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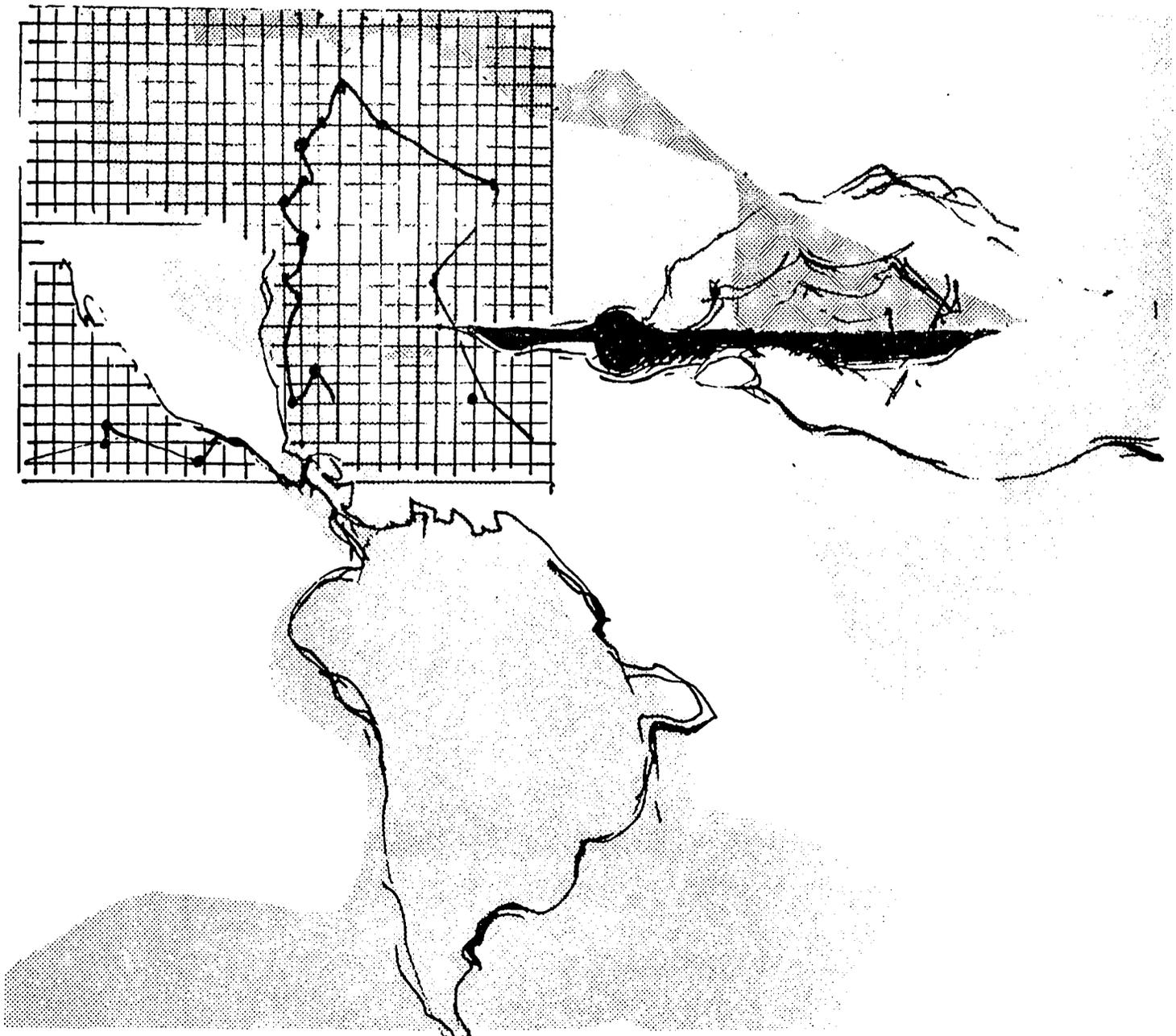
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SOURCES FOR LEGAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ON LATIN AMERICA: LAND TENURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM



SOURCES FOR LEGAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
RESEARCH ON LATIN AMERICA: LAND TENURE
AND AGRARIAN REFORM

by

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This paper was originally presented to the Fifteenth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), University of Toronto, June 23-26, 1970. The SALALM meetings are sponsored by the Pan American Union.

All views, interpretations, recommendations and conclusions expressed in this paper are those of the author and not necessarily those of the supporting or cooperating organizations.

In Latin America, as in most of the developing areas of the world, the land is the principal source of wealth. The persons and groups who own the land control the wealth and political power in these countries, while the people who work on the land without owning it have no status, no wealth, no political power. At present much of the arable land is owned by a relatively small number of people. This inequitable land tenure structure is responsible, to a large extent, for the stagnation in farm production, for difficulties in regional development, and for many social problems plaguing rural areas.

In its narrowest sense, agrarian reform aims to change the rural economic and social power structure by redistributing the land to new owners, thereby redistributing wealth, income, status, and political power--a revolutionary change in the social structure. Obviously, the landowners, who are also the political power holders, do not generally favor such measures, and even if laws are enacted they may not be applied. Virtually all the Latin American countries have now passed legislation aimed at agrarian reform or dealing with land tenure matters. However, the majority of these laws do not require redistribution of land except where it is unused. The total number of families benefited by these agrarian reforms is still only a small fraction of the 10 million families of tenants, landless peasants, and minifundistas identified as potential reform beneficiaries.

