm Size and Income: An Economic Study of Small Farm Agriculture in Southern Brazil. Ph.D. thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. 1964. Typed. 272 p. (To be published in Portuguese by University of Rio Grande do Sul)

KENNETH T. CANN

Instructor agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin; in Brazil March 1964 thru July 1965.

Focus: Taxation and Its Role in Financing Local Government

"The Structure of Local Government Finance in Brazil with Comments on Its Relationship to Community Development." November 1964. Mimeographed. 62 p.

EUGENE A. WILKENING

Professor rural sociology, University of Wisconsin.

Focus: Leadership, Communications and Family Organization Related to Agrarian Change.

"Some Problems of Designing Research on Agrarian Change in Brazil." 1964. Typed. 15 p. (Submitted for publication in Portuguese to Sociologia, Brazil)

MICHAEL D. SUND

Research associate agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin; in Brazil June 1962 thru August 1964, Madison Campus September 1964 thru January 1965; plans continued work in Latin America.

Focus: Land Tenure Related to Productivity, Labor and Income

Land Tenure Institutions and Their Relation to Economic Performance in Northeast Brazil. Ph.D. thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. (In process)

CENTRAL AMERICA

GEORGE W. HILL

Visiting professor rural sociology and Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin; in Central America March 1963 -

Focus: Tenure Structure and Land Use Patterns and Their Relationship to Rural Development in Central America

With Manuel Gollás Quintero and Gregorio Alfaro, Un Area Rural en Desarrollo, sus Problemas Económicos y Sociales Costa Rica. Instituto Universitario Centroamericano de Investigaciones Sociales y Económicas, San José, Costa Rica. November 1964. 56 p.

"The Agrarian Reform in Costa Rica." Land Economics, 40:1. February 1964. pp. 41-48. (Abstract published in Ekistics, 18:104. July 1964. pp. 34-35.

"Development in Latin America." Remarks at Round Table Discussion, 1963 Annual Meetings, The Rural Sociological Society, Los Angeles, California. August 1963. Dittoed. 11 p.

RONALD J. LOEW

Research associate Law School, University of Wisconsin; in Costa Rica May 1963 thru February 1964.

Focus: Land Settlement and Title Security

"Real Estate Title Insecurity and Agricultural Credit in Costa Rica." (Being written)

CARLOS M. CASTILLO

Director, Mexico Office of U. N.  
Economic Commission for Latin  
America. Consultant to Land  
Tenure Center summer 1964.

Focus: Latin American Economic Integration

Development of the Central American Free Trade Area as it  
Relates to National Institutional Structures. Ph.D.  
thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics, University  
of Wisconsin. (In process)

CENTRAL ANDES AREA

RICHARD W. PATCH

Visiting professor anthropology and Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin and American Universities Field Staff; Madison Campus May 1963 thru January 1964, Peru February 1964 thru June 1965, Madison Campus July 1965 thru June 1966.

Focus: Agrarian Reform and Social and Political Organization of Campesinos in the Central Andes

Bolivia's Experiments in Development Without Aid. American Universities Field Staff Report, West Coast South America Series, Vol. XI, No. 4 (Bolivia), 1964. 21 p.

The Last of Bolivia's MNR? American Universities Field Staff Report, West Coast South America Series, Vol. XI, No. 5 (Bolivia), 1964. 25 p.

The Peruvian Agrarian Reform Bill. American Universities Field Staff Report, West Coast South America Series, Vol. XI, No. 3 (Peru), 1964. 20 p.

RONALD J. CLARK

Assistant professor agricultural economics and Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin; Madison Campus October 1962 to present; in Bolivia summer 1964.

Focus: Antecedents of the Agrarian Reform in Bolivia

With Roberto Gumucio A., "A Study of Piqueria in a Community in the Upper Valley of Cochabamba." (In process)

CARLOS CAMACHO-SAA

Research assistant agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin; in Bolivia June 1964 thru January 1965, Madison Campus February 1965 -

Focus: Farm Size, Productivity and Land Reform in Bolivia

Relationships Between Minifundio, Productivity and Land Reform in the Cochabamba Area of Bolivia. Ph.D. thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. (In process)

With Sergio Maturana, "The Proposed Agrarian Reform Law for Ecuador." November 1963. Dittoed. 25 p.

