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THE LAND TENURE CENTER
ANNUAL REPORT
1975-1976

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

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211(d) Annual Report

Date due: August 31, 1976

Date: September 3, 1976

Grant Title: 211(d) csd-2263

Grantee: Land Tenure Center

Grant Program Director: Don Kanel

AID Sponsoring Technical Office: Bureau for Technical Assistance,
Office of Rural Development

Statistical Summary:

Period of Grant: July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1977

Amount of Grant: \$2,300,000

Expenditures for Report Year: \$248,470

Accumulated: \$1,953,470

Anticipated for next year: \$350,000

II. NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Research activities of LTC faculty and some graduate fellows centered around three inter-related projects: preparation of a focused research program to secure AID funding for the second year of this grant extension; preparation of a set of State of the Arts Papers, in draft form by the end of this year; and planning for the 1977 International Seminar. Additional graduate fellows and program faculty pursued other projects which are described in the Accomplishments section of this report.

Education and training activities were extensive, including a long-term training program mounted for officials of the Turkish Ministry of Land Reform which was funded by FAO and UNDP. Grant activities included 6 development-related courses, while 24 other development-related and 10 nondevelopment-related courses were also taught by LTC faculty. Three students received Ph.D. in Development degrees and 10 were admitted to the program. LTC faculty advised 137 advanced students, 84 of them from LDCs. One AID-mission-funded trainee came to the Center, and 12 students were similarly supported (9 degree candidates and 3 special students).

The Center's information capacity continued to serve development practitioners. The Library added items to its collection and distributed duplicates to LDC institutions. New publications were added to the regular series. One special paper (with outside funding) and one new monograph were actually published by the Center, and three other book-length works were accepted by commercial publishers. One Newsletter was devoted to the proceedings of the Group Farming Conference jointly sponsored by the Center in June 1975.

Center faculty and research fellows continued to accept consulting assignments in a variety of countries. A total of 34.65 work months was spent on consulting in this year. Agencies requesting assistance included, for example, Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidental de Venezuela, the Colombian Science Foundation, Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, The Inter-American Foundation, Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, and numerous AID missions.

Existing linkages continue to grow, and an important new link was established with UNDP/FAO. The Center was very successful in developing continuing relationships with students and visitors after they returned home. Intra-University linkages were altered during this year, and Center faculty and staff will continue to work on these relationships. Links with AID/Washington were substantially improved.

In summary, the work of this year has enhanced the Center's response capability in the areas of land tenure and related institutional concerns. The focused research program developed this year for implementation next year should enhance this capability even further.

III. DETAILED REPORT

General Background and Description of Problem

This grant is an extension of the 211-d grant initially awarded to the LTC in 1969, which itself was a sequel to a contractual relationship between AID and the Center which began in 1962. At the time of the award of this extension the AID review team found the Center's on-going program to be both consistent with the original purpose of the grant and of significant use to the Agency, to LDC governments, and to international agencies.

The Center's program focuses on what AID and others (including the Congress) have recognized to be the crucial relationship of land tenure and agricultural development, especially vis à vis small farmers and landless laborers. AID expects to have a continuing need for advice and assistance on tenure problems; the Center's response capability to meet this need is assured by this grant extension.

Purpose of the Grant

The purpose of the current grant extension and revision is to facilitate full and continuing utilization of the response capability of the Land Tenure Center in the areas of land tenure and related agrarian reform and institutional development with special emphases on helping small farmers in the LDCs and on gaining additional insights into and knowledge of the critical issues of land tenure and reform as key aspects of development.

The LTC is unique in its professional expertise in the land and agrarian reform areas. No other group or individual has the depth, scope, and experience of the Center staff. Agrarian reform is a particularly sensitive subject and, therefore, considerable flexibility is needed in approach and utilization by AID. A utilization 211-d grant provides for that flexibility and appears to be the best mechanism available to AID to obtain the LTC services. AID's present emphasis on rural development and on raising the income levels and well-being of the rural poor requires assistance and advice on man/land problems; such problems are critical to developing successful programs and projects to assist the rural poor.

Objectives of the Grant

A. Objectives Restated

The Center's program has five major objectives/outputs: expanding knowledge by means of research undertaken by faculty and research fellows; carrying on formal, degree-oriented education of students from all over the world, and short- or long-term training programs for LDC nationals; continuing its unique publications and library programs; maintaining a consulting and technical assistance capacity; and further refining and developing program-enhancing linkages.

B. Review of Objectives

The Center's main objective--the expansion of knowledge--has been modified this year by a long process of discussion/negotiation with AID/Washington, resulting in mutual agreement on a focused research program to be implemented in the coming year. Other objectives remain as described in the proposal which resulted in this grant extension and no major changes of direction seem called for at this point.

C. Review of Critical Assumptions

- 1) Without core-funding support from AID and/or other financial sources in total at or above the current level, the LTC cannot continue to function.
- 2) UW support will not alter significantly in either nature or amount.
- 3) The Center will continue the dialogues begun this year with AID on a focused research program, and will be able to broaden these relationships to include both other participants (e.g., AID regional bureaus and missions) and other topics (e.g., fund-raising efforts).
- 4) Use of the Center's consulting and training facilities will not decline.
- 5) Current faculty and staff will remain, or be replaced by individuals with similar types of expertise.
- 6) Funding will be of duration adequate to support a meaningful research program.

Land Tenure Center Faculty and Staff

The Program Faculty advise the Director on broad policy matters; the Executive Committee helps the Director make decisions on both policy and operational matters. In the reporting year these committees consisted of the following faculty members:

Program Faculty

College of Agricultural and Life Sciences

Marion Brown
Professor
Agricultural Journalism

Peter Dorner
Professor and Chairman
Agricultural Economics

Herman Felstehausen
Professor
Agricultural Journalism, Institute for
Environmental Studies, and School of
Natural Resources

Duncan Harkin
Professor
Agricultural Economics and School of
Natural Resources

Don Kanel
Professor, Agricultural Economics
Director, Land Tenure Center

A. Eugene Havens
(on assignment in Peru)
Professor
Rural Sociology

Bryant Kearl
Professor
Agricultural Journalism

David King
(on assignment in the Philippines)
Visiting Adjunct Professor
Agricultural Economics

Staff List 6

Marvin Miracle
Professor
Agricultural Economics

John Murdock
Professor, Soil Science
Director, International Agricultural Programs

Kenneth Parsons
Professor Emeritus
Agricultural Economics

Raymond Penn
Professor Emeritus
Agricultural Economics, Urban and Regional Planning,
and Institute for Environmental Studies

James Scott
Professor
Political Science

John Strasma
Professor
Economics and Agricultural Economics

William Thiesenhusen
Professor
Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Journalism

Eugene Wilkening
Professor
Rural Sociology and Institute for Environmental Studies

College of Letters and Science

Joseph Elder
Professor
Sociology and South Asian Studies

Robert Frykenberg
Professor
History and South Asian Studies

Henry Hart
Professor
Political Science, South Asian Studies,
and Water Resources Center

Staff List 7

Kemal Karpat
Professor, History
Chairman, Middle East Studies

Law

Joseph Thome
Professor, Law

International Studies and Programs

David Johnson, Dean
International Studies and Programs

Associated Faculty

Fritz Albert
Professor
Agricultural Journalism

Carl Bogholt
Professor Emeritus
Philosophy

Executive Committee

Agricultural and
Life Sciences:

Professor Marion Brown
Professor Peter Dörner
Professor Don Kanel
Professor Bryant Kears
Professor John Murdock
Professor William Thiesenhusen

Letters and Science: Professor Henry Hart

Law: Professor Joseph Thome

Administrative and Staff Personnel

Teresa Anderson, Librarian
Jane Dennis, Manuscript Typist
*Bonnie Engelke, Technical Typist and Receptionist
Donald Esser, Administrative Assistant
Dr. Jane Knowles, Editor and Executive Assistant
Helaine Kriegel, Technical Typist and Receptionist/Student Program Specialist
*Charlotte Lott, Assistant Librarian
Patricia Frye, Library Secretary/Acquisitions
*Barbara Rhem, Student Program Specialist
Julia Schwenn, Program Coordinator

*Part-year

IV. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

SECTION A: EXPANDING KNOWLEDGE

The primary function of the Land Tenure Center is to expand knowledge on a wide range of subjects under the general topics of agrarian reform, rural poverty, community development, and related institutional change. The basic research on which this is based is carried out by staff, graduate fellows, and associates working in a variety of interdisciplinary combinations. Nongrant monies have provided most of the support for Center research for the last several years; however, the 211(d) grant has been crucial to the maintenance of the Center's core program, without which these extra funds would not have been forthcoming.

Focused Research Program

One area of research totally funded by grant monies was the development during this reporting year of a focused research program for 1976-77. Executive Committee drafting of such a program has been approved by AID and consists of the following:

Topic 1: Monitoring Land Reform Experience

The Center will collect library materials; maintain sources of secondary information; work with officials, universities, staff members, and students in developing countries; and carry out some field research on land reform experiences in developing countries. Special emphasis will be placed on the Philippines, Chile, Peru, Turkey, and Ethiopia.

Topic 2: Interaction of Land Tenure Systems and Development

Research in this area will focus upon the relationships between tenure systems and technological innovation, population density, and the structure of rural opportunities. Country emphases will include Tanzania, Philippines, India, Pakistan, and Chile.

Topic 3: Group Farming

Part of the emphasis in this area will be international--evaluation of the economic and social results of group farming experiments and of the arguments used by governments to justify their support of group farming. Country emphases for other aspects of research include

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problems of incentive structures, management of group farms, and the potential for group farms as a means of employing landless laborers. Country studies are planned in South Korea, El Salvador, and Honduras.

Topic 4: Peasant Participation

This research category includes the situation and role of small farmers, tenants, sharecroppers, and landless workers before and after land reform; cultural and economic factors related to peasant participation; and the role of farm organizations in helping small farmers. Special attention will be given to Chile, Peru, and Southeast Asian countries.

Topic 5: Legal Aspects of Land Reform and Rural Development

Research in this area will focus on the access of the rural poor to the state or public allocation of goods and services, and on the legal aspects of expropriation in the Chilean land reform, 1962-70. Geographical emphasis is Latin America.

State-of-the-Arts Paper

Another research area funded by the grant is the development of a set of State-of-the-Arts papers by a special committee of faculty members, consisting of Professors Brown, Dorner, Kanel, Thiesenhusen and Thome. Five portions of the paper were drafted during the reporting year and are summarized below. All but Professor Thome's paper were funded by grant monies.

Theoretical Issues in the Relation of Land Tenure to Economic Development by Don Kanel

The basic conclusion of this review of economic analysis is that land tenure arrangements usually do not generate inefficiencies in resource allocation, but are nevertheless of key importance for development policy. The currently dominant theoretical position on land tenure argues that efficiency in resource use is achieved because parties to tenure arrangements can manipulate the terms, can select among tenure arrangements, or can innovate new arrangements in response to opportunities available to them. In other words, tenure arrangements are responsive to factor and product markets. This paper accepts this position as essentially correct. Nevertheless, tenure issues become important when one becomes concerned with imperfections of labor and other factor markets, the greater access to benefits of development available to entrepreneurs and resource owners (compared to unskilled workers), and the fairly common experience of loss of security and "property-like" rights by poorer strata in rural society.

Share Tenancy and Efficiency. The newer theoretical literature develops the logic of landlord and share-tenant decisions in relation to each other as conditioned by factor market opportunities which are open to each party. The theoretical analysis shows that use of share leases does not prevent optimum allocation of resources; or, to put it another way, that resource allocation under share tenancy need not differ from that under cash rent or owner-operatorship. In fact, significant inefficiencies are more likely to result from situations in which choice among tenure arrangements is somehow limited than from the terms of the tenure arrangements themselves.

Size of Farm and Efficiency. Unlike the case of tenure, large differences in efficiency of resource allocation exist among different sizes of farm. However, these differences have rather little to do with economies of size of farm; rather, they are due to two kinds of imperfections in labor and other factor markets: underemployment of labor on larger farms, and greater availability of new technology and new inputs to larger farms.

Group Farming and Efficiency. If the argument of the above section is correct then group or collective farming is not primarily important as means of capturing economies of size. Four kinds of situations can be distinguished in which group farming appears to be desirable:

- 1) Land reforms applied to estate or plantation agriculture.
- 2) Group farming for non-resident landless farm workers.
- 3) Group farming to assist individual farm cultivators.
- 4) Group farming for agricultural systems that now have group ownership of land but individual family cultivation.

Induced Institutional Innovation. Many of the situations described above fit the conceptual framework of induced institutional innovation. Induced institutional innovation is a conception that institutional arrangements will be modified when new opportunities to generate income will appear; more technically speaking innovations will occur when benefits from them exceed costs of changing institutional arrangements.

The Crux of Land Tenure Problems: Issues other than Efficiency. If labor and other factor markets were perfect and population growth rates more moderate than land tenure and land reform issues would be less pressing and induced institutional innovation would be sufficient to take care of both efficiency and welfare problems. The existing tenure system determines which groups make the crucial developmental decisions about factor proportions and terms of employment (typically landowners with good access to services) and which groups are subject to those decisions (the tenants and landless, to a lesser extent small owners). This is not to say that the more advantaged tenure groups are not also subject to market forces of product prices, prices of capital inputs nor that their incomes are independent of active searching out and adapting of new technology and adjusting to changing market opportunities. But in the typical situation characteristic of early development access to entrepreneurial income and to income from ownership of resources is apt to be much more valuable than dependence on labor income.

Reaching the Poor and the Poorest: A goal Unmet
by William C. Thiesenhusen

If a country's policy goal is "development," it must attack poverty in a direct and purposive manner. Alleviating the poverty that is found in the bottom 40 or so percent of the income pyramid of less developed countries (LDCs) means that (1) some of this group can be most efficiently helped by job creation, distribution of productive resources, and collective action; (2) some at the very bottom can be helped only by welfare measures; but (3) a growing group has not been helped by any technique in capitalist societies anywhere.

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There are, to be specific, whole nations--a subclassification of those we usually call less developed countries--which in terms of average income have stagnated or dropped in the last 10 or 15 years. In addition, there are geographic areas, some even within economically rapidly growing countries, that are backward, having fairly uniformly low average family-income levels in comparison to the national median. There are productive economic sectors that contain more poverty than their share of the population. And there are the poor within countries who, under extant institutions, are disenfranchised in that they have no real voice and obtain little consideration from political, social, or economic policy decisions.

Public Programs. During the sixties and early seventies it was thought that the problems of the landed peasant could be at least partly eliminated if he could be reached with public programs. Programs of this nature never reached the largest growing and poorest segment within farming, the migrant worker or the worker with only tenuous rights to a piece of land. Indeed, they were never designed to do so. Research seems to indicate that it is even questionable whether many existing small-scale farmers were helped by these auxiliary assistance programs. It seems probable that the middle quintile was by and large missed, and the upper 40 percent received the bulk of the assistance.

Technological Change. Technological changes in agriculture (of late, most writing on the matter has concerned the green revolution) have positive income effects on those who have resources, but there is often some spillover to the upper end of poverty groups. If they touch those in middle and lower poverty groups, they are either not affected at all or are touched adversely. What repercussion they have in specific countries depends largely on the institutional milieu, especially initial resource distribution. For example, inequitable effects on the way income is shared are more likely to accentuate income (and hence class) differences when the land tenure pattern is inequitable (bimodal, as in the hacienda system) than when land is distributed in a fairly egalitarian manner (unimodal, as in the family-farm system).

Green revolution technology may affect income distribution through the factor market in that (1) it might cause some agricultural workers to be unemployed or more underemployed than formerly (unemployables would not be affected at all); (2) some farmers might completely or partially be denied access to the new technology, thus increasing the income gap between the rich and poor. Or green revolution technology might affect income distribution through the product market in that it might cause prices for a commodity to drop. Nonadopters would lose because they would not be able to make up in quantity what they lost in price. They will either retreat further into subsistence cultivation or take advantage of high land prices to sell out.

Institutional Change. Even the efforts to introduce direct institutional change (in contrast to the earlier examples of directing assistance programs at the existing institutional system and imposing technological change on the existing system) have not reached those

without some prior resource foothold.

In conclusion, we know that most countries require a land reform early in their development effort followed by programs which deliver inputs that will increase the ability of beneficiaries to be more productive. Because of land scarcity these programs will, in the context of contemporary reform laws, reach the "upper poor." Others who cannot be reached in this manner must be employed through agro-industries and infrastructure development. Intermediate technology must receive certain favored status, and a proper climate for peasant organization and cooperatives must be fostered. But because of the magnitude of the problem, it is likely that a substantial group of poor will be left behind even given the most favorable of conditions. Some of these can be helped only through income transfers; there will never be another way to incorporate them into society. We are left, ultimately, with these types of concerns: How can meaningful income transfers to the unemployables be implemented? How can the numerically rapidly growing groups that are not affected by liberal reforms, job creation, collective action, or income transfer be reached? And how can technology be adapted or created to accommodate more "employables"?

Access of the Latin American Rural Poor to the Public Allocation of Goods and Services by Joseph R. Thome

Based on case studies, this paper analyzes the nature and source of some constraints faced by the rural poor of Latin America in gaining access to public or semi-public programs or institutions charged with the allocation and regulation of goods and services and examines some of the reactions of the rural poor to situations where "access" was severely limited or difficult.

Basically, of course, the problem is one of "access to access." The concentration of wealth, power, and economic growth in relatively small sectors of Latin American populations is a long prevailing pattern, showing little if any signs of disappearing. In addition, the geographic dispersal of rural communities makes the process of reaching them difficult and expensive. To a large extent the rural poor themselves are inaccessible; large landowners, on the other hand, are much easier to service, both in a physical and cultural sense. Economic considerations can also result in giving preference to the large landlords. Public investments or services are likely to show low returns, at least in the short run, when lavished upon the poor, while production increases are easier to obtain by servicing the better-off strata.¹ Even when a government appears to have the will and means to carry out redistributive policies, the legal and institutional framework and instruments available for enacting and implementing these policies may not be functional for such goals, thus curtailing or limiting the access of

¹ Peter Dorner, "Needed Redirections in Economic Analysis for Agricultural Development Policy," in Dorner, ed., Land Reform in Latin America (Madison: University of Wisconsin Land Economics, 1971), p. 15., and Don Kanel, Unpublished notes (Madison: Land Tenure Center, 1975), p. 5.

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the poor to the proposed allocation of goods and services. Finally, constraints to access may be the product of the nature of the administrative organization and process. Access problems are common even when new agencies are organized for carrying out the new policies. The locales of the agency or its branch offices, for example, may be situated in distant cities; the bureaucrats may be too urban-oriented, having little cultural or economic understanding of the problems of the rural poor; the bureaucratic procedures and requirements may be too complex and difficult to understand; the new policies, programs, and services may not be efficiently communicated to the would-be beneficiary.

But there are serious dangers in restricting the focus of study to any one of these categories. Concentrating on the legal-institutional framework or the "organizational connection" aspects of the problem, seemingly the more concrete access issues, can lead to a distorted evaluation or diagnosis unless the socio-economic context within which these elements function is clearly kept in mind. Otherwise, the analysis of the problems will in effect be working from a pluralist model of society which assumes a "neutral" state apparatus whose role is that of responding to or mediating the demands made upon it by various interest groups, in a context where all the competing groups can be heard. At least in Latin America, the socio-economic context is more important to consider than the legal-institutional framework.

Through a detailed analysis of the attempt to redistribute water rights in Chile during the Frei government, 1964-1970, this study traces both socio-economic and legal-institutional constraints. It includes also an examination of reactions of the rural poor to situations where access was severely limited or difficult for them to obtain. Their reactions fall within one of the following categories:²

- (1) Ignoring the institutional service through:
 - a) "exit," such as migrating to the cities;
 - b) "passivity," which may be a disguised hostility; or
 - c) devising their own alternative.
- (2) Working within the system, such as:
 - a) appeal or review procedures;
 - b) party or union mobilization or lobbying or pressure;
 - c) legal strikes or other legal manifestations.
- (3) Militant reactions:
 - a) illegal strikes or riots;
 - b) land invasions;
 - c) insurrection or guerilla warfare.

² B.B. Schaffer and G. B. Lamb, "Exit, Voice and Access," Social Science Information, International Social Science Council, XIII, No. 6, December 1974, pp. 73-90.

Peasant Participation in Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
by Marion R. Brown

Among the generalizable aspects of Chile's experiment in agrarian reform, is the very concept of 'peasant participation'--the integration of the rural poor into the economic, political, and social life of the nation. Participation in any context can be active or passive. In the work context, the individual worker's influence on resource-allocation decisions (active participation) as well as their influence on him (passive participation) define his relationship to his work. One type of active participation, 'worker management,' is the main concern of this analysis. It refers to the nature and degree of involvement of workers in the decisions which affect "their" enterprise.

The goal in this analysis was to ascertain the conditions which seem to favor participation and, more importantly, the conditions which seem to restrict it. The overall conclusion is apparent: organizing democratic peasant cooperatives as part of an agrarian reform is difficult, but far from impossible.

On farms which were created from a partially expropriated fundo, there was less difficulty in instituting and maintaining collective decision-making than on wholly expropriated fundos. This may have been a response to hardship since there were farms on which the landowner was permitted to retain the lands surrounding his house and buildings; asentados who lost the 'heart of the farm' exhibited greater awareness of common problems and more collective action than those who received complete, operating farms. On collective units where few or no asentados had been union members, or where a single major disruptive strike had occurred, it was less likely that high levels of democratic participation in collective decision-making would be achieved in the short run.

This scope of participation depended heavily on the characteristics of the farm enterprise and its history. On-farm communication channels, which were flexible and open to wide-ranging issues, were apparently derived from union organization prior to the farm's expropriation. The use of those channels, however, depended on the difficulty of the problem inherited from the expropriation process as well as on the extent to which the workers had been divided by labor conflicts.

The extent of worker participation seems to depend on a mixture of farm and system influences. The creation of inter-personal communication channels seems to derive from union experience. Outside influence on this aspect of participation came into play where new members were incorporated (at CORA insistence) into the asentamientos:

Although not many asentados were brought into the reformed farms (about 5 percent of the total labor force), the extent to which these workers had had work experiences in other settings appears to have stimulated the creation of communication channels and/or encouraged their use.

Larger farms appear to be less amenable to widespread participation, quite possibly because of the physical dispersion of residents. Farms without previous labor-union experience seem to be less democratically run over a longer period than farms with unions.

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Selected Land Reform Experiences: Problems of Implementation by Peter Dorner

A U.S. Conception of Landownership and Tenure. The conceptions growing out of the U.S. experience are not too relevant for other parts of the world. The U.S. image of a farm, the scattered settlement pattern, the ubiquitous roads at every mile, clear and unrestricted titles to land, and access to land or alternative employments--these are not representative of most of world agriculture. And since U.S. agriculture developed under conditions of plentiful land and a scarcity of labor, major emphasis for agricultural improvement was placed on the development of mechanical devices and improved tools and equipment which would save labor. Of course, the reverse situation, an over-abundance of labor and a scarcity of land and capital, characterizes most of the developing countries. And while the United States has less than four percent of its population engaged in on-farm production, most developing countries have from 50-80 percent or more of their population so engaged.

Special Difficulties in the Management of Agricultural Systems. There are a number of differences between agriculture and industry which make the tasks of government attempting to service and develop agriculture especially difficult. The following differences have major implications for governments and serve also to show why land reform frequently becomes an issue as modernization occurs while such reform issues may not arise in the industrial sector: (1) The agrarian (tenure and related institutions) system that exists may have been imposed by conquest or colonial policy and therefore not of the choosing of the native population; (2) In industry a new system is built with major imports of technology and systems of management and organization. Yet in agriculture, if development is to occur at all, given the large numbers of people involved in "traditional" agriculture, development must be attempted using at least parts of this old, pre-existing system; (3) In on-farm production, there is generally a lack of decisive economies of scale; (4) In industry, the assembly line type of organization allows for simultaneous operations and specialization of labor--thus increased labor efficiency. In agriculture, the multiplicity of tasks cannot be performed simultaneously but must be taken up sequentially, and there is thus much less opportunity for specialization even on large farms; (5) In industry, large-scale capital investment projects are common, and saving and investments are tied to commercial-financial processes. In farming (except for some large off-farm irrigation projects) investment has more of an accretionary character; (6) Finally, the geographic spread, dispersion, distance and large numbers involved in agriculture make it very difficult to reach people in farming with the needed government or private sector services: education, transport, market, credit, technology, etc.

Land Reform Experiences. The ideal setting for carrying through an extensive land reform is a government with strong leadership firmly committed to the reform, viewing reform as an integral part of a larger

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rural development strategy, effective peasant organizations, and an efficient and responsive agricultural bureaucracy. An even better situation exists if we can add to this the availability of accurate and up-to-date records on landownership and registration, land use and soil classification, and a reasonably well-developed infrastructure in the form of transport, communication, and market systems.

In addition to these general conditions, a number of operational elements can be identified that have been of key importance in the implementation of extensive land reforms: (1) The land to be affected by the reform must be clearly identifiable. (2) Clear and simple criteria are needed for determining the specific land subject to expropriation. (3) A relatively simple method for evaluating the land must be established. (4) Rent control and/or tenancy protection legislation in the absence of land redistribution is usually unenforceable and often ends up working against the interests of tenants (leading to their displacement, or conversion to hired labor). (5) Other critical elements include a quick-taking procedure which enables the reform agency to obtain possession of the land in the shortest time possible, a compensation scheme, and a post-reform system of organization clearly spelled out in the reform legislation or administrative decrees.

An Evaluation. The significant problems have arisen in the establishment of a viable, post-reform system of organization that would meet adequately the criteria of both the widespread redistribution of opportunities and the need to maintain and increase agricultural production and productivity. Hypotheses of possible reasons for this poor performance in the reconstruction-reorganization phases of agrarian reform include the following: (1) The reform is only partial, affecting 30 to 40 percent of the agricultural land and perhaps even a smaller percentage of the rural population, and having accomplished this, government energies and capital are diverted from the reformed sector. (2) The reform is only partial, and the public service structure for agriculture remains committed to the non-reformed sector, or it shifts completely to serve the reformed sub-sector. (3) The reform is only partial, and the decision-making remains or continues for too long with the government agents. (4) The reform is only partial, but significant problems arise for establishing a totally new system of organization in the reformed sub-sector than that existing in the non-reformed sub-sector. (5) The reform is complete, but management and direction remains unduly centralized.

Grant Supported Faculty Research

The bulk of grant-supported faculty research on land tenure and agricultural development has been directed toward developing a focused research program for the Center and working toward a state-of-the-arts paper, as summarized above. In addition, three faculty members have completed some phase of an on-going research project during the reporting year. Professors Dorner and Kanel completed work on a study of "Economic and Administrative Issues in Group Farming," delivered as a paper at the Center's 1975 Group Farming Conference; proceedings of the conference will be published by the University of Wisconsin Press during the next reporting year. In addition, Professor Kanel completed a study on "The Agricultural Ladder in a Brazilian Community" with John Steele, Economist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which will be delivered at the Fourth World Congress of Rural Sociology in Poland, August 1976. Professor Thiesenhusen completed a study on "Population Growth and Agriculture," which he delivered at the Colegio de México in December 1975 for a seminar on Population Growth and Program Change sponsored by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Liège, Belgium. These research projects are summarized below.

Economic and Administrative Issues in Group Farming Systems by Peter Dorner and Don Kanel

This study explores some of the critical economic and administrative issues in the development of agriculture (increased productive employment, a more equal distribution of income, expanded output, including the landless among land reform beneficiaries, etc.), and examines the manner in which such issues can be addressed under a system of group farming (with a few comparisons to other systems). Allowing that specific circumstances will vary, the conclusions that emerge are the following: the economic rationale for a system of group farming is likely to be based on the possibilities of effectively mobilizing labor, combining agro-industrial development with farming, making it easier for governments to service and have a somewhat greater degree of control over the agricultural sector, promoting a more egalitarian distribution of the benefits of economic growth, etc., rather than on the prospects for more efficient farm production, greater economies of scale, or facilitating the introduction of new technology.

The primary problems of group farming are recognized to be those of effective internal organization and of member commitment and morale. The roles of managers and members are more ambiguous in group farming than the roles of comparable groups in large private farms, state farms, or in peasant farming. It is not realistic to assume that group farming, incorporating substantial numbers of peasants, can achieve the degree of participation in management that is found in the kibbutz

or the Hutterite community. Instead, it is suggested that the real challenge in setting up successful group farms may be recognition of the validity of the separate interests of members, managers, and the state, and institutionalization of ways to negotiate among them.

The Agricultural Ladder in a Brazilian Community

by Don Kanel and John Steele (Economist, U.S. Department of Agriculture)

The concept of the agricultural tenure ladder was first presented in a 1919 article by Spillman.³ The concept attempts to describe the life cycle of a farmer as consisting of successive tenure stages. In the U.S. case it was not uncommon for a farmer during his working lifetime to be successively a farm worker, a tenant, and an owner-operator. These stages were preceded by unpaid work on the home farm, and retirement often took the form of becoming a landlord. The conceptualization of the agricultural ladder implies that non-ownership tenures (agricultural wage work and tenancy) can result from three distinct social processes: movement of farm people through different tenure stages, a class structure of rural society with different rural classes and landlordism by non-entrepreneurial non-rural persons.

The research reported in this paper was done in the municipio of Vicosa, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. As far as we are aware this is the only research which has attempted to distinguish the agricultural ladders of different socio-economic tenure groups. The sample of 61 respondents was subdivided into three groups. Sons of larger landowners (over 27 hectares), sons of smaller landowners, and sons of landless rural people. An age-related agricultural ladder pattern exists in each group while at the same time there are substantial differences of patterns between groups. Almost all the sons of larger landowners had the same simple agricultural ladder. They began working life in some tenure arrangement with a member of the immediate family (unpaid work, work for wages or sharecropping) and attained ownership themselves at a later stage of working life. The sons of smaller owners used a greater variety of tenure positions. They began as either temporary or permanent workers, and continued with such work but in addition tended to become sharecroppers. The latter two groups tended to continue work in several tenure categories simultaneously: at age 50 the sons of smaller landowners held an average of 2.5 tenure positions, the sons of the landless 1.75, while the sons of larger landowners only 1.3 tenure positions.

In this municipio with a few exceptions only non-ownership tenure arrangements with members of the immediate family lead to eventual land ownership. Sons of smaller landowners who are unable to begin working life in family arrangements, as well as sons of the landless, do not attain ownership. Thus some of the sons of the smaller land-

³ W. J. Spillman, "The Agricultural Ladder." American Economic Review, Vol. IX, Suppl. No 1, March 1919, pp. 29-38.

owners are slipping down the tenure ladder into the landless group, probably an indication of increased pressure of population.

Population Growth and Agriculture
by William C. Thiesenhusen

Increasing population continues to be a serious problem in developing countries. Given present trends--paramount among them that population will continue to rise in the less developed world and millions of new people will continue to be poured into the dependent population and the labor force--we shall see increasing acceptance of the role of the agricultural sector in providing more jobs and more suitable infrastructure as well as more production. Unfortunately, a rather recent side effect of the effort to increase farm production has tended to be an agricultural sector that is less labor absorptive than is desirable. The record shows that in most countries in which agricultural production has kept up with population growth this largely happened as more land was pressed into use. This means that future development requires more and better inputs: seed, fertilizer, pesticides, and the credit to buy them. But in Latin America, at least, on the large farm estates that occupy most of the land area, farm implements--tractors, seeders, harvesters--are also accompanying this process of "modernization." It is by no means inevitable that mechanization displaces large numbers of workers. What is disturbing in this is that many of the countries where agricultural resources are badly distributed and where large farms are mechanizing fastest are precisely those in which population is growing most rapidly.

Implications of this study for agricultural policy include the following: (1) Mechanization of larger farms. As labor-saving technology is used on large farms, their labor intensity often tends to be lost or at least dissipated. Where unemployment and underemployment are pressing population issues, it seems inexcusable to give subsidies and exchange-rate breaks to large-scale farmers to help them mechanize faster. Equally questionable is the practice of giving out plantation concessions to foreigners (even where foreign exchange is a pressing developmental need) or to local elites; more capital intensity and fewer jobs is an almost inevitable result. (2) Agricultural education. Living in rural areas seems to mean bigger family sizes, but more years of education are apparently a factor related to smaller families and slower population growth. Yet the wrong kind of rural education may mean increased migration to cities and towns. (3) Agrarian reform. Rethinking this concept and implementing it in a society is not a job for agricultural planners, but planners can advocate, keeping in mind lessons learned in other contexts: (a) Land reform must strike a balance between the goal of producing necessary food and fiber and the equally urgent goal of labor absorptiveness. (b) Land reform must be designed not only to distribute land--which, in some cases, is a tempting political option--but to offer services like credit, technical assistance, marketing services, etc., which the reformed sector requires if it is to become more productive. (c) Peasant organization should be encouraged both to pressure for reform and to make certain that any benefits are not lost in counter-reform.

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(d) It is unlikely that all who are currently landless in rural areas can be accommodated with land. Processing plants, infrastructural improvements, and light industry must be developed in such areas to absorb these workers. (e) In countries with a frontier or with available public lands, it is well to consider a colonization program as a supplement to land reform. (f) Delivery systems should be established to provide small-scale farmers and beneficiaries of agrarian reform not only with productive agricultural inputs, but also with health care and information on contraception. (g) Research on new intermediate technology and institutional reform that offers promise to peasants should proceed as rapidly as possible. (h) Development and reform efforts must not lose sight of the necessity to conserve national resources and species diversity.

Grant Supported Research by Graduate Fellows

Grant supported research done by graduate fellows during the reporting year included three completed dissertations in Development Studies by Gamini Abeysekera, Humberto Colmenares and Sathyapala Pinnaduwege, abstracted below. Other fellows in Development Studies who received grant support during the reporting year include: Paul Cox, for his work on the 1977 International Seminar on the Role of Land Tenure in Agricultural and Rural Development (see "conferences"), Nimal Fernando for library research concerning possibilities of land reform on plantations in South Asia; Edwin Greenman and Antonio Ledesma for their work on the annotated Asian bibliography in preparation by the LTC Library; and Andrew Hogan, for development and implementation of a system to access computerized data from Land Tenure Center research. David Gow and Donald Jackson received partial support for the writing of their dissertations, abstracted below. Two graduate fellows from other departments on campus also received grant support: Joseph Dorsey (Agricultural Economics) for research on Chile, abstracted below; and Ronald Herring (Political Science) for conducting a special seminar on the political economy of agrarian reform in South Asia during the fall semester (see Section B, Special Land Tenure Center Courses).

The Distribution of Income in Sri Lanka, 1953-1973: Its Structure, Trends and Interpretation by Gamini Abeysekera

The definition and measurement of "economic development" has undergone a cultural revolution in recent years. The change is mainly reflected in the increasing concern for the direct human effects of development, including reduction of income inequality and mass poverty. The analysis of such effects is hindered by lack of suitable and/or reliable data, especially in the less developed countries. This study, following the new trend of economic thought, explores and interprets information on the distribution of income in a less developed country. It consists of an analytical description of the structure and trends of income distribution in Sri Lanka (Ceylon) from 1953 to 1973. Income data, gathered in three sample surveys (1953, 1963 and 1973) by the Central Bank of Ceylon, has served as the main source for the analysis.

The size distribution of income, demographic characteristics (such as family size, sex, age, and race) of the income receiving units and socio-economic bases (such as economic and production sectors, occupations, educations, and sources of income) of income distribution are major aspects examined. In analyzing the structural aspects of income distribution, several statistical indicators were utilized. These include single dimension indexes (Gini Ratio, the Index of Dec-

ile. Inequality and the Standard Deviation of Logarithms), and disaggregated or descriptive indicators (the Relative Shares of Income by Deciles of Recipient Units, Incomes in Relation to Mean or Median Income, and Incomes in Terms of Poverty), intended to provide a clearer picture of the nature and degree of income disparities.

The impacts of public policy via taxation and social expenditures of Sri Lanka, and the performance of the country in terms of economic growth and employment creation, are also examined to provide further interpretation.

Income inequality in Sri Lanka has diminished over the period 1953-73; this improvement is more significantly evident when 1963 and 1973 data are compared. On the other hand, economic growth and employment performances of the country have not been impressive. Thus Sri Lanka appears to have a redistributive system based on consumption subsidization unaccompanied by restructuring of the production activities conducive to growth and employment.

Adoption of Hybrid Seeds and Fertilizers Among Colombian Corn Growers
by J. Humberto Colmenares

This study of the adoption of new techniques of corn production in Colombia also includes an analysis of variables affecting levels of adoption and implications for Colombia's agricultural policy. It was conducted under the auspices of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico.

Analysis centers around the assumption that technology is location specific, and that the risk involved in using new methods is viewed by farmers according to certain characteristics closely associated with commercial and subsistence forms of agriculture. Primary data were gathered in direct interviews with corn growers on 738 farms located in three different agro-climatic zones, and classified according to two size groups and three types of tenure arrangement.

Improved technology was defined in terms of the use of hybrid seeds, chemical fertilizers, or both. Analysis of the data established that both agro-climatic differences and policy instruments affect the adoption of corn technology among different farmers. Adoption levels were generally low, particularly among producers in the medium and higher altitudes (Zones 2 and 3, respectively). Hybrid or fertilizer adoption and quantity of nitrogen were higher in Zone 1 among growers with favorable characteristics of size, tenure, topography, and higher levels of formal education. These are also the farmers with greater access to specialized services such as credit and professional advice. However, a relatively large proportion of adopters in the large-size group did not receive these services.