In some countries, land reform may occur only when industrialization has made industrial wealth more important than the land, or where democratic systems of government give the property-less a political vote. Other governments, in order to avoid violent political upheavals such as those of Mexico, Bolivia, and Cuba, have used indirect programs of agrarian reform to solve tenure problems without changing prior distribution of land, income, or power. Colonization and frontier settlement are the core of most such approaches to tenure problems. Regulation of wages and contract conditions of farm workers and tenants is another indirect means to improve their bargaining power with landowners. Tax system modifications, though not central to tenure policy, can be used to reinforce other pressures which aim to improve land use and distribution. Other techniques include special credit and assistance to small farmers, rural industry promotion, and community development programs.

Clearly a study of the problems of agrarian reform processes can not be limited to the study of legal texts alone. The laws themselves, while usually a necessary starting point, tell nothing about how they are applied, what problems arise in implementation, or what actual effects are. Nor is it sufficient to study the writings of legal scholars on the subject, since far too often these papers are concerned only with abstract concepts or with the internal coherence of the legal texts themselves.

Nevertheless, no major social change occurs which is not reflected in some kind of change in a country's laws. Not only are legal institutions responsive to social change, but they also have a definite role as instruments that set off, monitor, or otherwise regulate the process of social change. "Law", in the instance of such a vital process of social change as agrarian reform, refers not only to black letter law or legal norms, but also to the institutions which are supposed to implement these norms, and the manner in which these actually function at the community level. Thus the major concern lies with the interrelationship between law and society, and the ways each affects the other.

Consequently, any legal-institutional study of an agrarian reform process requires analysis of legal rules and administrative organization, and also of the social and economic framework in which they operate. Law-in-action researchers, then, must become thoroughly familiar with those sources which shed light on such areas as class stratification, rural power structure, rural labor conditions, migration movements, peasant organization, local and national political structure, land tenancy and use, production factors, public administration problems, judicial process, and law enforcement and the like.

Problems and Methods in Acquisition of Materials

This paper is primarily concerned with the acquisition of non-official commentaries and appraisals of the application (or non-application) of agrarian reform laws, and the effects on agrarian structure in Latin America.

A major problem in the acquisition of such materials is the extraordinary shortage and inadequacy of basic information on the land tenure situation in the various Latin American countries and the lack of sound appraisals of the land reform efforts and movements underway. Although much has been written about these subjects,

there are relatively few analytical or critical publications based on primary information and of a quality useful to the serious scholar. Whatever exists is widely scattered, unorganized, and undigested. Moreover, many materials exist only in limited editions or in obscure journals of limited circulation.

The lack of an adequate and up-to-date listing of articles pertaining to agrarian reform makes it necessary to comb through innumerable dealers' catalogs, bibliographies, journals, publishers' lists, library accessions lists, etc. Even this time-consuming search will not give an acquisitions librarian notice of the articles published in mimeographed form or in limited quantities which quickly disappear, and it is impossible to subscribe to every journal or newspaper which might contain an item of interest.

Tactics for solving some of the acquisitions problems were suggested by Kenneth Karst in his paper, "Land tenure and legal institutions," presented at the Seminar on Latin American Studies of the Social Science Research Council, July 29-August 2, 1963. He advocated "(a) the establishment of an inter-library inventory or acquisitions list which might be circulated to libraries and to interested individuals, and (b) the encouragement of the publishers of ephemeral works on land tenure in Latin America to publish as many copies as possible, and to make their publications known to some central office which might pass the information on, perhaps by means of the same kind of circulated list."

Karst went on to suggest the establishment of a reprint service which would make hard-to-find land tenure articles available, perhaps on a quarterly publication basis, and thus pay for itself. This latter idea is the most appealing, and could very well be put into practice by an organization such as the AIBDA (Asociación Interamericana de Bibliotecarios y Documentalistas Agrícolas).

At present AIBDA publishes Bibliografía Agrícola Latinoamericana, a quarterly index of the literature of agriculture and related topics published in Latin America and in other countries about the agriculture of this region. The Bibliografía includes periodical articles, books, pamphlets, theses, reports, etc. received in the Orton Memorial Library of the Centro de Enseñanza e Investigación of IICA (Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas of OAS) in Turrialba, Costa Rica. In addition, references to important items not received in the library are included. It is possible to obtain a photocopy or microfilm of any item listed in the bibliography. If the item is contained in the library, copies are sent immediately; when the item is not in the library, a longer wait is necessary, and there is an additional charge added to the regular price of the Xerox or microfilm.

Although the number of items pertaining to agrarian reform presently listed in the Bibliografía is not very large, the library has many more items on this topic than are listed. It is possible to obtain copies of many items which are not readily available elsewhere. If the existing services were expanded and organized, it would greatly benefit all librarians interested in agrarian reform and similar topics vital to the study of socio-economic development of Latin America. If these services were set up on a regular basis, the expense could be shared by a number of subscribing libraries.