JORGE DANDLER-HANHART

Research assistant anthropology, University of Wisconsin; in Bolivia summer 1963 and again June 1964 thru January 1965, Madison Campus February 1965 -

Focus: Social Change and Agrarian Reform in Bolivia

An Ethnographic Study of a Rural Settlement in the Valley of Cochabamba, Bolivia. M.A. thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin. (In process)

ROBERTO GUMUCIO A.

Coordinator, Bolivian Secretariat for Planning and Coordination. Research assistant, Land Tenure Center January thru December 1964.

Focus: Land Use Patterns in Bolivia

With Ronald J. Clark, "A Study of Piqueria in a Community in the Upper Valley of Cochabamba." (In process)

REMBERTO ROJAS-ROSALES

Former agrarian judge, Republic of Bolivia; legal consultant, Land Tenure Center August thru October 1964.

Focus: Structural Changes in Land Use and Land Tenure  
in Bolivia

"Reforma Agraria en la Región de Ucareña, Provincia Jordán (Cliza), Departamento de Cochabamba, Propiedades: 'Retama,' 'Calacontó,' 'La Loma'." (In process)

MARY E. WILKIE

Research sociologist, Latin American Center for Research in the Social Sciences, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; research associate agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin and in Bolivia August thru December 1964.

Focus: Agrarian Reform and Changing Relations Among  
Ethnic Groups in Bolivia

"Report on Bolivia: The Social Structure of Rural Areas in the Bolivian Altiplano." July 1964. Dittoed. 19 p.

"List of Property Affected by the Agrarian Reform in the Province of Pacajas, Department of La Paz" Preliminary Report on Part I of Agrarian Reform and Changing Relations Among Ethnic Groups in Bolivia. Typed. 12 p.

"Land Reform in the Province of Omasuyos." Preliminary Report on Part II of Agrarian Reform and Changing Relations Among Ethnic Groups in Bolivia. Typed. 6 p.

DWIGHT B. HEATH

Associate professor anthropology, Brown University; in Bolivia with Land Tenure Center summer 1963.

CHARLES J. EPASMUS

Professor anthropology, University of California at Santa Barbara; in Bolivia with Land Tenure Center summer 1963.

HANS BUECHLER

Research assistant anthropology,  
Columbia University; in Bolivia  
with Land Tenure Center summer  
1963.

Focus: Social Change and Agrarian Reform

Joint authorship, Land Reform and Social Revolution in Bolivia. To be  
submitted for publication as book to University of Wisconsin  
Press.

CHILE

PETER DORNER

Professor agricultural economics,  
University of Wisconsin; in Chile  
July 1963 thru June 1965.

Focus: Land Tenure, Productivity and Income  
Distribution

"Land Tenure, Income Distribution and Productivity Interactions."  
Land Economics, 40:3, August 1964. pp. 247-254.

"La organización económica de la agricultura y de la industria:  
desenvolvimiento histórico;" "Distintas maneras de evaluar  
los problemas de política fiscal;" "Alcance y naturaleza  
de las políticas agrarias;" en ESCOLATINA, Universidad de  
Chile. Publicaciones Docentes No. 7, September 1964.

With William C. Thiesenhusen, "Relevant Research Programs to be  
Conducted in Developing Countries." Paper presented at the  
American Farm Economics Association Meetings, August 1964.  
16 p. (To be published in Association Proceedings)

"Issues in Land Reform: The Chilean Case!" August 1964. Mimeographed.  
39 p. (Planned for LTC Discussion Paper)

"The Challenge of Being An Agricultural Economist." LTC Training  
and Methods Series, No. 1. October 1964. 11 p.

With Juan Carlos Collarte, "Land Reform in Chile: Proposal for an  
Institutional Innovation." (Draft) Prepared for publication  
as journal article.