Policy suggestions stem from the fact that specialized services seem to be rendered to producers who have already acquired the capacity to produce more efficiently; technical information is not reaching those who have the most need for it. Moreover, technical assistance and extension services are geared to individual cropping; this particular emphasis may be irrelevant for farmers requiring advice concerning mixed cropping or in relation to production plans encompassing the

farm unit as a whole. The available information shows relatively large yield differences between farmers using services and employing modern inputs and those using no such services or inputs.

Changes in Production Associated with Parcelization of Chilean Asentamientos (Field work in progress)
by Joseph F. Dorsey Graduate Fellow in Agricultural Economics

In a period of transition, such as that taking place in Chilean agriculture at the present time, considerable disparities can be expected in resource productivities among all sectors of Chilean agriculture (agro-industries, private farms, reform sector, and minifundios),

The Agrarian Reform Corporation (CORA) is divesting itself as rapidly as possible of nearly all land still in its control; this transfer of land to the private sector is taking two forms: "consolidation" or return of land to its former owners, and parcelization or division of land into small, individual-managed farm units. Focusing on reform sector parceleros, this study will attempt to determine both those factors which are most related to changes in output and the current and potential impact of policies and programs on increasing production in the reform sector. The two basic questions to be answered by the study are (1) how does production on reform sector parcels compare with that of the agricultural sector in general and with that achieved in the two previous study years on the same farm, and (2) what factors are related to differences in production among parcels?

Several factors are likely to be important in determining differences in the value of production on parcels. First among them is the availability of machinery. With the change to a product mix of more intensive crops, requirements for machinery are likely to be considerably different. Second comes the problem of access to institutional credit. Bank credit is particularly important at the present time because many of the inputs such as seed, fertilizer, diesel fuel, and seasonal labor requirements, have experienced dramatic increases in price in recent years, and parceleros' savings (out of which they could be financed) are very limited, particularly in the first year of individual operation. A third factor of considerable importance is the ability of organizations providing technical assistance to the reform sector to serve a vastly increased number of small farm proprietors; here too, some form of cooperative organization of parceleros would appear to be essential. Reorganization of the irrigation systems may be necessary on many asentamientos currently being parceled to avoid inefficiency in irrigation and excessive losses of water.

In general a twenty-five percent sample of parceleros will be drawn, composed of four strata: first, those who have had past exper-

* Field work for this study was funded by the Inter-American Foundation.

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ience in the administration of a private sector agricultural enterprise (ex-administrators, mayordomos, capataces, empleados, llaveros, etc.) but not in an asentamiento; second, those who have had experience in the administration of a reform sector agricultural enterprise (president and secretaries of asentamientos, asentado bookkeepers, llaveros, encargados de lechería etc.); third, those who have education beyond primary school but no previous experience with the hacienda in question (prácticos and técnicos agrícolas, those with a high school education, etc.); and fourth, those without either previous administrative experience or higher education.

The principal dependent variable will be a measure of the value of production per unit area. Data will be gathered on physical quantities of agricultural products sold, prices received, dates of sales (important because of the inflation which has recently been in the neighborhood of ten percent per month), market channels and livestock inventory. Independent variables to be studied include: area under cultivation, soil quality, irrigation, inputs, labor, production capital, working capital, and education/farm management experience. Macrolevel analysis will center on data gathered on value of production which will permit comparison between production on the 1965 fundos with production on the same area in 1970-71 and again for the current agricultural years.

The Gods and Social Change in the High Andes (in progress) by David Gow

Indigenous religion has long been recognized as playing an important role in Andean culture, but only in recent years has it been regarded as a subject for serious investigation. Based on over two years of intensive participant observation in the High Andes of Southern Peru, this study provides some tentative answers to the specific question: what is the relationship between religion and social change in the Andes?

Quantitative data collected, both primary and secondary, included information on land tenure, ownership of livestock, family structure, family income, government loans, and inputs and outputs of a large producers' cooperative. Much of this information was collected by consulting the archives of the cooperative and of various communities in the area, as well as reports in the regional offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and of Sinamos in Cuzco. Qualitative data on family income, ritual expenditure, and the civil-religious hierarchy were collected by informally interviewing the majority of adult male members in one freeholding community. Information on peasant-mestizo relationships was taped and translated from Quechua with the help of a research assistant from the area. Much of the information on religion and social history was recorded in open-ended interviews, and information was also collected through participant observation.

Preliminary conclusions from this array of data indicate that the analysis of indigenous religion adds an extra dimension to the study of social change in peasant society--at least in one small part of Peru. Religion has provided the backbone of their culture and society, a rallying point which has helped them to survive over the past

four centuries.

With regard to land reform, in this area it means the legitimization of existing tenure arrangements rather than a redistribution of land. What change there has been has benefited only the production cooperatives, and only a very small portion of their land (4,500 of 70,000 hectares). Cooperative profits are presently used to pay off debts; most of their members are content with the present level of technology, which enables them to live reasonable by puna standards. On cooperative land, the man/land ratio is approximately 14 hectares per person; in independent communities, it is less than 1 hectare. Yet independent communities have not received any benefit from the land reform, possibly because radical land redistribution could result in legal problems and increased social tension.

The Use of Producer's Cooperatives as a Tool in the Implementation of Agrarian Reform in El Salvador (in progress)

by Donald Jackson

[Mr. Jackson began working with communal production cooperatives in 1969 while on contract to USAID and has continued to follow their progress while a student at the Land Tenure Center. In addition to his research, Mr. Jackson has been involved in an ongoing evaluation project of the cooperatives for the Interamerican Institute for the Agricultural Sciences (IICA).]

The cooperatives studied are composed mainly of landless workers who rent relatively large parcels of land; the land is farmed in common, with profits divided according to days of labor for each member of the cooperative. The study demonstrates that this form of peasant organization is a viable alternative in the field of rural development. Important variables considered were levels of technology used, income and employment generated, and potential for duplication throughout the Salvadorean countryside.

Results of data analysis indicate that the levels of technology in cooperatives are comparable to those of the rest of the modern agricultural sector in which the cooperatives function. Average member incomes have doubled and tripled compared to pre-coop figures, and high levels of capitalization have been achieved, resulting in the attainment of an adequate stock of machinery as well as the purchase of land by the two largest and oldest cooperatives. Labor utilization is comparable to other farms in the region, and most members are of the opinion that the cooperatives afforded them a more stable labor demand throughout the agricultural cycle. Potential for duplication in El Salvador has been substantiated by the fact that there are now 34 communal cooperatives in most parts of the country, with a combined capital investment of over \$4,000,000.

*Distribution of Benefits of Agricultural Development Among Different Social Groups
by Sathyapala Pinnaduwage

This research concentrates on effects of the technological changes of the mid-1960s on agricultural development in selected countries of Asia, mainly India, Pakistan, and Indonesia. It focuses specifically on the contrast between implementation of biochemical technology, such as fertilizer, and mechanical technology, such as tractors, the former being accessible to a greater range of social groups because it is more easily distributed, and the latter tending to favor large farm owners.

Benefits from development are not accruing to the weaker sections of society, such as tenants and landless agricultural laborers, who hitherto derived subsistence through traditional systems of property rights. Property rights once shared by the haves and have-nots are being absorbed by the former, who are economically and physically more powerful, in their effort to realize fuller benefits of development. The fact that property rights are lost without compensation has caused the losers a marked deterioration in socio-economic position; they have been pushed down to pure laborer status, the lowest rung of the agricultural ladder.

In considering the situation of agricultural laborers, money wages in many instances have shown an increase after the introduction of new technologies; real wages, if increased at all, did so only marginally, except in very few cases. Therefore, in the majority of places studied, increases in money wages were neutralized by increasing costs of living.

New availability of employment opportunities is determined by the nature and degree of technological change. Results of biochemical technology, such as high yielding varieties and fertilizer, are creating new employment opportunities on the entire range of farms. With the adoption of mechanical technologies, such as the tractor, there can be a positive or a negative effect on employment. Machinery seems to have an employment-augmenting effect when its use results in increased cropping intensities. However, a general danger of mechanization is its threat to security of employment. Distorted factor pricing in the developing nations assisted by ill-conceived policies on the part of international lending agencies has propelled the drive toward increased mechanization in much of the developing world. In the majority of countries studied, the nonagricultural sectors are unable to provide employment for those who are displaced from agriculture, thus leading to nonsynchronized displacement of labor.

Participation in nondivisible technologies is limited under normal circumstances to larger farmer, since they have access to capital and the ability to realize economies of scale inherent in mechanization. Wider participation in non-neutral, capital-intensive technologies can be achieved via institutional innovations such as sale of water by tubewell owners and custom work by tractor owners. However, what starts

* This study was also funded in part by the Agricultural Development Council.

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out as a service to small farmers may eventually become a basis for their displacement. The net outcome would be the polarization of rural society. When a substantial amount of land is available for leasing, the owners of machinery would find it easier to gain control of more land and hence use the machines on their own farming operations rather than selling their services to smaller farmers. However, where small farmers own their land it is more likely that tubewell and tractor owners would continue to sell their services. The latter situation would not only protect the security of income and employment, but it would also prevent nonsynchronized displacement of labor.

Land Tenure Center Related Research

Summarized below is further research done by faculty and graduate fellows of the Land Tenure Center who were not directly supported by grant funds during the reporting year. Though this research was funded by other agencies or by the University of Wisconsin through its various departments, in many cases faculty and graduate fellows doing research on Land Tenure Center related projects utilized the LTC Library or received administrative assistance from staff of the Center. Moreover, there is little question that the presence of the Land Tenure Center on campus serves as a focal point for research in the area of land tenure and agricultural development and, in this way, facilitates the exchange of knowledge and generation of research in these areas.

One category of LTC-related research deserves special attention, the research done by graduate fellows in Development Studies. Even when they are not directly funded by grant monies, their research is uniquely supported by the Center because it sponsors their special interdisciplinary program of study. It is the existence of this program which enables them to conduct interdisciplinary research; and it is interdisciplinary research which is particularly suited to studies of land tenure and agricultural development, where variables often cross stricter departmental lines. For this reason, graduate fellows in Development Studies are asterisked in the descriptions below.

ARGENTINA

Economic and Legal Factors in the Marketing of Selected Agricultural Products in Argentina: The Generation of Transactions Costs
by Mario Jorge Del Fa, Graduate Fellow in Agricultural Economics and Law

This study deals with the interactions between relevant economic and legal variables as they affect farm-level marketing transactions of four of Argentina's most important agricultural products: beef cattle, wheat, corn and sorghum. Particular emphasis is placed on the delayed payment practices found at the farm marketing level. Such practices result in the creation of an "inverse trade credit" by which farmers transfer (at virtually no cost to the processing sector) financial resources that significantly reduce the real earnings and hence investment funds at the farm level. Furthermore, this attenuation of the legal rights of some parties in the economic interaction has significantly contributed to the generation and development of unavoidable, albeit variable transactions costs.

The actual and potential extent of these costs--and the relative influence of several economic and legal factors upon them--were estimated statistically on the basis of primary data mainly gathered

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through the following survey methodology: (1) sales transactions for a three year period (1967-1970) from a random sample of 120 farmers located in three adjacent but jurisdictionally discrete counties in the northwestern central area of the Pampean region; (2) transactions from a sample of retail beef shops in urban and rural locales randomly selected on the basis of total population and population densities; (3) legal data for the period 1964-1970 intended to analyze the response of the legal structure to the issues involved, randomly selected from the records of four law offices located in each of the above noted rural counties and the City of Buenos Aires. The importance and development of relevant legislation and of leading court cases are also reviewed and discussed.

Related data were gathered through informal surveys that covered marketing and processing sectors, government agencies (banks, regulatory boards, courts, etc.), and private institutions, offices and organizations.

While delay of payment terms are highly differentiated between livestock and grain marketing sectors, statistical estimates for both sectors demonstrate the failure of market transactions to economically account for the cost imposed upon the farm sector in terms of an assumed exchange of present values. Comparative analysis of survey data at the farm, processing and retail levels, for both beef and grains, plus statistical estimates related to total sales outlays, also fail to sustain the argument of processors' lack of financial ability to comply with the economically assumed and legally presumed immediate payment to producers.

The study also shows a systematic relationship between the length of delay and certain economic and legal variables, although their impact differs between the livestock and grain sectors due to production and marketing characteristics. While type of negotiable instruments is equally significant in both sectors, payment delay in cattle marketing diminishes in relation to increase in farm-size and the location of the farm administrator, and is positively associated with fluctuations in the open market interest rates. In the grain sector farm location was the only nonlegal variable significantly associated with the payment delay.

Performance of the legal structure in cases of different redress procedures were statistically estimated, both for the collection ability and delay experience of differentiated payment instrumentalities. This analysis further demonstrated the impact of the affecting legal structure upon both the generation and development of transactions costs, and the shift toward selected payment instrumentalities (as observed in the farm marketing analysis) in a rational attempt on the part of farmers to reduce the extent of those costs.

Funding: personal funds

BRAZIL

The Role of Multinational Corporations in the Food Manufacturing Sector in Brazil (Field work in progress)

*by Celso Alves da Cruz, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

The basic objectives of this study are to analyze the role played by multinational corporations (MNCs) in shaping the structure of the food manufacturing sector in Brazil, and to evaluate consequent policy implications for increasing performance in this sector. Utilizing industrial organization theory, the analysis will focus on the following factors: (1) overall concentration in the food manufacturing sector by number and type of firms; (2) relative importance for MNCs of differing levels of market concentration; (3) influence of firms holding leading market positions; (4) influence of product differentiation, especially with regard to advertising expenditures; (5) implications of research and development expenditures; (6) economies of scale, as they influence what percentage of the total market a single producer must hold for optimal production; (7) conditions affecting mergers and in particular, the formation of conglomerates; (8) effects on flow of exports, imports and intrafirm trade; (9) influence of market structure on profits.

Examination of the structure of food manufacturing in Brazil will highlight foreign ownership concentration and the relative importance of MNC investments in this sector, as well as the aggregate concentration of foreign investment in the largest multinational companies. With regard to the host country, special attention will be paid to the degree of MNC penetration and denationalization, product market structure aspects, and multinational conglomeration. Implications of the presence of MNCs in the food manufacturing sector in Brazil will include an analysis of their influence on product and technological appropriateness, the balance of payments, profit and employment rates, and on development and growth of the host country.

Funding: Ford Foundation; Institute of Planning (IPEA), Brazil

Multinational Corporations in Brazil: Structural Sources of Economic and Non-Economic Power (Field work in progress)

*by Richard Newfarmer, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

This study deals with the process of industrial and capital concentration in Brazil, the role of the multinational corporation (MNC), and its impact on development and social change. The following five hypotheses will be tested with data gathered in Brazil: (1) aggregate and ownership concentration of the Brazilian economy has increased since 1960; (2) market concentration in the manufacturing sector has increased since 1960; (3) those sectors where concentration is high are the areas with the heaviest foreign participation; (4) there is fusion in these sectors of national and international capital effectuated through national and international capital markets, private joint ven-

tures, and government-MNC joint ventures; (5) control of large segments of production is passing out of the hands of private national entrepreneurs to MNCs, as measured in changes in percentages of assets owned, proportion of sales, inputs supplied, foreign patents utilized, and supplies of credit to expand. The verification or falsification of these hypotheses will shed light on the organization of industry, the role of the MNC and the loss of economic sovereignty in Brazil, and its consequent implications for social change theory and development policy.

Funding: Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities

Plantation Systems, Land Tenure and Labor Supply: An Historical Analysis of the Brazilian Case With a Contemporary Study of the Cacao Regions of Bahia, Brazil

by Gervasio Castro de Rezende, Graduate Fellow in Economics

This study analyzes the role played by social aspects of production, and the associated relations of property to the means of production, in the determination of (1) the conditions under which labor is supplied to the dominant sectors of Brazilian agriculture, and (2) the technical conditions of production of necessary or subsistence goods. A definite connection between the backwardness of the "subsistence sector" and the conditions of labor supply to the "capitalist sectors" is proposed; on this basis, it is shown how an "unlimited supply of labor" has been an outcome of capitalist development in Brazilian conditions: in this, as the historical record shows, Brazil seems to have been just a particular example of a general historical process.

Analysis of the case of coffee in Sao Paulo in the nineteenth century shows it to be highly suggestive of the contingent character of the relation of access to land ownership to the overall process of production: the latifundium arose, appropriating the best lands, only to the extent that a profitable production for export was to develop--up to that time, Sao Paulo had been lying undeveloped for the most part, and no monopoly of land had resulted. On the other hand, such a monopoly of land remained redundant, at least until the 1880s, as far as production of surplus labor is concerned, because of the existence of slavery.

The case of the cacao regions is also illuminating in showing how the hegemony of the planters, on the one hand, and the subordination of the semi-proletariat, on the other hand, cannot be reduced to their respective access to possession of land, since their relations are themselves merely an aspect of a more fundamental duality that has at one pole the capitalist production of cacao and the other pole the rural semi-proletarians and their production of necessary or subsistence goods.

Landed property in Brazilian agriculture can therefore be seen as the direct result of the profit motive and the related operation of market forces. This price-responsiveness, to be sure, has been a necessary outcome of the process of accumulation on a world scale, and yet it has been precisely in order to "respond" to market incentives that some of the most brutal labor-repressive systems have been instituted.

Funding: Brazilian Government

CHILE

An Analysis of the Low Rate of Growth of Agricultural Production in Chile
(Field work in progress)

*by Jaime Crispi, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

Utilizing national level statistics, as well as primary survey data on 105 large Central Valley farms interviewed in 1966 and 1972, this study analyzes Chile's low rate of growth in agricultural production.

In order to provide a satisfactory explanation of the performance of Chilean agriculture, it is necessary to understand the role that this sector had in national development. The closed-circle analysis of latifundio-minifundio or study of public policy alone can only show some of the characteristics of the problem; they do not provide the elements that are needed to fully understand why a sector that grew satisfactorily until the 1930 crisis stopped its traditional rate of growth and became a burden on the rest of the economy. Therefore, a central part of the analysis will be the relation of the agricultural sector to other sectors of the economy, and the relationship of the Chilean economy to developed nations, using the theoretical bases of "unequal exchange" as a useful starting point.

Funding: Ford Foundation.

Some Structural Constraints on the Agricultural Activities of Women:
The Chilean Hacienda

by Patricia Garrett, Graduate Fellow in Sociology

There are definite structural constraints on the participation of women in the Chilean agricultural labor force, due, in part, to the particular type of land tenure system and, in part, to family structure. The land tenure system which dominates the Chilean countryside denies the opportunities for independent, gainful employment to the majority of the rural population and makes an important sector of population dependent on permanent and/or seasonal labor within the large estates. The under-exploitation of these estates generates a demand for labor far below the supply available. Wages remain low, while a reserve labor force remains available.

Since 1953, there have been important changes in the relative weight of different occupational categories within the agricultural labor force. The relative and absolute numbers of individuals employed as permanent, resident workers on large estates declined; the absolute number of people employed as temporary, wage laborers increased; and the absolute and relative numbers of people confined to the smaller farms as proprietors and unremunerated family members increased.

During this same period, the occupational distribution of the male and female agricultural labor force became increasingly dissimilar. Women were disproportionately displaced from permanent, resident employment of large estates. They were not absorbed into temporary wage labor; rather they were increasingly confined to the smaller farms as unremunerated family members. They have increasingly become part of that category of people who are defined out of the primary labor market--like the very young and the very old.

There are several consequences of this artificial reduction in the size of the primary labor market. Potential employers can expect to contend with a more docile labor pool, composed largely of heads of household with several dependents. Heads of household, competing in a tight labor market, are vulnerable to voluntary and involuntary unemployment. Nevertheless, within the family they enjoy the privileged position of sole supporter. This provides the objective conditions for patriarchy. Whereas women and children no longer need to expose themselves to exploitation, they may have to accept oppression as the price of their maintenance.

The alienation of women from agricultural production has the consequences of restricting them to the spheres of domestic production and social reproduction. In these capacities, rural women perform many economically relevant tasks. Nevertheless, a principal characteristic of these tasks is that they do not provide women with an independent source of support.

Funding: Department of Sociology

The Development Impact of Campesino Producer Cooperatives: Chile 1966-73
by David Norton, Graduate Fellow in Agricultural Economics

This study focuses on data gathered in Central Chile on the development of intensive broiler (chicken) and hog production by former farm laborers and sharecroppers. Its specific location is the nonirrigated region of the coast of Colchagua, an area which has witnessed the establishment and dissolution of Chile's largest regional campesino cooperative for marketing, supply, and consumption--Marchigle (1965-71); and, during 1972-73, the establishment and operation of a branch of ENAVI, The National Poultry Enterprise, a state corporation servicing the needs of broiler producers.

The study focuses primarily at the local level upon two forms of business organization for broiler production, small cooperative production groups (worker owned) and larger collective units (hired workers), operating simultaneously and contiguously under the same service umbrella. The primary dependent variables under examination are total agricultural production, rural employment levels, and farm income--each related to overall credit inputs.

Preliminary results indicate significant positive impacts on the three dependent variables from development of the broiler industry: (1) complete facilities existed by August 1973 for the production of 3,400,000 broilers per year, or 7 percent of the national productive capacity; (2) the broiler industry provided a combined new direct employment for 470 persons--representing a 10 percent increase for the region; and (3) there was a significant favorable impact on income of workers in these enterprises, most of whom came from the group of poorly paid agricultural laborers and sharecroppers with limited access to land.

There was a difference in earnings between the coop broiler and hog workers, due primarily to a favorable feed-product price ratio for broilers in 1972, plus the existence of a pervasive black market paying

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double the official price for birds. By contrast, hog producers faced a severe feed shortage beginning in 1972. In spite of these difficulties, even the hog producers earned slightly higher incomes than the non-participants in the coops.

In comparing the collective and cooperative broiler producers, the collective units significantly outweighed the smaller cooperative units in two important measures of technical efficiency: they averaged 40 percent lower chick mortality levels and 20 percent higher intensity of use of housing. The cooperative units also rated some 44 percent lower in production per worker, but this can be explained in large part by an average of 56 percent of time devoted by coop participants to the broilers. (All collective workers were full-time.) The cooperatives in this way were making some contribution to the rural employment absorption goal in the original statement of credit they received.

Despite higher levels of technical efficiency in the collective units, wages there were lower than the returns to cooperative participants because of a concerted program of reinvestment in further construction adopted by these organizations. To explain performance differences among production units, traditional technical inputs are being examined, along with several other factors, including occupational and economic background of participants, motivations for group formation, degree of familial and other personal bonds among members, internal work organization, and the mechanism for distribution of earnings.

Funding: Personal funds

For other research on Chile, see pp. 8 and 17-18.

COLOMBIA

Rural Out-Migration in Colombia: An Exploratory Model by Mario Fandiño, Graduate Fellow in Sociology

In this study a migration model is formulated utilizing a panel survey of three agricultural communities in Colombia. Analysis of the data indicates that within the lower end of the income scale for this segment of the rural population, migration occurs at all levels of the occupational structure, with a mean of 23 percent in eight years. The only significant deviation occurs for agricultural laborers, with a mean of 40 percent in the same time span. Analysis of family income, family landholding size, family size, and family work-force size reveals that the latter is the only factor significantly related to migration.

This research also incorporates a computer coding of the Colombian population censuses of 1951 and 1964 and the agricultural census of 1960, to develop a four-factor (population pressure, agricultural technological levels, and rural and urban educational standards, and industrial and commercial labor demands) model for migration in connection with the panel surveys. Analysis indicates that only population pressure and rural educational standards were significantly associated with migration. (Urban educational standards have an impact only when rural standards are changed.)

Funding: Ford Foundation.

The Effect of the Commercialization of Agriculture on Migration in
Contadero, Colombia
by Linda K. Romero, Graduate Fellow in Sociology

This study focuses on the effects of agricultural commercialization on migration in the minifundio community of Contadero, Colombia. Expanding forms of capitalist production in Colombia have generated significant changes within agriculture, permitting the expansion of the commercialized sector at the expense of the more traditionally cultivated "small farm" sector. Analysis of variables related to changes taking place in the families' consumption and access to land, income, credit, and technology indicates that conditions associated with commercial expansion in agriculture can operate to "force" migrants from their communities.

The study utilizes a two-wave panel design conducted in 1963 and 1970 in Contadero, interviewing randomly selected household heads and classifying factors in four categories: (1) characteristics of the household head in 1963; (2) characteristics of the family in 1963; (3) characteristics of migrant children or potential migrant children; and (4) change variables, 1963-70. Using these categories, five models of migration were developed employing two different primary units of analysis--the family and the individual.

Combining migration of the individual and family unit produced no conclusive results. Examining migration of single individuals revealed their tendency to come from more progressive, modernized farm units. When an entire family unit left the community, they were likely to be relatively less well off than others in the community; this analysis lends support to the hypothesis that family migration from the community was forced due to socio-economic pressure. Examination of children leaving the community showed they were older and better educated children, but also likely to come from families which were declining economically over the study period. Finally, an analysis of those household heads who were thinking of migrating in 1970 showed that those families with a favorable position within the community were considering migration--perhaps indicating the poor overall economic picture of the community and its relative impoverishment in resources and facilities. Thus this study suggests that it is an oversimplification of the intricate process of migration to say that the younger, better educated and more cosmopolitan migrate; this type of an analysis does not examine the objective reasons why migration occurs in different historical periods and in different social formations.

Funding: Ford Foundation.

For other research on Colombia, see p. 16.

EL SALVADOR

For research on El Salvador, see p. 19

ETHIOPIA

Land Reform Planning and Indigenous Communal Tenures: A Case Study of the Tenure Chiguraf-gwoses in Tigray, Ethiopia

by John Bruce, Graduate Fellow in Law

This study, based on thirteen months of field work in Tigray in 1971-1973, seeks to formulate on the basis of the case study a set of general propositions concerning the utility of certain elements of indigenous communal tenures in land reform planning. Research in Ethiopia was conducted in connection with advisory services to the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration under an AID contract.

Chiguraf-gwoses is ownership of land by agricultural communities whose membership is defined principally by a common area of residence. The study first describes the traditional tenure system of Tigray and explains the development of chiguraf-gwoses out of another allodial tenure, risti (ownership of land by descent corporations), as a response to depopulation caused by the Great Famine of 1888-1892. It indicates the numerous local variations in the tenure, then focuses on two objectives of the tenure relevant to land reform planning: equality in land distribution and limitation of landholding to local residents. The tenure is assessed from a developmental standpoint, first at status quo and then in relation to two reform projections: the individualization of tenure and consolidation of holdings recommended by a 1964 report of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and the nationalization and cooperativization program announced by the military government in 1975.

The study concludes that the tenure has few positive prospects under trends existing at the time of the research, but has elements which could be used constructively under each reform projection. Elements of the traditional tenure identified as potentially useful in achieving economies in change: (1) units of society which have held rights over land; (2) units of land which have had legal significance as the object of rights; (3) scales of farm management and operations; (4) institutions of land administration; and (5) norms and rules which determine the distribution of land rights and the physical configurations of land units which are the object of such rights. Finally, it is emphasized that tenurial change was common even under the traditional system. Reform planning can and should take advantage of opportunities presented by existing change processes, the social mechanisms developed by the traditional society for initiating and controlling such change, and the sometimes evolutionary relationships between superficially unrelated tenures in multi-tenure land systems.

Funding: University of Wisconsin School of Law (Alvord Foundation) and Haile Sellassie I University Faculty of Law

[Dr. Bruce is presently teaching on the Faculty of Law of the University of Khartoum in the Sudan and directing the Sudan Customary Law Project (Ford Foundation/University of Khartoum).]

An Evaluation of Communal Land Tenure Systems in Eritrea and Their Significance for Economic Development (Field work in progress)
by Alemseged Tesfai, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

This research concerns risti (ownership by extended family) and desa (village ownership) systems of communal land tenure in highland districts of Hamasien, Serae, and Akkele-Guzai in Eritrea. It entails an examination of cases, public records, and other documents in which risti or desa holdings were involved, as well as government data on landholdings in these areas. In addition to analyzing the historical evolution of communal landownership in Eritrea, the study will include interviews with peasants in selected villages to determine possible directions for improvement in the system. The underlying hypothesis of analysis is that communal landownership is inhibiting to economic development, since population pressure has fragmented communal holdings into economically unproductive units, since the land itself is exhausted, and since fear of eviction has prevented farmers from making permanent improvements in their holdings.

To be effective, however, plans for increased agricultural productivity must take into consideration the existing social framework. Reform measures can be successful only if the government bases its proposals for change on a thorough understanding of the background of the peasants' attachment to their land and if it both actively participates in attempts aimed at increasing agricultural productivity, and continues to develop the nonagricultural sector so that it can absorb at least a part of the landless peasantry and thereby reduce the pressure on communally owned land.

Funding: personal funds

For research done by members of the Ethiopian Ministry of Land Reform and Administration while at the Center, see Section B, p.36.

GHANA

Participation of Multinationals, State Corporations and the Rural Poor in the Food Economies of Africa: A Case Study of Ghana
(Field work scheduled for Fall 1976)
by Franklin C. Moore, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

An examination of the political economy of LDCs in Africa points up the following parameters: (1) that inadequate food production is one of the main problems to be solved; (2) that an improved marketing system will contribute to the solution process; (3) that the agricultural sector, concentrated in the rural areas, provides a majority of the employment opportunities within the developing economy of Ghana-- thus the modes of production and the market relations which evolve in agriculture dominate the direction of rural development in Ghana; (4) that the solution process must include an increased rural participation which focuses on increased small farmer production and marketing services provided by rural, private and cooperative enterprises; and (5) that

a pluralistic approach to marketing leading toward self-sufficiency includes: (a) improved storage, local transportation, and management of price supports; (b) a balance of functions between the public sector and the private sector; and (c) the encouragement of some external investment.

This study will concentrate on the conduct and performance of the food marketing subsector of the Ghanaian economy as it attempts to implement the self-reliant food system known as "Operation Feed Yourself" begun in 1972. It will center around an analysis of the functioning of the Ghana Food Distribution Corporation because of the Government's choice of state corporations as the institution to dominate in the process of the liquidation of underdevelopment.

The overall objective of the study is to establish the design for a public sector food marketing institution which eliminates imperfections in the aggregate marketing subsector. This institution should help to establish an efficient pluralistic marketing system composed of public and private institutions which can provide regular and stable markets available in all geographical areas. The establishment of an efficient marketing system should help to increase production to meet increased demand to create a self-sufficient food sector. The specific objectives are: (1) an analysis of public sector institutional building in Ghana which includes an economic analysis and a managerial analysis; (2) a social political analysis of private food marketing institutions in Ghana; (3) an evaluation of the operation of the Ghana Food Distribution Corporation. A secondary objective is to ascertain the policy implications for multinational corporations with an interest in operating in the marketing subsector of the agricultural sector of Ghana. In particular, what are the policy implications for state corporations when their ultimate ends are to create and stimulate development for rural areas, and feed the nation; and what are the policy implications for multinational corporations with an interest in operating in this subsector of the agricultural economy.

Funding: Ford Foundation

GUATEMALA

Economic Development Potentials in the Production of Vegetables in Guatemala

by Leonel Guillermo Gonzalez, Graduate Fellow in Agricultural Economics and Business

Much of Guatemala's economic growth has been a direct consequence of the expansion in traditional export crops. This expansion, however, has not been accompanied by an equivalent economic development in Guatemalan agriculture. Employment opportunities and income distribution continue to be particularly unsatisfactory.

The main purpose of this study is to explore the possibilities of agricultural development through increased production of vegetable crops, specifically to evaluate vegetable production in terms of employment potentials, income generation and market possibilities. The general hypothesis of the study is that expansion of vegetable production would con-

tribute to the economic development of agriculture, and that such expansion will be most beneficial if it is concentrated on small- and medium-sized farms thus avoiding the dominance of large farmers, a familiar phenomenon with most of the traditional export crops. This contribution would be achieved by increasing employment and income levels, improving income distribution in rural areas, increasing and diversifying output and exports, and expanding the domestic market through new sources of income for rural people.

To provide the necessary context and background information for understanding Guatemala's vegetable potentials, the vegetable industry as a whole and the specific crops of onions, tomatoes, cabbage, garlic, and peppers were analyzed. Then comparisons were made with cotton, sugar cane, and grain crops, and with certain commercial products, to determine relative employment and income generation potentials. Analysis indicates that excellent domestic and external market potentials exist for fresh vegetables. Processed vegetables also have good market possibilities, especially in the domestic and Central American outlets. Although lacking adequate transportation and production and marketing infrastructure, the country has the resources necessary to increase vegetable output.

Although most vegetables are now produced on small plots, they can be grown on any size farm in many areas practically throughout the year. Farmers can use traditional or intermediate levels of technology since the crops do not require sophisticated production practices or much machinery. Furthermore, most vegetables have a short production cycle and allow for multiple cropping and intercropping. Compared with cotton, a major traditional export crop, vegetables demand a smaller proportion of physical inputs and machinery. On the other hand, the labor requirements to cultivate one hectare of vegetables are considerably higher than those of cotton. Although returns vary considerably, it is possible for vegetable growers to make satisfactory returns in their investment of land, labor and capital.

On the basis of these analyses, it is concluded that the expansion of vegetable production in Guatemala would increase and diversify agricultural output and exports, expand employment and income opportunities, and contribute to an enlarged market in rural areas. Moreover, given the existing tradition in the production of these crops by Guatemalan farmers, a higher degree of efficiency and specialization can be achieved with adequate government support. This study recommends that the government commit itself to the promotion and development of the vegetable industry in Guatemala by establishing a program and an office for vegetable promotion.

Funding: Ford Foundation

HONDURAS

Agrarian Reform in Southern Honduras

by Kenneth H. Parsons, Faculty of Agricultural Economics

[In May 1974 the Land Tenure Center agreed to sign a contract with USAID/Honduras to supply the Agrarian Reform Service (INA) in Honduras

with research and analysis concerning their on-going reform program. The three general components of this collaboration are as follows: (1) furnishing consultants with special expertise in technical matters of the program, particularly with regard to financing the agrarian reform, agricultural credit and marketing, and the cooperative farming/individual farming issue; (2) furnishing field reports on the on-going progress of asentamientos established under Decree no. 8; and (3) furnishing training at the University of Wisconsin-Madison for selected members of INA staff.

In July of 1974 Professor Kenneth Parsons began a 14-month appointment as principal analyst for a contract between the Land Tenure Center and USAID/Honduras. He was to coordinate short-term analysts in the general areas of financing, communications, physical and social planning, national lands policy, and the organization of INA. Several months of study produced the decision to concentrate empirical field research in southern Honduras, with interpretations to be generalized as widely as feasible. Results of this study follow.]

Programs for the reforms of agrarian structure in Honduras have been administered through the National Agrarian Institute (INA) since 1962. In mid-1974 when this study was initiated, INA was operating under an interim Decree, No. 8 of December 1972, which was of limited scope. This has recently been superseded by a more comprehensive agrarian reform law, Decree No. 170. INA began its work in the 1960s following a traditionally liberal land-settlement policy which emphasized individual family farms. With the exception of a few years, however, the Institute's program has not been particularly ambitious, and much of what has been accomplished undoubtedly came about as the direct result of campesino pressure--actual or threatened invasions of land they claimed to be "national" and hence available for settlement.

In the late 1950s the campesino discontent at land shortage focused on a large hacienda owned by a North American; the government moved in 1958 to recuperate the national lands which had been incorporated (perhaps illegally) into the hacienda and to purchase the privately owned land. The land so acquired was laid out in 10-ha. plots and allotted to small farmers. This is the Monjarás-Buena Vista Lotification, one of the major foci of this research.

Subsequent continued campesino pressure was met in different ways. Between 1968 and 1970 land which was recuperated or purchased by the government was used to set up some 75 cooperative farms. Between late 1972 and early 1975 the emphasis was on asentamientos: the government was able under Decree No. 8 to assume use rights to pirate land which was not being effectively utilized and grant campesinos two-year leases to the land. A sample of both cooperative farms and asentamientos in southern Honduras is the second major focus of this research.

Small Farmers in the Monjarás Area

These farmers were initially granted holdings of 14 manzanas of land--roughly, 10 ha. or 25 acres; they now have about 12 years of experience on this land. Following a standard sampling technique, we selected 45 farm families for interviewing and analysis. Of the 45, 37

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farms are still in the family of the original owner; the remainder were acquired by sale. Typically, the heads of these households are from traditional farm families; they tend to cluster in the 40-59 year age brackets and have an average of 8.9 persons living in the household.

The land is of varying quality--some of it excellent, irrigated by tube well, and given over to sugar cane; some, especially near the sea, suitable only for grazing. As a result, a pattern of mixed farming has emerged. Cropping patterns and family labor utilization are summarized as follows: Cash crops grown on the more diversified farms include: sugar cane (4 farms, 3 of them members of a cooperative), pineapple cane (4 farms), rice (2 farms), cotton (2 farms), sesame (3 farms), melons (2 farms), and yuca (1 farm). A majority of farmers had some livestock, either oxen (33 farms) or dairy cows (31 farms) or horses (17 farms, of which 4 had 3 or more animals).