Institutional Sources for Research in the Field

International

IICA in San José, Costa Rica, is a major source of materials on agrarian reform and land tenure in Latin America. In particular, it publishes the proceedings and papers from the courses on agrarian reform held under its auspices. It also has a series of "Materiales de enseñanza," "Boletines" and "Informes," which often treat the subject of land reform and can be obtained on exchange. The IICA Library and Documentation Service publishes a quarterly Boletín para Bibliotecas Agrícolas listing new publications accessioned at the library. Unlike the AIBDA Bibliografía, the Boletín does not include references to items not available in the IICA collection. This listing method makes it somewhat less valuable as a selection tool. On the other hand, the "Intercambio" section of the Boletín lists duplicates available on exchange and periodically includes a list of the libraries and agencies having programs with the Center, along with their addresses and the titles of the materials exchanged. Such a list can prove extremely useful to a librarian seeking agrarian reform materials on exchange.

In 1962, IICA, in cooperation with other international agencies, set up the Inter-American Agrarian Reform Center (CIRA) in Bogotá. This center is designed to train high level officials in charge of programming and executing agrarian reform programs in Latin American countries. It holds short, intensive courses as well as regular university-type courses. Part of the material from these courses on agrarian reform has been published and is available from CIRA. The Center also publishes a series of mimeographs, primarily on agrarian reform in Colombia, which is available on exchange. Noticias sobre Reforma Agraria, a quarterly bulletin put out by CIRA, relates activities in agrarian reform and pertinent subjects carried out in the American countries.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations also publishes a great deal of material on agrarian reform in Latin America. Its Food and Agricultural Legislation consists of translations of agricultural legislation in all countries, including Latin America. In the selection of the texts for this series, preference is given to legislation on the reform of agrarian structures. The series is prepared by the FAO Legislation Branch, which is also responsible for Legislative Report, a comprehensive list of current legislation on subjects including land tenure and agrarian reform. In 1962, the Agrarian Research and Intelligence Service (ARIS) of FAO was established to publish various specialized bibliographical documents and to issue the semi-annual Information on Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives. This document contains articles on land reform, informational notes about conferences and new organizations, lists of basic legislation passed since the last issue, and a bibliography of recent publications including many on land tenure and reform. With the first issue in 1969, the title was shortened to Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives.

The FAO also publishes monographs on land tenure legislation and land reform, technical assistance reports on land reform projects, and periodic country reports. The Documentation Centre of the FAO has published indexes to these and other FAO publications for the years 1945-1966 in addition to maintaining a current index. The retroactive indexing was issued in 12 volumes, each of which covers a different subject. The volumes covering FAO Technical Assistance Reports, FAO/UNDP (SF) Project Reports, Land & Water, Rural Institutions, and Economic Analysis contain entries under agrarian reform, land reform, land redistribution, land tenure and land legislation. Current FAO publications are indexed in FAO Documentation-Current Index issued monthly. The index is available free on request to the FAO Distribution and Sales Section.

The Pan American Union (PAU) has published an analysis of agrarian legislation in Latin America, studies on agricultural taxation and its effects on agrarian reform, a study of the role of cooperatives in agrarian reform programs, and studies on the relations between agrarian reform and community development. The PAU technical assistance mission to Honduras aided in preparing a program of agrarian reform and agricultural development, and this report has also been published. Programs of technical training in agrarian reform have been set up in collaboration with IICA and the Inter-American Development Bank. In addition, the Pan American Union has published the very important studies on Latin American agriculture which were carried out by Comité Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (CIDA).

CIDA was set up in 1961 by the OAS, UN, FAO, and IICA to carry out a program of studies of agriculture in Latin America. These studies detail the land tenure structure and government agrarian reform programs in seven Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru). Published by the Pan American Union in English and Spanish, they are entitled Land Tenure Conditions and Socio-Economic Development of the Agricultural Sector: Argentina; Brazil; and Regional Report and Tenencia de la tierra y desarrollo socio-económico del sector agrícola: Argentina; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; Informe regional; Guatemala; and Peru. Other papers issued by PAU for the study of land tenure and land reform include volumes on agrarian reform in Venezuela, dealing with legal processes of acquiring or expropriating land and allotting it to new owners.

The Inter-American Development Bank compiles periodic reports of governmental activity in the land tenure field and publishes the information in the reports of the Social Progress Trust Fund, the principal fund administered by the Bank for the purposes of the Alliance for Progress. The annual report of the Fund describes the progress made by the Latin American member countries of the Inter-American Development Bank toward achieving the objectives stated in the Act of Bogotá, and summarizes the measures adopted by them in pursuit of the objectives, including measures toward agrarian reform. A bibliography, still the most important on the subject of agrarian reform, was published by the Bank in 1965.

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs issues Progress in Land Reform on an irregular basis. The first report was issued in 1954 and the fifth report is scheduled for publication in 1970. This document is based on official government replies to UN questionnaires as well as on other published and unpublished materials; it has a number of references to Latin America. This same UN Department also cooperates with FAO and the International Labor Organization in the publication of Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives, mentioned earlier.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) has also published analyses of important legislative texts on agrarian reform as it relates to agricultural laborers. These analyses are issued in the International Labour Review as well as in the Legislative Series of the ILO.

There are, of course, many other international agencies which have an interest in and have issued reports on agrarian reform. It is obviously impossible to list all of these organizations, but an attempt has been made to point out the most active ones. Librarians may also wish to contact such institutions as the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the Latin American Center for Research in the Social Sciences, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Indian Institute, Instituto Internacional de Derecho Agrario y Comparado, and Asociación Latino-Americana de Derecho Agrario. Many of them offer their publications on an exchange basis and welcome requests. The addresses for several of these international agencies are included in Appendix A.