MARION R. BROWN

Instructor agricultural journalism,  
University of Wisconsin; in Chile  
February 1964 thru July 1965 or  
longer.

Focus: Information for New Farm Managers

"Research Report: Sources and Uses of Information by New Land Owners."  
Paper presented at the First Interamerican Symposium on the Role  
of Communications in Agricultural Development, Mexico City,  
October 1964. Mimeographed. 19 p. (Also in Spanish: both to  
be published in Symposium Proceedings)

With Daniel L. Stewart, "Chilean Researchers Comment on Curicó Election and Presidential Campaigning." LTC NEWSLETTER, No. 16. April 1964. pp. 1-7.

WILLIAM C. THIESENHUSEN

Instructor agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin; Madison Campus September 1962 thru October 1963, in Chile November 1963 thru May 1965.

Focus: Private Land Redistribution Schemes

The Land Redistribution of the Church in Chile. Ph.D. thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. (In process)

"An Experiment in Land Reform--Reform on Chilean Church Land Offers Study Laboratory." Submitted for publication in *Desarrollo Económico*. 16 p.

With Marion Brown, "Chile Distributes Land to Its Southern Indians." LTC NEWSLETTER, No. 17. May - June 1964. pp. 15-21.

"Church Program to Redistribute Land in Chile--A Background Report." LTC NEWSLETTER, No. 16. April 1964. pp. 12-15.

"Chilean Fundo Institutes Profit-Sharing." LTC NEWSLETTER, No. 18. July - October 1964. pp. 10-11.

DANIEL L. STEWART

Research associate Law School, University of Wisconsin; in Chile February 1964 thru June 1965.

Focus: Water Rights and Land Reform

"Some Aspects of Water Law in Chilean Agriculture: Historical Development, Economic Consequences and Suggestions for Alterations." (Study and report in process)

JUAN CARLOS COLLARTE

Project assistant Land Tenure  
Center, Chile January 1964 -

Focus: Alternative Land Use Systems

Análisis de una Alternativa de los Sistemas de Tenencia de Tierras en Chile. Ingeniero Agrónomo thesis, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad de Chile. July 1964.

"Estudio Sobre la Tenencia de la Tierra en Chile." Summary paper of the CIDA Chile Report. November 1964. Mimeographed. 20 p.

(Addition: Peter Dorner)

With Juan Carlos Collarte, "Land Reform in Chile: Proposal for an Institutional Innovation." December 1964.  
Submitted for publication to: Inter-American Economic Affairs.

COLOMBIA

A. EUGENE HAVENS

Assistant professor rural sociology, University of Wisconsin; in Colombia February 1963 thru August 1964, continuing Madison Campus.

Focus: Community Organization and Structure and Its Role in Rural Development

"Conflictos de roles y cambio social en la administración pública." La administración pública en los países en desarrollo. Tomo I, Documentos de la Conferencia Latinoamericana (Bogotá, Colombia: Escuela Superior de Administración Pública, Instituto de Administración General, Abril 1963.) pp. 85-92.

With Carlos Neissa, "Los grupos de presión y la reforma agraria." Primer Seminario de la Reforma Agraria. (Bogotá: Editora Continente, Ltda., 1964. Serie I, Cuaderno 4). Capítulo IV. pp. 33-38.

"The Relationship Between Two Land Tenure Systems and Agrarian Reform Programs in Latin America." Draft of paper presented to the Fifteenth Annual Mexican Sociological Meetings, Tepic, México. October 1964. Mimeographed. 22 p.

"Some Theoretical and Methodological Considerations for Research on Diffusion in Latin America." Paper presented at meetings of the Society for Applied Anthropology, San Juan, Puerto Rico. March 1964. 10 p.

"Methodological Considerations of Sociological Survey Research in Colombia." America Latina, Vol. 7, No. 2. April-June 1964.