Although 25 of the 45 farmers reported using no credit, most of the farmers in the sample indicate that they have thought seriously about credit. Both the 25 who had not used credit and the 20 who had, expressed needs for various kinds of production inputs and technical assistance. Their responses not only indicate a desire to modernize but also suggest major opportunities for public agencies to meet these needs by making available production requisites and credit and marketing assistance.

Asentamientos and Cooperatives in Southern Honduras

It was decided to interview on all of the cooperatives and asentamientos in the San Bernardo area, some 24 of which had been carved out of a large hacienda acquired by INA in the late 1960s. In the Monjarás area, we interviewed on 10 asentamientos or cooperatives that had been established on land acquired through the administrative processes of INA.

These are not large groups: 33 of the 49 numbered between 12 and 23 persons; their modal age group is 20-34. They were formed by campesinos who needed land to farm. Some have received assistance from campesino organizations, but they are not merely units of these organizations. Rather, they are organic groups of people who have known each other a long time and have worked together as neighbors, relatives, and friends. It is significant that these groups undertook the search for land--first for national land, later for privately owned land which was not being effectively utilized--by themselves in a highly localized process involving land they already knew. This does not mean that families will continue to live indefinitely in the same houses, but that what has occurred is more a search for new tenure and employment opportunities than a process of forming a new community. One result of this process is that groups have different amounts of land of varying qualities, with the older cooperatives having, on the average, fewer families and more land per farm than do the newer asentamientos.

At the core of the cropping patterns of these farms is subsistence agriculture. Depending on the quality of land secured, some cash crops may also be grown. Of a total of 43 farms, 8 (all asentamientos) reported subsistence cultivation only, 3 (1coop, 2 asentamientos) also grew cotton, 16 (10 coops, 6 asentamientos) grew cotton and rice, and 7 (1

coop, 6 asentamientos) grew rice and cane.

On the basis of the sample, 65 percent of the asentamientos and cooperative farms are operated as group economies, about 25 percent have mixed economies, and less than 10 percent (4 out of 43) are farmed wholly by individual crop farming arrangements.

The kind of crops grown is evidently a fair index of the quality of the land, with subsistence agriculture on the poorer land and major cash crops on the best land. One factor in the quality of land, for crop production at least, is the degree of slope of the terrain. Generally speaking, rough land is poor land for farming. The proportion of the land reported to be cultivable is therefore one approximate index of quality. On the asentamientos engaged principally in subsistence agriculture, 45 percent of the land was reported to be cultivable. The cultivable proportion increased with each category to 88 percent being cultivable on the cooperative farms growing major cash crops. Also, the better the land, the larger the allotment of land per association (settlement), as well as per member. Thus the cooperative farms have almost six times as much cultivable land per group as do those asentamientos engaged in subsistence agriculture, and more than four times as much land per member.

If the quality and extent of the land available is the basic dimension of economic opportunity, the availability of loan funds is the major means for facilitating the exploitation of such opportunities, at least to groups of people starting to farm for themselves and who have virtually no assets other than their own skills and energies. Of the 43 asentamientos and cooperatives included in our sample, only the 6 asentamientos engaged in a subsistence type of crop farming had no loan funds available in 1974. Three of the asentamientos had loans to help them get started in cattle farming.

These variations in the amount and quality of land, as well as the variations in loan-fund availability, seem to be something of an index of the challenge which is faced in Honduras in helping farm families get established in agriculture in such a manner as to "incorporate the rural people under the production process, giving them land, financial and technical assistance which could permit them to reach income levels that would assure them an economic and social well-being" (Preamble to Agrarian Reform Law, Decree No. 170, 1975).

Funding: USAID/Honduras

INDIA

The Silent Settlement in South India, 1793-1853: An Analysis of the Role of Inams in the Rise of the Indian Imperial System [In LAND TENURE AND PEASANT IN SOUTH ASIA: AN ANTHOLOGY OF RECENT RESEARCH, ed. Robert Frykenberg. Orient Longmans, New Delhi, Forthcoming, 1976.]

by Robert Eric Frykenberg, Faculty of History and Chairman of Indian Studies.

Central to this study is the argument that the rise of Company Raj in South India, if not in all of the subcontinent, cannot be properly

understood without an appreciation of British actions with respect to what were called "Inam lands," and, indeed, that substantial bases of power beneath the authority of the new imperial system were formed by an accommodation to hereditary "landed privilege" with important tax-free concessions to those individuals and institutions having highest claims to social and ritual status and influence. Among various components of Company authority and administration in the Carnatic (i.e., that part of South India technically under the authority of the Nawab of the Carnatic, nominal deputy of the Nizam of Hyderabad and of the Mughul Emperor at Delhi), no single ingredient so enabled the Company to cement and harden support for the foundations of its political structure from among disparate segments of local leadership--elites of village or caste, temple or business--as its dealings with inams. The "Inam" or "Silent Settlement" was like a linchpin holding a many spoked wheel onto the axle of Company power.

The English Company thus came to its position of supreme authority by using local, traditional, and indigenously acceptable implements and ingredients and by adapting to the internal customs and socio-political conditions necessary for the accumulation of power. Eventually and ultimately, such working within the structures of power required a coming to grips with various forms of inam holdings. Various piecemeal encounters with such institutions, without adequate or thorough knowledge of the profound intricacies and ramifications of the cultural context from whence they sprang, might conceivably have produced hopeless blundering and failure. Yet, by strange but partly explainable coincidences--accidents and incidents of circumstance--a cautious and pragmatic approach to each specific local problem brought about an accumulation of decisions which, in turn, became the very fabric of more general policies, such as those on inam lands. Such approaches to customs and institutions of great antiquity and complexity served to prevent extravagant measures or attempts at extreme and sweeping change. At the same time, a pragmatic respect for time-hallowed precedent and for indigenous law, however customary, sprang from British political traditions and, as such, served to reinforce decisions arrived at by Englishmen a half century earlier.

Funding: National Endowment for the Humanities

The Effects of Cultural Differences on Development Administration in India
by Henry C. Hart, Faculty of Political Science and South Asian Studies

This study is based on data gathered in India in 1970, which consists of 156 interviews with administrators and 784 peasant interviews focusing on how cultural differences among administrators of different government services, and how cultural differences between any of these, on the one hand, and peasants, on the other, interfere with the attainment of the objectives of development administration. The major program in the study was canal irrigation applied to high-yielding varieties of crops; the minor program was agricultural vocational education at the high-school level. Field work was in two large canal project areas: Tungabhadra in Mysore, Chambal in Rajasthan.

Rather surprising findings came out of these statistics. Those whose work and whose backgrounds are closest to the cultivators' know

less about the actual conditions of compliance with the programs than those who are more highly educated and work at the district or state levels. Several kinds of evidence suggest that this is not due to lesser ability (as the traditions of Indian administration teach), but to the replacement of organizational feedback by the projection to lower ranks of employees of an "organization memory" formed during the early experiences of the projects ten years ago. This is a more serious problem in the most administratively developed of the two states--Mysore. It is a problem of administrative overdevelopment, or rather with a development of institutions for their own sake to the point where they are insensitive to peasant responses. If there were nothing else wrong, this would be enough to create a plateau of program effectiveness at the point where responsiveness to peasant experiences and demands needs to guide further program development.

Funding: University of Wisconsin.

JAPAN

Microeconomic Study of the Structure of Opportunities for Farm Family Households: An Evaluation of Off-Farm Employment in Japan
(Field work scheduled for Fall 1976)
by Ryohei Kada, Graduate Fellow in Agricultural Economics

In the 1960s, when Japan moved from a labor-surplus to a labor-scarce economy, labor market and development theorists predicted that the number of farm households would decline, the size of farms would increase, and that rural-urban family income differences would continue. In fact, these changes did not occur. This study seeks to explain why they did not, and to analyze the transformations which did actually take place and the theoretical presumptions of labor market and development theories which led to inaccurate predictions.

Problems with previous analysis are two-fold: (1) little attention has been given to the adjustment processes of microeconomic decision units; and (2) most of the dualistic growth models had an implicit assumption that the transfer of labor occurs discretely, i e., labor is employed strictly in either one sector or the other.

The argument underlying this study is that in many cases the transformation may occur continuously, such that the continued participation in the farm (or subsistence) sector provides the security necessary for taking advantage of opportunities to participate in the non-farm (or modern) sector. The rationale here is that the farm household plays a primary role in deciding welfare maximization and resource allocation at the micro level. It is not only a consumption unit, but also an important decision-making unit for factor supplies. It also allocates resources between different points of time through its production function and property transfer. Census data indicate that, in the labor market in particular, the Japanese farm household seems to have displayed a highly efficient allocation of resources and reduction of risks in the course of economic development.

This empirical evidence suggests that in order to achieve an adequate theory of economic development and rural labor market, it would

be necessary to recognize that members of the farm family household are interdependent in making labor allocation decisions; and rural and urban labor markets are interdependent, i.e., farm (rural) residence does not preclude participation in nonfarm (urban) labor markets. In addition, technological innovation (e.g., labor-saving technology) may facilitate a continuing role of farm family households in agricultural production.

Similarly, institutional constraints (e.g., constraints on land transfer and leasing of farm lands) may prevent the process of sectoral transformation of labor force in the course of economic growth.

The study will employ a microeconomic field survey, in seven community villages in Shiga Prefecture, Japan, with the farm family household as the unit of investigation. Major objectives will be to: (1) Determine the nature of the structure of opportunities for farm family household members, that is, what are the external factors which encourage or restrict the potential employment opportunities, and how are these inter-related and changed over time. (2) Examine the mechanism by which farm household members have responded to the given and changing structure of opportunities. Specifically, evaluate the degree of interdependency of farm household members in decisions of labor and other family resource allocation. Also evaluate the role of individual family members in different economic situations. (3) Evaluate the role of and prospects for off-farm employment opportunities in terms of the efficiency of resource allocation and the enhancement of farm household welfare in long-run economic development.

Funding: Department of Agricultural Economics

KOREA

Cooperative Production Aspects of the Saemaul Movement in Rural South Korea: Response and Impact in Three Villages (Field work scheduled for Fall 1976)

*by Edward P. Reed, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

An interdisciplinary study of cooperative production arrangements initiated by the Korean government under a multi-faceted rural development program called the Saemaul (New Community) Movement will be carried out in order to focus on two important development issues: (1) group farming arrangements as one possible approach to the critical problem of involving the Third World rural poor in the development process; and (2) the organizational and economic viability of group farming institutions in the context of the relatively open economic systems characteristic of most non-socialist less developed countries.

Case studies will be carried out in three villages in South Ch'ung Ch'ong Province which vary in degree and pattern of cooperation. The principle guiding hypotheses of the study are: (1) Group farming activities will result in wider distribution of production benefits within the village to the extent that (a) such activities are managed in a broadly participatory manner, and (b) distribution of benefits is based on labor rather than capital contributions. (2) Such a pattern of cooperative response which allows genuine participation by the village poor is more

likely to emerge in villages which are characterized by a sense of community solidarity springing from the existing social structure and a strong tradition of farmer cooperation, and mobilized for the cooperative program in a participatory and noncoercive manner.

Data will be collected on the pattern of cooperative organization and activity, the economic and social impact of the arrangements, as well as the factors hypothesized to underlie these observed patterns. Collection of information and data will be carried out by a methodology combining long-term participant observation in the villages with selective informant interviews and community-wide surveying. Limited data will also be collected on a wider sample of surrounding villages to serve as a stronger basis for generalizing the findings.

Funding: Department of Agricultural Economics, Rockefeller Foundation

MEXICO

The Effects of Differing Rates of Profit on Rural Development in Mexico (Field work in progress)

*by Carlos Vasquez del Mercado, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

Mexican agriculture has been characterized over the past decades by bimodal development. Although this kind of development has brought some benefits to the country, it has also brought problems which have worsened in the recent past. The once dynamic supply from the agricultural sector has been surpassed by the demand for agricultural products, causing inflationary problems, reduction of export surplus, and, above all, political and social instability in the Mexican agrarian sector.

This study will focus on a program which seems to come closest to solving these problems--Investment Programs for Rural Development (PIDER). The characteristics that distinguish PIDER from other programs for rural development are as follows:

First, PIDER is directed to regions which are among the most economically depressed in the country. It is an attempt to redistribute income and productive capacity to communities which have been bypassed by other programs. Second, budget control is exercised through the PIDER office in the Ministry of the Presidency, which has the power to assign all funds allocated for the PIDER program. This is a departure from the usual situation in which each agency is independently funded and operates according to its own assessment of priorities. Third, it is an attempt to decentralize both planning and program execution. This decentralization is directed at the involvement of beneficiaries in the planning process, and includes the strengthening of the planning and decision-making process at state and village levels.

This research will focus on the strategy that PIDER programs utilize within a specific region to answer the following questions: (1) Power structure--what is the actual power structure and factors that originated it; what are the most common ways of manifesting it; how have the PIDER programs modified the power structure; and, how does the power structure affect the development of the community. (2) Institutions-- what are the

effects of present institutional coordination, especially within micro-regions; how does this official financing and commercialization affect the community. (3) Organization--how does the type of producers' organization (ejido, ejidos associations, producers' association, cooperatives, solidary groups credit association, etc.) affect production, commercialization, and the supply of inputs; what kind of role does the family organization play within the micro-region; which organizational forms allow a better use of supports received through existing programs, such as extension services, work maintenance, etc. (4) Community relations--how are forms affecting the different strata of the rural population; what effects do these factors have over the political relations of the community; how is the community affected, or conditioned in socio-economic terms, by the main economic activity, for example, why does a community grow vegetables or fruits instead of another product which could be more useful in fulfilling the peasant's needs. Data will be collected through interviews and participant observation of families making up the regional sample, as well as personnel of PIDER.

Funding: Mexican Government.

The Prospective Role of Rural Industries as a Means for Regional Development (Field work in progress)

*by Cassio Luiselli, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

This study focuses on the prospective role of labor-intensive methods, technology, and rural industries as a means for regional development and increased employment in Mexico. It is based on a field survey of the "critical agrarian zones" in Oaxaca, Puebla, Tlaxacala, and Hidalgo, all densely populated areas exhibiting unorganized overexploitation of an ill-endowed soil and ecological base. Using the municipio as a unit of analysis, variables under study are the following: population density and demographic trends; under- and over-employment; fragmentation of the ejido and minifundia; and input availability and its cost. The study is being carried out in conjunction with research sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the Mexican government. An economic ecological study of the tropical evergreen forests is also underway in order to define a rational policy toward what is Mexico's last national tropical frontier.

Funding: Mexican Government.

Peasants and Cotton in Nicaragua: The Transformations of Rural Institutions under an Export Crop (Field work to begin Fall 1976)

*by Silvio De Franco, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

This study deals with agrarian structure in the zone of León and Chinandega, Nicaragua, and the impact of cotton upon it, utilizing historical and census data, participant observation and interviews. Hypotheses to be tested include the following: (1) Before the introduction of cotton, the units of production tended to be close to the hacienda type. This portion of the analysis will deal with orientation and purpose of production, status of labor, disposition of land, relations between owners and

tenants (vertical relationships), structure of tenants' society (horizontal relationship)), technology, and in general the balance and conflicts of the landlord and peasant economies. (2) All conditions were present for the transformation of haciendas into plantations until the 1950s. This thesis requires evaluation of market stimuli, political capabilities, developing of policies and institutions favoring accumulation of capital, and the availability of technology. (3) The development of cotton influenced institutional transformations and proletarianization of the peasantry. This analysis involves the differentiation of internal and external proletarianization. For the former, with land becoming more and more valuable, indicators of increasing internal proletarianization may be: increases in rents demanded by landlords; diminishing number of new tenancies; diminishing proportion of subsistence crops produced; hiring of more wage workers in addition to tenants; proportion of tenant income derived from tenancy; expulsion of tenants; and expansion of land cultivated by landlord with wage workers only. Indicators of external proletarianization could include increase in the proportion of larger units of production and diminishing of small ones; and increase in the proportion of small holders, outside the haciendas, working for a wage. (4) The type of institution that emerged with the process of cotton growing is close to the plantation model. Characteristics of the plantation are mirror-images of the ones enumerated in point 1. (5) Despite the implementation of the plantation system and its sequel of proletarianization, the peasantry is not entirely homogenized and forms of semi-proletariat still persist. If all the previous hypotheses reflect a disruptive process of old forms of peasantry, the concern here is with observing the new forms that emerge and analyzing their insertion in different modes of production. The following scheme identifies possible forms that may be found within the units of production of the region:

Rural Proletariat

Permanent Rural Workers: Earning a living by working, as wage labor, the whole year in the same rural unit.

Migrant Rural Workers: Income derives from work in different rural units, following seasonal types of crops.

Migrant Urban-Rural Workers: Commuting work in the countryside and cities but always in wage-labor.

Rural Semi-Proletariat

Earning an income combining agricultural production (as share-croppers or petty producers and seasonal wage labor.

Engaged in petty production or 'putting out' systems and seasonal wage labor.

'Independent' Peasantry

Peasants engaged in agricultural production (in their own or rented land) without dependency on a salaried job.

(6) The nature of the position that a segment of the peasantry occupies, as function of productive relations, will "inform" the consciousness of

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such a group. The following are tentative issues to be explored for each of the groups derived from the previous discussions: perception of differentiations among the segments; awareness of class membership; aspiration towards jobs, wages and land; legitimacy of agrarian structure; and individualization.

Funding: Central Bank of Nicaragua.

PAKISTAN

The Changing Nature of Technology, Social Organization and Clientelism in a Punjab Village in Pakistan (Field work scheduled for Fall 1976)

*by Shahnaz J. Rouse, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

Focusing on a rural community in Pakistan's Punjab, this study will analyze the process of change brought about by the introduction of new technology and increasing mechanization, a combination of factors often referred to as the "Green Revolution." Through examination of historical data and oral traditions and through participant observation in one village community, it is intended to examine and pinpoint the changes in productive and social relationships that accompany the aforesaid technological developments, viewing both changes in "objective" class relationships, as well as concrete changes in structural alignments, more specifically, the changing nature of clientelism (i.e., interest group formulations), within the community under study. Recognizing that few rural communities operate as isolates, it is further intended to analyze the interaction of the above with governmental policies, institutions and personnel. This formulation will combine a macro-level perspective of how this community relates to the wider policy via its relations with the governmental sector (both in its political and administrative manifestations) and its interest group alliances which may extend beyond its physical boundaries, with a micro focus, by conducting the research from a community location.

Analysis of "the overt social structure", will include a determination of the strength and existence of "vertical" as opposed to "horizontal" ties within the community under study. This entails both a statement of objective reality and the social meaning of this reality as it affects and is viewed by the affected classes, i.e., what interest formulations exist, what is the perception of rural classes of these alignments, and the changing nature of each. It is within this overall framework that we wish to view "patron-client" relationships and their changing nature. Various social scientists have hypothesized that the green revolution is eroding traditional patron-client ties and moral norms of dependency, and substituting alternative forms. This study will trace both historical alignments, and examine contradictions that might inhere in this process allowing these to point to tendencies for action that are contained within this historical reality.

Funding: Graduate School

PERU

Rural Development and Higher Agricultural Training in Peru

*Otto Flores Saez, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

This research focuses on the socio-economic conditions underlying the formation of agricultural technology in the Coastal region of Peru in this century. It is hypothesized that technological research in the agricultural sector responded to the needs of the plantation system, especially those of the Coastal exporting enclaves.

The analysis focuses on: (1) the prevalent socio-economic conditions of the Coastal agricultural sector of Peru from the eve of the twentieth century up to the 1960s; (2) the development of agricultural research in a leading university (Universidad Nacional Agraria) and agri. experimental station at La Molina; and (3) the role of interested groups in sponsoring research on agricultural technology and making use of its results. Accordingly, the collection and analysis of data relate to: (1) the development of two types of agricultural production, for domestic consumption and for importing purposes; (2) thematic frequency of thesis and research reports by periods in the leading university and experimental station; and (3) documentary information, including letters and official memoranda to and from the National Agrarian Society--the most important agriculture association of mainly land owners--and public addresses which reflected agricultural policy.

Analysis of data confirms that prevailing socio-economic conditions were responsible for an uneven yet simultaneous development of the agrarian sector and agricultural technology. Changing according to different periods, these socio-economic conditions fostered an advanced technological development for the primarily capitalist production of export crops and relegated the production of crops for domestic consumption to a predominantly precapitalist mode.

Documentary information shows that the National Agrarian Society played an important role in fostering the domestic development and shaping the orientation of agricultural technology in Peru. Quantitative data on thesis and research projects in the leading university and experimental station fall into three periods: (1) the first three decades, agricultural technology was oriented towards the leading exporting products: sugar cane and cotton; (2) from the 1930s to the 1940s there exists a period of transition comprising increased attention to internally consumed products; and (3) from the 1950s and on, domestically consumed products received primary attention, yet without excluding export products.

Funding: Universidad Nacional Agraria and Ford Foundation.

[Mr. Flores is presently Coordinator for the Centro de Investigaciones Socio-Economicas (CISE), Universidad Nacional Agraria, Peru.]

Peru's 1969 Agrarian Reform and its Consequences for the Peasant Sector
by A. Eugene Havens, Faculty of Rural Sociology

*by Susanna Lastarria, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

[Professor Havens is currently teaching in the Department of Social Sciences, Pontificia Univeridad Católica del Perú]

An initial research symposium at Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú on how to study changing Agrarian structures and the consequences of agrarian reform yielded the research design for this study which has been accepted for publication by the Revista Mexicana de Sociología. [Jorge Dandler, A. Eugene Havens, Bernardo Sorj and Carlos Samaniego, "Agrarian Structure in Latin America: a Research Model"].

After this preliminary design stage and review of the literature, the study focused on benchmark characteristics of the agrarian structure and series of case studies on reformed units. First, the complete historical series of data on production of export crops (sugar, cotton, rice, coffee) from 1890 til 1975 were obtained. These data include number of hectares devoted to each crop, production per hectare, market price, amount exported, value of the exports and the relationship of agricultural exports in terms of amount of foreign exchange produced. At the same time, an analysis of the reform legislation itself, the process of the reform in terms of expropriation procedures, changes in the law and peasant movements, and unrest as the reform progressed was conducted. Out of this phase of the research grew another article accepted for publication in Latin American Perspectives [Susana Lastarria and A. Eugene Havens, "Agrarian Structure, Agrarian Reform and Peru's 'Revolution'"].

The case studies presently underway deal with three different types of agriculture. One area is in the North Coast Region in the Department of Piura dealing with the agrarian reform on cotton haciendas. A second area is in the Department of Arequipa dealing with agrarian reform on cattle haciendas and the third area is in the Department of Cuzco dealing with agrarian reform in the Valle de Urubamba dealing with basic food-stuff production. Four master's theses are being written from these case studies under Havens' direction for the Post-graduate program in rural sociology at PUCP.

Finally, an analysis is underway of the small farm units in Cajamarca, Ancash and Cuzco that have not been affected by the reform. This analysis deals with the less than five-hectare production unit devoted essentially to the crops of corn for human consumption, potatoes and beans (habas). The analysis deals with the amount of credit, technical assistance and unemployment patterns on these small production units. The findings indicate that since the reform both credit and technical assistance have decreased while unemployment and rural-to-urban migration have increased.

Three courses on research methodology at PUCP yielded the following volume, published by the university: A Eugene Havens and Teresa Oré, "Essays and Notes on the Dialectical Method in the Social Sciences." Part of the on-going debate which yielded this volume centered on the ideological rejection of quantitative techniques. Another article was written to combat this trend, published by PUCP: A. Eugene Havens, "Manual on Methodology and Quantitative Techniques."

Also underway is an analysis of migrant agricultural laborers in the coastal area. This is an important issue in the evaluation of the agrarian reform since the use of migrant labor on the reformed units instead of the available labor of cooperative members is one of the most frequent debates in Peru. Those opposed to the reform argue that cooperative members are not working themselves but employing migrant labor to harvest their crops and paying them low wages, while the cooperative members enjoy high incomes due to end-of-year distribution of profits to mem-

bers. Very little hard data exist to analyze the extent of migrant labor versus member labor on reformed units. This is an important aspect of the reform process.

Funding. Ford Foundation

The Effects of Migration Experience on Status Fertility Differential in Peru

by Suzanne Smith Saulniers, Graduate in Rural Sociology and Eugene A. Wilkening, Faculty of Rural Sociology

A longstanding generalization in fertility literature is that fertility is inversely related to residence background. It is based on a "carry-over" effect of higher fertility in rural areas and smaller places compared to fertility of persons living in larger urban places. Recent research has questioned the latter generalization and proposed that two independent factors may be operating in a residence background-fertility relationship: residence background of formative years and migratory experience.

The first assumes that social and cultural influences affect behavior at different points in time. The second assumes that the process of migration itself is a reaction to prevailing social systems at place of origin and destination. The underlying rationale for the residence background approach is that a woman's (or her spouse's) background, if rural, will artificially raise the extent of the inverse relationship between social status and fertility. The purpose of this study is to determine the role of migration experience in affecting fertility behavior and specifically, social status fertility differentials in Peru.

The perspective of migration experience taken is that the process of migration is a reaction to a large family size and the necessity to find support for a large family not obtainable in place of origin.⁴ But the concern here is with the independent effect of migration on fertility rather than the dependence of migration on family size.⁵ We propose that families who move many times are those who act out of desperation to relocate somewhere to achieve better economic and social well-being for their family. Migration is hence argued to be a response to the lack of possibilities for social mobility in the rural or small town context and the anticipation of improvements in the larger, urban places. This does not appear to be an unreasonable perspective in view of former migration research in Peru.

Formally stated, the following propositions are tested: (1) Migrants have higher fertility than nonmigrants; more frequent migrants have higher fertility than less frequent migrants. (2) Migration experience exerts

⁴George C. Myers and Earl W. Morris, "Migration and Fertility in Puerto Rico," Population Studies, Vol. 20 (July, 1966) pp. 85-96.

⁵Ibid.

an effect on fertility independent of residence background during formative years. (3) Educational status effects on fertility will be greater among migrant women than among nonmigrant women.

Two major sets of Peruvian data are used. The first is a national and contraceptive KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice) survey carried out in 1969, excluding the Lima-Callao metropolitan area. The second set of data is an induced abortion and contraceptive use survey carried out between 1969-1970 in the Lima-Callao area. Migration experience is analyzed in two ways: by status and by frequency of moves. In the national sample, the measure is derived from responses to the question, "Apart from your place of birth, what other places have you lived more than six months?" For the Lima-Callao sample, it is derived from responses to the question, "Number of changes of places in which you have lived before coming to Lima-Callao."

Findings led to acceptance of the proposition (hypothesis one) that fertility is higher among migrants than nonmigrants for women currently living in Lima-Callao, but led to rejection of this hypotheses for women currently living outside Lima-Callao. Likewise, analysis of data led to rejection of the proposition that migration and residence background exert independent effects on fertility (hypotheses two). Hypothesis three held up against all data: educational attainment has a greater effect on reducing fertility for migrant than for nonmigrant women in both Lima-Callao and in the periphery. The effects, moreover, are greater among Lima-Callao migrants and nearly double that of migrants who remained in the periphery. Thus, educational attainment contributes to lower fertility among all migrant classes of women, but its effects on reducing fertility behavior are not uniform. That is, status fertility differentials vary in Peru by migration experience among migrants; and they also vary according to the residential sector in which the woman lives.

In conclusion, there are stronger effects of migration status on the educational status/fertility relationship among Lima-Callao residents than among residents living outside Lima-Callao. This lends further support to the thesis that there is a pull of better educated migrants to Lima-Callao than to other places in the country and a perpetuation of the unequal distribution of educated women in Peru.

Funding: University of Wisconsin

For other research on Peru, see pp. 18-19.

Philippine Agrarian Reform in the Perspective of Three Years of Martial Law
by Duncan A. Harkin, Faculty of Agricultural Economics

[At the request of the Philippine center for land reform studies, Professor Duncan Harkin left Madison in September 1973 for a two-year assignment as Agrarian Reform Research Advisor with USAID/Philippines. During the reporting year he has been involved in numerous projects relating to the agrarian reform. This paper is based on his end-of-tour report for that contract.]

The proclamation of martial law by President Marcos on September 22, 1972, has undoubtedly greatly changed the nature of the agrarian reform program in the Philippines. The long, slow history of legislation going back at least to 1953, implementation hindered by lack of funds to carry out the law, lack of enthusiasm for exercising the available administrative discretion for vigorous reform, and the development of a wide variety of tactics by the landlords for delaying reform show clearly that stronger measures were required. The declaration of martial law was followed by a fundamental change in the nature of the agrarian reform program. The law of 1963, Republic Act (R.A.) 3844, began the process of converting share tenants to lessees, altering but not severing the ties between farmer and landlord. Presidential Decree (P.D.) 27, October 21, 1972, began the conversion of both share tenants and lessees to owners of the land they till, resulting in an almost complete severance of the landlord-tenant relationship.

The Nature of the Agrarian Problem. The problems of the rice farmer are basically that most of them are tenants, giving one-half to one-fourth of their harvest for the right of access to the land resource which is the only economic opportunity realistically available for most. Farms are too small to provide more than a meager subsistence and, in the absence of year-round irrigation, leave the tenant idle about half of his time. It is expensive to provide extension and credit services to such small units and accordingly the level of technology is far below its potential.

The rate of tenancy in rice and corn farms was 47.3 percent of all farms in 1960, as reported by the census. The 1970 census has not yet been released, so it is difficult to estimate the nationwide change in tenancy rate that has taken place over the past 15 years, but in Nueva Ecija the tenancy rate increased from 76.4 percent in 1960 to 90 percent in 1974, according to the DAR District Office Annual Report, 1974. The nationwide average size of rice and corn tenancy has decreased by 25 percent, from 2.08 hectares in 1960 to 1.6 hectares in 1975. Except for the effects of land reform, the final impact of which is quite unclear, almost all of the fragmentation undoubtedly has resulted in new tenancies, increasing the tenancy rate. If we assume that the 13.6 percent increase in tenancy rate which occurred in Nueva Ecija was experienced nationwide, then the 1960 national census datum of 47.3 percent tenancy in rice and corn becomes about 60 percent in 1975. This appears to be an understatement of tenancy nationwide, because Ben Ferguson found over 90 percent tenancy in the 14 provinces he surveyed.⁶ However, his survey was not designed primarily to measure tenancy and we do not know whether his sample is unbiased.

There are no nationwide data on income of farmers, so a description of their level of living can come only from fragmentary evidence. We do know that the level of income of the Filipino rice farmer does not

⁶Ben R. Ferguson, "The Simultaneous Modernization of a Nation Socially, Economically, Politically and Attitudinally," USAID/Philippines, July 12, 1972.

distinguish him from the mass of other poor people. In 1971, half of the nation's families had incomes less than ₱2,500.

The often heard rhetoric about feudal landlordism in the Philippines seems to imply that ownership of land is highly concentrated among a relatively few persons. It was on this point that the government of the Philippines was most inadequately informed prior to P.D. 27. By comparison to most places in the world, landownership in the Philippines is relatively egalitarian, as it is in most nations of Asia.

We do not have a good socioeconomic profile of the owner of rice and corn lands over 24 hectares. However, as a result of the research stimulated by the question of whether land reform should be extended to owners of less than 24 hectares, we do have a good picture of the small landlords. The average small landlord income is ₱7,775, 28 percent of which is from land rents. Thus, they are a lower middle class group by the measure of income. Land rents are supplemental sources of income to most. Only 21 percent state that they have no other regular source of income and 72 percent have regular occupations, including housewife. Retired persons were 8 percent of the sample. If we assume that single-crop land is worth ₱6,000/ha. and double-cropped land ₱12,000, then the asset value of land is ₱42,600 for the average small landlord.

DAR has presented data which show that 96 percent of landlords in the 24-to-7-ha. category are absentee. The study reported here found that only 1.3 percent of the respondents live more than 5 km. from their land. Such a wide disparity in information is probably best explained by a difference in definition of "absentee." The definition used in the DAR data is not reported, but from personal conversation we know that those landlords who were not personally tilling any of their lands were defined as absentee. By the criterion of location of residence, however, almost all of the small landlords are living in the communities where they own land, although only 15.5 percent actually live on their farms. Most live in nearby barrios and poblaciones.

Conceptualizations of the Agrarian Problem. It is sometimes said that as a result of land reform under P.D. 27 and the substantial transfer of ownership of the large estates to the tenants, the backbone of feudal landlordism in the Philippines has been broken. The statement reflects the accomplishment of an important political objective of land reform-- the separation of the tenant voter from his frequently political landlord. A more effective democracy should result from this. However, when this accomplishment is used as the basis of an argument that it is not necessary to extend land reform to the tenants of small landlords, it neglects other important goals of the reform and reflects an incomplete grasp of the nature of the land tenure problem. The problems of the dependent social relationship of tenant to landlord would continue to exist for the 79 percent of all tenants who are on landholdings less than 24 ha. Likewise, there would continue the enormous economic burden of paying one-half to one-fourth of their yields simply for the right to use the land which is the only means of livelihood available to most of them.

The element of truth in the statement that landlords are parasites on the economy is that the landlord's function of collecting rents is

not productive. However, landlords as persons, and distinguished from their role as owners, may or may not be productive. It has already been shown in the preceding sections that 90 percent of all landlords of rice and corn land own 7 hectares or less and are people of modest means. They are mostly productive members of the communities where they own land.

The theory of land rent shows that investment in the ownership of land does not increase the social product. Given the institution of private property in land, i.e., land is bought and sold as "property," it is necessary for individuals to "invest" to acquire use rights in land, and that investment is productive to the individual entrepreneur as a part of the total enterprise. From the societal point of view, however, the productivity of the land is not increased one iota because one person has to pay another person for the right to use the land. Investments to increase the yield of land are a different matter from payments for access to use. Investments in clearing, leveling, and irrigation are productive from both the individual and the societal point of view if they are well designed, i.e., if outputs are greater than inputs.

To assert that payments for access to use land are not productive should not be extended to conclude that there are not some productive aspects to landlordism. The institution of property in land makes tenancy and landlordism possible (although not inevitable), but the landlord may be either productive or unproductive in his relationship with the tenant. In the Philippines, the indications that share tenants seemed to adopt high-yield varieties more quickly than owner-cultivators apparently show that landlords have encouraged the new technology and in that respect have been productive. This productive function of landlords is separate from the function of rent collection, which is not productive. The Philippine government has determined, in various laws enacted since 1963, that the negative aspects of landlordism outweigh the positive aspects. For that reason, the negative aspects are to be corrected by land reform and the productive contributions of landlords are to be replaced by institutional credit, extension, and cooperative marketing.

The present land reform has the potential to greatly redistribute landownership, with a less drastic redistribution of wealth since the farmer pays a substantial price for his land. However, the reform leaves the institution of property in land largely unchanged. To the extent that it remains unchanged, it seems likely that the problems of tenancy and landlordism will reappear because of the continuing population growth and the absence of employment expansion in the urban sector sufficient to relieve the pressures on the land. This generation's land reform beneficiaries will probably become the next generations' landlords.

Expected Impacts of Land Transfer in Rice and Corn. If the problems of tenancy must be expected to arise again because of continuing population pressures on the land, it is important to assess what the current land reform can be expected to accomplish and what negative side effects there may be.

(1) Effects on Production: Research by the Agrarian Reform Institute has turned up initial indications of the possibility of a decline in yields on the lands of farmers who have received land-transfer certificates. This might be a reflection of the phenomenon of a short-term decline that has occasionally been experienced in other reforms. One

possible explanation could be that the amortizers have reduced their fertilizer inputs in an attempt to minimize their total indebtedness and thus minimize the possibility of losing their land through failure to make their amortization payments. One could well understand that a new amortizing owner would feel uneasy about the prospect of making all of his payments amortization, Samahang Nayon (Barrio Association) dues, land taxes, and production credit. If so, he might well view minimizing production credit as a means to reduce his risk of default.

The foregoing is a narrow and short-run view of the relation of tenure to productivity. In the broadest interpretations, land reform may be one of the requisites for breaking the stagnation of a primitive and feudalistic economy, and productivity effects might therefore be attributed to it. An intermediate view would recognize that the total package of reforms including tenure change, shift from landlord to institutional credit and cooperative marketing frequently does stimulate production. Another intermediate view of the relation of tenure to productivity treats quite a different aspect of economic development. This view would recognize that the income transfer effected by a tenure change may stimulate the demand by farmers for consumer goods and, through the multiplier effect, generally stimulate the rural economy. One might attribute productivity effects to such a process, but it would not refer to crop production.

(2) Effects on Distribution of Income and Wealth: Unlike the productivity question, on which the results are uncertain, the distributive impacts of land transfer appear reasonably certain. The uncertainty lies in the possible gap between the principles set forth in P.D. 27 and the actual implementation. The annual increase in income to a beneficiary who was formerly a share tenant is ₱377 each year, or an increase of 23 percent over his income as a share tenant; of this ₱219 goes to the Samahang Nayon Savings fund, to which he must belong. Though the individual farmer's contributions to these funds are jointly owned by all members, the individuals probably regard their payments as costs rather than as savings. This reduces the distributive benefit to the share tenant to ₱158.