Latin American

It is nearly impossible to list all the Latin American agencies, universities, etc., which could be considered sources for material on agrarian reform. A few of the more prominent ones are listed in Appendix B, with addresses when known. The list includes the governmental agencies responsible for land reform and rural development programs in each country, university research programs, and private institutions, as well as commercial publishing houses. An invaluable source for addresses of Latin American organizations is Martin H. Sable, Master Directory for Latin America, Reference Series No. 2 (Los Angeles, Latin American Center, University of California, 1965). Sable's book is not complete by any means--a few of the addresses have changed since its publication, and new organizations have come into existence--but it is still an essential tool.

United States

In the United States, several universities with Latin American studies centers have sponsored research on land tenure and agrarian reform. Others have published bibliographies which contain references to agrarian reform material. Many of the unpublished materials are available on an exchange basis from the centers, several of which are listed in Appendix C.

UCLA's Latin American Center has a series of "Latin American Studies" which includes K. L. Karst's Latin American Legal Institutions: Problems for Comparative Study (vol. 5, 1966). Its "Reference series" includes M. H. Sable's Master Directory for Latin America (no. 2, 1965), and A Guide to Latin American Studies (no. 4, 1967) also by Sable. All these publications contain mention of agrarian reform.

The University of Florida's School of Inter-American studies publishes a Latin American monograph series which includes J. V. F. Marcondes, First Brazilian Legislation Relating to Rural Labor Unions; a Sociological Study (no. 20, 1962). The International Program in Taxation at Harvard University has published the papers and proceedings of the Conference on Agricultural Taxation and Economic Development (Cambridge, 1954), which contain references to important Latin American taxation measures. In addition this program has undertaken systematic analyses of taxation in Colombia (1964), Mexico (1959), and Brazil. Such studies are very important for an understanding of the incentives or dis-incentives for agrarian reform in particular countries.

Iowa State University in Ames and the University of Iowa in Iowa City, operating under an Agency for International Development contract in cooperation with the Instituto de Reforma Agraria y Colonización in Peru, have published many studies on agrarian reform in that Latin American country. The ISU Department of Economics issues these studies in a series of "International studies in economics" which includes E. Thorbecke, Some Notes on the Macroeconomic Implications of and the Cost of Financing Agrarian Reform in Peru (no. 3, 1966). Other articles have been issued by the Agricultural Law Center of the State University of Iowa in a reprint series, including Agrarian Reform As a Means to Economic and Social Development in Peru (no. 10, 1965). This "Iowa-Peru Program" is an invaluable source of information about agrarian reform in Peru.

The University of Miami School of Law, in its "Inter-American legal studies," has published Latin America: A Bibliographical Guide to Economy, History, Law, Politics and Society, compiled by S. A. Bayitch (no. 6, 1961). The Research Institute of Cuba and the Caribbean at the same university has issued Revolutionary Cuba: A Bibliographical Guide, which also contains citations of agrarian reform materials.

Bibliographies on agricultural credit and related subjects in various Latin American countries have been issued by the Agricultural Finance Center of Ohio State University in Columbus. These bibliographies, covering 1954-1964, are available in mimeograph form. The Center also has research publications available.

An invaluable study of the Brazilian agrarian structure is being issued piecemeal by the Graduate Center for Latin American Studies of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. This study by William H. Nicholls and Ruy Miller Paiva entitled 99 fazendas: the structure and Productivity of Brazilian Agriculture, 1963, began coming out chapter by chapter in 1966 and now consists of Chapters 2-6.

Cornell University's Latin American Center has been carrying out its Vicos project for several years, and many of the publications emanating from this program are valuable as background material for agrarian reform studies. In addition to this effort, Cornell is also issuing several Ph.D. theses in its "Dissertation series" which includes W. W. Craig, From Hacienda to Community: an Analysis of Solidarity and Social Change in Peru (no. 6, 1967). The "International agricultural development mimeographs" of Cornell includes Rural Development in Brazil: Perspectives and Paradoxes, by B. L. Ellenbogen (no. 9, n.d.).

The University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center, as its name indicates, is very much concerned with the subjects of land tenure and agrarian reform. This concern is reflected in the titles published in the Center's series of "Papers" (now numbering 71); "Reprints" (62); "Research papers" (41) and irregular "Newsletters." Another series, "Training & Methods" includes six bibliographies of the Land Tenure Center Library's holdings on agrarian reform, colonization and settlement, Bolivia, Colombia, and Mexico. Other similar bibliographies are planned in the future, with periodic supplements to be issued as the holdings increase. The Land Tenure Center publications are available from the Center upon request, and exchanges are sought with institutions having similar research interest and publications.

Non-university sources of information in the United States include the Praeger Publishing Company, which is publishing "Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development." This series is intended to make specialized research monographs in U. S. and international economics and politics available to the academic, business, and government communities.