With Everett M. Rogers, "Barranquilla: un estudio de inmigración." Noviembre de 1963. Mimeographed. 40 p. (Also in English: "Barranquilla: A Study of In-migration." Typed. 19 p. plus appendices)

With L. Eduardo Montero, "Un Estudio Socio-Económico de Cerete, Córdoba: Un Area de Latifundio." May 1964. Typed. 100 p. (To be published as a monograph by the National University, Bogotá)

With Aaron Lipman, "Colombian Violence and Personality Disorganization: An Ex Post Facto Experiment." (To be published in Social Forces, October 1965)

Medición en la sociología. Bogotá: Tercer Mundo. (Forthcoming)

Directed Social Change in An Andes Community: Tamesis, Antioquia.  
Research Monograph. (In process)

Social Factors in Colombia's Economic Development. Research  
Monograph. (In process)

JOSEPH R. THOME

Research associate Law School,  
University of Wisconsin; in  
Colombia December 1963 thru  
July 1965.

Focus: Legal Problems in the Reallocation of Land  
and Water

"Brief History of Colombian Water Legislation Affecting Irrigation."  
June 1964. Mimeographed. 17 p.

"INCORA and Water Rights." August 1964. Mimeographed. 27 p.

"Legal Bases for a Program of Irrigation in Valley of Sopo.  
Department of Cundinamarca." (Draft) November 1964. Typed. 25 p.  
(Also in Spanish: "Bases legales para un programa de irrigación  
en el Valle del Sopo - Cundinamarca." Prepared  
for CIRA, November 1964)

"Some Basic Legal Problems and Needs Relating to Land Reform  
Administration in Latin America." December 1963. Dittoed.  
9 p.

"Some Specific Legal Problems Concerning CVC to be Considered in  
Colombian Research Project." February 1964. Dittoed. 17 p.

"Title Insecurity in Colombia." May 1964. Mimeographed. 10 p.

"Administration of Water Rights in Colombia." (Draft) July 1964.  
(Prepared for INCORA)

"INCORA - Irrigation Districts." (Draft) June 1964. (Prepared  
for INCORA)

"Proposed Set of Regulations for Appraising and Collecting the  
Assessments to be Changed in Connection with INCORA Irrigation  
Projects." (Draft) September 1964. (Prepared for INCORA)

"Brief History of Colombian Water Rights as it Affects Irrigation."  
(Draft) May 1964. (Prepared for INCORA) (Also in Spanish:  
"Breve Historia de la Legislación Colombiana de Aguas que  
Afectan la Irrigación")

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DALE W. ADAMS

Assistant professor agricultural  
economics, University of Wisconsin;  
in Colombia February 1964 and  
continuing.

Focus: Migration and Its Affects on Agricultural  
Institutions and Productivity

"Tenencia de la tierra." Agricultura Tropical, 20:11. Noviembre  
1964. pp. 599-604.

With A. Eugene Havens, "The Place of Socio-Economic Research in  
Developing A Strategy of Change for Rural Communities: A  
Colombian Example." August 1964. Mimeographed. 37 p.

With Simeone Mancini, "Posibilidades de ajustes en la producción  
de trigo y los productos competitivos de clima frfo." 1964.  
Typed. 49 p.

RONALD L. TINNERMEIER

Research associate agricultural  
economics, University of Wisconsin;  
in Colombia January 1963 thru  
July 1964, Madison Campus  
September 1964 thru November 1964;  
now assistant professor agricultural  
economics, Iowa State University  
Peru project.

Focus: New Land Settlement in Colombia

New Land Settlement in the Eastern Lowlands of Colombia. Ph.D.  
thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of  
Wisconsin. 1964. 291 p.

"The Role of the National Institute of Tobacco in Increasing Tobacco  
Production in Colombia." September 1964. Mimeographed. 11 p.

ANDREW C. PEARSE

Director, Research Center,  
National University of Colombia's  
Faculty of Sociology; consultant  
to Land Tenure Center Colombia  
project 1963 thru August 1964,  
now FAO Agrarian Reform Training  
and Research Institute Staff,  
Santiago.