A DAR memo of July 10, 1975, defined which of the landlords would be exempt from land transfer in the ownership size class 7-24 ha. According to this definition, an estimate was made of the total number of tenants who would come under land transfer, assuming that no other barriers arose. The revised total scope of the land-transfer program is estimated at 285,000 tenants. We can estimate the aggregate distribution of income by applying the ₱158 increase per farmer. But first, it is necessary to subtract the estimated number who are leasehold tenants because the distributive effects on lessees is quite different: lessees incur a capital loss of ₱538/ha. under land transfer. A very rough estimate is that 15 percent of the tenants are practicing lessees paying approximately 25 percent of their crops as rental. This leaves 242,000 potential share-tenant beneficiaries of land transfer. If each enjoys an average increase in income of ₱158, then the aggregate redistribution is about ₱38 million annually. This gain by the farmers is not a loss to the landlords because their effective rate of compensation is about 92 percent. The difference between the farmer's gain and the landlord's loss is made up by a subsidy from the Land Bank.

(3) Distributive Impact Upon Landlords: Under P.D. 27, the landlord would be compensated at about 68 percent of the agricultural value of the land. Under the option of 10 percent cash and 90 percent Land Bank bonds, the effective compensation is about 92 percent, based upon sale of the bonds at 78 percent of face value. In view of the fact that most landlords are not of the true landed aristocracy and have invested their savings in good faith, the improved compensation is appropriate. It is further appropriate that the cost of this improved compensation falls on the general public as embodied in the Land Bank rather than being passed on to the farmer. The farmer needs the distributive benefit, and the problems which result from the operation of the institution of property in land are problems of the whole society--both in terms of their wide burden and in terms of the responsibility for their resolution.

(4) Relation of Land Reform to Labor Absorption: Fortunately, the Philippine land reform maintains the labor absorption of the family-farm unit. Unlike some land reforms which break up large family units, the Philippine reform breaks up only ownerships and does not affect the operating decision unit, which is the tenancy. It cannot be criticized for reducing economies of scale. Throughout the high population density areas of Asia, the clear evidence is that the smaller farms produce more per hectare and employ more people per hectare. The reasons for this have been explained by Georgescu-Roegen.⁷ In simplest terms, they are that in land-scarce areas with limited off-farm employment the family adds its labor to the farm enterprise up to the potential point where the last addition produces no increase in yield because the family member will be fed regardless of how much or how little he produces. So labor is intensified in order to add to the total fund available to the family unit. In contrast, in commercialized farm operations, each worker must produce at least enough to meet payments. In economic terms, the marginal cost of labor in a family-farm organization is either zero (or a little more if he eats more because of working more) or equivalent to his opportunity wage in other employment. If there is no other employment, then the opportunity wage is zero. In commercialized agriculture, the marginal cost of labor is equal to the wage rate.

The theory of share tenancy indicates that under leasehold or ownership, there will probably be some shift to increase family-labor inputs and decrease hired-labor inputs. The amount of the hired labor under share tenancy is somewhat inflated by the opportunity to decrease landlord shares and increase the share to the farm community. Such excess hired labor is really traded labor in which each farmer hires his neighbors and gets hired in return. To the extent that hired labor is traded labor; it will not reduce the income of the community. However, to the extent that the hired labor is from landless families, then replacement by family labor of amortizers will aggravate the income-distribution problem. Landless laborers will be worse off. This possible effect of land reform must be carefully monitored.

⁷N. Georgescu-Roegen, "Economic Theory and Agrarian Economics," Oxford Economic Papers, vol. 12 (1960).

(5) Social Impacts of Land Reform: The land reform has been described as "the most radical program of the New Society." It is not a radical program in its economic impacts. It has a significant and desirable distributive effect, but the farmer pays a substantial amount to acquire ownership and the landlord is almost fully compensated. The reform leaves the institution of private property in land largely unaltered except for the limitations on transferability of land reform titles. The effective severance of tenant-landlord ties due to land transfer, and the substantial severance due to leasehold, will be the aspect of the reform that will bring about the most fundamental changes. Since the land reform in Taiwan there have been major changes in a number of social indices showing a great increase in the participation in political life and community affairs. There seems to have been a release of human energy. The operation of the patron-client relationship in Filipino society can unleash similar release of energy there if there is a substantial land reform.

The Future of Agrarian Reform. With the recent redefinition of the scope of land transfer, the Philippine land reform now appears to be moving toward leasehold conversion. DAR reports that land-transfer certificates have been printed in the name of over 200,000 tenants out of the total 285,000 eligible as the program has been redefined. There is still much clean-up work to be done in land transfer; we still do not know how many of the 200,000 farmers have actually received their certificates, even though this problem surfaced early in 1974.

In balance, there seems to be little justification for leasehold conversion. Its economic benefits to the tenant appear to be somewhat better than those under land transfer, and lessees have essentially the same production incentives as owners. However, the separation of the patron-client bond is less and there remain the very great problems of enforcing the lease contract. Most conclusively, leasehold conversion, as it is presently defined in Philippine law, would result in a grossly inequitable treatment between small and large landlords. Leasehold conversion would impose a substantial economic loss on the smallest of the landlords without compensation, whereas, the large- and medium-sized ownerships are being almost fully compensated under land transfer. The law could be amended to provide compensation of landlords subject to leasehold conversion, but, if this is done, why not for the same price extend land transfer to zero retention as originally proposed by the P.D. 27 drafting committee?

Funding: USAID/Philippines

Agrarian Reform in the Philippines
by David J. King, Faculty of Agricultural Economics

[At the request of the Philippine center for land reform studies, Professor King left Madison in January 1976 for an 18-month assignment as Agrarian Reform Research Advisor with USAID/Philippines. During the reporting year he has been involved in setting research priorities and reviewing numerous projects relating to the agrarian reform, described below.]

The broad sector to which the Agrarian Reform Project contributes is that of upgrading the quality of rural life in the Philippines for

lower income groups. The project is designed to contribute to achievement of this goal by helping to improve the living standard of agrarian reform beneficiaries who farm rice and corn land. The Philippine Government's Agrarian Reform Program aims to improve the lot of these rice and corn farmers by focusing on two objectives: (1) improvement of their land tenure status, and (2) increasing their productivity and income level through the provision of effective supporting services such as credit, extension, and infrastructure. The Agrarian Reform Project is one discrete and contributory element of the larger Philippine Government Program and is designed to help the program attain its two primary objectives by addressing critical aspects of the process. The purpose of the Project is three-fold:

(1) Land Tenure Reform. Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the land tenure reform program with major emphasis on the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Camarines Sur, Leyte, and Iloilo. The functional components of the land tenure program to be addressed are land valuation, delivery of land transfer certificates to beneficiaries, landlord compensation, collection of amortization payments, linkages between the land tenure reform and Samahang Nayon programs, and implementation of a leasehold system.

(2) Small Farmer Institutional Development. Strengthen, test, and evaluate the most effective organizations and systems which are able to provide the array of supporting services required by agrarian reform beneficiaries, and simultaneously improve the capability of Philippine institutions to perform this function on a sustained basis. Primary emphasis will be accorded in this component of the project to the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Camarines Sur.

(3) Agrarian Reform Research. Strengthen agrarian reform research capability and simultaneously produce short and long term research studies important for agrarian reform policy-making.

The Agrarian Reform Institute (ARI) at the University of the Philippines at Los Baños serves as the focal point of agrarian research. During the reporting year, studies have been completed in the following areas: (1) Operation Land Transfer (OLT)- identification and qualification of grievances; (2) comparative analysis of small landowners and OLT tenant beneficiaries; (3) socio-economic profile of tenants and landlords/landowners in the Philippines; and (4) socio-economic profile of workers in the sugar industry. Studies are underway in these areas: (1) landlord compensation, disposition of Land Bank bonds, ability of beneficiaries to carry new financial burdens and reasons for tenant participation in OLT; (2) effects of OLT on landless agricultural workers; (3) relationships between land reform and allocation of water rights and irrigator associations; (4) land tenure systems and social stratification in coconut farms and intercrops; (5) resurvey of agrarian reform in Plaridel, Bulacan; (6) Land Tenure and Management Problems in Corporate Farming (General Order No. 47); and (7) evaluation of land transfer procedures.

Role of Women in Rural Development. Professor King has spent a good deal of his time during the reporting year on this study, which focuses on: (1) leadership roles and participation of rural women in development; (2) employment, role expectations and aspiration of rural women; (3) women in rural institution building and agrarian reform; and

(4) the role of rural women in the communication of development information. While the major focus of the research will be on the role of rural women in rural development, to get an adequate perspective on this role it will be necessary to evaluate the role that women play as part of the rural household and part of the rural community, i.e., the household and the role women play in it, should be the unit of analysis. The study will concentrate on five provinces, Laguna, Quezon, Batangas, Romblon and Occidental Mindoro..

Funding: USAID/Philippines.

SRI LANKA

For research on Sri Lanka, see pp. 15-16.

TANZANIA

Communal Versus Individual Cultivation in an Ujamaa Village: An Inter-disciplinary Study of Development in Mbeya Region, Tanzania
(Field work scheduled for Fall 1976)

*by Paul A. Cox, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

This study will analyze institutional aspects of agrarian change in Tanzania's ujamaa villages. Central to Tanzania's ujamaa village program--the mainstay of the country's rural development effort--is the promotion of communally organized cultivation. Published evaluations of the program, and of communal cultivation in particular, are insubstantial and inconclusive. In cooperation with a Tanzanian institution actively engaged in rural development, this study will focus on one existing village that is 'going ujamaa' for an in-depth analysis of the changes involved in moving from predominantly individual cultivation to communal cultivation. During a year's participant observation in the village, it is planned to record details of this radical change. Attention will be focused on the cluster of processes that operate during the switch from one set of institutions in agricultural production to another. If possible, the study will include actual situations where a switch is being made between sets of working rules. From the observations obtained, it is hoped to draw comparisons between adaptive, intermediate-type arrangements and the 'pure' forms of individual and communal cultivation. The performance of these different institutional arrangements will be analyzed according to selected developmental criteria. As part of the data analysis, this case study will be considered in the context of other ujamaa village studies.

Funding: Graduate School and Land Tenure Center**

** Received grant support for work on a special project. See 'Conferences' in this section.

THAILAND

Socio-Economic History of Northeast Thailand: Man, Land and Society, 1910-1969 (Field work in progress)

*by Edward B. Fallon, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

This research focuses on the processes of socio-economic change in Northeast Thailand as it has become more closely integrated with national Thai social and economic structures. Since the turn of the century, the ethnically Laotian population has been increasingly exposed to outside influences through extension of Bangkok-centered administrative, transport, and communications networks. While the Northeast has lost its political semi-autonomy and much of its cultural distinctiveness, a combination of factors has kept the region's economic development at a level considerably below the rest of Thailand. This study is attempting to weigh the importance of these various factors, including the rainfall pattern and limited natural resources, traditional cultural and social forms, national policies towards the area, and the drain of human and physical resources through the operation of private institutions.

Research methods have included a questionnaire survey of economic and socio-cultural changes throughout the Northeast, intensive interviewing in ten selected villages in Udonrthani province, and research in the National Archives and other sources of relevant documentary material. Among the key elements indicated in a preliminary assessment of data gathered after eight months of fieldwork are: (1) virtual disappearance of the traditional political leadership; (2) loss of potential leadership for local development through recruitment of socially mobile youth to the national civil service and Buddhist monkhood; (3) gradual homogenization of regional and national culture; (4) artificially low prices for the region's principal exports of rice, water buffalo and cattle, and unskilled labor; (5) deterioration of water regime through destruction of forests; and (6) lack of opportunity for political mobilization and expression.

Funding: Fulbright-Hayes Scholarship.

TURKEY

Income Distribution and Employment in Turkey (Field work in progress)

*by Tuncer Arif, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

This research incorporates from population, agricultural, and industrial censuses, national income accounts, consumer surveys, and income distribution studies done by the State Planning Organization. Analysis will focus on trend comparisons in the distribution of income, sources of inequality, particularly with regard to socio-economic classifications, and the possibility of intergenerational mobility among groups. The intention is to identify core poverty groups through the use of distribution and employment statistics and thus provide quantified means for determining public policy.

Funding: personal funds.

Educational Policy and Rural Development in Urfa, Turkey
(Field work in progress)

*by Harold Lemel, Graduate Fellow in Development Studies

This study will explore the influence of landownership on formal school attendance, and examine how both interact to affect migration, occupational patterns and power (i.e., access to government agents and the resources they dispense), during the period 1962-1976. Hypotheses to be tested include the following:

(1) Property or land tenure status is the decisive factor in explaining differences in school attendance and level of schooling attained by base members: those families who own land are more likely to attend school and reach higher levels of schooling than those without land.

(2) Schools are more likely to be found in villages characterized by homogenous land tenure structure than in those that are heterogenous. Recalling that these land tenure pattern types can be taken as indicators of the extent of social stratification it is expected that presence of schools is inversely related to the degree of social stratification. Among villages with schools at the present time, those which were homogenous probably had schools introduced earlier than those which were heterogenous.

(3) Elaborateness of family networks is an intervening variable in the relationship between property and schooling and between these and migration and occupational patterns. Two possibilities exist here: (a) Family networks may reinforce the effect of property: village families who are medium or large landowners have more extensive networks than those with little or no land. In other words, elaborateness of networks is positively related to schooling, migration and occupation of base family offspring. (b) Family networks may serve as a resource substitute for property in land: village families with little or no land have more elaborate networks than medium to large landowners. They provide a means to overcome resource limitations.

(4) Increases in the proportion of administrative personnel with rural backgrounds in positions concerned with implementing educational and other policies at the village level (e.g., teachers and district governors) enhances the potential power of villagers in dealing with the central government and its local representatives indicated by access of base family heads to government agents. Dimensions of access to be considered include frequency of contact, positive or negative results of such contacts and whether these occur at the villagers' initiative.

Data to be analyzed will include interviews with heads of village households and children over 12 years of age if present in the village, as well as government and village records on both education and land ownership.

Funding: Department of Educational Policy Studies; UN/FAO-UNDP-
USDA sponsored training program (see Section B, pp.42-43)

Some Historical and Methodological Considerations Concerning Social Stratification in the Middle East: Property Rights and Social Restructuration

by Kemal H. Karpat, Faculty of History and Chairman of Middle East Studies

The purpose of this study is to deal with the historical processes which conditioned the emergence of private ownership of land as a basic objective element determining social stratification in most of the Middle East. Indeed, the legal title, along with the authority necessary to control land property concentrated gradually in the hands of private individuals and produced eventually in the nineteenth century a fundamental, though gradual, change in the social order of the area. This process involved first, a limitation of the state-owned property (the Sultan had ultimate property rights over land and his subjects) in favor of the individual. Second, it necessitated the adoption of a variety of constitutional and legal means, borrowed from or imposed by the West, which were geared to the needs of a market economy and private enterprise, that is a capitalist system of production. In this fashion a growing number of individuals acquired property rights over land and achieved control over agricultural production. Eventually they developed new group ties among themselves based on economic interest. Inevitably, the emergence of property as the determining force of social stratification gradually undermined, eliminated or changed the stratification criteria in the traditional social estates of the past.

The nineteenth century was an era of profound structural change in the Middle East. Whereas changes in the previous centuries were caused by internal forces, change in the nineteenth century was stimulated directly, in fact, imposed by Western powers. It was the sum of these Western contacts which induced the government to issue the Edict of Tanzimat in 1839, in which the sultan's promise to respect the subjects' property, including land property, carried central importance. Then, beginning in 1845, the government started preparations to enact a new Land Code which was adopted finally in 1858.

The Code of 1858 may appear at first sight as a reassertion of the state's ownership rights and control over land. Actually the Code departed drastically from the old system. The emphasis was placed on production and the government tried to use its control and title to the land as instruments for stimulating production. In the old system, except partly during the timar period in the fifteenth to sixteenth centuries, state control was exercised through intermediaries whose duty was to assure a flow of revenues coming from taxes and fees. In the nineteenth century, the government attempted to administer its land almost like a big landowner through a central land administration. Officials were supposed to rent the land and collect fees and taxes. However, the new system concerning state lands did not work simply because the incentive, that is, property rights and benefits stemming from the rights to sell, mortgage, or divide the land, was greatly limited. The Code did not seem to have stimulated agricultural production, and since this was the government's chief purpose in enacting the Code it began to alter it in order to achieve its initial goal. Consequently, the land Code was amended repeatedly to facilitate the sale of state lands to individuals under some specific conditions and to allow the tenants to use the state

land, to mortgage and inherit it as though it was their own property.

By the end of the nineteenth century, the upper hierarchy of the Anatolian and Middle Eastern town was made up of land owning groups, communal leaders, merchants, heads of various religious orders and even some bureaucrats and intellectuals who had some land interests. The administrative reforms of the 1860s enabled these groups to acquire political authority by becoming members in the newly established provincial and municipal councils. Finally, the Constitution of 1876 permitted these notables to become deputies and for the first time, gave them a politically legitimate basis to voice their grievances against the bureaucracy, that is, the group which had created them but opposed their effort to achieve full control of land and political authority.

Funding: University of Wisconsin

For a description of special training received by members of the Turkish Agrarian Reform Undersecretariat, see Section B, pp. 42-43.

ZAMBIA

Prospects For Agricultural Cooperatives in Zambia by E. G. Nadeau, Graduate Fellow in Rural Sociology

The development of cooperatives in Zambia has gone through at least four clearly distinguishable stages. The first stage was from 1914 to 1948. During this time, the British colonial administration did not take an active role in cooperative development, although it actively encouraged white farmers to settle in Northern Rhodesia and provided them with agricultural assistance and economic incentives. Partly because white settlement in Northern Rhodesia did not catch on as the colonial administration had planned, and partly because a grossly discriminatory agricultural policy was becoming more and more untenable in the face of black aspirations and the development needs of the country, the colonial administration changed its strategy in 1948. In this second stage of cooperative development, more agricultural assistance was provided to black farmers; and marketing cooperatives for blacks were established, although the level of colonial assistance for blacks remained well below that for whites. It was not until Independence in 1964, however, that the state began to encourage cooperative development on a large scale. In January 1965, President Kaunda exhorted the urban unemployed and rural small farmer to organize themselves into building, craft, and agricultural producer cooperatives. Between 1965 and 1970, however, these small producer coops did not fare very well. By 1970 there was a great deal of pressure for a change in the state's strategy toward agricultural cooperative development. There was thus a decisive shift in the state's policies away from small collective farming to "family farming." As a result, service cooperatives, which provided family farmers with marketing, supply, lending, and equipment hire-and-maintenance services, were established, and collective producer cooperatives were requested to disband and their members to join service cooperatives as family farmers. The policy of encouraging multiple-service cooperatives and large marketing cooperatives for individual farmers has

continued to the present.

Two cooperatives were chosen for study because they provided examples of a cooperative of low average productivity per member (Mufubushi Cooperative in Mpika District, Northern Province) and one of high average productivity per member (Pambashe Cooperative in Kawambwa District, Luapula Province). The reason for analyzing cooperatives with widely differing productivity levels was to try to identify the factors responsible for productivity and to indicate what policy changes would be necessary to improve productivity in Zambia's cooperatives. Factors analyzed included the following:

(1) Productivity. As indicated by interview data and observations, it seems clear that the major determinant of high productivity at Pambashe was not membership characteristics, but the efficient organization of services provided by the cooperative. Similarly, the lack of this organization was primarily responsible for the low productivity at Mufubushi. The major reason for the high quality of services at Pambashe was its inclusion in a special development project in Luapula Province, jointly sponsored by the Zambian government, the Swedish International Development Authority, and FAO. The major policy implication of these findings for increasing cooperative productivity is, therefore, that cooperatives which are treated as special projects and not as part of the bureaucratic routine are more likely to be productive ones. Multiple-service cooperatives face an unpredictable and changing environment which requires a type of organization that emphasizes innovativeness, adaptability, and decentralized decision-making.

(2) Distribution of Wealth and Income. In addition to being more productive than Mufubushi, Pambashe has a much more unequal distribution of wealth and incomes than Mufubushi. One reason for this is that Mufubushi is a settlement scheme in which members were allotted equal-sized plots. Pambashe shows a tendency in the cooperative staff to give preferential treatment to those farmers who already have the most farming advantages. Thus, rather than reducing the maldistribution of land and capital resources at Pambashe, the staff has in fact exacerbated resource inequality among cooperative members (and between members and nonmembers). One way to counter the tendency of agricultural and cooperative personnel to concentrate their efforts among those farmers who already have the most resources is to initiate a policy of "progressive" provision of agricultural extension and other services. In other words, those cooperative members who most need services would get more attention than those members who were already doing well.

(3) Decision-Making and Dissatisfaction. Overall, Pambashe members seem to participate more in decision-making than their counterparts at Mufubushi. But Pambashe members also tend to be more dissatisfied with their cooperative than Mufubushi members. The negative correlation between decision-making power and satisfaction with the cooperative is related to the special circumstances which face many cooperatives in underdeveloped countries. Strong management control is a virtual necessity in the establishment of a cooperative based on an unskilled membership or on one not yet committed to the development of the cooperative.

(4) The Political/Economic Context of the Cooperatives. As was mentioned earlier, the official policy of the Zambian state is to encour-

age "family farming." This policy has been implemented most strenuously in Central, Southern, and Eastern Provinces--areas which are already agriculturally developed--and thus has served to widen the development gap between these provinces and the rest of rural Zambia. Also, despite the official goal of "family farming," the simultaneous encouragement of state and private large-scale farms undercuts the "family farms" in the marketplace. The effects of these tendencies could already be seen at Pambashe in late 1973. Large private farmers were taking over the Copperbelt onion market. A private, foreign-owned corporation was contemplating a move into potato production which would take away Pambashe's largest marketing contract. This study, then, highlights a need for the national government to implement agricultural policies which foster the growth of small farms and cooperatives and which prevent the domination of agriculture by capitalist farmers and firms, if its avowed goals of family farming and a humanistic society are to be realized.

Funding: Department of Sociology

MULTINATIONAL (ASIA)

Redistributive Agrarian Policy: Land and Credit in South Asia by Ronald J. Herring, Graduate Fellow in Political Science

This study is based on two years of research in Sri Lanka (Ceylon), India (Kerala State) and Pakistan; it analyzes the reasons for and effects of specific types of attempts, characterized as policy models, to redistribute the central values of an agrarian system. It was found that an adequate understanding of such policy requires examination of both the strategic and tactical political situation of governing elites as well as the operative normative and empirical paradigms of the rural world--what is "defective," how it should be altered, what mechanisms are appropriate for the changes. Three policy models of land reform, with variants, were found to encompass the particular configurations of normative and empirical paradigms manifest in the existing range of policies. The most important land reforms of the three nations can be treated as expressions of these policy models: limited (intervention-regulatory) tenurial reform, ceiling-redistributive reform, and land to the tiller.

Though the reforms are argued and justified in terms of the imperatives of productivity and social justice, tactical and strategic political factors proved more determinant of actual policy. When the relationships between inappropriate policy models, "political will," the constraints of a liberal state, and the state of mobilization of the agrarian underclass are analyzed in relation to implementation, it is found that limited tenurial reforms have resulted in a net deterioration of the position of the least advantaged agrarian classes in the region. In the land to the tiller reforms of the communist-led governments of Kerala, for example, this analysis illustrates the unique potential for, and almost ironic constraints on, redistributive policy of a highly politicized competitive political system.

Also examined is the critical role of credit or working capital in

determining the distribution of income, security, and opportunity in an agrarian system. The functional equivalencies between land and credit are exemplified first through an historical treatment of the evolution and maintenance of a uniquely discontinuous tenurial system in the Hambantota district of Sri Lanka and secondly through a treatment of the increasing importance of credit and non-land capital under conditions of technological change and commercialization of agriculture. Considerations of economic efficiency and social justice parallel to those of land reform models have created pressure for credit reform; the problems of implementation--paradigmatic, administrative, and political--have likewise proved parallel to those of land reform, in part because land reforms have failed to effect significant redistribution. This argument illustrates the inadequacy of the prevailing emphasis on land alone in redistributive strategy and theory. The historical result of various attempts by the Indian state to alter the rural credit system has been to create a hierarchy of "credit tenure" which parallels and reflects the important dimensions of the traditional hierarchy of the land tenure system.

Finally, two central themes in redistributive agrarian policy, social justice and economic efficiency, are analyzed, and inconsistencies in the policy logic with regard to these announced objectives explored. The conclusion is that the prevailing policy preference for small family farms on efficiency grounds is based on inadequate analytical techniques, particularly the confusion between size and scale, the inappropriate use of raw yield data, and the use of returns to land as the sole criterion for efficiency.

Funding: Land Tenure Center*

Folk Religion and Folk Politics: Culture as an Ideological System
by James C. Scott, Faculty of Political Science

This research focuses on cultural and economic forces that promote political mobilization in the folk culture, or "little tradition," of Southeast Asian peasantry. It is intended first, to explain the structural basis for the opposition between folk culture and the extra-village elite; second, to show how the collaboration or symbiosis that may join peasants to elites can, in some circumstances, break down and give rise to direct conflict in the form of sects, rebellions, and traditional forms of populism; and finally, to trace the erosion of a distinctive folk culture and to indicate how peasant politics may become progressively incorporated into national politics.

This theory of the political mobilization of folk culture will be developed and tested through an examination of five major examples of peasant politics in Southeast Asia. Three of these are actual rebellions in which the political themes of the "little tradition" predominate: the Saya San Rebellion in Burma (1930); the Sakdalista Rebellion in the Philippines (1935); and the Nghean-Hatinh Soviets of Vietnam (1930).

*Received support from grant for a special project. See Section B, p. 3 (Political Science 668.2).

The remaining two are politico-religious revivalist movements: the Rizalista sects in the Philippines and the Permai Party in post-independence Indonesia. Together they represent a geographical and historical range of cases against which to test the following hypotheses.

The distinctiveness of the village's "little tradition" can be found in economic and social rights granted members of the community. Economic rights could include free access to woodland and pastorage, injunctions against outsiders holding land or working in the village, rights to loans or charity from the better-off members of the community, a belief that outside claims to rent and taxes must fluctuate with village harvests and resources. Examples of social rights are local control of religious practices and finance, the primacy of local custom over outside law (in settling disputes or determining land rights), the local selection of village leadership.

Potential points of resistance to subsequent economic and political mobilization of the "little tradition." These preconditions would most likely include one of the following: a substantial shift in the balance of reciprocity between the elite and the peasantry against the claims of the peasantry; elite claims to taxes and rents which would infringe on the peasants' rights to subsistence; or the growth in cultural distance between elites and peasants which would, by itself, heighten the political tension between the peasant community and the outside world. When elites and peasants share less and less of a moral universe in common, elites are no longer seen as the brokers or patrons of the "little tradition," but as an alien world. Each of these three working assumptions imply that certain economic, social, and cultural changes will precede the political mobilization of the "little tradition."

Finally, the study will investigate the point at which political and economic integration and the erosion of local social solidarity undermine the basis for folk movements, in particular, the circumstances under which themes of the "little tradition" become incorporated into broader political forms.

In brief, the study will develop a theory of peasant politics that begins with the cultural and moral basis of their political life. More negatively, it will show that purely economic and mechanistic interpretations of peasant discontent cannot begin to do justice to the origin, dynamics, and meaning of peasant movements.

Funding: National Endowment for the Humanities.

For other multinational Asian research, see pp. 20-21.

MULTINATIONAL (AFRICA/LATIN AMERICA)

Evaluation of the Generalized System of Preferences in the U.S. Trade Act of 1974 (Field work in progress)

by John Strasma, Faculty of Agricultural Economics and Economics

This study is a comparative survey of potential U.S. markets for vegetables, fruits, and products such as pulp and jelly which can be produced by African and Latin American small farmers and cooperatives.

To date, the survey has covered Jamaica, Trinidad and the Dominican Republic; when completed, it will also include northeast Brazil, Bolivia and Ecuador in Latin America, and Liberia, Ethiopia and the Sudan in Africa.

Funding: U.S. Information Agency

MULTINATIONAL (AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST)

Field Data Collection in the Social Sciences: Experiences in Africa and the Middle East (New York, Agricultural Development Council, Inc., 1976)

edited by Bryant Kearl

This report is based on a seminar held in Beirut, Lebanon, in December 1974, organized by the Agricultural Development Council under its Research and Training Network program, in cooperation with the Ford Foundation, the International Development Research Center (IDRC) and CIMMYT (International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement). It incorporates papers submitted by 20 social scientists from a variety of academic disciplines.

Field data collection in the social sciences always involves a series of strategic choices aimed at making limited resources go as far as possible. From relatively small bodies of data the research worker hopes to be able to draw inferences and make warranted predictions about important variables. The urgency of beginning with a clear and careful specification of aims and objectives cannot be stressed too strongly; otherwise it is impossible to make consistently efficient choices as the study progresses. This report deals with research approaches, as well as the following topics: area familiarization and reconnaissance or baseline surveys; sampling; local support and cooperation; developing and using data collection instruments; problems with specific variables; recruitment and qualifications of interviewers/enumerators; training interviewers and directing their work; interviewing techniques and problems; winning cooperation of respondents; pre-coding, coding and some preliminary steps in analysis.

Funding: U.S. Agency for International Development

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

LTC Paper No. 107: International Assistance for Agricultural Development: New Directions

by Peter Dorner, Faculty of Agricultural Economics

A new theme permeates recent policy statements of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Increasing amounts of development assistance are to be used for improving income distribution, providing more employment, and increasing the productivity of smallholder agriculture. The old assumption that job creation and a more egalitarian income distribution are automatic concomitants of economic growth is being widely challenged. And the capital-intensive technology of the

industrial nations, designed to substitute for scarce labor, is disastrously inappropriate for the labor surplus conditions of the less industrialized ones. As professionals have become more skeptical of their conventional theories, the American public has become more aware of the small amount of assistance that actually benefits the poor--especially the rural poor, which in many less developed countries makes up the majority of the population.

Another reason for the sudden shift in the rhetoric, and hopefully in the actual programs of international lending agencies, has been the accumulation of overwhelming evidence that small farms can be viable units in the development process. Wherever small farms have had more or less equal access to production inputs, credit, technical assistance, and markets, their output performance has been outstanding. Japan and Taiwan, where farming units are exceedingly small, are among the world's most productive nations in terms of value of output per acre. Even in countries where the service and marketing systems discriminate against small farms--India, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, Philippines--small farms consistently outproduce larger units on a per acre basis. Thus it is quite evident that the announced shift in emphasis in international assistance for agricultural development is appropriate and promising.

The toughest issues in development are political. In agriculture, one of the key problems in many countries is that most of the best land is owned by a relatively small group of wealthy families while the large majority of rural people at best own only tiny fragments of land and more likely work as sharecroppers or day laborers. Many of the less developed countries have passed land reform legislation but very few have carried out effective land reforms. Meanwhile explosive population growth rates of the past several decades are now producing equally high rates of growth in the labor force. Since pre-land-reform systems are often incapable of creating sufficient employment opportunities to absorb a rapidly growing labor force, this growth in numbers has led to massive rural-urban migrations. Moreover, people must be engaged in worthwhile, productive activity in order to develop their individual, human capacities and acquire the skills, the sense of social responsibility, and the discipline which both modern agriculture and industry require. An idle work force is not a reservoir of ready hands for new industry; it is a stagnating backwater of despair, depressed aspirations and self-respect, especially among the young, who look to their parents and other adults of their own social group for models to emulate.

It is in trying to combine what have been conventionally conceived as separate goals of output, employment, and income distribution in an integrated policy that land reform becomes strategic. This combination cannot be achieved without redistribution of property rights in land from those owning (or claiming) much to those owning little or none, with changes in delivery systems for credit, farm inputs and outputs, and health and educational services so that they reach existing small farmers as well as the beneficiaries of land reform. Guidelines for international assistance consistent with this approach would include the following:

- (1) The persistent practice of using narrow, economic growth criteria for project selection, design, and evaluation must be abandoned.

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Investments made on the basis of these criteria usually work counter to the urgent need for more jobs, improved income distribution, and improved living conditions for the mass of people at the bottom of the present income distribution pyramid. If a larger share of the benefits for the poor cannot be achieved without redistribution of land or other resources, the project should not be financed until such redistribution has been effected or is well under way. Assistance should be withheld from projects likely to increase the concentration of wealth and income and lead to even greater social disequilibria. A major effort should be made by the international assistance agencies to strengthen the in-country capacity for independent research, analysis, and evaluation which should accompany all major development projects to assure that benefits reach the poor.

(2) Any time a national government is able to muster the political will and the means necessary to overcome the forces of presently entrenched interests, international assistance agencies should make every effort to help such a government achieve its goal of restructuring the economic institutions if this will lead to a much wider participation in productive and socially useful labor.

(3) The discretionary powers of the large multinational corporations must be regulated and brought under effective control. Some of these corporations have annual sales 5-10 times as large as the gross national product of the countries within which they operate. They now have the capability to frustrate the public economic policies of even the largest nations.

Funding: University of Wisconsin

Conferences

The Land Tenure Center will sponsor or co-sponsor two international conferences in the coming year. These seminars will bring together academics, administrators and educators from the United States and selected LDCs for an exchange of knowledge and policy suggestions. Seminar descriptions follow.

Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development. The University of Wisconsin has agreed to be host to a Research and Network Training seminar in 1977 on the general topic of cooperatives. The Land Tenure Center and the University Center for Cooperatives will co-sponsor the seminar, which will focus on the following questions:

- (1) What strategies have been successful in setting up of cooperatives in developing countries?
- (2) Does the early history of cooperatives in the U.S. hold any lessons that might have application in poor countries today?
- (3) What do emerging cooperatives in the U.S. have to tell us that might have relevance for cooperatives in poor countries?
- (4) What does the recent experience of technical assistance by U.S. cooperatives abroad tell us in terms of the role of U.S. cooperatives in an expanded effort in the future?
- (5) Would some modification of the classic cooperative forms, or alternative cooperative institutional arrangements, better fit the political, social, and economic environments of poorer countries?
- (6) So far, in the experience of third-world countries, which types of economic activity hold the most promise of being carried out successfully through cooperatives?

International Seminar on the Role of Land Tenure in Agricultural and Rural Development, and Related Programs: Summer 1977. The Land Tenure Center and cooperating departments of the University of Wisconsin are sponsoring an international seminar which will be held on the Madison campus July 14-22, 1977. The seminar is intended to be a sequel to the 1951 World Conference on Land Tenure Problems and related issues, also held on the Madison campus.

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The seminar will be complemented by two other programs:

(1) An innovative Summer School course (Interdisciplinary, Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Journalism 875--June 20-August 12, 1977) tentatively titled "Poverty, Agrarian Reform, and the Food Supply." The course will explore the possibilities and limitations of national agrarian reform programs to mitigate rural poverty, sustain employment, and enhance agricultural productivity, especially of food crops. The actual experience of several countries will be used to consider the great policy dilemmas confronting world agriculture--food shortages and the deepening inequality both within and among nations.

(2) A Special Workshop for Beginning Professionals, July 28-August 5, which will be open to graduate students and other young professionals interested in the problems of rural development, with preference to be given to people actively engaged in field research or program implementation. (Two hours UW credit may be earned for this workshop by participants who attend the International Seminar; they will also have the opportunity to register for the course described above.) Participants will be expected to prepare a report on their research, or to present a review and an analysis of the development program in which they are participating. Some review and analysis of papers presented to the International Seminar may also occur.

During the reporting year, Paul Cox, graduate fellow in Development Studies, worked on preparations for the above seminar.

SECTION B: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Because of its international focus, the Land Tenure Center is a unique component in the teaching facilities of the University of Wisconsin. Grant funds have allowed the Center to develop and teach special courses and to create programs for students and trainees which give them the opportunity to examine problems of international rural development within an interdisciplinary framework.

Special Land Tenure Center Courses

The following courses are maintained through grant funds and staffed by members of the Land Tenure Center faculty:

Interdisciplinary 472: Land Tenure in Africa

In the Fall semester, Professor King offered this specialized seminar for upper level undergraduates and graduate students interested in the nature and evolution of the various land tenure systems in Africa. The purpose of the course this semester was to examine what effect man-land relationships are likely to have (and might have with appropriate policy measures) on the role of agriculture in economic development. Specific topics of discussion were as follows:

- Customary arrangements whereby people gain access to land
- Study and comparison of the evolution of land tenure systems
- Appropriate role of agriculture in the economic development of countries where different systems of land prevail
- Interdependence of land tenure, land use, and natural resources, especially with regard to the Sahel
- Changes in land tenure arrangements associated with increasing population and intensity of land use
- Implications of the "Green Revolution" and new technology for Africa
- African experiments in agrarian reform, such as colonization, cooperatives, state farms and plantations

LDC Enrollment: 4/5

In the Summer 1976 semester, Visiting Professor H. A. Oluwasanmi, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife, Nigeria, conducted this seminar, while Professor King fulfilled his responsibilities as Agrarian Reform Research Advisor with USAID/Philippines. Professor Oluwasanmi was not funded by grant monies. LDC Enrollment for his section was 2/5.