There is a sub-series of these studies entitled "Bench Mark Studies on Agricultural Development in Latin America," which are based on the "bench mark" studies undertaken with Ford Foundation sponsorship in Latin American countries during 1966 and 1967. The studies cover general statistics and projections of agricultural production as well as the progress of agrarian reform in the countries included. Thus far, studies have been published on Uruguay (Brannon, 1967); Mexico (Venezian and Gamble, 1969); Argentina (Fienup, Brannon, and Fender, 1969); Peru (Coutu and King, 1969); Brazil (Schuh, 1970); and Venezuela (Heaton, 1969).

The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, also publishes many studies on agrarian reform in Latin America, among which are two papers by C. Menges, Chile's Landowners Association and Agrarian Reform Politics, and Peasant Organizations and Politics in Chile: 1958-1964. The Rand publications are indexed in a quarterly publication, Selected RAND Abstracts, which is available without charge to academic and public libraries. Rand also has a special subject bibliography on Latin America, containing abstracts of Rand publications selected from the current volume of SRA as well as from earlier Rand research.

Other

Names and addresses of some research institutions in countries outside of the Americas are listed in Appendix D. The Development Center of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development publishes the Liaison Bulletin Between Development Research and Training Institutes, which includes reviews of research work in progress, completed, published, or unpublished at centers throughout the world. This bulletin can be used to obtain publications on agrarian reform from the institutions listed. It is available on exchange from the OECD,

Published Sources for Research in the Field

Bibliographies

The bibliography by Thomas Carroll, Land Tenure and Land Reform in Latin America: A Selective Annotated Bibliography, 2nd ed. (Washington, Inter-American Development Bank, 1965) is the best bibliographic source for agrarian reform materials. In addition to the bibliographic citations, this work contains a section entitled "Laws and decrees on land tenure, land reform and

land settlement" compiled by Pedro Moral López (Appendix IV, p. 347-447). This lists the laws of each country dealing with agrarian reform up to 1964, and is an excellent selection guide.

The best of the more recent bibliographies on the subject is the one by José Besa García, Tenencia de la tierra y reforma agraria; bibliografía (Santiago de Chile, Centro para el Desarrollo Económico y Social para América Latina, 1968). The work is based on titles available in the major specialized libraries in Santiago, including those of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Instituto de Capacitación e Investigación en Reforma Agraria. Unfortunately, it is not annotated, and it covers some of the same items listed in the Carroll bibliography. On the whole, however, it contains up-to-date references and, in addition, gives the location of the item in the Santiago area. There are also 12 pages of legislative citations.

Other bibliographies which contain material of interest include the following.

Bayitch, S. A. Latin America and the Caribbean: a Bibliographical Guide to Works in English. Coral Gables, Florida, University of Miami Press, 1967. 943 p. "land" and "land reform"; p. 172-179. Same division under each country.

Handbook of Latin American Studies, no. 29. Edited by Henry E. Adams. Gainesville, Florida, University of Florida Press, 1967. 720 p. Volume devoted to social sciences.

Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA). Inventario de la información básica para la programación del desarrollo agrícola en la América Latina; selección bibliografía. Washington, D. C., Pan American Union, 1964. 187 p. Also available in English. Contains items used by CIDA in its studies on agrarian structure in seven Latin American countries.

International Bibliography of Economics. Prepared by the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation. Chicago, Aldine, annual.

Lombardo, Heraclio A. Research on Agricultural Development in Central America. New York, Agricultural Development Council, 1969. "Lists, classifies, and appraises" current research in the area for the period 1953-1966.

Malugani, María Dorlores; y Huertas, Maritza. Contribuciones del IICA a la literatura de las ciencias agrícolas. Edición preliminar. IICA bibliotecología y documentación, no. 12. Turrialba, Costa Rica, IICA Biblioteca y Servicio de Documentación, 1968. 187 p.

Minnesota, University of. Department of Political Science. Center for Comparative Political Analysis. Bibliography on Planned Social Change; with Special Reference to Rural Development and Educational Development. Preliminary report for project use; limited distribution. Minneapolis, 1967. 3 v. Compiled to provide background information for the CIC-AID Rural Development Research Project. Contains periodical materials, books, government and United Nations publications. Annotated in considerable detail and indexed.

Ohio, State University of, Columbus. Agricultural Finance Center. Abstracts of Dissertations on Agricultural Credit and Related Subjects in Developing Countries, 1954-1964. Columbus, 1965. 103 p.

Spitz, Allan A. Developmental Change: An Annotated Bibliography. Lexington, University Press of Kentucky, 1969. 316 p. Deals primarily with political, social and economic factors of modernization and development, including 2,493 annotated items, cited in part I, which appear in scholarly journals, symposia and conference reports. Most of the material has been published since 1960.

Velasquez G., Pablo; y Nadurille T., Ramón. Obras de consulta agrícolas en español. México, Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas, 1967. "Legislación agrícola:" p. 135-139; "Sociología rural, reforma agraria y tenencia de la tierra:" p. 140-143.

Weaver, Jerry L. Latin American Development: A Selected Bibliography, 1950-1967. Santa Barbara, California, American Bibliographical Center, Clio Press, 1969. 87 p. Several references to agrarian reform, but many are also in Carroll bibliography.

This is obviously a very short list of bibliographies, and there are many, many more which contain references to agrarian reform in Latin America. These are, however, fairly recent publications, or ones which might not have been included in other lists of a similar nature. For older works, the librarian should consult the Carroll bibliography. Although it is short, this list does point out that the study of agrarian reform is indeed an interdisciplinary undertaking, since the bibliographies listed encompass publications in the fields of economics and sociology as well as in agriculture and area studies.