Focus: Land Tenure and Social Structure

"Land Tenure, Social Structure and 'Development' in Latin America."  
Preliminary Statement. August 1963. Dittoed. 10 p.  
(Research Monograph in process)

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ANTONIO J. POSADA

Head, Regional Studies and  
Development, Cauca Valley  
Corporation, Colombia; consultant  
to Land Tenure Center Cauca  
Valley March 1963 thru June 1964.

Focus: Role of Regional Organizations in Development

With Jeanne Anderson Posada, "The CVC: Challenge to Underdevelopment  
and Traditionalism." November 1964. Mimeographed. 236 p.  
plus bibliography. (To be published as a book in Colombia)

"La reforma agraria en Colombia." Paper presented at the Tercer  
Congreso Nacional de Economistas, Bogotá, Colombia. September  
1963. 4 p. (Also in English: "Agrarian Reform in Colombia."  
Dittoed. 10 p.)

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EDUARDO MONTERO

Project assistant Land Tenure  
Center, Colombia December 1963 -

Focus: Land Use Planning

"Uso y tenencia de la tierra en un área de minifundio, un ejemplo  
nariñense." (Draft) November 1964. Typed. 45 p.

---

ORLANDO FALS BORDA

Head of Faculty of Social Science,  
National University, Bogotá;  
consultant to the Land Tenure  
Center.

Focus: Rural Social Change in Colombia

"Social Change in Saucio." Planned as monograph by Faculty of  
Social Sciences, National University, Bogotá.

VENEZUELA

JOHN D. POWELL

Research assistant political science, University of Wisconsin; in Venezuela summer 1964, currently Madison Campus.

Focus: Farmer Organization and Agrarian Reform

"Preliminary Report on the Federación Campesina de Venezuela: Origins, Organization, Leadership, and Role in the Agrarian Reform Program." September 1964. Dittoed. 89 p.

A Brief Political History of Agrarian Reform in Venezuela.

M. S. thesis, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin. 1964. Typed. 119 p.

---

JORGE F. SCHUSTER

Research assistant agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin June 1962 thru June 1963; research associate in Venezuela July thru December 1964; currently Ministry of Agriculture, Venezuela.

Focus: Effects of Agrarian Reform in Venezuela

"Observaciones preliminares sobre el asentamiento 'El Diamante'." November 1964. Typed. 17 p.

With Raymond J. Penn, "La reforma agraria de Venezuela." Revista Interamericana de Ciencias Sociales, 2:1. 1963. pp. 29-39.

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WALTER H. EBLING

Emeritus assistant professor  
agricultural economics, University  
of Wisconsin and former Senior  
Agricultural Statistician, U. S.  
Department of Agriculture; in  
Venezuela April thru June 1964.

Focus: Development of Basic Data as a Tool for  
Agricultural Planning

"Agricultural Data Collecting and Reporting in Venezuela," LTC  
Training and Methods Series, No. 2. November 1964. 47 p.

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GENERAL

Anderson, Charles W. The Governing of Restless Nations: Politics and Economic Change in Latin America. Planned for publication as a book in 1965 or 1966.

Beuscher, Jacob H. "Agriculture in a Multi-State World: A Plea for Empirical, Comparative Legal Studies." Istituto di Diritto Agrario Internazionale e Comparato, Atti Della Seconda Assemblea, Vol. 1, September-October 1963. p. 469-485.

Kanel, Don "Land Tenure and Agricultural Production: A Conceptual Framework for Research and Analysis." December 1964. Dittoed. 5 p.

\_\_\_\_\_, "Values, Public Policy and Economic Theory." March 1964. Dittoed. 65 p. Plus "Restatement of Arguments." September 1964. Dittoed. 13 p.

Maturana Medina, Sergio "An Attempt to Give A Sociological Interpretation to the Brazilian Coup d'Etat of April 1, 1964." Summer 1964. Mimeographed. 12 p.

Penn, Raymond J. "Understanding the Pressures for Land Reform." Economic Developments in South America, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Inter-American Economic Relationships of the Joint Economic Committee, 87th Congress of the United States, Second Session, May 10 and 11, 1962. Mimeographed by the Land Tenure Center. 7 p.