Section B 2

Agricultural Economics and Economics 474: Economic Problems of Underdeveloped Areas

Originally projected for spring, this course was instead offered in the Fall Semester by Professor Kanel for seniors and beginning graduate students. It dealt with growth and structural change in less developed countries and focused on the following areas:

- Population
- Patterns of development: relations between sectors and responses to international trade
- Import-substituting industrialization
- Agricultural/institutional requirements of development, land reforms, and "Green Revolution"
- Role of capital in development
- Theories of development
- Development problems and policies
- Socialist development
- Food and energy crisis
- Multinational corporations, private foreign investment, and foreign aid

LDC Enrollment: 25/59

Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Journalism and Interdisciplinary 479: Land Tenure and the Campesino in Latin America

In the Fall semester, Professor Thiesenhusen again offered his course designed for seniors and graduate students. It addressed the problem of defining campesinos as a group and bringing together what is known about them from various disciplines. Of primary concern was the problem of how campesinos can be brought into the mainstream of economic and political life. The course was organized around the following topics:

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

LDC Enrollment: 7/27

Section B 3

Agricultural Economics 476: The Economic Development of Agriculture (International)

In the Fall semester, Professor Dorner taught this course for upper level undergraduates and graduate students. The course dealt with problems and issues in the economic development of agriculture in various countries, including an examination of current theories, policies, and programs. Topics discussed in this course included:

- Approaches to study of agricultural development
- The role of agriculture in economic development
- Institutional factors in development
- Population growth and employment
- Land tenure, agrarian reform, and development
- Land reform in socialist countries (evaluation of group farming)
- "Green Revolution," technology, and agricultural development
- Some case studies of agricultural development
- Specific issues in agricultural development

LDC Enrollment: 25/39

Though not specifically listed as a Special LTC Course in grant worksheets, Ag Econ 476 was not taught with its present international focus until the Land Tenure Center was created on campus. Professor Dorner is supported by grant monies.

Political Science 668.2: Special Topics in the Politics of Under-developed Areas

Ronald Herring, research fellow in Political Science and the Land Tenure Center, offered this seminar on "Political Economy of Agrarian Reform in South Asia" in the Fall semester. Students shared research projects on their specific concerns after an introductory series of discussions on:

- The productivity arguments, theoretical and empirical, associated with agrarian reform
- The analytical framework of political economy
- Case studies from South Asia

LDC Enrollment: 6/15

This special seminar was entirely funded by grant monies.

Agricultural Economics 960: Economic Development of Agriculture

In the Spring semester, Professor Har'cin conducted this specialized seminar for graduate students. It focused on recent "social experiments" in the organization of agriculture, such as gezira, ujamaa and compact farms, with a view to evaluating two main areas: the transferability of some of the successful elements of the "experiments" to other countries;

Section B 4

and the dialectical, bureaucratic and administrative processes by which the agricultural programs were designed. Studies of the "social experiments" included:

- Land tenure
- Organization of the farm management units
- Credit and marketing

LDC Enrollment: 2/5

Though Professor Harkin was not funded by grant monies, he was taking the place of Professor King, originally scheduled to teach this course, who is presently acting as Agrarian Reform Research Advisor with USAID/Philippines.

LDC Enrollment for all Special Land Tenure Center Courses totaled 71 out of 155 for academic year 1975-76. Furthermore, these are students whose needs would not be served in any other way on the University of Wisconsin campus.

Land Tenure Center Related Courses

The following courses were taught by members of the Land Tenure Center Program Faculty during academic year 1975-76. While these courses were funded and administered through one or more university departments, as shown, they received other types of support from the Land Tenure Center. Students from the Ph.D. in Development Studies registered for many of these courses, giving them enrollment support; several courses directed students to the LTC Library to study and research problems there; and occasionally, members of the LTC staff would be called upon to give administrative assistance to faculty members teaching the courses. In short, the Land Tenure Center serves as a focal point for academic interest in international rural development on campus, drawing students and faculty together for their mutual benefit.

FALL SEMESTER 1975

African Languages and Literature, Afro-American Studies, Anthropology, Geography, History, Political Science, and Sociology 277: Professors King and Miracle participated in this undergraduate course, "Africa: An Introductory Survey," designed to give a broad view of Africa, its peoples, cultures, economies, politics, artistic traditions, and history. Professor King lectured on the Sahelian and Ethiopian drought; Professor Miracle on pre-colonial, colonial and contemporary African agriculture.

Section B 5

Agricultural Economics and Economics 429: Professor Miracle taught this course on the "Economics of Agriculture in Tropical Africa." Topics covered included:

- Composition, organization, and techniques of agricultural production in tropical African economics
- Economic change and development in agriculture
- Economic policies
- Special problems of developing African agriculture

LDC Enrollment: 4/15

Agricultural Economics and Economics 474 (see p. 2)

Agricultural Economics 476 (see p. 3)

Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Journalism and Interdisciplinary 479
(See p. 2)

Agricultural Economics and Economics 767: This graduate seminar on "Public Finance in Less Developed Areas" was conducted by Professor Strasma and centered on the problem of mobilizing domestic resources to finance development. Topics covered included:

- Development theory and empirical evidence on potential and limitations of fiscal policy as a development instrument in low-income countries
- Case studies in tax reform
- Fiscal budgeting and planning

LDC Enrollment: 16/20

Agricultural Economics and Economics 929: Professor Miracle conducted this advanced course focusing on economic problems and policies in the development of tropical African agriculture.

LDC Enrollment: 6/10

Agricultural Economics and Economics 982: Professor Strasma conducted this "Interdepartmental Seminar on Latin America," for graduate students concentrating on trade, trans-national enterprises, and "new economic orders."

LDC Enrollment: 12/15

History 540: Professor Karpat offered this course for advanced undergraduate and graduate students on the "Decline of the Ottoman Empire to the Young Turk Movement." It focused on foundations of nation-formation in the Ottoman State, and dealt specifically with land problems of the era.

LDC Enrollment: 5/20

Section B 6

History 851: Professor Karpat conducted this graduate seminar on "Ottoman and Middle East History," focusing on social structures of Turkey. The topic for study was socio-economic bases of elite formation in the Middle East, in particular, the change in the land regime and the rise of a propertied class.

LDC Enrollment: 4/12

Institute for Environmental Studies 900: Professor Felstehausen offered this seminar on land and property entitled, "Comparative Systems of Land Ownership and Measurement." It focused on the treatment of land use controls, history of land rights, and new versus customary measurement systems. The following lectures were given by Land Tenure Center faculty:

- Land reform, tenure and production (Professor Harkin)
- Ownership of water and water rights (Professor Hart)
- Land ownership and value in Japan (Professor King)
- Property, status and police powers (Professor Penn)

LDC Enrollment: 2/23

Interdisciplinary 472 (see p. 1)

Law 982: Professor Thome conducted this graduate seminar on "Latin American Legal Institutions," an introduction to the study of foreign legal systems--in this case, selected Latin American countries--which form a part of the Civil Law tradition. While some basic legal norms and institutions were examined, the emphasis of the course was primarily on analyzing and obtaining an understanding of how legal institutions develop and function in a third-world context; the manner in which socio-economic factors or structures shape and are in turn affected by legal institutions; and finally, specific responses of the legal system to recurrent social or economic problems.

LDC Enrollment: 6/13

Political Science 668.1: Two sections of this seminar were offered in the fall semester. The first, by Professor Hart, focused on religion and politics in multicultural societies in Asia and the Western Hemisphere. Students shared research projects on their specific concerns after studying and discussing the following background topics:

- Hinduism in a multicultural polity: Gandhi's effort to reach out of the Hindu religion to build a nation
- Islam in a multicultural polity: The paradox of political Islam as a minority in the world's largest Muslim society

Section B 7

- The church and the post-Catholic state: The Latin American church copes with its loss of political power and the issue of redistributive justice
- The Catholic church in the United States: Unintended consequences of building a Catholic community in a secular society

LDC Enrollment: 6/20

Political Science 668.2 (see p. 3)

SPRING SEMESTER 1976

Agricultural Economics 541: Professor Strasma taught this graduate course on the "International Marketing of Primary Commodities," focusing on an analysis of the factors determining commodity prices, the size and direction of trade, terms-of-trade debate, and unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral efforts to raise and/or stabilize commodity prices. Topics included:

- Common markets, preferences for former colonies, and problems of protection in industrialized nations
- The nature and functioning of future markets
- Alternative forms of taxation or "participation" in extractive industries
- Efforts to increase value added, as by exporting processed as well as primary commodities

LDC Enrollment: 37/42

Agricultural Economics and Economics 707: This course, taught by Professor Kanel, dealt with the ideas of John R. Commons, Kari Polanyi, and other institutional economists. Issues considered included the concept of property, changing the meaning of property, and roles in the economy for corporations, trade unions and other organized economic groups, as well as the government. Topics were considered with regard to contrasts between traditional and market economies and in comparison with socialist ideas.

LDC Enrollment: 6/24

Agricultural Economics 909: Professor Miracle conducted a second semester of the "Workshop in Economics of International Agriculture" for advanced graduate students who are in the process of writing their dissertations or developing a research proposal. The course again centered on the problems and methodology of conducting field research.

LDC Enrollment: 7/10

Section B 8

Agricultural Economics 960 (see p. 3)

Agricultural Economics and Economics 982: Professor Strasma conducted a second semester of the "Interdepartmental Seminar on Latin America" for graduate students. Concentrating on Brazil, Bolivia, and Argentina, the seminar focused on general problems of food production, income distribution, and trade in relation to economic, political, and social factors.

LDC Enrollment: 12/15

Anthropology, Economics, Geography, History, Political Science, Spanish and Portuguese 260: Professors Brown, Strasma and Thiesenhusen participated in this undergraduate course, "Latin America: An Introduction," designed to acquaint students with Latin American culture and society within an interdisciplinary orientation. Professor Brown lectured on "Agrarian Reform and Social Change in Rural Chile"; Professor Strasma on "Contrasting Models of Economic Development in Latin America"; and Professor Thiesenhusen on "Population and Distribution of Resources in Modern Latin America."

Economics and Political Science 771: Professor Strasma and Professor Young, of the Department of Political Science, taught this graduate course on "National Development Planning and Administration" in order to provide the practicing development administrator with a grasp of the more important techniques of planning and with an appreciation of the major issues in development administration. Focusing on major development problems of less developed areas, the course dealt with:

- Scope, content, and preparation of economic development plans
- Organization of the planning function
- The administration of planning goals

LDC Enrollment: 22/24

History and South Asian Studies 668: Professor Frykenberg conducted this course on "The Indian Empire: Its Rise and Expansion Since 1600." A graduate research seminar, it focused on the empire under the Company, 1750-1860, and especially on problems in the social and economic infrastructure of India.

LDC Enrollment: 0/10

Section B 9

History 851: Professor Karpas offered a second semester of this graduate seminar on "Ottoman and Middle East History," focusing on social structures of Turkey. The topic for study was socio-economic bases of elite formation in the Middle East, in particular, the change in the land regime and the rise of a propertied class.

LDC Enrollment: 4/12

Law 983: Professor Thome conducted a second semester of this graduate seminar on "Latin American Legal Institutions," an introduction to the study of foreign legal systems--in this case, selected Latin American countries--which form a part of the Civil Law tradition. While some basic legal norms and institutions were examined, the emphasis of the course was primarily on analyzing and obtaining an understanding of how legal institutions develop and function in a third-world context; the manner in which socio-economic factors or structures shape and are in turn affected by legal institutions; and finally, specific responses of the legal system to recurrent social or economic problems.

LDC Enrollment: 6/8

Rural Sociology and Sociology 322: Professor Wilkening offered this course on the "Ecosystem Approach to Social Change" for advanced undergraduate and graduate students interested in the principles of social change and their relation to man and his environment, planning, and policy-making. Topics covered included:

- New approaches to social change
- Historical and cultural roots of the ecological crisis
- The ecosystem perspective
- Social systems, social dynamics, and social change
- Adaptation and the quality of life
- The processes of change: energy distribution and technological innovation
- Planned social change
- Demographic factors: trends in population, public opinion, and life styles
- Voluntary associations, policy formation, and case studies

LDC Enrollment: 1/52

SUMMER SESSION 1976

African Languages and Literature, Afro-American Studies, Anthropology, Geography, History, Political Science, and Sociology 277: Professor Miracle again participated in this undergraduate course, "Africa: An Introductory Survey," designed to give a broad view of Africa, its peoples, cultures, economies, politics, artistic traditions, and history. Professor Miracle gave an introduction to Africa.

Section B 10

Interdisciplinary 472: This course was conducted by Visiting Professor H. A. Oluwasanmi, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife, Nigeria. Entitled "Land Tenure in Africa," the course dealt with the nature and evolution of various land tenure systems in Africa. Specific topics of discussion were as follows:

- Comparative study of various African tenure systems
- Social, economic, demographic, and legislative factors in the changing character of traditional African tenure systems
- Interrelationships among land tenure, land use, and farming systems
- Land tenure, productivity, and income distribution
- The role of land tenure in agricultural development
- Land reform measures - group farms, land settlement schemes, state and cooperative farms
- The evolution of African land policies from colonialism to independence

LDC Enrollment: 2/5

Law 982: Professor Thome conducted this graduate seminar on "Latin American Legal Institutions," an introduction to the study of foreign legal systems (in this case, selected Latin American countries) which form a part of the Civil Law tradition. While some basic legal norms and institutions were examined, the emphasis of the course was primarily on analyzing and obtaining an understanding of how legal institutions develop and function in a third-world context; the manner in which socio-economic factors or structures shape and are in turn affected by legal institutions; and finally, specific responses of the legal system to recurrent social or economic problems.

LDC Enrollment: 6/8

LDC Enrollment for LTC Related Courses totaled 233 out of 508 for academic year 1975-76. These courses only partially reflect the teaching activities of faculty associated with the Land Tenure Center; in addition, program faculty taught ten courses as part of their appointment with university departments which were not specifically development-oriented. Many faculty members participated in seminars not officially under their direction or gave special guest lectures at seminars. Also, the faculty supervised many students registered for 699 and 990 courses which entail independent research and study. In conjunction with their formal classroom teaching responsibilities, Land Tenure Center faculty assisted many students enrolled in their classes with individual research planning. The faculty considers this an important part of their teaching activities, although these students are not formally assigned to them as advisees.

Ph.D. in Development Studies

In 1970 the University of Wisconsin established an experimental social science doctoral degree in Development Studies to provide an academic framework for students who wish to pursue advanced study of development issues within an interdisciplinary framework. This degree program is administered through the Land Tenure Center. All administration costs are funded with grant monies and, in addition, selected students are supported by grant funds. See Table I for a complete listing of student support.

This degree program was founded in response to a widespread feeling that the problems of development do not fall neatly into the domain of one discipline and that a flexible course-work program which is designed with each student's career goals and interests in mind is called for in this area. The program is directed toward students with two general career choices. The first are those seeking work in a government program or international agency specializing in development. The interdisciplinary program gives them theory and research methodology needed to deal with development problems. The second are those seeking research or teaching careers in a university. They usually have strong disciplinary interests but want to apply them to the study of development through an interdisciplinary program.

During the past year, Land Tenure Center faculty members and staff responded to 109 written inquiries about the program from 40 countries, in addition to discussing the program with students from Wisconsin and visitors to the University who came to the Center. Inquiries were received from the following countries in Africa: Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire; in Asia: Bangladesh, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Taiwan, and Thailand; in Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad, and Venezuela; in Europe and the Middle East: Afghanistan, England, Iran, and Spain; as well as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Western Samoa.

Ten new students have been admitted to the program:

Spring Semester 1976

Jairo Cano (Colombia)
José Costa (Argentina)
Joseph Lappia (Sierra Leone)
Arturo Padilla Lira (Guatemala)
Andrew Seager (Botswana)

Fall Semester 1976

Eduardo Abbott (Chile)
Luzviminda Cornista (Philippines)
Stephanie Fassnacht (U.S.)
McMichael Msuya (Tanzania)
Jorge Saravia (Colombia)

Section B 12

Twenty-eight students are currently enrolled in the development program. Table I gives a listing of those students with a description of their progress to date. During the reporting year, three students initiated field research, in Brazil (Celso Alves da Cruz), in Thailand (Edward Fallon), and in Mexico (Carlos Vasquez del Mercado). For a summary of their research, and that of other students who are at an advanced stage in the program, see Section A-Expanding Knowledge.

TABLE I
DEVELOPMENT STUDENTS, 1975-76

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1975-76 & Date Entered Program	Research Topic	Stage in Program
ARIF, Tuncer (Cyprus)	Fall 1972	"Income Distribution and Employment in Turkey"	Completed preliminary examinations Spring 1974; currently conducting field research in Turkey
COX, Paul (United Kingdom)	Vilas Graduate Fellowship, LTC Assistantship Fall 1972	"Communal versus Individual Cultivation in Ujamaa Village: An Interdisciplinary Study of Development in Mbeya Region, Tanzania"	Completed course work; will take preliminary examinations summer 1976; will conduct field research in Tanzania beginning Fall 1976
CRISPI, Jaime (Chile)	Ford Foundation Spring 1971	"An Analysis of the Low Rate of Growth of Agricultural Production in Chile"	Currently completing field research in Chile and writing dissertation
CRUZ, Celso Alves da (Brazil)	Ford Foundation, Brazilian Ministry of Planning Spring 1975	"The Role of Multinational Corporations in the Food Manufacturing Sector in Brazil"	Completed course work; completed preliminary examinations Spring 1976; currently conducting field research in Brazil
DE FRANCO, Silvio (Nicaragua)	Central Bank of Nicaragua Spring 1975	"Peasants & Cotton in Nicaragua: The Transformations of Rural Institutions under an Export Crop"	Completed course work; will take preliminary examinations Summer 1976; will conduct field research in Nicaragua beginning Fall 1976

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1975-76 & Date Entered Program	Research Topic	Stage in Program
FALLON, Edward (United States)	<u>Fulbright-Hayes</u> Fall 1973	"Socio-Economic History of Northeast Thailand: Man, Land, and Society, 1868-1960"	Completed preliminary examinations Spring 1975; currently conducting field research in Thailand
FERNANDO, Nimal (Sri Lanka)	<u>LTC Assistantship</u> Fall 1975		Completing course work
FLORES SAENZ, Otto (Peru)	Fall 1970	"Rural Development and Higher Agricultural Training in Peru"	Teaching at Universidad Nacional Agraria and writing dissertation
GARCIA-HUIDOBRO, Francisca (Chile/United States)	<u>Ford Foundation</u> Fall 1975		Completing course work
GOW, David (Scotland)	<u>LTC Assistantship</u> Spring 1971	"The Gods and Social Change in the High Andes"	Completed field research in Peru Spring 1975; currently writing thesis
GREENMAN, Edwin (United States)	<u>LTC Assistantship</u> Fall 1973	"Small Farmer Agricultural Development in Asia"	Completing course work; will take preliminary examinations Fall 1976
HOGAN, Andrew (United States)	<u>LTC Assistantship</u> Fall 1975	"Technological Change, Uncertainty and the Choice of Land Tenure Arrangement in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil"	Completing course work

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1975-76 & Date Entered Program	Research Topic	Stage in Program
JACKSON, Donald (United States)	<u>LTC Assistantship</u> Spring 1972	"The Use of Producer's Cooperatives as a Tool in the Implementation of Agrarian Reform in El Salvador"	Completed field research in El Salvador Summer 1974; currently writing dissertation
LAGIAN, Modesto (Philippines)	<u>United Nations Development Programme</u> Fall 1975		Completing course work
LASTARRIA, Susana (Peru)	Fall 1974	"The Peruvian Highland Peasant and the New Agrarian Reform Law"	Currently conducting field research in Peru
LEDESMA, Antonio (Philippines)	<u>LTC Assistantship</u> Fall 1974	"Changing Models of Agrarian Reform in the Philippines"	Completing course work; will take preliminary examinations Summer 1976; will conduct field re- search in Philippines begin- ning Fall 1976
LEMEL, Harold (United States)	<u>Educational Policy Studies Assistantship, LTC Assistantship</u> Spring 1973	"Educational Policy and Rural Development in Urfa, Turkey"	Will complete preliminary examinations summer 1976; will conduct field research in Turkey beginning Summer 1976
LUISELLI, Cassio (Mexico)	<u>Mexican Government</u> Spring 1972	"The Prospective Role of Rural Industries as a Means for Regional Devel- opment and Increased Employment in Mexico"	Currently conducting field research in Mexico; will return Fall 1976 to write dissertation

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1975-76 & Date Entered Program	Research Topic	Stage in Program
MCORE, Franklin (United States)	<u>Ford Foundation</u> Spring 1973	"Participation of Multinationals, State Corporations and the Rural Poor in the Food Economies of Africa: A Case Study of Ghana"	Completed course work; will take preliminary examinations Summer 1976; will conduct field research in Ghana beginning Fall 1976
NEWFARMER, Richard (United States)	<u>MUCIA</u> Fall 1972	"Multinational Corporations in Brazil: Structural Sources of Economic and Non-Economic Power"	Completed preliminary examinations Spring 1975; currently conducting field research in Brazil
PADILLA LIRA, Arturo (Guatemala)	<u>Rockefeller Foundation</u> Spring 1976	"Access to Technology and the Rural Organi- zation of Production in Guatemala"	Completing course work; will take preliminary examinations Fall 1976; will conduct field research in Guatemala beginning Fall 1976
REED, Edward (United States)	<u>Agricultural Economics Assistantship, Rock- efeller Foundation</u> Fall 1975	"Cooperative Production Aspects of the Saemaul Movement in Rural South Korea: Response and Impact in Three Villages"	Completing course work will take preliminary examinations Summer 1976; will conduct field work in Korea beginning Fall 1976
ROSEBERG, Michael (Canada)	Fall 1975	"The Fishermen and the Farmers: Development as an Accident of History in San Andres Island, Colombia"	Completing course work

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1975-76 & Date Entered Program	Research Topic	Stage in Program
ROUSE, Shahnaz (Pakistan)	U.W. Non-Resident Scholarship Fall 1974	"Changing Nature of Technology, Clientelism and Social Organization in a Punjabi Village in Pakistan"	Completing course work; will take preliminary examinations Summer 1976; will conduct field research in Pakistan beginning Fall 1976
TAN, Siew-Hoey (Malaya)	U.W. Non-Resident Scholarship Spring 1975	-	Completing course work
TEFERRA, Daniel (Ethiopia)	Agricultural Economics Assistantship Fall 1975	"Rural Mass Participation in Socio-Economic Development: A Comparative Study of the Tanzanian and Chinese Cases"	Completing course work
TESFAI, Alemseged (Ethiopia)	Spring 1972	"An Evaluation of Communal Land Tenure Systems in Eritrea and Their Significance for Economic Development"	Currently conducting field research in Eritrea; will return Fall 1976 to write dissertation
VASQUEZ DEL MERCADO, Carlos (Mexico)	Mexican Government Spring 1975	"The Effects of Differing Rates of Profit on Rural Development in Mexico"	Completed course work; currently conducting field research in Mexico

ALUMNI

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1975-76 (Until Completion of Degree)	Dissertation Title	Dates Entered and Completed Program
ABEYSEKERA, Gamini (Sri Lanka)	LTC Assistantship	"The Distribution of Income in Sri Lanka, 1953-1973: Its Structure, Trends and Interpretation"	Spring 1973 August 1975
COMENARES, J. Humberto (Colombia)	LTC Assistantship	"Adoption of Hybrid Seeds and Fertilizers Among Colombian Corn Growers"	Fall 1971 August 1975
DE ROUX, Gustavo (Colombia)		"The Social Basis of Peasant Unrest: A Theoretical Framework with Special Reference to the Colombian Case"	Spring 1972 May 1974
DIAZ CISNEROS, Heliodoro (Mexico)		"An Institutional Analysis of a Rural Development Project: The Case of the Puebla Project in Mexico"	Fall 1970 August 1974
HATCH, John (United States)		"The Corn Farmers of Motupe: A Study of Traditional Farm- ing Practices in Northern Coastal Peru"	Fall 1970 May 1974
KLEYMEYER, Charles (United States)		"Social Interaction Between Quechua Campesinos and Cri- ollos: An Analytic Description of Power and Dependency, Domination and Defense, in the Southern Sierra of Peru"	Fall 1970 August 1973

Name & Country of Origin	Funding 1975-76 (Until Completion of Degree)	Dissertation Title	Dates Entered and Completed Program
LEAL BUITRAGO, Francisco (Colombia)		"Social Classes, International Trade and Foreign Capital in Colombia: An Attempt at Historical Interpretation of the Formation of the State, 1819-1935"	Fall 1972 May 1974
PINNADUWAGE, Sathyapala (Sri Lanka)	Agricultural Development Council, LTC Assistantship	"Distribution of Benefits of Agricultural Development Among Different Social Groups"	Spring 1972 September 1975
SADIK, Muhammad (Lebanon)		"Affluent Bureaucracy in a Changing Society"	Fall 1972 May 1974
SANDERATNE, Nimal (Sri Lanka)		"The Political Economy of Asian Agrarian Reform: A Comparative Analysis with Case Studies of the Philip- pines and Sri Lanka (Ceylon)"	Fall 1971 February 1974
SWANSON, Burton (United States)		"Training Agricultural Re- search and Extension Workers from Less Developed Countries: An Examination of Training Approaches Used by the Inter- national Rice Research Institute and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center"	Fall 1970 May 1974
WEINTRAUB, Leon (United States)		"Introducing Agricultural Change: The Inland Valley Swamp Rice Scheme in Sierra Leone"	Fall 1970 December 1973

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During the reporting year, three students completed work on the Ph.D. in Development and received their degrees, Gamini Abeysekera, Humberto Colmenares, and Sathyapala Pinnaduwege. Table II gives a description of their new positions, as well as those of all other alumni.

TABLE II
ALUMNI EMPLOYMENT

Alumnus	Employment During 1975-76
Gamini Abeysekera	Economist, Department of Economic Research, Central Bank of Ceylon, Colombo, Sri Lanka
Humberto Colmenares	Researcher, Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario, Bogotá, Colombia
Gustavo De Roux	Associate Researcher, Centro de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias en Desarrollo Rural (CIMDER), Cali, Colombia
Heliodoro Díaz Cisneros	Faculty, Colegio de Postgraduados, Universidad Autónoma, Chapingo, Mexico; Director, Centro Nacional de Capacitación, Puebla, Mexico (the Puebla Project is concerned with increasing productivity in small-farm agriculture)
John Hatch	Private Consultant, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Charles Kleymeyer	Sociologist, Research Program sponsored by The Tinker Foundation and the Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia ("The Humanization of Health Care in a Colombian University Hospital")
Francisco Leal Buitrago	Faculty, Department of Political Science, Universidad de Los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia
Sathyapala Pinnaduwege	Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka
Muhammad Sadik	Expert in Development Administration, Arab Planning Institute, c/o United Nations Development Programme, Kuwait
Nimal Sanderatne	Senior Economist, Rural Economics Division, Department of Economic Research, Central Bank of Ceylon, Colombo, Sri Lanka

ALUMNI EMPLOYMENT (cont'd)

Alumnus	Employment During 1975-76
Burton Swanson	Assistant Professor of International Agricultural Education, Department of Vocational and Technical Education, University of Illinois; Lead Analyst of a study team for the World Food and Nutrition Study of the National Academy of Sciences
Leon Weintraub	Foreign Service Officer, (International Economist), Industrial and Strategic Materials Division, U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C.

In addition to course work and research, students in Development Studies are already engaged in professional activities relating to their interests. While completing research, Tuncer Arif has been working as Minister of Finance in the Turkish section of Cyprus; Otto Flores Saenz as Coordinator for the Centro de Investigaciones Socio-Economicas (CISE), Universidad Nacional Agraria, Peru; and Cassio Luiselli at the Centro de Investigaciones y Docencia (CIDE), Mexico. In the U.S., Franklin Moore has been teaching and researching for the Bureau of Economic Research and Development, Virginia State College. In addition, David Gow and Donald Jackson have attended consulting requests in Afghanistan, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, and Liberia (for description of requests, see Appendix C, Table I.)

On campus, three students have assisted in teaching classes: Harold Lemel in the Department of Educational Policy Studies, and Edward Reed and Daniel Teferra in the Department of Agricultural Economics. Harold Lemel also assisted in the training program for Turkish officials during the spring semester (for details of this program, see "Training of LDC officials;" also in Section B). Edwin Greenman and Antonio Ledesma worked on annotations for the Asian agrarian reform bibliography in preparation by the Land Tenure Center Library. As the result of his work with the 1975 Group Farming Conference hosted by the Land Tenure Center, Edward Reed has contributed a paper to the volume being produced: "Introducing Group Farming in Less Developed Countries: Some Issues," in Collective Farming in the Economic Development of Agriculture, edited by Peter Dorner, to be published by the University of Wisconsin Press. Paul Cox has assisted in preparations for the 1977 International Seminar on the Role of Land Tenure in Agricultural Development.

In addition to Ed Reed's paper, mentioned above, Don Jackson has written several project analyses in relation to his consulting this past year, and several other students have written papers relating to their research:

- Edward Fallon Review of John Wong, Land Reform in the People's Republic of China, Rural Sociology (Summer 1975)
- David Gow "Shamans and Social Change in Cuzco," paper presented to the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco (December 1975)
- Andrew Hogan Review of Fiscal Policy in Latin American Development, Rocky Mountain Economic Review (Fall 1975)
- Franklin Moore "Research Directions for Rural Development and the Role of Agricultural Marketing for the Small Farmer," BERD's Eyeview (April 1976)
- Richard Newfarmer Multinational Corporations in Brazil and Mexico: Structural Source of Economic and Noneconomic Power, Report to the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, Washington, D.C.
- Michael Rosberg "Conversation in a West Indian Taxi: An Ethnolinguistic Analysis," with Jay Edwards, Language in Society (December 1975)

Several students have attended conferences relating to their interests: David Gow's paper given before the American Anthropological Association is a good example; others include Edward Fallon attending the Council of Thai Studies at the University of Illinois (October 1975) and the Conference on Thai Economic History, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok (May 1976); Antonio Ledesma attending the Association of Asian Studies Annual Conference in Toronto (March 1976); Harold Lemel attending the Mid-East Studies Convention in Louisville, Kentucky (November 1975); and Edward Reed attending the International Seminar on Rural Development at Michigan State University (June 1976).

During the past year, Development students continued a series of bi-weekly discussions on development issues and current research. This informal seminar provides a forum for students to exchange results of their field research and to develop an integrated perspective on development problems. Table III lists the topics and speakers for this series.

Because of the expanding number of Development students and the variety of problems within the development field that program students wish to pursue, the Administrative Committee continued to approve advisors with compatible research interests in other departments on the Madison campus. These now include Professors Ralph Andreato (Economics), Demis Dresang (Political Science), Duncan Harkin (Agricultural Economics), Howard Harrison (Mechanical Engineering), and Arnold Strickon (Anthropology).

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

Professor Warren Bilkey, Business
Professor Lloyd Bostian, Agricultural Journalism
Professor Marion Brown, Agricultural Journalism and Land Tenure Center
Professor Peter Dorner, Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center
Professor Joseph Elder, Sociology
Professor Herman Felstehausen, Agricultural Journalism, Land Tenure Center, and Institute for Environmental Studies
Professor John Fett, Agricultural Journalism
Professor A. Eugene Havens, Rural Sociology and Land Tenure Center (off-campus)
Professor Don Kanel, Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center
Professor Kemal Karpat, History, Middle East Studies, and Land Tenure Center
Professor Bryant Kearn, Agricultural Journalism and Land Tenure Center
Professor David King, Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center (off-campus)
Professor Robert Koehl, History and Educational Policy Studies
Professor Marvin Miracle, Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center
Professor Theodore Morgan, Economics
Professor Willard Mueller, Agricultural Economics
Professor Kenneth Parsons (Emeritus), Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center
Professor Raymond Penn (Emeritus), Agricultural Economics, Land Tenure Center, and Institute for Environmental Studies
Professor Richard Powers, Agricultural Journalism
Professor James Scott, Political Science, South Asian Studies, and Land Tenure Center
Professor John Strasma, Agricultural Economics, Economics, and Land Tenure Center
Professor William Thiesenhusen (Chairman), Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Journalism, and Land Tenure Center
Professor Joseph Thome, Law and Land Tenure Center

There are two subcommittees:

Admissions and Student Evaluation

Professor Lloyd Bostian
Professor Marion Brown
Professor Don Kanel
Professor David King
Professor William Thiesenhusen
(Chairman)

Curriculum Committee

Professor Lloyd Bostian
Professor Peter Dorner
Professor Don Kanel
Professor Marion Brown
(Chairman)

TABLE III
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES SEMINARS

Date	Title	Speaker	Position
9/26/75 & 10/10/75	Development Ethics: A Discussion of Dennis Goulet's <u>A New Moral Order: Studies in Development Ethics & Liberation Theology</u>	Arthur S. Lloyd Paul Cox, Moderator	Episcopal Chaplain, University of Wisconsin-Madison Ph.D. in Development Studies degree candidate
10/24/75	The Role of Ethics and Normative Judgements in Analyzing Develop- ment Problems and in Formulating/ Implementing Development Strategies	Marion Brown Don Kanel David King William Thiesenhusen	Professor of Agricultural Journalism Professor of Agricultural Economics Professor of Agricultural Economics Professor of Agricultural Journalism and Agricultural Economics University of Wisconsin-Madison
11/4/75	BALDICER: Simulation Game dealing with World Food Production, Distribution and Consumption	Rudi Horner, game director	Ph.D. Candidate in Nutritional Sciences
11/21/75	Development: Implicators from Commons and Dewey	Kenneth Parsons	Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison
12/5/75	Film in Social Science Research	Joseph Elder	Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Date	Title	Speaker	Position
1/30/76	The Gods and Land Reform: The Highland Peruvian Peasantry Revisited	David Gow	Ph.D. in Development Studies degree candidate
2/27/76	National Bourgeoisie and Revolutionary Struggle	John Weeks	Professor of Economic Develop- ment, Birkbeck College, University of London; Visiting Professor, Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison
3/5/76	Multinational Corporations in Mexico and Brazil	Willard F. Mueller	Professor, Department of Agriculatural Economics, Univer- sity of Wisconsin-Madison
4/2/76	Film showing and Discussion: Vira Cocha, The Children Know		
4/22/76	Discussion: Development Ethics and Research Methodology	John W. Bennett	Professor, Department of Anthropology, Washington University
5/7/76	Student Thesis Proposals: A Presentation and Discussion	Antonio Ledesma Paul Cox Edward Reed Harold Lemel	Ph.D. in Development Studies degree candidates
5/14/76	Guided Tour of Social Sciences Computing Facilities	Alice Robbins	Associate Director, Data and Program Library, Service, University of Wisconsin- Madison

Date	Title	Speaker	Position
5/21/76	Forum on Women in Development (Part I)	Joanne Hogan	Specialist, Department of Afro-American Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison
	- Some Notes on Trends in the Role of Women in Development	Patricia Garrett	Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison
	- Structural Constraints on Women's Participation in Chile's Agriculture - The Integration of Women Into Kenya's Rural Development	Kathleen Staud+	Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison
6/25/76	Forum on Women in Development (Part II)	Andrew Hogan	Ph.D. in Development Studies degree candidate
	- The Economics of Fertility: Population Growth, Employment, and Wage Rates for Married Women - Women's Role in Japanese Agriculture	Yukiko Kada	Agricultural Economics Ph.D. candidate

Students in Departmental Degree Programs
Advised by Land Tenure Center Faculty

In addition to students directly enrolled in Development Studies, Land Tenure Center faculty advise many students interested in problems of international rural development who are enrolled in degree programs. Members of the Land Tenure Center program faculty had 137 advanced students as advisees this past year, 84 of whom have research interests closely related to the Center's and appear in table IV. Following is a breakdown of these advisees by region of origin:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>LTC-Related</u>
Africa/Middle East	18	14
Asia	22	13
Latin America	27	25
United States	67	30
Europe/United Kingdom	3	2

This listing takes into account only those students who have a Land Tenure Center faculty member as a major advisor. Additionally, Land Tenure Center faculty members serve as members on degree committees for many more students and help students from many disciplines by consulting on seminar papers, suggesting reference materials, and often assisting them in their research planning. Those students who are advised on an informal basis are not included in the above figures, nor are those students who are enrolled at universities other than the University of Wisconsin. Professors Harkin and King advised students at the University of the Philippines-Los Baños; and Professor Havens, at the Catholic University of Peru.

The number of students trained in the area of land tenure and reform is an important indicator of the Center's progress. During the reporting year, 11 Land Tenure Center students received the Master's Degree and 15 the Ph.D. Degree. Table V gives a listing of these students and their thesis topics. One category of students deserves special mention. Some students come to Wisconsin as the result of collaboration between the Land Tenure Center and outside agencies and institutions concerned with development issues. For example, Land Tenure Center faculty served as advisors for nine students sent by AID Missions (asterisked in Table IV), of whom two completed degrees during the year.

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Another important indicator of the Center's progress is the placement of students who have received their academic training in association with the Land Tenure Center. This year the Land Tenure Center continued in its attempt to locate all students associated with the Center between the years 1964 and 1976. Below is a breakdown of the occupations in which Land Tenure Center students are placed, based upon the last available information on record at the Center.

	<u>U.S. Citizens</u>	<u>Foreign Nationals</u>
Faculty Positions at Foreign Universities	7	61
Faculty Positions at U.S. Universities and Colleges	60	6
Employment with the U.S. Federal Government or U.S. Government Agencies	12	2
Employment with Foreign Governments or Foreign Government Agencies	1	60
Employment with International Agencies	9	27
Employment with Private U.S. Foundations or Nonprofit Organizations	5	2
Employment with U.S. Private Business	3	1
Employment in Foreign Private Business	-	6
Employment in U.S. State and Local Government	6	-
Other (e.g., private research, religious organizations, secondary schools, etc.)	1	3
Unknown	2	10

See Appendix B for a listing of Land Tenure Center students and their present locations.