Periodicals

In order to keep up with the current publications on agrarian reform and land tenure, a large number of periodicals must be consulted. The following journals, annuals, etc., often contain articles on legal, social, and economic problems of agrarian reform and/or contain bibliographies of recent publications on the subject. In addition to the items in this list, the law reviews of the various universities should also be consulted since many have articles on legal aspects of Latin American agrarian reform.

ALADA. Organ of the Associação Latino-Americana de Direito Agrário. Published by Fundação Getulio Vargas, Praia de Botafogo 186, Caixa Postal 4081 ZC 05, Rio de Janeiro. \$5.00/year. First issue, January 1969. quarterly.

América Indígena. México, Instituto Indigenista Interamericano. quarterly. \$6.00/year.

América Latina. Rio de Janeiro, Centro Latino Americano de Pesquisas em Ciências Sociais. quarterly. \$8.00/year.

Aportes. Paris, Instituto Latino Americano de Relaciones Internacionales. quarterly. \$4.00/year. Contains a section "Inventario de los estudios en ciencias sociales sobre América Latina."

Bibliografía Agrícola Latinoamericana. Turrialba, Costa Rica, Asociación Interamericana de Bibliotecarios y Documentalistas Agrícolas. quarterly. Free to AIBDA members. \$10.00/year to non-members.

British Bulletin of Publications on Latin America, the West Indies, Portugal and Spain. London, Hispanic Council, Luso-Brazilian Council. Semi-annual. \$2.50/year.

Derecho y Reforma Agraria: Revista. Mérida, Venezuela, Universidad de los Andes, Facultad de Derecho. First issue, January 1970. Free on exchange.

Desarrollo rural en las Américas. Bogotá, IICA-CIRA. quarterly.
\$4.00/year.

Food and Agricultural Legislation. Rome, FAO Legislation Branch.
quarterly. \$3.50/year.

IBRA Informa. Rio de Janeiro, Instituto Brasileiro de Reforma
Agrária. frequency varies. free.

Indice general de publicaciones periódicas Latinoamericanas; humanidades y ciencias sociales. Metuchen, N. J., Scarecrow Press.
quarterly, with annual cumulation. \$16.00/year.

Inter-American Economic Affairs. Washington, Institute of Inter-American Studies. quarterly. \$9.00/year.

Journal of Inter-American Studies. Coral Gables, Florida, Published for the Center for Advanced International Studies by the University of Miami Press. quarterly. \$6.00/year.

Land Economics. Madison, University of Wisconsin Press. quarterly.
\$20.00/year.

Latin America. London, Latin American Newsletters Ltd. weekly.
\$50.00/year. Summarizes events in Latin America, including agrarian reform programs, reactions, etc.

Journal of Latin American Studies. London, New York, Cambridge University Press. Semi-annual. \$5.00/year.

Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives. Rome, FAO, semi-annual. free.

Latin American Research Review. Austin, University of Texas Press.
three times a year. \$12.00/year.

Liaison Bulletin Between Development Research and Training Institutes. Washington, D. C., O.E.C.D. quarterly. \$5.30/year. free on exchange.

List of Books Accessioned and Periodical Articles Indexed in the Columbus Memorial Library. Washington, D.C., Pan American Union. Monthly.

Noticias sobre Reforma Agraria. Bogotá, IICA-CIRA. Six times a year. free.

Papers Available. Washington, D.C., Foreign Affairs Research Documentation Center, Office of External Research, Department of State. monthly. free.

Progress in Land Reform. New York, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. irregular.

Revista Latinoamericana de sociología. Buenos Aires, Instituto Torcuato di Tella. three times a year. \$6.50/year.

Selected Rand Abstracts. Santa Monica, California, Rand Corporation. quarterly. free.

Social Progress Trust Fund: Report. Washington, D. C., Inter-American Development Bank. annual. free.

El Trimestre Económico. México, Fondo de Cultura Económica. quarterly. \$7.50/year.

World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts. Farnham Royal, England, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau. quarterly. \$22.50/year.

Books, periodical articles, etc.

Following is a short list of recent publications on agrarian reform and land tenure in Latin America. The list includes periodical articles, theses, books and documents which, in general, deal with legal aspects of the question. Items which are in the Carroll or Besa García bibliographies are not included here.

Acosta Cazaubon, Jesús Ramón. La Dotación de tierras en el derecho agrario venezolano. I Jornadas Venezolanas de derecho agrario, trabajo no. 2. Mérida, Centro de Jurisprudencia, Asociación Venezolana de Derecho Agrario, 1968. 17 p.

Agor, Weston H. "Senate vs. CORA: an Attempt to Evaluate Chile's Agrarian Reform to Date." (In Inter-American Economic Affairs, vol. 22, no. 2, Autumn 1968. p. 47-53).

Aguilera Gómez, Manuel. La reforma agraria en el desarrollo económico de México. México, Instituto Mexicano de Investigaciones Económicas, 1969. 375 p.

Aguirre, Jerjes Avellaneda. Reforma agraria en Cuba. Cuernavaca, CIDOC, 1969.