\_\_\_\_\_, "Education and Technical Assistance for Rural Development." Journal of Farm Economics, Proceedings Issued, 45:5. December 1963. p. 1051-1057.

LTC Discussion Papers

No. 1 Prospects for Political Stability in Colombia With Special Reference to Land Reform, by John Phelan, critiques by Charles W. Anderson, William P. Glade and Garland Wood. January 1963. 11 p.

No. 2 The Progress of Land Reform in Bolivia, discussions by Edmundo Flores, Richard W. Patch, Dwight Heath, Casto Ferragut, Thomas Carroll, and "Implementation of the Decree," by William MacLeish. May 1963. 23 p.

No. 3 The Role of the Ejido in Mexican Land Reform, by Nathan Whetten. May 1963. 7 p.

No. 4 Land Reform and Social Change in Colombia, papers by Albert O. Hirschman, Charles W. Anderson, Andrew H. Whiteford, discussion by William Glade, Lowry Nelson and Mario de Barros. November 1963. 22 p.

**CURRENT LAND TENURE CENTER STAFF<sup>1</sup>**

Madison

Raymond J. Penn, LTC Campus Coordinator<sup>2</sup> & Professor, Agricultural Economics  
Ronald J. Clark, Assistant Professor, Agricultural Economics  
Herman Felstehausen, LTC Executive Assistant & Assistant Professor, Agricultural Journalism  
Don Kanel, Associate Professor, Agricultural Economics  
Julia Schwenn, Project Assistant, Land Tenure Center  
  
Fritz Albert, Associate Professor, Agricultural Journalism  
David Chaplin, Assistant Professor, Sociology  
A. Eugene Havens, Assistant Professor, Rural Sociology  
Victoria Meyer, Lecturer, Spanish Language Instruction  
Kenneth H. Parsons, Professor, Agricultural Economics  
John Strasma, Visiting Professor, Agricultural Economics & Economics

Latin America

Dale W. Adams, Assistant Professor, Agricultural Economics, Colombia  
Marion Brown, Instructor, Agricultural Journalism, Chile  
Kenneth T. Cann, Instructor, Agricultural Economics, Brazil  
Peter P. Dorner, Professor, Agricultural Economics, Chile  
Luiz Fonseca, Research Assistant, Agricultural Journalism, Brazil  
Sidney Greenfield, Associate Professor, Sociology, UW-Milwaukee, Brazil  
George W. Hill, Visiting Professor, Rural Sociology, Guatemala  
Sergio Maturana, Research Associate, Agricultural Economics, Chile  
Richard W. Patch, Visiting Professor, Anthropology; American Universities Field Staff, Peru  
Harold Seeberger, Research Assistant, Agricultural Economics, Colombia  
John Steele, Research Assistant, Agricultural Economics, Brazil  
Daniel L. Stewart, Research Associate, Law, Chile  
William C. Thiesenhusen, Instructor, Agricultural Economics, Chile  
Joseph R. Thome, Research Associate, Law, Colombia

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1. This list includes both part and full-time research staff, but does not list graduate research assistants on the campus who are involved in training or the administrative, service or clerical staff at any of the centers.

2. It is expected that Peter Dorner will become Executive Director of the Land Tenure Center July 1, 1965.

Advisory Committee<sup>3</sup>

Harlow W. Halvorson (Chairman), Professor, Agricultural Economics  
Charles W. Anderson, Associate Professor, Political Science  
Jacob H. Beuscher, Professor, Law  
William P. Glade, Associate Professor, Commerce & Economics  
Bryant E. Karl, Professor, Agricultural Journalism  
E. R. Mulvihill, Professor, Spanish  
Raymond J. Penn, Professor, Agricultural Economics  
Eugene A. Wilkening, Professor, Rural Sociology

3. Action has been taken to expand the Advisory Committee.  
Announcements of the new membership will be made by July 1, 1965.