TABLE IV
GRADUATE ADVISEES, 1975-76

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (If Known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM AFRICA & THE MIDDLE EAST					
Karrar Abbadi	Sudan	Sudanese Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Miracle
James Adigun	Nigeria	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Miracle
Ebele Anali	Nigeria	Afro-Am Studies	M.S.	Ag Econ	Miracle (King)
Hashim A-Shami	Ethiopia	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Miracle
*Seward Cooper	Liberia	AID	M.S.	Ag Econ	Miracle
Haile Fessahaye	Eritrea	Personal funds	M.L.I.	Law	Thome
Hurican Gaznavi	Turkey	Personal funds	Ph.D.	History	Karpat
Nasril Hendessy	Iran	Iranian Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Strasma
*Dawit Herouy	Ethiopia	AID	M.L.I.	Law	Thome
Haluk Kasnakoglu	Turkey	Turkish Gov't	Ph.D.	Econ	Strasma
Michael Msuya	Tanzania	Ford/IITA/ Tanzanian Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	King

*AID-sponsored students

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (If Known)	Degree	Major	Adviser
Galal El Din Sid Ahmed Osman	Sudan	Sudan Gov't	M.S.	Ag Econ	Strasma
*Anthony Pabun	Cameroon	AID	M.S.	Ag Econ	Miracle
Goitom Tekie	Ethiopia	UW/MUCIA	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	King
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM ASIA					
Preeda Chantagul	Thailand	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Strasma
Ghaffar Chaudhry	Pakistan	Ford	M.S.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Wan Firuz	Indonesia	Indonesian Gov't	M.S.	Ag Journ	Brown
*Hasril Hamid Jassin	Indonesia	AID/MUCIA	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Syed Hamid Al Jurid	Malaysia	Malaysian Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel (Strasma)
Ryohei Kada	Japan	Ag Econ	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Cook (King)
Yukiko Kada	Japan	Personal funds	M.S.	Ag Econ	King
Benjamin Lozare	Philippines	UN	M.S.	Ag Journ	Brown
Ramli Mohamed	Malaysia	Malaysian Gov't	M.S.	Ag Journ	Kearl

*AID-sponsored students

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (If Known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
*Kooswardhono Mudikjo	Indonesia	AID	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
*Sahat Simandjuntak	Indonesia	AID/MUCIA	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Hindun Tahir	Malaysia	Malaysian Gov't	M.S.	Ag Econ	Strasma
Abdul Aziz ben Mohammed Yaacob	Malaysia	Malaysian Gov't	M.S.	Ag Econ	Strasma
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM LATIN AMERICA					
Eduardo Abbott	Chile	Law	M.L.I.	Law	Thome
Rafael Alonso	Mexico	Banco de Mexico	M.S.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Carlos Amat-y-Leon	Peru	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Hector Cadena	Mexico	Ford	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Mario Del Fa	Argentina	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Ag Econ & Law	Dorner (Penn)
Mario Fandiño	Colombia	Ford	Ph.D.	Soc	Havens
*Benito Ferreiras	Dominican Republic	AID	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Raymundo Forcada-Gonzales	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	M.S.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Celso Cartas	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner

*AID-sponsored students

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (If Known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Leonel Gonzales	Guatemala	Ford	Ph.D.	Ag Econ & Bus	Dorner
Juan Green	Venezuela	Venezuelan Gov't	M.S.	Ag Journ	Brown
Luis Herrera	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Francisco Martínez	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Rafael Martínez	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Strasma
Bernardo Palomera	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Elsy de Ramos	Colombia	UW	Ph.D.	Mass Comm	Brown
Gervasio Castro de Rezende	Brazil	Brazilian Gov't	Ph.D.	Econ	Strasma
Cipriano Ivan Rizo	Nicaragua	Central Bank of Nicaragua	M.S.	Ag Econ	Thiesenhusen
Raul Rosinha	Brazil	Brazilian Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Journ	Kearl
Felipe Saez	Chile	Ford/Law School	M.L.I.	Law	Thome
Fernando Salazar	Venezuela	Personal funds	M.S.	Ag Econ	Thome/ Thiesenhusen
Salvador Sánchez	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (If Known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Alfredo Sfeir-Younis	Chile	Ford/LASPAU	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Bromley (Strasma)
*Santiago Tejada-Escoboza	Dominican Republic	AID	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Rafael Alonso Urrutia	Mexico	Mexican Gov't	M.S.	Ag Econ	Kanel
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM THE UNITED STATES					
G.M. Bannerman	U.S.	Personal funds	Ph.D.	History	Karpat
Thomas Bossert	U.S.	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Anderson (Scott)
Edith Brandstadter	U.S.	NDEA	M.A.	History	Frykenberg
Carol Breckenridge	U.S.	Harvard fellowship	Ph.D.	History	Frykenberg
John Bruce	U.S.	Personal funds	S.J.D.	Law	Church (King)
Alice Clark	U.S.	AIIS**	Ph.D.	History	Frykenberg
*David Christiansen	U.S.	AID	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Diane Clayton	U.S.	UW Work-Study	M.A.	History	Frykenberg
William Cramer	U.S.	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Hart

*AID-sponsored students

**American Institute of Indian Studies

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (If Known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Joseph Dorsey	U.S.	Inter-American Foundation	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Thiesenhusen
Laura Guasti	U.S.	Dougherty	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Scott
Ronald Herring	U.S.	University of Texas	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Hart (Frykenberg/Scott)
Philip Langrish	U.S.	Ag Econ	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Catherine Meschievitz	U.S.	Personal funds	Ph.D.	History	Frykenberg
Loren Michael	U.S.	AIIS*	Ph.D.	History	Frykenberg
Patricia Milgrim	U.S.	Personal funds	Ph.D.	History	Karpat
Thomas Monahan	U.S.	AIIS*	Ph.D.	History	Frykenberg
David Morton	U.S.	Ag Econ	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Strasma (Kanel)
E. G. Nadeau	U.S.	Soc	Ph.D.	Soc	Wilkening
David O'Connor	U.S.	Ag Econ	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Walter Owensby	U.S.	United Presbyterian Church	Ph.D.	Mass Comm	Brown
Pamela Price	U.S.	AIIS*	Ph.D.	History	Frykenberg

*American Institute of Indian Studies

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (If known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Linda Romero	U.S.	Ford	M.S.	Soc	Flinn
Royal Roseberry	U.S.	AIPS*	Ph.D.	History	Frykenberg
John Rouse	U.S.	Ag Econ	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Patricia Garrett	U.S.	UW	Ph.D.	Soc	Hagstrom (Brown)
Michael Schulman	U.S.	HATCH	Ph.D.	Rur Soc	Havens
Brian Siegal	U.S.	Personal funds	Ph.D.	Anthro	Lewis (King)
Uner Turgay	U.S.	History	Ph.D.	History	Karpat
Frederick Welz	U.S.	Wisconsin Planning Agency	M.S.	Ag Econ	Felstehausen (Kanel)
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM EUROPE/THE UNITED KINGDOM					
Jose Díaz	Spain	Ford/ITESM	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Patrick Fusilier	France (Polynesia)	French Gov't	M.S.	Ag Econ	Strasma
Peter Wood	U.K.	NDEA	Ph.D.	History	Frykenberg

*American Institute of Pakistan Studies

TABLE V
GRADUATE DEGREES, 1975-76

Completion Date	Student	Major	Advisor	Dissertation Title
PH.D. DEGREES COMPLETED 1975-76				
8/75	Gamini Abeysekera	Dev St	Morgan	The Distribution of Income in Sri Lanka, 1953-1973: Its Structure, Trends and Interpretation
5/76	G. M. Bannerman	History	Karpat	The Imamate-Sultanate Division in Oman-Muscat
6/76	Thomas Bossert	Poli Sci	Anderson (Scott)	Political Argument in Allende's Chile
5/76	John Bruce	Law	Church (King)	Land Reform Planning and Indigenous Communal Tenures: A Case Study of the Tenure Chigurafgoses in Tigray, Ethiopia
8/75	J. Humberto Colmenares	Dev St	Kanel	Adoption of Hybrid Seeds and Fertilizers among Colombian Corn Growers
8/75	Mario Jorge Del Fa	Law & Ag Econ	Dorner	Economic and Legal Factors in the Marketing of Selected Agricultural Products in Argentina: The Generation of Transaction Costs

Completion Date	Student	Major	Advisor	Dissertation Title
12/75	Mario Fandiño	Rur Soc	Havens	Rural Out-Migration in Colombia: An Exploratory Model
12/75	Leonel Guillermo Gonzales	Ag Econ	Dorner	Economic Development Potentials in the Production of Vegetables in Guatemala
6/76	Ronald J. Herring	Poli Sci	Frykenberg	Redistributive Agrarian Policy: Land and Credit in South Asia
1/76	Haluk Kasnakoglu	Econ	Strasma	The Measurement of Production Efficiency in Agriculture: A Case Study of the Hazlenut Production in Turkey, 1970
12/75	Sathyapala Pinnaduwaige	Dev St	Kanel	Distribution of Benefits of Agricultural Development among Different Social Groups
1/76	Elssy de Ramos	Ag Journ	Brown	Class Struggle and the Transmission of Ideology: An Analysis of the Colombian School System
2/76	Gervasio Castro de Rezende	Econ	Strasma	Plantation Systems, Land Tenure and Labor Supply: An Historical Analysis of the Brazilian Case with a Contemporary Study of the Cacao Region of Bahia, Brazil
9/75	Michael Schuman	Rur Soc	Havens	Value Consensus and the Social Cohesion of Liberal Democracy

Completion Date	Student	Major	Advisor	Dissertation Title
5/76	Alfredo Sfeir-Younis	Ag Econ	Bromley (Strasma)	Multiobjective Formulation and Evaluation of Public Investments: A Model for Decision Making in Developing Countries
MASTER'S DEGREES COMPLETED 1975-76				
8/75	Paul Anthony Cox	Ag Econ	Thiesenhusen (King)	Recent Changes in Land Tenure and Rural Development Policies in Tanzania
8/75	Hasril Hamid Jassin	Ag Econ	Dorner	Indonesian Coffee Industry and Trade
6/76	Ramli Mohamed	Ag Journ	Kearl	Modernizing Behavior among Farm Families in the Muda Area
5/76	Galal El Din Sid Ahmed Osman	Ag Econ	Strasma	Sudan Cotton Marketing Policy
8/75	Edward P. Reed	Ag Econ	Kanel	The Institutional and Ideological Bases for Collective Agriculture in China
8/75	Linda K. Romero	Rur Soc	Flinn (Havens)	The Effect of the Commercialization of Agriculture on Migration in Contadero, Colombia
12/75	Felipe Saez	Law	Thome	The Bail System in Chilean Criminal Law

Completion Date	Student	Major	Advisor	Dissertation Title
8/75	Sahat Simandjuntak	Ag Econ	Dorner	Rural Credit in Java
5/76	Hindun Tahir	Ag Econ	Strasma	Future Market Development Strategies for the Malaysian Canned Pineapple Industry
8/75	Frederick Welz	Ag Econ	Felstehausen (Kanel)	Agricultural Development and Implications for Nutrition Improvement in Rural Areas of LDCs
12/75	Abdul Aziz ben Mohammed Yaacob	Ag Econ	Strasma	A Study of Factors Determining U.S. Import Demand for Natural Rubber

Training of LDC Officials

In addition to graduate training programs at the university mentioned in the previous section, Land Tenure Center faculty supervise special short-term training programs developed to meet specific needs of LDC officials.

Ethiopian Trainees

In the fall semester 1975-76, the Center concluded a three-year training program for four senior staff members from the Ethiopian Ministry of Land Reform and Administration. In this program, each participating staff member was to research a problem related to his specific area of responsibility at the Ministry. During this semester Ato Abebe Aklilu, acting head of the Survey Division, researched the role of land measurement and classification in reform, utilizing case studies in Haykoch and Butajira Awraja in Southern Shewa, Ethiopia. See Table VI for a summarizing description of this grant-supported training program.

TABLE VI
ETHIOPIAN TRAINEES, 1973-75

Name, Title	Training Period	Research Topic	Courses
Atto Lulseged Asfaw Head, State Domain and Settlement Department	Fall 1973	The Role of State Domain Lands in Ethiopia's Agricultural Development	Ag Econ 923 Land Problems: Institutional Development Ag Econ 960 Economic Development of Agriculture Interdis 472 Land Tenure in Africa
Ato Hailu Wolde- Emmanuel Head, Land Tenure and Geography Department	Fall 1973	Land Tenure, Land Use, and Development in the Ethiopian Awash Valley	Ag Econ 923 Land Problems: Institutional Development Ag Econ 960 Economic Development of Agriculture Interdis 472 Land Tenure in Africa
Ato Aschenaki Tafere Head, Land Grant Division	Fall 1974	Maderia Land Rights in Wello Province and their Consequences for Tenant Cultivators	Ag Econ 476 Economic Development of International Agriculture Interdis 472 Land Tenure in Africa Interdis 479 Land Tenure and the Peasant in Latin America
Ato Abebe Aklilu Acting Head, Survey Division	Fall 1975	Role of Land Measurement and Classification in Reform: Case Studies of Haykoch and Butajira Awraja, Southern Shewa, Ethiopia	Environ Stud 552 Remote Sensing-- Environment Environ Stud 556 Remote Sensing-- Image Interpretation Interdis 472 Land Tenure in Africa Environ Stud 900 Comparative Systems of Land Ownership & Measurement

Turkish Trainees

During the spring semester 1975-76, ten administrators and staff members of the Turkish Undersecretariat of Agrarian Reform completed a training program conducted by the Land Tenure Center in cooperation with the Center for Cooperatives, Middle East Studies Program, International Programs, Department of Extension English, and College of Agricultural and Life Sciences on campus. This program was funded jointly by the United Nations Development Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization and United States Department of Agriculture. After a two-week period of intensive English instruction by staff of the Extension English Department, the Turkish trainees received instruction in the following areas:

I. Cooperatives. Forty-two periods of instruction were presented by staff members of the University Center for Cooperatives on these subject matter areas: Cooperative Structure and Organization, Cooperative Education and Communications, Cooperative Financing and Financial Analysis, Cooperative Management and Operations.

II. Turkish Agrarian Structure. This course was offered in Turkish by Kemal Karpat, Professor of History, Chairman of the Middle East Studies Program, and member of the Land Tenure Center Program Faculty. Meeting six hours per week, the course covered the following topics: a socio-political analysis of social organization, and of the economic and political factors which produce change in the social order, with special reference to the Middle East; the place and roles of landownership and systems of land operation in producing structural changes; the birth of the Islamic concept of landownership and its origins; the rise of various forms of private and public ownership systems and their relation to the socioeconomic and political order of the Seljuk and Ottoman states; the introduction in Turkey of a market economy and its impact on the creation of a new system of landownership and operation through the reforms introduced in 1839 and the Land Code of 1858; the effects of all these on the social structure of the Middle East in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, specifically on class differentiation in agriculture. Substantial parts of the lectures were devoted to quantitative and qualitative analysis of the social structure in Republican Turkey--farm mechanization, growth and distribution of agricultural incomes, patterns of landownership and operations, agricultural labor force, etc. As one of four guest lecturers, Don Kanel, Professor of Agricultural Economics and Director of the Land Tenure Center, addressed the group on landownership and cultivation problems in different political regimes.

III. Agrarian Reform: Theory and Experiences. This course was under the direction of Kenneth Parsons, Emeritus Professor of Agricultural Economics and member of the Land Tenure Center Program Faculty. The first two weeks were devoted to a discussion of the principles of land reform--with one lecture by Peter Dorner, Professor of Agricultural Economics and member of the Land Tenure Center Program Faculty--and of the Turkish agrarian reform program. Five of the remaining weeks of instruction were designed to meet a need expressed by the trainees at their first formal seminar--data on other land reform programs, especially in Mediterranean and Near Eastern countries. Specific country experiences examined included Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Italy and Turkey. Other faculty members assisted with this part of the instruction, e.g., William Thiesenhusen, Professor of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Journalism, and member of the Land Tenure Center Program Faculty, lectured on Iran's land reform program. The final two weeks of instruction were devoted to an analysis of Mexico's land reform programs in preparation for the trainees' visit to that country. Professor Thiesenhusen led these sessions; Dr. Arthur Domike of FAO spoke on the current agricultural situation in Mexico, and Herman Felstehausen, Professor of Landscape Architecture and the Land Tenure Center, discussed the Puebla Project there.

IV. English Instruction. After the initial intensive period, instruction continued for one hour per day. During this time, one of the foci of instruction was a set of word lists dealing with topics covered in areas I, II, and III; these were drawn up by Harold Lemel, a graduate fellow in Development Studies who worked with the trainees throughout their stay.

At the conclusion of the period of coursework a number of collective field trips and individual interviews were arranged. These included a family owned dairy-farming operation and three Wisconsin cooperatives as well as meetings by individual trainees with specialists on nutrition, the role of women in rural development, and agricultural publications.

Special Students

Other students receiving special training through departments on campus are advised by members of the Land Tenure Center Program Faculty. Table VII gives a listing of these students.

TABLE VII
SPECIAL STUDENTS, 1975-76

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (if known)	Program	Advisor
Mohamed Abdullah	Sudan	Sudanese Gov't	Ag Econ (M.S. level)	Strasma
Trilok Bhogal	India	Ford Foundation	Ag Econ (M.S. level)	Strasma
*Sixto Bisofio	Dominican Republic	AID	Ag Econ (M.S. level)	Strasma
Felix Cordero	Venezuela	Venezuelan Gov't	Ag Journ	Brown
*Wilson Faderon	Philippines	AID/Philippines	International Agriculture	Kanel (King)
Abujafar Farooque	Sudan	Sudanese Gov't	Ag Econ	Strasma
Hironu Kubota	Japan	Kyoto University	Ag Econ	Dorner
*Javier Peña	Dominican Republic	AID	Ag Econ (M.S. level)	Strasma

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*AID-sponsored students

Informal Education and Training Seminars

In 1975-76 the Land Tenure Center's informal seminar program presented twenty-four programs. From twenty to sixty persons attended each seminar. The program serves as a forum for visitors to the Center to share their firsthand knowledge of development problems with a wide audience of LTC-associated students and faculty, and as a vehicle for these students and faculty to keep each other apprised of current research efforts and results.

Table VIII is a listing of all seminars in this program given during the 1975-76 academic year. These were funded from grant monies, but relied in large part on the speaker donating his or her time. Those speakers who received honoraria from grant funds are asterisked.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Position</u>
9/11/75	"Comparative Issues in Agricultural Development in Japan and the United States"	Motosuke Kaihara	Professor of Agricultural and Forestry Economics, Kyoto University, Japan
		Hugh Cook	Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison
		David King	Professor of Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison
		Ryohei Kada	Ph.D. candidate in Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison
9/12/75	"Agricultural Reform and Development in the People's Republic of China"	Erwin Engst	Dairy Specialist and Vice-Chairman, Revolutionary Committee, Red Star Commune, People's Republic of China
9/30/75	"Typology of Peasant Movements in Latin America: A Comparative Analysis"	David Lehmann*	Professor of Sociology, Cambridge University, England
10/6/75	"Use of Public Land in Israel--Survey"	Shimon Benshemesh	Chairman, Institute of Land Use Research, Jerusalem, Israel
10/16/75	"Recent Developments of the Agrarian Reform in Ethiopia"	John Harbeson	Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Parkside,
		David King	Professor of Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison
		Abebe Aklilu	Acting Head of Survey Division, Ministry of Land Reform and Administration, Ethiopia
10/16/75	"Norwegian Peasant Communities in the Nineteenth Century"	Halvard Bjørkvik*	Director, Norwegian Folk Museum, Oslo, Norway

Date	Title	Speaker	Position
11/7/75	"Institutions and Rural Development: Coops in Gujarat and Punjab"	Norman Nicholson	Professor of Political Science, Northern Illinois University
11/17/75	"A Current Trip to China: Some Views on Chinese Foreign Policy"	Carol Baumann	Professor of Political Science and Director, Institute of World Affairs, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
11/20/75	"Establishing a System of Farm Enterprises among Bilalian (Black) People in the Western Hemisphere"	Mario S. Landa Keith F. Woodard	Director of Farm Administration, Nation of Islam, Chicago Director of Farm Operations, Nation of Islam, Montgomery
11/24/75	"New Technology in Agriculture; Growth and Rural Poverty: The Indian Case"	G. Parthasarathy *	Head of Department of Cooperation and Applied Economics, Andhra University, India; and Visiting Professor of Agricultural Economics and Center for International Studies, Cornell University
11/26/75	"Productivity Differences and Development in Agriculture"	Saburo Yamada	Professor, Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo, Japan
12/2/75	"Establishing Statistical Data Systems in Developing Countries"	Clarence Dunkerly	Farm Program Officer, Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
12/4/75	"Analyzing Agricultural Marketing Systems in Developing Countries"	Arthur Domike *	Director, Cooperative Program in Agricultural Development, Inter-American Development Bank and United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Mexico

Date	Title	Speaker	Position
12/8/75	Films: <u>Boran Herdsmen</u> (Kenya) <u>Wheat Cycle</u> (Afghanistan) <u>Wet Culture Rice</u> (Taiwan)		American Universities Field Staff films, on loan to International Studies and Programs, University of Wisconsin-Madison
12/9/75	Films: <u>Potato Planters</u> (Bolivia) <u>China Coast Fishing</u>		(see above)
12/11/75	"An Analysis of Socio-Economic Structure in the Cocoa Region of Bahia, Brazil: Results"	Gervasio Castro de Rezende	Economist, Ministry of Planning, Brazil; and Ph.D. candidate in Economics, University of Wisconsin
12/12/75	"Land Reform in Honduras, 1960-1975"	Kenneth Parsons	Professor of Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison
12/15/75	Panel Discussion and Slide Presentation: "Wisconsin Assistance in Developing the Faculty of the University of Ife, Nigeria"	James Hicks John Medler John Murdock	Specialist in Agricultural Journalism, University of Wisconsin-Madison Professor of Entomology, University of Wisconsin-Madison Director of International Agriculture Programs, University of Wisconsin-Madison
1/27/76	"Cooperatives--Politics and Development in Maharashtra, India"	B. S. Baviskar	Lecturer in Sociology, School of Economics, Delhi, India; and Visiting Fellow, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, England
2/13/76	"Land Reform under Martial Law in the Philippines"	Duncan Harkin	Professor of Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison; formerly Agrarian Reform Research Advisor, USAID/Philippines

Date	Title	Speaker	Position
4/2/76	Film: <u>Sound of Rushing Water: Amazonian Indians Struggle for Survival</u>	Peter Caulkins	Ph.D. candidate in Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison
4/26/76	'Membership or Organizational Structure: Which Determines Productivity, Distribution, and Decision-Making Patterns in Zambian Cooperatives?'	E. G. Nadeau	Ph.D. candidate in Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison
4/28/76	'India: The Food-Population Question and Its Economy'	Marcus F. Franda	Specialist on India and Bangladesh, American Universities Field Staff, New Delhi, India
4/30/76	'Biting the Helping Hand: Modernization and Violence on a Javanese Beach' (Slides)	Donald Emmerson	Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Special Seminar

During the second semester of 1975-76, Professor John Bennett, of the Department of Anthropology at Washington University in St. Louis, agreed to give a special series of five seminars to interested students and faculty. Professor Bennett was completing a decade-long study of economic and social behavior in North American agricultural society, based on studies of the social and occupational groups in a 5,000-square mile region of Western Canada. His research emphasizes the adaptive strategies necessary to build an economy in a constrained physical and economic environment. Topics of the five presentations were:

- I. Case studies vs. survey methods in agrarian development research. Problems of choice of geographical areas for study in case analysis. General methods of study design, fieldwork, and data analysis.
- II. and III. The nature of strategic behavior in agricultural management and resource development. Interplay of differing "models" of management and decision-making in a complex socioeconomic environment undergoing constant change.
- IV. Agrarian and community development processes viewed from the standpoint of a recent North American post-frontier and rural-urban social system. Comparisons with emerging new nations and to countries like Japan.
- V. Special problems of computer data analysis in longitudinal studies. Hard and soft data in anthropologically oriented research.

Professor Bennett's honorarium and all other seminar costs were funded by grant monies.

SECTION C: INFORMATION CAPACITY

Land Tenure Center Library

The following table shows the total numbers of titles and physical volumes held by the library as of the May 1976 inventory, with a comparison to the 1975 inventory totals.

<u>Format</u>	<u>Titles</u>		<u>Volumes</u>	
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Books (including reference)	11,450	12,175	15,375	16,150
Files	17,275	18,375	28,000	29,275
Journals			5,900	7,350
Current	460	355		
Discontinued	130	255		
Journal articles indexed	7,200	8,200		
Microforms	265	265		615
Maps	265	275	265	275
TOTALS	37,045	39,900	49,540	53,665

Acquisitions

Acquisitions for the year totaled 4,300 items. Of these 2,850 were added to the book and file collections; the remaining items were received and retained in the journal collection. Only 350 items added to the book and file collections were purchased; the remaining 2,500 were received free or through the library's extensive exchange program. Of the 355 current journal subscriptions, 240 are received free or on exchange.

The library received gifts of material from many researchers and faculty members during the year, including Steve Smith, Maria Molion, and Professors John Strasma, Kenneth Parsons, and William Flinn. In addition, materials were received from Professor Dale W. Adams of the Agricultural Finance Center, Ohio State University. The library also became the recipient of papers received by Professor Peter Dorner pertaining to the Group Farming Conference sponsored by the Land Tenure Center and the Agricultural Development Council.

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Percentage of new acquisitions by area were as follows:

Latin America	33 percent
Africa	19 percent
Asia	23 percent
General	25 percent

Because the library does not have sufficient funds to purchase all the items formerly collected, it is now necessary for the librarian to spend much more time determining whether relevant materials are available elsewhere on campus. If no other library holds them, suggestions for purchase are made to the appropriate campus librarian and an attempt is made to record the information in the LTC catalog even though the item is not within the library's own collection. Citations for articles held elsewhere on campus are also included in the library's quarterly accessions list as an aid to library users.

The librarian is also attempting to determine which of the library's current journals are most relevant to the collection and which can be discontinued in order to save money for more vital acquisitions. Each title is reviewed periodically and evaluated for possible discontinuation. Over 100 subscriptions have been discontinued in the past year in order to realize some savings. New titles not held elsewhere on campus are added as they come to the librarian's attention.

Usage

Due to a cutback of 50 percent in FTE employees, the hours during which the library is open were reduced from 74 per week to only 40. In spite of this fact, usage remained nearly the same, with circulation and in-house usage of materials totaling 12,000 items. Number of people using the library totaled 5,000.

Over 200 off-campus requests were filled with interlibrary loans, photocopies, or specialized bibliographies. Utilizing the LTC collection were personnel at institutions such as Centrum voor Studie en Documentation van Latijns Amerika, Amsterdam; University of Bradford, Yorkshire, England; USDA-ERS/FDD; Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas, México; Centro de Investigación/INDE, Managua, Nicaragua; Smithsonian Institution Libraries; Wills Memorial Library, Bristol, England; USAID/Morocco; USAID/Philippines; AID/LA Bureau; AID/Near East and South Asia Bureau; Agrarian Reform Undersecretariat, Ankara, Turkey; and over 50 U. S. colleges and universities.

Although unable to supply material for some requests, library staff members respond to all letters and calls, sometimes by referring the user to a more appropriate source of information. This has been done for requests from Bulgaria; Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, Leiden, Netherlands; and International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria, among others.

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Maps

The Land Tenure Center Library has a large number of maps on special subjects relating to agricultural development. In order to make these maps accessible to our users, a cataloging project has been started. Separate maps or maps located in larger works are cataloged and entered under appropriate subjects in a separate catalog file. Currently 275 maps have been cataloged. When this project is completed, the map will be published as a bibliography in the LTC Training and Methods Series.

Weeding

Nearly 750 items have been 'weeded' from the library's file collection and distributed on exchange or discarded. These discards include preliminary versions of materials also held in final form, duplicate copies of seldom used items, totally irrelevant materials held elsewhere on campus, etc. This weeding is a vital on-going operation necessary to keep the collection up-to-date and also to provide additional file space for incoming library acquisitions. In addition to the discarded materials, approximately 150 items have been reclassified--that is, removed from the files, assigned a book call number and placed on the book shelves where there is more room.

Future Plans

Virtually the same statement as appeared at this point in last year's annual report can be applied this year. Everything remains at the same level regarding publications, acquisitions, and other library functions. Much of the staff time is taken up by routine activities such as circulation, reserve, reference, and ordering, leaving little time for devising new or innovative ways of serving on- and off-campus clientele.

The librarian has attended some sessions on new technology for cataloging library materials which could prove to be time-saving in the long run. She will continue to look into all possibilities for cooperating with other libraries in this area.

Land Tenure Center Publications

Some new items were added to each of the Center's regular publications series in this reporting year: 3 new reprints, all by members of the Program faculty; 1 new Training & Methods number and 2 supplements to existing numbers (these are prepared by the Library staff); 4 new Research Papers, three by Program Faculty reporting on long-term consulting missions and one by an official of FAO; 1 new LTC Paper by a program faculty member; 4 Newsletters, 4 Accessions Lists, and 1 Available Publications List. Full bibliographical details on all these publications can be found in Appendix A to this Report.

This is a considerable drop in publications output compared to preceeding years under the 211(d) grant. In large part this drop is due to reduced staff levels made necessary by a reduction in the level of core funding; this is particularly true for publications produced by the Library staff. In some smaller measure the drop is due to a shift in the editor's time to different sorts of publications.

Two new publications series were begun in this year: Land Tenure Center Monographs and Special Papers. The Monographs series is designed to accommodate the few unique Ph.D. dissertations which do not lend themselves to the reduction required for Research Papers. The series began with a recent Ph.D. in Development thesis: THE CORN FARMERS OF MOTUPE: A STUDY OF TRADITIONAL FARMING PRACTICES IN NORTHERN COASTAL PERU by John K. Hatch. Special Papers allow the Center to publish materials for which grant funds are not appropriate. The first item in this series--"The Changing Structure of Agriculture in Japan: Effects on Rice Farming" by Dr. Motosuke Kaihara--was subsidized by funds granted by the Sloan Foundation to the University of Wisconsin-Madison's College of Engineering for new directions in engineering education.

Information Networks

The number of individuals and institutions on the LTC mailing list remained constant at roughly 4,000. The following table gives details on sale and distribution of publications to this list.

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TABLE 1
Publications Distribution
7/75-6/76

Item	Ordered (no charge)	Ordered & Purchased	Mass Mailing System*	Totals
Reprints	9,776	-	2,903	12,679
Research Papers	1,460	569	2,039	4,068
LTC Papers	1,927	647	1,710	4,284
Training & Methods	1,045	434	858	2,337
Newsletters	342	-	15,977	16,319
Available Publications List	132	-	3,994	4,126
Accessions	85	-	7,119	7,204
Special Bibliographies	196	-	-	196
Theses	30	21	-	51
Hatch Monograph	15	9	116	140
Dorner Book	22	84	-	106
Kaihara Paper	-	106	-	106
Film Brochure	67	-	-	67
Information Brochure	68	-	-	68
Annual Reports	14	-	-	14
Totals	15,179	1,870	34,716	51,765

* Includes 108 paid subscribers who receive all new publications
(except Kaihara in this year).

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Through an extensive exchange program, the LTC Library receives publications from U.W. and foreign institutions free of charge. This program is essential to the library's acquisitions, because many items are available only on exchange and through direct contact with the issuing organization. This year 15 percent of the books and file materials were acquired through the exchange program, and many of the journal subscriptions were on exchange. The exchange program requires constant attention and correspondence so that the institutions continue to send their publications to the library. This year the exchange list is being expanded by requesting other organizations and individuals who are on the LTC mailing list already to reciprocate by sending their publications to the LTC Library.

Two lists of Library duplicate materials were mailed out to approximately 135 institutions throughout the world, and nearly 900 items have been sent out to date. These materials help to build up library collections in many LDC's and have gone to such institutions as Prime Ministry, Republic of Turkey, Ankara; Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore; Universidad de El Salvador, San Salvador; National Institute of Development Administration, Bangkok, Thailand; Biblioteca, INCAE, Managua, Nicaragua; UN Asian Development Institute, Bangkok, Thailand; University of Papua-New Guinea; University of Ibadan, Nigeria; University of Warsaw, Poland; National Library of Peking, China; Ministry of Planning and Development, Trinidad and Tobago, and many others through the U.S. and the world.

Special Book-Length Publications

The Center was able in this reporting year to place three book-length monographs with commercial publishers:

Agrarian Reform and Land Tenure in Africa and the Near East: An Annotated Bibliography (Boston: G.K. Hall & Co. forthcoming 1976)

Robert E. Frykenberg, ed., Land Tenure and Peasant in South Asia (New Delhi: Orient Longmans, forthcoming 1976)

Peter Dorner, ed., Cooperative and Commune: Group Farming in the Economic Development of Agriculture (Papers Presented to the Conference on Group Farming, June 1975) (Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press, forthcoming 1977).

This represents a savings in grant funds of several thousand dollars, but has required a considerable investment in editorial time which will continue into the next reporting year. Approximately two work months have already been devoted to proof-reading alone, for example, with at least that much still to come.

In addition, work continues on the annotated bibliography on land reform in East and Southeast Asia, aided in part by a grant from the Committee for Research Materials on Southeast Asia (COMRSEA). A great deal of work remains to be done and no definite publication date is in sight at present.

Land Tenure Center Films

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

In addition, five English prints of "Counterpoint of the Agrarian Reform, Chile 1973" have been sold to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, University of Illinois, University of Texas, Villanova University, and AID/W for a special seminar.

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TABLE II
FILM REQUESTS

<u>Film Title</u>	<u>No. of Requests</u>
<u>Bolivia</u>	
"Changes in Agriculture, Population and Utilization of Resources"	11
"Aspects of Land Ownership and Land Use in the Rural Community of Montero"	27
"Frontier Settlement of Japanese from Overseas, Indians from the Highlands"	14
"Market at La Paz, Patterns of Living and Land Use at Vilaque and Near Lake Titicaca"	37
"Campesinos and Farming on Isla del Sol, Annual Market Days at Casani (Peru-Bolivia Border)"	25
<u>Colombia</u>	
"Transportation and Community Services in Spontaneous and Planned Colonization, INCORA's Role in New Settlements"	13
"Changes in Land Use and Transportation Problems for Two New Settlements"	21
"Improvement and Utilization of Valle Resources"	6
"Statement by Enrique Peñalosa Camargo, Director of INCORA"	1
"Statement by Milcíades Chávez, then Serving in INCORA as Assistant to the Technical Director"	0
<u>Chile</u>	
"Aspects of Land Tenure in Chile (3 Parts)"	42
"Chile's Experiments in Agrarian Reform (2 Parts)"	13
"Counterpoint of the Agrarian Reform, Chile 1973" (in Spanish)	3
"Counterpoint of the Agrarian Reform, Chile 1973" (in English)	40
TOTAL	253

SECTION D: ADVISORY CAPACITY

As in past years, the Land Tenure Center has served to focus wide-ranging requests for advice and assistance in the area of development. Faculty and staff of the Center respond to a variety of requests in the areas of short- and long-term consulting, information capacity technical assistance, and talent banking.

Short-Term Consulting Missions

Please see Appendix C, Table I for a detailed listing of requests for assistance during the reporting period, both met and unmet. The current Institutional Response Capability of the Land Tenure Center allows us to field specialists in varied areas of development. In particular, government projects have been designed or their implementation analyzed in Afghanistan, Colombia, Liberia and Sierra Leone by Donald Jackson; in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Haiti by David Gow; and possible research projects have been discussed with IICA (Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences) by Professor Brown; and with IFICOOP (Institute for Financing Cooperatives, Chile), INPROA (Institute for the Promotion of Agriculture, Chile), CENDERCO (Center for Rural Development and Cooperatives, Chile), and ECLA (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America) by Professor Thiesenhusen. In the general area of colonization and land settlement, Professor Thiesenhusen conducted a seminar on Population Growth and Agriculture at the University of Mexico for the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Professor Brown continued to monitor the effects of agrarian reform in Chile, and completed a special report to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Professor Miracle consulted with officials of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Kenya in the area of taxation and fiscal policies; as did Professor Strasma in a series of seminars given to government and university staff in Brazil, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Professor Dorner advised in El Salvador on legal problems of reform. Professor Felstehausen evaluated training programs for Ford and Rockefeller Foundations; Professor Thiesenhusen advised the United Nations Development Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization with regard to a special training program for Turkish Agrarian Reform Undersecretariat officials, to be conducted at the University of Wisconsin; and Professor Brown conducted a special training program on Communication in Development for staff of FUDECO (Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidental de Venezuela). In the area of evaluating small-scale farmer schemes, Professors Kanel and Kears planned and participated in a conference on the Small Farmer and Rural Development for the Research and Training Network of the Agricultural Development Council; in addition, Professor Kanel met with authorities of the public sector in Mexico to discuss projects to benefit small farmers. Professor Karpát conducted a

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seminar on Rural Migration and Urban Integration for faculty of Bogazici University, Turkey. Finally, with regard to adoption of new technology, Professor Thiesenhusen gave a series of seminars to government and university staff in Argentina, Paraguay and Peru; Professor Felstehausen supplied the Colombian Science Foundation with suggestions of applied research and technology which might be adapted for use by the Colombian government; and Professor Parsons took part in a review panel for the Project for Integrated Rural Development, which combines industrialization with agriculture in Liberation Province, Egypt.