- _____. Reforma Agraria en México. Cuernavaca, CIDOC, 1969.
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APPENDIX A

ADDRESS OF INTERNATIONAL SOURCES OF
AGRARIAN REFORM MATERIAL

Asociación Interamericana de Bibliotecarios y Documentali- stas Agrícolas IICA, Centro de Enseñanza y Documentación Turrialba, Costa Rica	Instituto Latinoamericano de Plan- ificación Económica y Social (Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning) Casilla 1567 Santiago, Chile
Centro Interamericano de Reforma Agraria (Inter-American Center of Agrarian Reform) Apartado Aereo 14592 Bogotá, Colombia	Asociación Latino-Americana de Derecho Agrario (ALADA) Rua Santo Amaro, 28 Rio de Janeiro
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Via delle Termi di Caracalla Rome, Italy	Instituto Latinoamericano para Mercadeo Agropecuaria (Latin American Institute for Agri- cultural Marketing) Edificio de la Cámara de Comercio Carrera 9a, 16-21, piso 6 Bogotá, Colombia
Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (Comité Interamericano de Desarrollo Agrícola) 1725 Eye St., N. W. Rm. 814 Washington, D. C.	Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas (Inter-American Insti- tute of Agricultural Sciences) Northern area: Apdo. 4359, San José, Costa Rica Andes area: Apdo. 478, Lima, Perú Southern area: Casilla 1217, Montevideo, Uruguay Center for Teaching and Research: Apdo. 74, Turrialba, Costa Rica
Comisión Económica para América Latina (Economic Commission for Latin America) Av. Providencia 871 Casilla 179-D Santiago, Chile	Pan American Union Organization of American States 19th St. and Constitution Ave. Washington, D. C.
International Labor Office United Nations 917 15th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.	

Inter-American Development Bank
808 17th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

International Bank for Recon-
struction and Development
1818 H St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Andean Indian Program
International Labor Office
154 Route de Lausanne
Geneva, Switzerland

Centro Latinoamericano de Pes-
quisas em Ciências Sociais
(Latin American Center for
Research in Social Sciences)
Rua D. Mariana 138 - CX Postal
12 (ZC-02)
Rio de Janeiro, G. B., Brazil

Inter-American Indian Institute
(Instituto Indigenista Inter-
americano)
Niños Héroeas 139
México, D. F., México

Instituto Internacional de Derecho
Agrario
Florençia, Italia

Federación Internacional de los
Institutos Católicos de Inves-
tigaciones Sociales y Socio-
Religiosas (FERES) Inter-
national Federation of Catholic
Institutions of Social and
Socio-Religious Research
1 Route du Jura
Fribourg, Switzerland

APPENDIX B

ADDRESSES OF LATIN AMERICAN SOURCES

OF AGRARIAN REFORM MATERIAL

ARGENTINA

Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo
Impresiones y Distribución
Hipolito Yrigoyen 250, 8 piso
Oficina 838
Buenos Aires

Centro de Investigaciones Económicas
Instituto Torcuato di Tella
Florida 936
Buenos Aires

Instituto Agrario Argentino
Perú 277 - 3er piso
Buenos Aires

Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Dirección General de Tierras
Paseo Colón 922
Buenos Aires

BOLIVIA

Instituto de Colonización y
Desarrollo de Comunidades Rurales
Casilla Correo 4786
La Paz

Servicio Agrícola Interamericano
Colon 290
La Paz

Universidad Mayor de San Simón
Facultad de Ciencias Económicas
Instituto de Estudios Sociales y
Económicas
Casilla 1392
Cochabamba, Bolivia

Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería
y Colonización
Calle Ayacucho, esquina Ayacucho
y Mercado
La Paz

Banco Agrícola de Bolivia
Casilla 1179
La Paz

Centro de Estudios de Reforma
Agraria Integral
La Paz

Consejo Nacional de Reforma Agraria
La Paz

BRAZIL

Associação Brasileiro de Crédito
e Assistência Rural
1065, 5^{os}. 507 Bahia
Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais

Superintendencia de Desenvolvimento
de Nordeste (SUDENE)
Divisão de Documentação
Rua Sete de Setembro 144
Recife. Pernambuco

Instituto de Estudos e Pesquisas
Econômicas
Universidade do Rio Grande do Sul
Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul

Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvi-
mento Agrário
Largo de São Francisco, 34-11º
andar
Rio de Janeiro

CHILE

FAO
Oficina Regional para América
Latina
Casilla 10095
Santiago

Proyecto de Reforma
c/o Arzobispado de Santiago
Pl. Armas 444
Santiago

Instituto de Capacitación e In-
vestigación en Reforma Agraria
Casilla 1949
Santiago

Centro de Investigaciones
Económicas
Universidad Católica
Casilla 114-D
Santiago

COLOMBIA

Instituto Colombiano de Reforma
Agraria
Apartado Aereo 8691
Bogotá

Instituto Brasileiro de Reforma
Agrária
Rua Santo Amaro, 28
Rio de Janeiro

Associação Brasileira de Reforma
Agrária
Rua de Quitanda, 30 sala 909
Rio de Janeiro

Centro Nacional de Capacitação em
Reforma Agrária
Rio de Janeiro

Centro de Desarrollo Económico y
Social de América Latina (DESAL)
Almirante Varroso 6
Post Box 9990
Santiago

Corporación de la Reforma Agraria
Santiago

Universidad de Chile
Escuela de Estudios Económicos
Latinoamericanos para Graduados
Casilla 3861, Condell 343
Santiago

Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario
Apartado Aereo 7984
Bogotá

COSTA RICA

Instituto de Tierras y Colonización
Unidad Sectorial de Planificación
Apartado 5054
San José

Instituto Universitario Centro-
americano de Investigaciones Soc-
iales y Económicas
Universidad de Costa Rica
Ciudad Universitaria "Rodrigo Facio"
San José

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Instituto Agrario Dominicano
Santo Domingo

ECUADOR

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Reforma
Agraria y Colonización
Casilla 484
Calle Carrion 1049
Quito

EL SALVADOR

Instituto de Colonización Rural
San Salvador

Facultad de Economía
Universidad de El Salvador
Calle Ruben Dario no. 12-15
San Salvador

GUATEMALA

Instituto Nacional de Transfor-
mación Agraria
Guatemala

Universidad de San Carlos de Guate-
mala
Editorial Universitaria
10a Calle 9-59, Zona 1
Guatemala

HONDURAS

Instituto Nacional Agropecuario
Av. Juan Ramon Molina No. 519
Tegucigalpa

Universidad Nacional de Honduras
Instituto de Investigaciones Econó-
micas y Sociales
Tegucigalpa

MEXICO

Centro Intercultural de Documen-
tación
Apartado 479
Cuernavaca

Centro de Economía Agrícola
Colegio de Postgraduados
Escuela Nacional de Agricultura
Chapingo

Instituto Nacional de Investi-
gaciones Agrícolas
Londres 40 1er Piso
México 6, D. F.

Depto. de Asuntos Agrarios y Coloni-
zación
Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería
Izazaga 155
México 1, D. F.

NICARAGUA
Instituto Agrario de Nicaragua
Managua

PANAMA
Comisión de Reforma Agraria
Apartado 2152
Panama

PARAGUAY
Instituto de Bienestar Rural
Tacuarú 80
Asunción

PERU
Centro de Capacitación e Inves-
tigaciones para la Reforma
Agraria
Lima

Instituto de Estudios Peruanos
Horacio Urteaga 694 (Campo de Marte)
Jesus Maria
Lima

Instituto de Reforma Agraria y
Colonización
594 República de Chile
Lima

Instituto Indigenista Peruano
7º Piso, Avenida Salaverry
Lima

Oficina Nacional de Reforma Agraria
Cahuide 805 - 3er piso
Jesus Maria
Lima

URUGUAY
Ministerio de Ganadería y
Agricultura
Casilla de Correo 510
Montevideo

Instituto Nacional de Colonización
Montevideo

VENEZUELA
Comisión para Reglamentar la ley
de la Reforma Agraria
Torre Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar,
piso 14
Caracas

Consejo de Bienestar Rural
Apartado de Correos del Este 5407
Caracas

APPENDIX C

ADDRESSES OF UNITED STATES SOURCES OF
AGRARIAN REFORM MATERIAL

Latin American Center
University of California
Los Angeles, 90024

Center for Agricultural and Eco-
nomic Development
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50010

Latin American Studies Center
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y. 14850

Graduate Center for Latin Amer-
ican Studies
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Center for Latin American Studies
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

American International Association
for Economic & Social Develop-
ment
Inter-American Rural Development
Program
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10020

Engineer Agency for Resources
Inventories
6500 Brooks Lane
Washington, D. C. 20315

Interamerican Committee on the
Alliance for Progress
1725 Eye Street, N. W., Room 1101
Washington, D. C.

Center for Latin American Studies
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32601

State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Latin American Center
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Agricultural Mission to Peru
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514

Institute of Latin American Studies
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas 78712

Agricultural Development Council
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10020

American Universities Field Staff
3 Lebanon Street
Hanover, New Hampshire 93755

Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd St.
New York, N. Y. 10017

Institute of Current World Affairs
The Crane-Rogers Foundation
266 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

Agricultural Finance Center
The Ohio State University
2120 Fyffe Road
Columbus, Ohio 43210

Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology
Center for International Studies
30 Wadsworth Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers
111 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10003

Bureau of Intelligence & Research
Office of Strategic & Functional
Research
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Rand Corporation
1700 Main Street
Santa Monica, California 90406

Rockefeller Foundation
111 West 50th Street
New York, N. Y. 10020

APPENDIX D

ADDRESSES OF SOURCES OF AGRARIAN REFORM
MATERIAL OUTSIDE THE AMERICAS

Soziologisches Institut der
Freien Universität Berlin
Babelsbergerstrasse 14/16
Berlin 31, Germany

Institut d'Etude du Développement
Economique et Social
58, Boulevard Arago
Paris 13ème, France

Institut für Ausländische
Landwirtschaft
Von-Siebold-Strasse 4-6
3400 Göttingen, Germany

Ibero-Amerika Institut für Wort-
schaftsforschung an der
Universität Göttingen,
Gosslerstr. 1 b,
Göttingen, Germany

Instituto de América Latina
Académie des Sciences de l'U.R.S.S.
B. Ordinka, 21
Moscow V-35, U. S. S. R.

Centre of Latin American Research
and Documentation
University of Amsterdam
Mauritskade 63
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