Land Tenure Center program faculty fulfilled 54 general requests for short-term consulting, some of which included several institutions in multiple countries. Six general requests were not met during the reporting year, largely because they conflicted with teaching responsibilities of the faculty. Short-term consulting missions totaled 24.65 work months; of this, only 23.25 days were directly funded by the 211(d) grant, since it is the nature of short-term consulting missions to carry their own reimbursement. However, most of these missions entailed administrative effort, which is supplied by grant monies. Moreover, it is assumed that neither the volume nor the diversity of requests could have been fulfilled without the Land Tenure Center to serve as focal point and channel from institutions requesting consulting to those faculty members who ultimately fulfill the requests.

Long-Term Consulting Missions

Please see Appendix C, Table I for a detailed listing of requests for assistance during the report period, both met and unmet. Program faculty currently involved in long-term consulting missions are engaged in monitoring on-going and advising on projected agrarian reform projects. Professors Harkin and King have each spent 5 months as Research Advisor on Agrarian Reform for AID/Philippines. In addition, Professor Havens has spent a portion of each month since January 1976 in advising on project development for offices of the Ford Foundation in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. None of these missions were supported directly by grant monies. Two long-term consulting requests were not met during the reporting year because they conflicted with teaching responsibilities of the faculty.

Information Capacity Technical Assistance

Staff of the Land Tenure Center fulfilled 54 of 55 technical assistance requests for Land Tenure Center publications, library materials and information. The activity is entirely supported by grant funds. For a detailed listing of requests, see Table I.

Two special requests for technical assistance in this area were also filled during the year, which are not included in Table I.

The Office of International Studies and Programs provided the Center with funding for 6 months in 1975 to support the work of an Ethiopian graduate student, Ato Goitom Tekie. Working under the supervision of Professor David King, Ato Goitom searched a wide variety of English and American journals and newspapers for materials on the Ethiopian military coup and land reform proclamations. The materials he located were duplicated; a set was placed in the LTC Library and another set sent to the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration in Addis (AID was offered a set but declined). The proposal which set this effort in motion came from Dr. Ronald J. Clark, a former staff member of the Center who is now UNDP Research Advisor in Addis. Through Dr. Clark, the MLRA has been providing the LTC Library with a complete set of the Ethiopian Daily Herald; these papers are continuing to arrive.

In April 1976 several staff members of the Center collaborated on the response to a request from USAID/Manila for materials relevant to crop insurance. Two bibliographies of such materials were developed and copies of the entries duplicated and forwarded to Manila.

TABLE I
 INFORMATION CAPACITY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
 (Publications)

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
E. Headrick, AFR/ESA, AID/W	10 copies of LTC publication on Sahel	6/6/75	Yes	
Prof. A.M. Frassinetti, Coordinator de Investigaciones, Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico	Complete set of LTC publications for Library	6/19/75	Yes	
Wayne Nilsestuen, USAID/Pakistan	Article on credit coops in India	6/20/75	Yes	
Universidad Libre de Colombia, Cúcuta	Set of LTC publications for new Library	7/3/75	Yes	
Dr. Felipe Negritto Cornejo, Director Graduate School, Universidad Nacional del Comahue, Neuquen, Argentina	Complete set of LTC publications for Library	7/4/75	Yes	
Maxwell Training and Development Programs, Syracuse University	List of publications for LDC trainees' research	7/11/75	Yes	
Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D.C.	Publications for a book on world hunger	7/29/75	Yes	
Anne Bloom, AFR/ESA, AID/W	10 copies of LTC publication on Sahel	8/4/75	Yes	

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
John Foti, East Asia Bureau, AID/W	Data on proposed land reform in Thailand	8/6/75	Yes-via grad. stud. Edw. Fallcn	
Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Ecuador, Quito	Publications on Ecuador	8/8/75	Yes-with some Lib. input	
Donald McClelland	Data on proposed senatorial criterion for a tenure-type restriction on U.S. aid	8/20/75	Yes-with recommendations for others to consult	
Crossroads Africa, Inc. NYC	Publications on Africa	8/30/75	Yes	
John Hafenrichter TA/RIG, AID/W	Copies of Annual Report to use as a model of "bibliographic control" of grant-supported publications	9/8/75	Yes	
Kofi Akwabi-Ameyaw, Research Officer of the National House of Chiefs, Legon, Ghana	LTC publications on "land matters"	9/15/75	Yes	
Byron Botts, TA/RD, AID/W	Data on reply to proposed Prosterman amendment to foreign aid bill	9/25/75	Yes	
Dr. Nihal Amerasinghe, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Sri Lanka	Publications on cooperative farming (cited in <u>RADA</u>)	10/20/75	Yes	

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
Center for Research and Communication, Manila	Publications for use by grad. studs. in industrial economics and economic education	10/21/75	Yes	
Kok Kian Poh Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Information on sugar production cooperatives	10/28/75	Yes-with input from Lib. and UCC*	
Dr. V. M. Agpoon, Dean of Instruction, Palawan Teachers College, Philippines	Complete set of LTC publications for student use	10/31/75	Yes	
Dr. Thomas Tlou, Acting Director, Nat'l. Inst. for Res. in Dev. & Af. Stud., UBLS, Gabarone	Publications for new Documentations Unit	11/4/75	Yes	
Luis Gerardo Gabaldón, Acting Director, Universidad de Los Andes, Merida, Venezuela	Complete set of publications for new graduate course in agrarian law	11/11/75	Yes	
Jose C. Alonzo, Director of Extension, Central Luzon State Univ., Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines	Publications to aid in extension aspects of national land reform	12/2/75	Yes	
J. K. McDermott, TA/RIG, AID/W	Help in meeting request from Sen. Percy for data on farming methods in LDCs	12/4/75	Yes-with Lib. input	
Institute Agronomic Méditerranéem, Montpellier, France	Publications to be used by Brazilian trainees	12/10/75	Yes	

*University Center for Cooperatives

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
Daniel Chaij, Latin American Bureau, AID/W	List of 16 Rural Development Officers to be added to Mailing list	12/15/75	Yes- and sent <u>LA Arbs</u>	
Farmers Federation, Grenada, West Indies	Publications on general tenure issues and on cocoa	12/23/75	Yes	
Jeff Alderson, London	Publications on Bolivia to British Ambassador, La Paz	12/29/75	Yes	
Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Soja, Londrina, Paraná, Brazil	Publications to aid in organization of Information & Documentation Sector of the Center	1/5/76	Yes	
C. Arnold Anderson, University of Chicago (Member AID Research Advisory Co.)	Publications to help bring up to date on AID-linked projects	1/16/76	Yes	
Chief of the Office of Administration & Documentation ONAMS, Peru	Publications on social mobilization	1/21/76	Yes	
Director, Audio-Visual Services, Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara, Mexico	Material on Audio-visual resources in the LTC	2/12/76	Yes	
Coordinator, Rural Workshop, Political & Social Science Dept. Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador	Publications & bibliographies on rural problems	2/16/76	Yes	
West Bank CDC, Inc., Minneapolis	Materials on group farming	2/17/76	Yes	

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
Secretary, Farmers Federation, Grenada, West Indies	Publications relevant to tenure problems in WI	2/17/76	Yes	
Director, Administration des Eaux et Forets, Minister de l'Ag., Rabat, Morocco	Request to set up a publi- cations exchange	2/17/76		No-Materials too specialized for our use. Sent an API.
Asian Cultural Forum on Development	Full set of LTC publications	2/18/76	Yes	
Chairman, Dept. Ag. Econ. West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur	Publications for faculty & students in his department	2/19/76	Yes	
Agricultural Officer/Information, Ministry of Agriculture, Gaborone	Request to set up a pub- lications exchange	2/25/76	Yes-with Lib. help	
Pir Bakhsh Phullpoto, Sofia, Bulgaria	Publications on group farming for thesis on cooperative farming in Bulgaria & possibility of its application in Pakistan	3/1/76	Yes	
Residencia Regional de Occidente, Banco de Mexico, Guadalajara	Materials on problems faced by Mexican campesinos	3/24/76	Yes	
David Steinberg, Director, Office of Technical Support, Near East Bureau, AID/W	Publications for a US scholar who may work for AID	3/29/76	Yes	
African Studies Center, Univ. of Warsaw, Poland	African publications & bibliographies	3/26/76	Yes	

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
Peter Cooper, Glasgow, Scotland	All available materials on Ethiopia	3/30/76	Yes	
Harrison Dunning, Paris, France	Multiple copies of publication on China to use in law course	3/30/76	Yes	
Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, India	LTC publications for official Ministry use	3/31/76	Yes	
Coordinator, USAID Major Cereals Project, Dakar, Senegal	Multiple copies of LTC & other UW Publications on the Sahel	3/31/76	Yes-with help of IES & others	
Milton W. Lau, Ag. Development Officer, AID Mission, Lima, Peru	Multiple copies of LA ARB for Peruvian institutions	4/2/76	Yes	
UNDP/FAO/URT/ Rice Project, Zanzibar	Publications on Africa for project use	4/8/76	Yes	
Savannah Regional Water Resources & Land Use Project, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta	Participate in network of organizations carrying out research on West African physical resources	4/9/76	Yes-on condition LTC work is relevant to their needs	
Roger Soles, Inter-American Foundation	Up-to-date materials on Peruvian agrarian reform	4/13/76	Yes-with Lib. help	

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
Director, Instituto Centifico de Lebu, Chile	LTC reprints for inclusion in a specialized bibliography	4/27/76	Yes	
Swedish Embassy, Washington	LTC publications on Peru	4/29/76	Yes	
Indonesian Moslem Library, Bogor	LTC publications & thesis requested by Library users	5/14/76	Yes	
Dr. Douglas Ensminger, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri-Columbia	Publications on group farming for use as resource material in planning a course	5/20/76	Yes	
Museo Nacional de Etnografía y Folklore, La Paz, Bolivia	Full set of LTC publications to help establish a Library	6/9/76	Yes	
Library, Agrarian Reform Inst., Univ. Philippines, Los Baños	Xerox copies of UW thesis otherwise unavailable	6/3/76	Yes	

Talent Banking

In addition to consulting and technical assistance, faculty and staff of the Land Tenure Center also enlist current or former University of Wisconsin faculty and students or staff and students from other institutions for consulting missions. During the reporting year 49 such requests were processed. Insofar as these requests are processed by staff of the Center, they are entirely funded by grant monies. In many cases, however, they are processed by members of the program faculty who are supported by departments of the university, and do not come under grant funds. In addition to the requests detailed in Table II, faculty often receive requests for the evaluation of their students as they are considered for positions outside the university.

TABLE II
TALENT BANKING

Date	Description of Position	Referrals
7/75	AID/Washington, for consulting trip to El Salvador regarding analysis of new agrarian reform law as it applies to loan application for AID/El Salvador	UW student in Dev. St.
9/75	AID/Bureau for Africa, for agricultural economist and review of sorghum production and milling in Botswana	UW faculty in Ag. Econ.
9/75	Cooperative Extension Programs, University of Wisconsin, for 1-year position in Brazil	UW faculty in Ag. Econ. & Ag. Journ. UW faculty in Ag. Econ. & Econ. UW faculty in Ag. Econ.
9/75	Development Alternatives, Inc., Washington D.C., for study of alternative distribution impacts of various development projects	Student in Dev. St.
9/75	Hemispheric Program in Agricultural Marketing, Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas, Costa Rica	UW graduate in Ag. Econ. & Law UW graduate in Ag. Econ. UW graduate in Law & Bus. UW graduate in Dev. St. UW student in Dev. St.
9/75	Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, for research fellows in the areas of district development planning, health and nutrition strategies and industrial structure	posted
9/75	IICA, San José, for marketing project in Nicaragua	UW graduate in Ag. Econ.

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Date	Description of Position	Referrals
9/75	Planning & Research Corporation, Washington, D.C., for developing an agricultural information system for Ecuador	UW graduate in Dev. St.
10/75	AID/Washington, for future consulting in El Salvador	UW student in Dev. St. UW graduate in Dev. St. UW graduate in Ag. Econ.
10/75	Ford Foundation/East Africa, for development of agriculture faculty at new university at Morogoro	UW student in Dev. St.
10/75	School of Management, Universidad del Valle, Colombia, for 2-year position with new Research Center on Agricultural Marketing in Cali-Colombia	UW graduate in Dev. St. UW graduate in Ag. Econ. & Bus. UW graduate in Ag. Econ.
10/75	Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, for economist for research project	posted
11/75	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), Colombia	UW graduate in Dev. St.
11/75	Clapp and Mayne, Puerto Rico, for agricultural development plan for Nicaragua	UW graduate & faculty in Ag. Econ. & Ag. Journ.
11/75	International Voluntary Services, Washington, D.C., for 2-year government positions in Botswana, in crop marketing, land survey and horticulture; also positions in Bangladesh, Southern Sudan and Yemen	posted
11/75	Organization of American States, Washington, D.C., for 18-month field project in natural resource economics, studying the impact of colonization on forest ecology	posted

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Date	Description of Position	Referrals
11/75	Robert Nathan Associates, Washington, D.C., for 6-month position with field research team in Nicaragua	2 UW graduates in Dev. St. UW graduate in Ag. Econ. & Bus.
11/75	Rockefeller Foundation, New York, for 2-year appointment researching agricultural and rural development programs in developing countries	UW graduate in Anthro.
11/75	Sandison and Porter, New York, for consulting mission	UW graduate in Ag. Econ. & Law UW student in Dev. St. UW graduate in Ag. Econ.
11/75	United Nations, for a program of socio-economic research for planning in Peru	UW student in Dev. St.
12/75	Harvard Institute for International Development, Harvard University, for 2-year position in program of technical assistance, for strengthening the planning capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture in an English-speaking African country	2 UW graduates in Ag. Econ. U. Tennessee graduate in Econ. UW student in Dev. St.
12/75	Organization of American States, Washington, D.C., for project director in the tropics of southern Panama	2 UW graduates in Ag. Econ.
12/75	School of Management, Universidad del Valle, Colombia, for faculty for new program stressing the ecological perspective in the management of change in agricultural patterns to meet people's needs	UW graduate in Ag. Econ. & Bus. UW graduate in Dev. St. UW graduate in Ag. Econ.
1/76	AID/El Salvador for 1-year position in management for land redistribution program	3 UW graduates in Ag. Econ. Personnel from UN/FAO-National Agrarian Institute Land Reform Project, Honduras

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Date	Description of Position	Referrals
1/76	AID/Washington, for 2 2-year positions in Liberia, project on agricultural cooperatives sponsored by IBRD/AID/Liberian government	5 UW graduates in Ag. Econ. UW graduate in Dev.St. 2 UW students in Dev. St.
1/76	AID/W Personnel selection for El Salvador	suggestions given by Professor Dorner
1/76	Organizacion de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentacion, FAO, Mexico	UW graduate in Anthro.
2/76	Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C.	UW graduate in Ag. Econ. & Bus.
3/76	AID/Washington, for (1) Agricultural Sector Management Specialist; (2) designing Pakistan project to be used as basis of development of the rural sector; (3) positions in Latin American Bureau to help design projects and write problem-oriented research proposals	UW graduate in Ag. Econ.
3/76	American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., for specialist in agrarian economics to teach at the Autonomous University of Madrid	UW student in Ag. Econ. 4 UW graduates in Ag. Econ. UW faculty in Ag. Econ. & Econ.
3/76	Chemonix, for project on transmigration process in Indonesia, specifically Celebes	UW student in Econ. UW student in Ag. Econ. Pakistan Academy for Rural Development faculty
3/76	Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Washington, for 2-month position with the Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain, as specialist in agrarian economics	UW graduate and faculty in Ag. Econ. & Ag. Journ. 2 UW faculty members in Ag. Econ.
3/76	Harvard Institute for International Development, for Agricultural project in Kenya	UW graduate in Ag. Econ.

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Date	Description of Position	Referrals
3/76	Resources and Environment Program, Ford Foundation, New York, for projects in developing countries on agricultural and natural resource development	posted
3/76	US Department of State, Washington, D.C. for work-study programs	UW student in Dev. St.
3/76	Agrarian Reform Institute, University of the Philippines at Los Baños	UW graduate in Anthro.
4/76	East-West Center International Job Bulletin	posted
4/76	Organization of American States, Washington, D.C., for Latin American specialists interested in development	UW student in Ag. Econ. UW graduate in Ag. Econ. UW graduate in Dev. St. UW student in Dev. St.
4/76	Centre for Housing, Building & Planning, United Nations, for position in the area of rural housing and community facilities in integrated rural development	UW faculty in Geog. UW faculty in Soc. and Af. St. UW faculty in Soc. former UW faculty in Rur. Soc.
5/76	Peace Corps/El Salvador, for rural sociologist to work with Department of Renewable Natural Resources	UW student in Forestry UW student in Soils
5/76	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Rhode Island	UW graduate in Dev. St.
6/76	Central American Regional Office (ROCAP), AID, for senior research project planner in multiple cropping sequences under tropical and sub-tropical conditions in C.A.	UW graduate in Ag. Econ. & Bus. UW graduate in Ag. Econ. UW student in Dev. St.
6/76	Agricultural Planning Office, Nicaragua, for 1-year researcher to analyze data on hand and develop other studies	posted

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Date	Description of Position	Referrals
6/76	Cooperative League, Washington D.C.	UW graduate in Ag. Econ. & Bus. UW graduate in Dev. St.
6/76	Department of Ag. Econ., Michigan State University, for 4-member team to undertake program of rural development technical assistance & applied research in the eastern region of Upper Volta	USDA personnel UW graduate & faculty in Ag. Econ. & Ag. Journ. 2 UW faculty in Ag. Econ. 2 UW graduates in Ag. Econ.
6/76	Practical Concepts, Inc. Washington, D.C., for 2-year research project on agricultural cooperatives in Costa Rica	posted
6/76	FAO land tenure and settlement officer	2 UW graduates in Dev. St. UW graduate in Ag. Econ. & Bus. 11 UW graduates in Ag. Econ. UW graduate in Ag. Econ. & Law UW student in Soc. 2 UW graduates in Soc. 3 UW students in Dev. St. UW graduate in Econ. International Potato Center, Peru, personnel USDA personnel
	Ford Foundation personnel selection for specialist in resources for the Philippines and specialist in nutrition for Brazil	suggestions given by Professor Strasma
	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Inter-American Development Bank	evaluation of qualifications of UW graduates done by Professor Strasma

SECTION E: LINKAGES

Throughout the reporting year, the Land Tenure Center has worked to broaden and strengthen its system of contacts with individuals or institutions having mutual interests, realizing that these linkages can be useful both in sharing knowledge and in eliminating wasteful duplication of effort. The Center has employed a multi-level approach, first to strengthen intra-university linkages, and also to work more closely with AID/Washington as its sponsoring agency; next, to improve contacts with other U.S. institutions; and finally, to broaden contacts with international agencies and selected LDC institutions. In addition, the Center has continued in its program of informal linkages with visitors who come to the LTC for a variety of reasons.

Intra-University Linkages

It is difficult to separate into categories all the various ways the Land Tenure Center is linked to other parts of the University. All Program Faculty members hold joint appointments with other university departments, and in this way the Center preserves strong links with Departments of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Journalism, International Agricultural Programs, Rural Sociology, and Soil Sciences in the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (CALS), with Departments of Economics, History, Political Science, Sociology, and Urban and Regional Planning in the College of Letters and Science (CLS); and with the Institute of Environmental Studies, Law School, School of Natural Resources and Graduate School Water Resources Center. Program Faculty teach courses and advise students in these departments and generally facilitate departmental interest and interaction with the Land Tenure Center, particularly with regard to mutual research and educational interests (see Section B, "Land Tenure Center Related Courses" and "Students in Departmental Degree Programs Advised by LTC Faculty"). In addition, Professor Thiesenhausen is on the International Agricultural Programs Committee, which has recently generated a special committee to deal with Title XII of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975. During the reporting year the Executive Committee was restructured in order to include representatives appointed by Deans of CALS, CLS and the Law School to greater facilitate intra-university linkages; toward the end of the year, the Dean of International Studies and Programs was included in LTC Program Faculty for the same reason. The Center maintains additional linkages with university departments through sponsorship of the Ph.D. in Development Studies; specifically, with members of the Administrative Committee for the degree and with student advisors who are not on the Program Faculty. In this way contacts are maintained with the Department of Anthropology, Business School, School of Education, College of Engineering and Institute for Research on Poverty.

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Since each student has a committee of faculty members to advise him, these contacts multiply throughout the university community, but only official contacts are indicated here.

In addition to its departmental programs, the University has a very strong interest in developing international areas of expertise among its faculty, and Program Faculty take an active part in these programs. The Land Tenure Center is represented on the Executive Committee of Ibero-American Studies by Professor Thiesenhusen; and, in addition, 9 Program Faculty members are on the Ibero-American Studies Committee. Professor Karpat is Chairman of Middle East Studies, and 6 other Program Faculty members are in the Middle East Studies Program. Three Program Faculty members are on the South Asian Studies Committee; 4 on the Southeast Asian Studies Committee; and 1 on the East Asian Studies Committee (as well as the Japan-Wisconsin Committee on Science, Technology and Public Policy). Two Program Faculty members are on the African Studies Committee. As with university departments, these area programs place Program Faculty members in a position to represent Land Tenure Center interests in the areas of research and education.

The Center continues to develop ties with other parts of the UW System outside of Madison. During the reporting year, Professor Brown was on the Executive Committee of the Madison component of the UW System Center for Latin American Studies, for example. Professor John Harbeson of UW-Parkside has become a firm Center contact, providing frequent seminars for Center faculty and students (see Section B, "Informal Education and Training Seminars"). During the reporting year Professor Carol Baumann of the UW-Milwaukee Department of Political Science also gave an informal seminar on her recent trip to China.

Because it sponsors the interdisciplinary Ph.D. in Development Studies, the Land Tenure Center maintains close contact with other degree programs on campus, both departmental and interdisciplinary--such as the M.A./Ph.D. programs in Ibero-American Studies and the Center for Development Master's in Public Policy and Administration. During the reporting year, Professor Felstehausen was chairman of a new interdisciplinary M.A./Ph.D. program in Land Resources sponsored by the Institute of Environmental Studies. In like manner, the Center cooperates with the University Center for Cooperatives, University Extension, International Studies and Programs, and International Agricultural Programs in creating special training programs to fit the needs of LDC officials (see Section B, "Training of LDC Officials").

Other means by which the Land Tenure Center strengthens contacts with the university community are its Informal Seminar Series and visitors to the Center (who often themselves give seminars). Visitors and seminars represent mutual research interests which the LTC shares with internationally oriented members of the university in a variety of departments. The Center concentrates on enlarging this contact by scheduling cross-departmental appointments with visitors, by widely cir-

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culating announcements of seminars and by working with other departments to jointly sponsor both seminars and visitors to campus. During the reporting year, joint seminars were held with Agronomy, Agricultural Economics, Landscape Architecture, Middle East Studies, and the State Historical Society. Visitors were jointly sponsored with International Studies and Programs.

Several joint research projects and proposals are underway with other departments and schools within the University. For example, Professors Penn and Wilkening are advising in a project which Professor Dorner will direct concerning the international impact of natural resource production and use, which involves the Institute for Environmental Studies and Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries. Professors King, Miracle and Oluwasanmi have been involved in submitting an African Studies proposal to the Ford Foundation. The University College for Engineering contributed support for the paper written by Professor Motosuke Kaihara in his stay at the Land Tenure Center. The Office of International Studies and Programs provided the LTC with funding to support the work of an Ethiopian graduate student in an exchange of materials between the Center and the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration in Ethiopia. Two joint conferences with the University Center for Cooperatives and Extension University are planned for 1977 (see Section A, "Conferences").

Linkages with AID/Washington

During the reporting year, the Land Tenure Center has strengthened linkages with AID/W in three important areas of common professional concern. Meetings among the Executive Committee and conferences with TA/RD, including three trips to Washington by Professors Dorner, Kanel and Thiesenhusen, have resulted in agreement on a focused research program for the Center and funding for 1976-77. Consultation with TA/RIG by telephone and mail has served to help in the compilation of a bibliography on all materials produced under 211(d) grants, and there has been informal discussion with one staff member about overseas distribution of publications, as well. Finally, the Center reported in detail on resources appropriate for USAID participant trainees in the AID/OIT effort to analyze 211(d) institutions for increased placement of trainees. In addition to these major areas, Professor Dorner participated in a seminar on Land Reform given to an AID/W Working Group in June (see Appendix C, Table I).

Linkages with Other U.S. Institutions

The Center has had greatly increased contact during the reporting year with one other 211(d) institution, Virginia State College Bureau of Economic Research and Development (BERD). Franklin Moore, graduate student in the Development Studies program sponsored by the Center, has

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spent the last six months as Assistant Research Associate in BERD, both conducting research and teaching at the College. In addition, Professor King participated in the seminar on Regional Economic Development Planning at Virginia State College. The Center has continued its close association with the Economics Institute at the University of Colorado, Boulder, so that foreign students entering Wisconsin in economic development would have proper English orientation. During the reporting year, the Center strengthened its ties with Washington University, which is initiating a development degree program of its own. Professor John Bennett, from Washington, came to the Center to give a special series of seminars and to dialogue with students and faculty on research techniques in LDCs (see Section B, "Special Seminar").

Center linkages with Ford and Rockefeller Foundations continue to be strong. During the reporting year, Professor Havens was on assignment in Peru for the Ford Foundation, where he aided in the development of three projects for offices in Peru and Ecuador, in addition to conducting his own research on Peruvian agrarian structure (see Section A, pp. 44-46). Three students in Development Studies have been funded by Ford for this year, and Professor Felstehausen consulted with the Foundation about curriculum development in the area of environmental studies. Two students in Development Studies were funded by Rockefeller, one of whom wrote a policy paper on land tenure for the International Agricultural Development Service.

Other U.S. agencies with which the Land Tenure Center maintains close contact include the Agricultural Development Council, with which the Center is planning a 1977 conference on The Role of U.S. Cooperatives, The Small Farmer and Rural Development, jointly with the University Center for Cooperatives. The conference also entails AID/W involvement by two members of the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, as well as interaction with members of the World Council of Credit Unions, Cooperative League of the U.S., and Federation of Southern Cooperatives. The Midwest Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA), of which the University of Wisconsin is a member, has contributed support for the conference, for the express purpose of stimulating linkages with LDCs; MUCIA also supported one student in Development Studies researching in Brazil during the reporting year. The Inter-American Foundation is a particularly good example of a U.S. institution with which the Center exchanges information, recommendations and referrals of personnel. One of its staff members will be working on the conference; it funded an analysis of Salvadorian communal cooperatives by Don Jackson, a student in Development Studies, during the reporting year (see Appendix C, Table I); and it is currently funding an LTC-related student in Agricultural Economics, Joseph Dorsey, in his Chilean research (see Section A, pp. 17-18). Finally, the U.S. Information Agency deserves special mention here, because two faculty members, Professors Strasna and Thiesenhusen, have made extensive tours of Latin America under U.S.I.A. auspices (see Appendix C, Table 1).

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Linkages with International Agencies

Of linkages with international agencies the contact most strengthened during the reporting year was with the United Nations Development Programme/Food and Agriculture Organization, which funded a four-month training program for eleven members of the Turkish Undersecretariat of Agrarian Reform (see Section B, "Training of LDC Officials"), and also funded one student in Development Studies for the year. Professor Parsons completed a review for UNDP/FAO as a member of a panel evaluating the Project for Integrated Rural Development, combining industrialization with agriculture in Liberation Province, Egypt (see Appendix C, Table 1). In addition, the United Nations commissioned Professor Karmat to write a book on Rural Organizations for Environmental Protection in Turkey, and Professor Thiesenhusen consulted with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America about possible joint research on rural development (see Appendix C, Table 1).

Three other agencies with which there has been continued interaction during 1975-76 are the Organization of American States Interamerican Institute for Agricultural Sciences (IICA), the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Through the year, there have been discussions of mutual interest between the Center and IICA on new and renewed areas of collaboration, which included a trip by Professor Brown to Colombia and Costa Rica, to discuss campesino communitarian enterprises. For IBRD Professor Brown completed a special report on the agrarian reform in Chile, concentrating on levels of participation in farm management and their relation to productivity; and Professor Miracle consulted in Washington and Kenya on problems of small holders and government agricultural price policy. (For detail on all the above references, see Appendix C, Table 1.) Also during the reporting year Professor Thiesenhusen and several other faculty and Staff members reviewed a special conference manuscript for IDB.

One group of agencies deserves special mention, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, which includes the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), International Centre of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), International Potato Center (CIP), and International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). The Center has firm and active contacts in all of these organizations, with whom information, publications and personnel consultation is continuously exchanged.

During the reporting year, the Center engaged in a fund-raising effort which included several international agencies. As the result of this effort Chancellor Edwin Young received cordial replies, but none of the agencies was able to offer guaranteed support.

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Linkages with Selected LDC Institutions

Certainly the most extensive contact the Center has had with LDC institutions during the reporting year has been with the Agrarian Reform Institute of the University of the Philippines-Los Baños and Department of Agrarian Reform, Manila. Two Program Faculty members, Professors Markin and King, have spent a total of ten months as Research Advisor on Agrarian Reform for USAID/Philippines, in close consultation with these institutions, and also the Institute of Philippine Culture (see Section A, pp. 47-55, and Appendix C, Table 1). In his assignment for the Ford Foundation in Peru, Professor Havens maintains similar close contact with the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, in the areas of joint research and publications, and in teaching at the University. Professor Frykenberg maintains close contact with several Indian universities, among them the University of Madras, Srivenkateshwara University, and Andhra University, for which he is a member of the board of examiners for Ph.D. dissertations. Professor Miracle has the same type of contact with the University of Lagos, Nigeria, for which he is external examiner.

The Center has had extensive contact with the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration (MLRA) in Ethiopia over a period of several years. MLRA trainees have come to the Center to research problems related to their specific areas of responsibility in the Ministry (see Section B, "Training of LDC Officials"). In addition, the Center initiated an exchange of materials with MLRA during the reporting year on the Ethiopian military coup. The Center also maintains contact with the Agrarian Reform Service (INA) in Honduras, which has kept Professor Parsons informed on the progress of the agrarian reform since his assignment with USAID/Honduras (see Section A, pp. 33-36). One of the strongest of Center linkages is with its alumni in many foreign government posts (see Appendix B); current students in Development Studies, for example, hold positions in the governments of Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Turkey. Another current student in Development Studies, Donald Jackson, has maintained a close relationship with the Salvadorian union of communal cooperatives since its inception in 1969.

Other Center linkages with LDC institutions include FUNECO (Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Central Occidental de Venezuela) in Venezuela and the Integrated Rural Development Project (PIDER) of the Center for the Investigation of Rural Development (CIDER) in Mexico. Professors Brown and Strasma participated in FUNECO's training program for middle level technicians during the reporting year; Professor Brown conducted a course on Communication in Development, and Professor Strasma, on Development of Rural Areas and on Land Reform, Agricultural Finance and Export Marketing. Professor Brown also explored the possibility of LTC-FUNECO collaboration on future in-service training programs, and exchange programs for students and faculty of both institutions. In the area of research, Professor Kanel visited PIDER/CIDER to discuss projects to benefit small farmers; and Carlos Vasquez del Mercado, a student in Development Studies, will be conducting dissertation research on the effectiveness of PIDER in agricultural development, Fall 1976.

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During his trip to Chile, Professor Thiesenhusen consulted on possible joint research on rural development with the Institute for Financing Cooperatives (IFICCOOP), Institute for the Promotion of Agriculture (INPROA), Center for Rural Development and Cooperatives (CENDERCO). Professors Penn and Wilkening are advising on a project which Professor Dorner will direct concerning the international impact of natural resource production and use for the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). Finally, Professor Felstehausen maintains a dialogue with the Colombian Science Foundation on applied research and technology adaptable for use by the Colombian government; discussions have included, for example, low cost coal mining.

* * *

We cannot fail to mention here an on-going relationship with a major non-LDC institution, the University of Kyoto, Japan. During the reporting year, a team of faculty members from the Department of Agricultural and Forestry Economics came to the Center for discussions of joint research between the two universities. Research agreements were formalized at this time, the Kyoto faculty gave a special seminar at the Center and Professor Hotosuke Kaihara wrote a paper for LTC publication which was funded by the University of Wisconsin's College of Engineering. Also during the year questionnaires for a comparative study on part-time farming in Japan and the U.S. were administered by Professors King and Hugh Cook (Agricultural Economics) and by a graduate student in Agricultural Economics, Ryohei Kada, who is from Kyoto University (see Section A, pp. 38-39).

Off-Campus Visitors to the Land Tenure Center

During 1975-76 over 80 visitors from 28 countries came to the Center to obtain publications, consult with faculty members, and use Land Tenure Center Library resources. The year's guests included administrators, scholars from foreign and U.S. universities, government officials and technicians from Asia, Africa, and South America, and American states from California to New York. Many of these visitors met with Land Tenure Center students and participated in its seminar program; and contacts were established with University and Madison community members working in their fields of interest.

Several visitors to the Center were important foreign government or university officials who came to consult on the progress of the land reform program being developed or carried out in their home countries. High officials in government and private foundations visited and considered cooperative training and research projects with the Land Tenure Center.

The following figures represent a breakdown into categories of those visitors to the Land Tenure Center recorded for the 1975-76 reporting year:

U.S. Government Agencies	4
U.S. Universities	28
Foreign Government Officials	9
Foreign Universities	22
International and Foreign Nongovernment Agencies	6
Foundations, Private or State Agencies	17

Both LTC students and faculty and visiting scholars and officials profit greatly from the exchange of ideas and information. Visitors and faculty share their expertise, broadening their knowledge and their competence.

Among visitors to the Land Tenure Center in 1975-76 were:

TABLE I
OFF-CAMPUS VISITORS

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
7/10/75	Donald C. TAYLOR Professor Member of the Agricultural Development Council's field staff	Faculty of Resource Economics and Agribusiness Malaysia Agricultural University <u>Malaysia</u>	Met with Professors Dorner, Kanel, King and Thiesenhusen
7/14/75	Dr. Amar SETH Regional Rural Institutions Officer	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Bangkok, <u>Thailand</u>	Conferred with Professors Dorner, Frykenberg and Thiesenhusen about peasant organization in Asia
8/4/75- 8/5/75	Francois A. TCHALA Professor	Department of Rural Sociology Cornell University Ithaca, New York	Visited LTC to select publications
8/13/75	A. Allan SCHMID Professor	Department of Agricultural Economics Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan	Met with Professor Kanel to discuss Schmid's book manuscript on institutional economics
3/18/75- 3/21/75	Glcott GUNASEKERA Project Manager	International Labour Organization Project on Cooperatives Colombo, <u>Sri Lanka</u>	Met with Professors Kearn, Thiesenhusen, and Duncan (Ag Ext), and graduate students G. Abeysekera and S. Pinnaduwege At UW Center for Cooperatives, met with Professors Groves, Robinson, and Whitney

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
9/3/75- 9/18/75	Orlando LUGO Ph.D. candidate	Department of Communication Florida State University Tallahassee, Florida	Researching LTC Library for data on rural migration and the correlation between migration and centers of communication
9/9/75	Ibikunle MAY-PARKER Lecturer and Acting Chairman	Department of Agricultural Economics Njala University <u>Sierra Leone</u>	Visited Professor King's class, Land Tenure in Africa Met with Professors Dorner, Parsons, Thiesenhusen, and Robinson (UW Center for Cooperatives) on policies for rural employment creation, market studies, and farmer cooperatives Visited LTC Library
9/10/75- 9/14/75	Motosuke KAIHARA Hiroyuki NIHIMURA Keiichi UEMURA Roshio SAWADA Professors	Department of Agricultural and Forestry Economics Kyoto University Kyoto, <u>Japan</u>	Met with Deans Pound and Smith and LTC faculty Toured Wisconsin and farms with Professor Parsons Professor Kaihara conducted a seminar on "Comparative Issues in Agricultural Development in Japan and the United States"
9/12/75	Abraham WEISBLAT Director	Research and Training Network Agricultural Development Council New York, New York	Discussed with Professor King the proposed International Seminar Reviewed Group Farming conferences with Professor Dorner & Dr. Knowles
9/12/75	Erwin ENGST Dairy Specialist and Vice Chairman	Revolutionary Committee of the North Dairy Red Star Commune <u>Peking, People's Republic of China</u>	Conducted seminar on "Agricultural Reform & Development in People's Republic of China"

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
9/16/75	Dr. O.W. HASCALL Consultant	Arthur Young Company Washington, D.C.	Consulted with Professors Miracle and Thiesenhusen on an AID/W evaluation of its participant training program
9/24/75	Suntay H. EDIE Food Scientist	Department of Chemical Engineering Middle East Technical University Ankara, <u>Turkey</u>	Conferred with Professor Thiesen- husen about the Turkish agrarian reform effort and about Thiesenhusen's upcoming trip to Turkey Consulted on new programs for METU, under Auspices of the U.S. State Department
9/24/75	Robert E. FORD Geographer	Moisture Utilization in Semi-Arid Tropics (MUSAT) University of California- Riverside Riverside, California	Consulted concerning potential agricultural study in Upper Volta Met with Professors King, Miracle, and Denevan (Geography) Visited LTC Library & selected LTC publications
9/25/75	Tchamala MULEMBWE Assistant Editor-in- Chief	<u>Horizons</u> Kinshasa, <u>Zaire</u>	Met with Professor King to discuss variety of topics including agricultural development policy for Africa and LTC work in Zaire Met with Agricultural Journalism Professors (Auspices of U.S. State Department)
9/30/75	David LEHMANN Professor	Department of Sociology Cambridge University Cambridge, <u>England</u>	Held discussions with LTC faculty Conducted seminar on the 'Typology of Peasant Movements in Latin America: A Comparative Analysis'

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
10/6/75	Shimon BENSHEMESH Chairman Colonel GETREVER	Institute for Land Use Research Jerusalem, <u>Israel</u>	Conducted seminar on "Use of Public Land in Israel--Survey" Met with Professors Dorner, Felstehausen, Kanel, Penn, Thome, and Trubek (Law)
10/13/75	Rollins LAMBERT Specialist for African Affairs	Office of International Justice and Peace U.S. Catholic Conference Washington, D.C.	Met with graduate student A. Ledesma, S.J., to discuss LTC activities and publications
10/16/75	Dr. Halvard BJØRKVIK Director	Norwegian Folk Museum and National Society for Urban and Local History Oslo, <u>Norway</u>	Conducted seminar on "Norwegian Peasant Communities in the 19th Century"
10/16/75	John HARBESON Professor	Department of Political Science University of Wisconsin- Parkside Kenosha, Wisconsin	Conducted seminar on "Recent Developments of the Agrarian Reform in Ethiopia"
10/21/75	Dr. Griffin bin SUHAIMI Dean	School of Science and Environmental Studies University of Pertanian Selangor, <u>Malaysia</u>	Met with Professors Kearn, Felstehausen and Ross (IES) to discuss establishing an academic program in environmental studies at Pertanian

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
10/21/75	Dr. Cyrus GHARATCHEHDACHI Dean	University of Bu-Ali- Sihha Teheran, <u>Iran</u>	Met with Professors Kearl, Penn, Ross (IES), and Dean Smith (National Resources) on ideas for an upper-class and graduate program in agriculture at this new university in Teheran
10/30/75	De HOYOS Professor	University of Wisconsin- Oshkosh Oshkosh, Wisconsin	Visited LTC Library with his class to learn about library resources
10/31/75	Alejandro PORTES Professor	Department of Sociology Duke University Durham, North Carolina	Conferred with Professor Thiesenhusen on Portes' research and work at Duke
11/6/75	Stan BINNIE Plant Life Agent	University of Wisconsin Extension Waukesha County Wisconsin	Seeking information about Nicaragua from LTC publications and library
11/7/75	Norman NICHOLSON Professor	Department of Political Science Northern Illinois University De Kalb, Illinois	Conducted seminar on "Institutions and Rural Development: Coops in Gujarat and Punjab"
11/12/75	Dr. Abraham WEISBLAT Director	Research and Training Network Agricultural Development Council New York, New York	Discussed the ADC-sponsored Group Farming book manuscript with Professors Kanel and Thiesenhusen and Dr. Knowles Discussed the LTC's 1977 International Seminar with Professors King and Thiesenhusen

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
11/17/75	Carol BAUMANN Professor and Director	Department of Political Science and Institute of World Affairs University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Conducted seminar on "A Current Trip to China: Some Views on Chinese Foreign Policy"
11/21/75	Mario S. LANDA Director of Farm Administration Keith F. WOODARD Director of Farm Operations	Nation of Islam/North America Chicago, Illinois & Montgomery, Alabama	Consulted on farm development and organization with Professors Dorner, Kanel, King and Thiesen- husen, and graduate students F. Moore and S. Smith (Ag. Econ.) Conducted a seminar on "Establishing a System of Farm Enterprises among Bilalian (Black) People in the Western Hemisphere"
11/24/75	G. PARTHASARATHY Head	Department of Cooperation and Applied Economics Andhra University Waltair, <u>India</u> (Visiting Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics and Center for International Studies, Cornell University)	Conducted seminar on "New Technology in Agriculture; Growth and Rural Poverty: The Indian Case" Met with Professors Dorner, Kanel and Parsons
11/26/75	Saburo YAMADA Professor	Institute of Oriental Culture University of Tokyo Tokyo, <u>Japan</u>	Conducted seminar on "Productivity Differences and Development in Agriculture" Met with Professors King, and Thiesen- husen and graduate student R. Kada (Ag Econ)

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
12/1/75	Brian PONTER Professor	School of Social and Economic Development University of the South Pacific Suva, <u>Fiji</u>	"Thank us for all the fine teaching materials which he's received over the years"
12/2/75	Clarence DUNKERLY Farm Program Officer	Statistical Reporting Service U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, D.C.	Conducted seminar on "Establishing Statistical Data Systems in Developing Countries"
12/4/75	Gonzalo PUGA Specialist	Food and Agriculture Organization National Agrarian Institute Land Reform Project Teguligalpa, <u>Honduras</u>	Met with Arthur Domike (visitor), and with LTC faculty over a four- week period
12/4/75	Arthur DOMIKE Director	Cooperative Program in Agricultural Development in Mexico (Inter-American Development Bank and U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization) <u>Mexico</u>	Conducted seminar on "Analyzing Agricultural Marketing Systems in Developing Countries" Met with Professors Strasma, Thiesenhusen, graduate students and Gonzalo Puga (visitor)
12/5/75	Fred VAN der MADEN	Department of Political Science Rice University Houston, Texas	Met with Professors Kanel and Thiesenhusen about income dis- tribution among ethnic groups, particularly in Malaysia
12/6/75	Shelley A. GANZ Graduate Student	Fletcher School of Diplomacy Tufts University Medford, Massachusetts	Researching LTC Library for information on land tenure and agricultural credit in Venezuela

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
12/8/75- 12/12/75	Ivan BARPERA Graduate Student	Department of Economics New Mexico State University Las Cruces, New Mexico	Met with Professors Brown, Dorner, Strasma, and Thiesen- husen to confer about thesis Utilized LTC Library
12/11/75	Manfred SCHULTZ Professor	Soziologisches Institut der Freien Universitat Berlin Berlin, <u>Germany</u>	Met with Professors King and Miracle about his African research at Cornell Also informed concerning LTC research and other program aspects including documentation system (Auspices of Rural Development Committee, Center for International Studies, Cornell University)
12/11/75	Gervasio Castro de REZENDE Research Economist	Instituto de Planejamento Economico e Social (IPEA/INPES) Ministry of Planning Rio de Janeiro, <u>Brazil</u>	Conducted seminar on "An Analysis of Socio-Economic Structure in The Cocoa Region of Bahia, Brazil: Results"
1/7/76	Ralph W. CUFFINGS, Jr.	Rockefeller Foundation International Agricultural Development Service New York, New York	Discussions with Professors Dorner and Kanel regarding assistance with a policy paper on land tenure for communication with leaders of developing countries
1/9/76	David GUILLET Professor	Departments of Anthropology and Sociology Rockford College Rockford, Illinois	Conferred with Professor Kanel about research on group farming and about possible post-doctoral projects with IICA, FUDECO, FAO-Mexico or Development Alternatives

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
1/14/76	Chet AESCHLIMAN Gordon HURD Tom CARTER Jim ALRUTZ	Credit Union National Association Global Projects Washington, D.C.	Interested in LTC publications services and LTC Library and advice on setting up new branch office in Washington, D.C.
1/27/76	Dr. B. S. BAVISKAR Lecturer in Sociology	Delhi School of Economics, <u>India</u> (currently Visiting Fellow, Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, England)	Conducted seminar on "Cooperatives-- Politics and Development in Maharashtra, India" Spoke to Professor Elder's seminar on Social Change (South Asian St.) Met with Professors Frykenberg, Hart, Kanel, Kears, and Thiesenhusen At UW Center for Cooperatives, met with Professor Whitney
2/9/76	Charles R. AVILA	Asian Cultural Forum on Development (ACFOD) Bangkok, <u>Thailand</u>	Met with Professors Harkia, Kanel, and Thiesenhusen and graduate students C. Lagman, T. Ledesma, D. O'Connor (Ag. Econ.) and S. Pinnaduwege to discuss the ACFOD program and to gather infor- mation on LTC and publications
2/15/76	Tom CLEVINGER	New Mexico State University Las Cruces, New Mexico	Requested LTC publications on Latin America and information on Center
2/15/76	Donald SCOTT	Department of Agricultural Economics North Dakota State University Fargo, North Dakota	Requested LTC publications on Latin America and information on Center

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
2/17/76	Richard FRAENKEL Professor	Department of Agricultural Economics Purdue University Lafayette, Indiana	Discussions with Professor Thiesenhuisen about Group Farming book manuscript Interested in LTC publications
2/23/76- 2/24/76	Arthur DOMIKE Director	Cooperative Program in Agricultural Development in Mexico (Inter-American Development Bank and U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization) <u>Mexico</u>	Discussions with Professors Kanel and Thiesenhuisen
3/1/76 (arrival for 6- month stay)	Dr. H.A. OLUWASANMI Ex Vice Chancellor	University of Ife Ile-Ife, <u>Nigeria</u>	Visiting Professor in Agricultural Economics; will be teaching LTC Seminar, Land Tenure in Africa, Summer 1976
3/1/76- 3/2/76	John Bennett Professor	Department of Anthropology Washington University St. Louis, Missouri	Preparation for seminars April 1976
3/9/76	Ms. ASTARR Visiting Consultant	African Studies Department University of Wisconsin- Madison Madison, Wisconsin	Researching land tenure systems in Africa for evaluation of African studies textbooks
3/13/76- 3/17/76	Rafael JIMENEZ	Centro Regional de Invest. Desarrollo Agrario del EBRO/Departamento de Economía y Sociología Zaragoza, <u>Spain</u>	Reviewed LTC work on farm inheri- tance and land tenure patterns with Professors Kanel and Felstehausen (Auspices of National Science Foundation)

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
3/18/76- 3/31/76	Girma BEGESHAW Graduate student from <u>Ethiopia</u>	Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan	Consulted with LTC faculty on his research proposal concerning viable farm size in Ethiopia Investigated LTC publications (Auspices of USIA AID)
3/20/76	Carlos STEINLAUSER Graduate student from <u>Argentina</u>	Western Michigan University Kalamazoo, Michigan	Conferred with Professor Thiesen- husen about Development Studies program, and selected publi- cations
3/23/76	Ann DENNIS Graduate student	University of California- Berkeley Berkeley, California	En route to Ethiopia, talked with Professor Thiesenhusen and graduate students D. Teferra and G. Begeshaw (Ag.) Inquired about Development Studies program
3/31/76- 4/1/76	Dr. Abraham WEISBLAT Director	Research and Training Network Agricultural Development Council New York, New York	Met with Professors Derner, Kanel, Kearl, Parsons, and Penn and M.J. McGrath (U.W. Center for Cooperatives) to plan an ADC- sponsored project on the role of U.S. coops in helping the small farmer and rural develop- ment in LDCs
4/2/76	Burton SWANSON Professor	Department of Vocational and Technical Education University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois	Obtained materials on land tenure in Northern Nigeria

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
4/5/76- 4/9/76 & 4/19/76- 4/23/76	John Bennett Professor	Department of Anthropology Washington University St. Louis, Missouri	Gave series of five seminars on Agrarian development, Agri- cultural management, and Community development processes Met with LTC faculty and graduate students about development Used LTC Library for research
4/6/76	Hassan ZOROIFY Instructor from <u>Iran</u>	Fond du Lac High School Fond du Lac, Wisconsin	For information about Development Studies program and LTC publications Visited LTC Library
4/9/76	Dr. Nancy WAXLER	Harvard Medical School Massachusetts Mental Health Center Massachusetts	Consulted with LTC faculty prior to a two-year ADC assignment in Sri Lanka
4/19/76	Randall HACKLEY Graduate Student	Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana	Met with Professor Kanel about his assignment with the ADC/U.W. Center for Cooperatives/LTC Project on Cooperatives
4/21/76	K.H.J. WIJAYADASA Chairman	Land Reforms Commission Ministry of Agriculture and Lands <u>Sri Lanka</u>	Conferred with Professors Dörner, Kanel, and Thiesenhusen about graduate program, and reviewed land reform activities in Sri Lanka
4/21/76	Kassim Mrisho GURULI Professor & Head	Economics Department University of Dar es Salaam Dar es Salaam, <u>Tanzania</u>	Discussed developments in Tanzania and income distribution problems with Dr. Oluwasanmi, and graduate students P. Cox, E.R. Mbiha (Ag.) and D. Teferra. (Auspices of U.S. State Department)

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
4/27/76	Mr. MANAHKE Ministry of Planning Dr. Daniel PAHARO Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture	Government of Lesotho	Met with Professors Oluwasanmi, Parsons and Thiesenhusen and with the Agricultural Economics staff about a cooperative program between that department and their Ministry of Agriculture
4/28/76	Marcus F. FRANDA Specialist on India and Bangladesh	American Universities Field Staff, New Delhi New Delhi, <u>India</u>	Conducted interdepartmental seminar on "India: The Food-Population Question and Its Economy"
5/6/76	Ralph CUMMINGS, Jr. Agricultural Economist	International Agricultural Development Service New York, New York	To confer concerning IADS use of some LTC studies on land tenure, land reform and agricultural development with Professors Brown, Dorner, and Kanel and graduate student E. Reed
5/14/76	Marion Finch	Southwest State University Marshall, Minnesota	Met with Professor Thiesenhusen for assistance in planning regional conference on post-secondary agricultural education
5/18/76	Dr. Abraham WEISBLAT Director	Research and Training Network Agricultural Development Council New York, New York	Proposed project to appraise the role of U.S. cooperatives in technical assistance in planning a conference for 1977 on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
5/20/76	Dale SIEVERT Instructor	Waukesha High School Waukesha, Wisconsin	Met with Professors Brown and Thiesenhusen and graduate students to discuss use of Chile data and LTC Library resources in dissertation research.
5/23/76- 5/26/76	Darwin D. SOLOMAN Social Programmes Officer	U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (Scheduled for UNDP assignment in <u>Ethiopia</u>)	Met to discuss the training of land reform officers, farmers and peasants in a land reform program with Professors Derner, Harkin, Kanel, Parsons, and Thiesenhusen and Rural Sociology faculty, as well as graduate students A. del Rio (Sec.) and D. Teferra Worked in LTC Library
6/2/76	Thomas S. DONNELLY	AID/W Technical Assistance Bureau Program Office PPU/EUI Washington, D.C.	Met with Professor Thiesenhusen (in Editor's absence) to study LTC publications distribution system and how research results are used
6/2/76- 6/4/76	Dr. Luis da CUNHA	<u>Institute of Hydraulics</u> <u>Portugal</u>	Met with Professor Felstehausen to discuss land and water resources management Met with Professor Thome to discuss problems of distributing and regulating water rights so as to promote more equitable use

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
6/7/76	E. A. AYANDELE Professor	University of Calabar Calabar, <u>Nigeria</u>	Met with Dr. Oluwasami
6/12/76	John SPENCE Dean, College of Agriculture Thomas HENDERSON Professor of Extension Education	University of West Indies Trinidad, <u>West Indies</u>	Met with Dr. Oluwasami
6/14/76	Nan FREDERICK	AID/W Office for Women in Development Washington, D.C.	Met with Dr. Knowles concerning common interests in women's role in development
6/14/76	Leonard J. HOROWITZ	USAID/ <u>Uruguay</u>	Met with Professors Brown and Thiesenhusen to discuss recent events in Chile and to discuss the current USAID effort to provide advisers for assisting Uruguayan agriculture
6/14/76- 6/17/76	Paul TUROVSKY Graduate Student	Department of History University of California- Los Angeles Los Angeles, California	Worked at LTC Library on proposal for field research in Bolivia
6/28/76	Cesas CAVIEDES Professor	Department of Geography University of Regina Regina, <u>Canada</u>	Consulted with Professors Brown and Thiesenhusen regarding research in Chile

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
6/28/76	Frank BOAKGOMO Administrative Secretary	Botswana Meat Commission <u>Botswana</u>	Met with Professors Dorner, Kanel, Oluwasanmi, Penn, and Thiesenhusen for assistance in planning Botswana's tribal grazing policy and for information concerning LTC's consulting and training services (Auspices of U.S. State Depart- ment)

V. IMPACT OF GRANT SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES IN ACHIEVING GRANT PURPOSE

"The purpose of this grant...is to facilitate full and continuing utilization of the response capability of the Land Tenure Center in the areas of land tenure and related agrarian reform and institutional development with special emphasis on helping small farmers in the LDCs and on gaining additional insights into and knowledge of the critical issues of land tenure and reform as key aspects of development."

The response capability of the Center stems from its well-developed and integrated program of research, education and training, information capacity, and technical assistance. During this reporting year that program continued to operate as it has in the past.

Major research efforts in this reporting year--development of a focused research program to be implemented in the coming year and the preparation of a set of state of the arts papers on key land tenure issues--were intended to further enhance capacity to deal with areas of mutual concern to the Center and AID. The amount of staff time spent on the focused research program sharply curtailed other faculty research efforts.

Grant funds made possible the continuance of interdisciplinary courses on Latin America and Africa, and the introduction of a new course on Asia. Center faculty continued to advise many students from LDCs. Training activities took an innovative approach this year, with the development of a three-month training program for a group of Turkish land reform officials in cooperation with other UW-Madison campus programs, but these efforts were not funded by the grant. It is hoped that AID will make more extensive use of Center training facilities in coming years.

Of information capacity programs, the library relies exclusively on grant funds for its operations. This is a uniquely valuable resource which greatly enhances the capacity of the Center's staff to respond to requests for technical assistance. During this reporting year, despite a sharp cut in hours of operation forced by a reduction in funding, the library maintained its ability to serve large numbers of users both on and off campus. The other information capacity program, publications, is decreasing reliance on grant funds by a variety of means--direct sale of publications, solicitation of publication subsidies, and movement of production cost to non-grant funds. Grant monies continue to support production and distribution of materials to LDCs.

Technical assistance efforts were greater in this reporting year than had been estimated. These efforts receive virtually no grant funds

for the consulting work per se, but a substantial amount of grant monies are spent on necessary administrative back-up, and it is impossible to estimate the degree to which the existence of the Center creates a demand for technical assistance. Center staff members are aware of AID's concern that a greater proportion of time and effort be devoted to consulting. It is important to note that any such increase will involve a trade-off, most likely with research efforts.

An attempt has been made during this reporting year to more clearly identify those of its efforts which comprise linkages. One very successful aspect of this part of the Center's program has been improved, more professional working relationships with AID/W. Intra-University linkages were also a subject of concern; discussions were held with the Chancellor and the Dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Science on how the Center could best fit into the University's administrative structures. As the reporting year drew to a close the place of the Center within the Madison campus hierarchy is being revised.

One particularly disappointing effort of this year was an abortive attempt to conduct a joint AID-UW fund raising effort on behalf of the Center. Despite the best efforts of Madison campus personnel, AID could not coordinate and the University's request was not followed up by a letter from Administrator Parker. Responses to the University's letter were disheartening. There is, of course, no way to know what the response to a fully coordinated approach might have been, but the failure was a frustrating one.

In summary, the Center operated during this reporting year at a funding level approximately one-third below that of previous years. Necessary adjustments were made in such a way as to preserve the core of the Center's program. There were neither grant funds nor staff time available to develop innovative program activities.

VI. OTHER RESOURCES FOR GRANT-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Virtually no outside support for Land Tenure Center programs comes in the form of monies which the Center can allocate. It takes such forms as University of Wisconsin waiving payment of indirect costs (overhead), partial salary support for faculty, computer funds for Ph.D. students; or support provided to Center students by governments or a donor agency. Accordingly, it is very difficult to estimate the amount of this support (in the case of students, for example, Center staff often have no way of finding out the dollar amounts they are provided).

The publications program has been reasonably successful in developing sources of non-grant support in this year. A direct subsidy of \$475 was received to fund the production of a Special Paper. Sales of publications and films generated more than \$7,000 in direct revenues. Commercial publishers took on two book-length works (the annotated bibliography on land tenure and agrarian reform in Africa and the Near East, and the papers from the group farming conference) completely without grant subsidy, and the monograph on land tenure and peasant in South Asia was accepted with minimal grant subsidy. This will produce estimated grant savings of \$15,000, about half of that in this reporting year.

The library received a \$560 grant from CORMOSEA to help in preparation of the annotated bibliography on land tenure and agrarian reform in Asia.

The largest amount of disposable outside support was the \$20,850 paid by UNDP/FAO for a training program (see Section B). Much of this was paid out to cover costs of instruction (some of which was subcontracted to two UW-Extension departments); the remainder was used to cover actual LTC costs.

Table II, which provides dollar figures for this support, should be used with the utmost caution. It is impossible to stress too strongly how little non-grant support is actually at the Center's disposal--for this reporting year such support amounted to less than \$10,000.

VII. UTILIZATION OF INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE CAPABILITIES IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

All topics in this section are discussed elsewhere in the report. Cross references are listed below.

A. Requests for Assistance During Reporting Period

See Appendix C, Table I.

B. Other Institutional Response Capabilities

Graduate Students: See Section B, "Ph.D. in Development Studies" and "Students in Departmental Degree Programs Advised by Land Tenure Center Faculty."

Visitors to the Center: See Section E, "Off-Campus Visitors to the Land Tenure Center."

Roles in Development Played by Graduates: See Appendix B.

VIII. NEXT YEAR'S PLAN OF WORK AND
ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES

Revised Output Work Sheets
Year II of 211 (d) Utilization Grant

I. EXPANSION OF KNOWLEDGE

The primary function of the Land Tenure Center is to expand knowledge on a wide range of subjects under the general topics of agrarian reform, rural poverty, community development, and related institutional change. For Year II of this extension of a 211 (d) grant, this is to be accomplished by means of a focused research program which emphasizes five topics.

Outputs for all Topics: Reports of research results in draft and/or finished form. Number of library items accessed and indexed.

Topic 1: Monitoring Land Reform Experiences

The Center will collect library materials; maintain sources of secondary information; work with officials, universities, staff members, and students in developing countries; and carry out some field research on land reform experiences in developing countries. Special emphasis will be placed on the Philippines, Chile, Peru, Turkey, Ethiopia, and Tanzania.

Topic 2: Interaction of Land Tenure Systems and Development

Research in this area will focus upon the relationships between tenure systems and technological innovation, population density, and the structure of rural opportunities. Country emphases will include Tanzania, the Philippines, India, Pakistan, and Chile.

Topic 3:- Group Farming

Part of the emphasis in this will be international-evaluation of the economic and social results of group farming experiments and of the arguments used by governments to justify their support of group farming. Country emphases for other aspects of research include problems of incentive structures, management of group farms, and the potential for group farms as a means of employing landless laborers. Country studies are planned in South Korea, El Salvador, and Honduras.

Topic 4: Peasant Participation

This research category includes the situation and role of small farmers, tenants, sharecroppers, and landless workers before and after land reform; cultural and economic factors related to peasant participation; and the role of farm organizations in helping small farmers. Special attention will be given to Chile, Peru, and South-east Asian countries.

Topic 5: Legal Aspects of Land Reform and Rural Development

Research in this area will focus on the access of the rural poor to the state or public allocation of goods and services, and on the legal aspects of expropriation in the Chilean land reform, 1962-70. Geographical emphasis is Latin America.

Inputs:

Man months - 157
Grant funds - \$180,000
Other funds - 0

II. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The 211 (d) grant has allowed the Land Tenure Center to develop and teach courses which give students and trainees the opportunity to examine problems of rural development within an interdisciplinary framework.

Year II of Current Utilization Grant

A. Output: Undergraduate and graduate-level teaching of LDC and U.S. students.

Special LTC Courses:

Land Tenure in Africa - Oluwasanmi (Summer)
Land Tenure and the Peasant in Latin America - Thiesenhusen (Sem. 1)

Seminar on Alternative Policy Approaches to Development - Brown and Kanel (Sem. 1)
Seminar on Comparative Land Policies - Frydenberg (Sem. 1)

Output Indicators: Number of courses taught, and students enrolled.

B. Output: Directing study and research programs of LDC and U.S. students not funded by this grant.

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Output Indicators: Number of students advised and their countries of origin.

C. Output: Training of non-degree-candidate students.

Short-term training programs can be developed to meet the needs of LDC trainees as funds and staff availability allow.

Output Indicators: Number of trainees.*

D. Output: Informal education and seminars.

The Center presents each year a program of informal noon-hour seminars which cover a wide variety of topics. UW faculty who have returned from field work report on their research; visiting scholars describe their recent work; participants in development projects relate their work; graduate students cover ~~theses~~ research; etc.

Output Indicators: Number of seminars given, topics covered, and attendance at each.

Inputs:

Staff Time: 30 man months

Grant Funds: \$.36,958

UW Facilities and Funds:

The University maintains the entire campus operation which is crucial to any student--libraries, faculty and staff, data-processing facilities, etc. UW contributions to the salaries of LTC faculty cover all the costs of their teaching. Estimated UW contribution: \$.69,262

AID Participant Training Funds:

One participant trainee (Filipina) scheduled for Semesters I and II.

III. INFORMATION CAPACITY

The 211 (d) grant has allowed the Center to develop a unique library and publications program which contributes greatly to our usefulness to AID and to LDCs.

Several short-term trainees are scheduled to come, some with FAO funding.

Year II of Current Utilization Grant

A. Output: Maintain services of land tenure library.

Output Indicators: Number of books and other materials received, catalogued, and circulated. Number of on-and-off campus users served.

B. Output: Maintain publications series.

Newsletters: A forum for report of current research results. The Editor and the Director, in consultation with appropriate faculty, plan newsletter content. With very few exceptions (2-4/-year), the Editor writes all Newsletter articles, submits them to their "authors" for approval, and proofreads the final typing. First issue for Grant Year II will cover the period July- September 1976. No articles are scheduled yet. It is hoped that one issue during this year will deal with issues on the role of women in development.

Research Papers: Reduction of longer works usually, but not exclusively, Ph.D. theses. The first paper tentatively scheduled for Grant Year II deals with the institutional changes induced by the Puebla Project in Mexico. Other papers as time and funds permit will be selected by the Editor and the Director in consultation with appropriate faculty. All work of reduction, rewriting, proofreading, etc., is done by the Editor.

LTC Papers: Early drafts of potential journal articles, reports of a limited portion of a larger data set, problem papers written by LDC trainees, outstanding student research papers, etc. Regular review procedures, Editor, Director, appropriate faculty. All work of reduction, rewriting, proofreading, etc. is done by the Editor.

Reprints: The Editor regularly reviews a wide selection of periodicals received by the library for possible Reprints. All LTC faculty search journals in their particular fields. Suggestions are forwarded to the Director and appropriate faculty for decision. Any work necessary to secure permission to reprint, prepare cover copy, proofread, etc., is done by the Editor.

Accessions Lists: Lists of all materials LTC Library acquires.

Training and Methods Series: Bibliographies of materials in the LTC Library on particular countries or specific topics. These are kept current with accessions by means of Supplements. All work, except actual production, is done by the Library staff.

Output Indicators: Number of items added to each series.

C. Output: Maintain existing information networks

Publications exchange program
Library duplicates program
Mailing list for publications distribution

Output Indicators:

Number of publications distributed.
Number of exchange agreements maintained and initiated.
Number of library duplicates distributed to LDCs
Number of individuals and institutions maintained on and added to the mailing list.

D. Output: Special publications:
Monograph on land tenure and peasant in Asia.
Papers from Group Farming Conference.
State of the Arts Paper(s).

Output Indicators: Delivered publications.

Inputs:

Staff Time

Library - 44.6 man mos. \$42,159 in grant funds.
Publications - 21.4 man mos. \$27,815 in grant funds.

Supplies, Acquisitions, etc.

Library - \$10,000
Publications - \$11,000

IV. ADVISORY CAPACITY

The 211 (d) grant has allowed the Center to build a wide-ranging capacity for rapid and positive response to requests for consulting and technical assistance of many types. Our current Institutional Response Capability will allow us to field specialists on these development problems:

Monitoring on-going and advising on projected agrarian reform projects.
Taxation and fiscal policies, financing a reform.
Legal problems of reform.
Titling, land laws, cadastral survey
Evaluating group farming schemes.
Evaluating small-scale farmer schemes.
Colonization, land settlement, irrigation rights.
Project design, analysis, implementation, and/or evaluation
Evaluating training programs.
Adoption of new technology.

Output: Consulting or technical assistance delivered to LDCs and/or to AID:

Short-term missions
Long-term missions
Information capacity technical assistance
Other technical assistance

Output Indicators:

Number of requests received and met for each type of consulting and/or technical assistance.

Man months of time expended, on an individual basis and/or as part of a project team.

Output: Talent Banking - enlisting current or former UW faculty, students or staff and students from other institutions for consulting missions.

Output Indicators:

Number of requests for consultants received and filled for technical assistance of all types.

Inputs:

Estimated 21 man months of professional time, supplemented by office backstopping.

\$40,000 in grant funds

USAID or LDC funding of consultants' actual expenses as necessary.

V. LINKAGES

The Center's staff appreciates that linkages can be mutually helpful in sharing knowledge and in eliminating wasteful duplication of effort. Well-designed and implemented linkages among institutions can, moreover, lead to projects whose design is not counter-productive in one or more ways.

Year II of Current Utilization Grant

A. Output: Redefine and Strengthen existing substantial intra-University linkage.

Output Indicators: New and stronger linkages within the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences and the College of Engineering, in particular.

B. Output: Improved linkages with AID/Washington.

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Work with TA/RD on a variety of common professional concerns, perhaps including but not restricted to the State of the Arts Paper(s) and new possibilities for participant trainees.

Output Indicators: Number of dialogues held, issues discussed, and subsequent actions implemented.

C. Output: Improved linkages with selected LDC institutions, especially via plans for the 1977 International Seminar and its education and training components.

Output Indicators: Number and nature of contacts.

D. Output: Improved linkages with other US institutions, especially those with 211 (d) grants and within the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, in part via the arrangements for the 1977 International Seminar.

Output Indicators: Number and nature of contacts.

E. Output: Planning for proposed 1977 Conference on the role of US Cooperatives in agricultural development.

This conference is tentatively scheduled to be held in Madison in late fall or early winter of 1977, preceded by a July 1977 meeting of an advisory or working group to help plan the conference. The University Center for Cooperatives and the LTC are joint UW sponsors, with funding from the Agricultural Development Council's Rural Training Network. Opportunities for contacts and linkages with a variety of world cooperative leaders.

Output Indicators: Number and nature of contacts involved in the composition of the working group.

F. Output: Continue informal linkages with visitors to the Center.

Output Indicators: Number of visitors, their institutional affiliation and/or sponsoring agency, purpose of visit.

Inputs:

Staff Time - estimated 6.10 man months

Grant Funds - \$5,000

IX. INVOLVEMENT OF MINORITY PERSONNEL AND WOMEN

All Land Tenure Center Administrative and Staff Personnel, save one, are U.S. women citizens; this includes the Executive Assistant, Dr. Jane Knowles; Program Coordinator Julia Schwenn; LTC Librarian Teresa Anderson and Assistant Librarian, Charlotte Lott; and Student Programs Specialist, Barbara Rhem. The Program Faculty includes neither minority personnel nor women members, because it is drawn from University faculty interested in international research; during the reporting year, there were no faculty members on campus with these interests who were also minority personnel or women.

With regard to students, the program in Development Studies includes one minority student and will, in the coming year, include one U.S. woman. The international focus of the program makes it more likely to attract non-U.S. citizens; during the reporting year, 20 of 28 Development students were of foreign nationality (of these 4 were foreign women). Two of twenty-four Informal Education and Training Seminars were given by U.S. minority personnel or women. Mario S. Landa and Keith F. Woodard of the Nation of Islam, gave a seminar on "Establishing a System of Farm Enterprises among Bilalian (Black) People in the Western Hemisphere"; and Professor Carol Baumann of UW-Milwaukee, gave a seminar on "A Current Trip to China: Some Views on Chinese Foreign Policy." Again, the international focus of the program makes it unlikely to attract U.S. minority involvement.

APPENDIX A
A COMPLETE LIST OF
LAND TENURE CENTER PUBLICATIONS
July 1976

Land Tenure Center Reprints
Training and Methods
Land Tenure Center Research Papers
Land Tenure Center Papers
Special Bibliographies
Special Papers
Land Tenure Center Monographs
Land Tenure Center Discussion Papers
Agrarian Reform Bibliographies
Latin American Research Briefs
Monographs
Glossaries
Doctoral Dissertations
Master's Theses and Memorias
Annual Program Reports
Accession Lists
(Land Tenure Center Library)
Available Publications Lists
Newsletters

Eighteen Series; * Indicates Issued in 1975-76 Fiscal Year

LAND TENURE CENTER PUBLICATIONS

Land Tenure Center Reprints

- No. 1 Peter Dorner and William Thiesenhusen, "Relevant Research Programs to be Conducted in Developing Countries." Journal of Farm Economics. 1964. (Out of print. Available on loan through Land Tenure Center Library, University of Wisconsin.)
- No. 2 Peter Dorner and Juan Carlos Collarte, "Land Reform in Chile: Proposal for an Institutional Innovation." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1965.
- No. 3 Dale W. Adams, "Land Ownership Patterns in Colombia." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1965.
- No. 3-S Dale W. Adams, "Tenencia de la Tierra." Agricultura Tropical. 1964.
- No. 4 Belden Paulson, "Difficulties and Prospects for Community Development in Northeast Brazil." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1964.
- No. 5 Peter Dorner, "Land Tenure, Income Distribution and Productivity Interactions." Land Economics. 1964.
- No. 5-S Peter Dorner, "Interacciones entre los sistemas de tenencia de la tierra, la distribución del ingreso y la productividad agrícola." El Trimestre Económico.
- No. 6 George W. Hill, "The Agrarian Reform in Costa Rica." Land Economics. 1964.
- No. 7 Raymond Pern, "Understanding the Pressures for Land Reform." Congressional Hearings on Inter-American Economic Relationships. 1962.
- No. 8 Frank Osterhoudt, "Land Titles in Northeast Brazil: The Use of Aerial Photography." Land Economics. 1965. (Out of print. Available on loan through Land Tenure Center Library, University of Wisconsin.)
- No. 9-S John D. Strasma, "Financiamiento de la reforma agraria en el Perú." El Trimestre Económico. 1965.
- No. 10 Charles W. Anderson, "Toward a Theory of Latin American Politics." Paper of the Graduate Center for Latin American Studies, Vanderbilt University. 1964.

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- No. 11 J. H. Beuscher, "Agriculture in a Multi-State World: A Plea for Empirical, Comparative Legal Studies." Instituto di Diritto Agrario Internazionale e Comparato. 1963.
- No. 12 Joseph R. Thome, "Title Problems in Rural Areas of Colombia: A Colonization Example." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1965.
- No. 13 John D. Strasma, "Market-Enforced Self-Assessment for Real Estate Taxes." Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation. 1965.
- No. 14 Raymond Penn, "Public Interest in Private Property (Land)." Land Economics. 1961.
- No. 15 Aaron Lipman and A. Eugene Havens, "The Colombian Violencia: An Ex Post Facto Experiment." Social Forces. 1965.
- No. 16 Dale W. Adams and L. Eduardo Montero, "Land Parcelization in Agrarian Reform: A Colombian Example." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1965.
- No. 16-S Dale W. Adams and L. Eduardo Montero, "Una alternativa a programas de distribución de tierras." Economía. 1965.
- No. 17 Dale W. Adams and A. Eugene Havens, "The Use of Socio-Economic Research in Developing a Strategy of Change for Rural Communities: A Colombian Example." Economic Development and Cultural Change. 1966.
- No. 18 Dale W. Adams, "Colombia's Land Tenure System: Antecedents and Problems." Land Economics. 1966.
- No. 19 Peter Muller, "Recent Developments in Land Tenure and Land Policies in Germany." Land Economics. 1964.
- No. 20 Kenneth L. Karst, "Latin American Land Reform: The Uses of Confiscation." Michigan Law Review. 1964.
- No. 21-S William C. Thiesenhusen, "Un experimento de reforma agraria." Desarrollo Económico. 1966. (Out of print. Available on loan through Land Tenure Center Library, University of Wisconsin.)
- No. 22 William C. Thiesenhusen, "A Cooperative Farming Project in Chile: A Case Study." Journal of Farm Economics. 1966.
- No. 23 William C. Thiesenhusen, "Chilean Agrarian Reform: The Possibility of Gradualistic Turnover of Land." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1966.

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- No. 24 William C. Thiesenhusen, "Agrarian Reform and Economic Development in Chile: Some Cases of Colonization." Land Economics. 1966.
- No. 25 Solon L. Barraclough and Arthur L. Domike, "Agrarian Structure in Seven Latin American Countries." Land Economics. 1966. (A Spanish version is also available.)
- No. 26 Charles W. Anderson, "Political Factors in Latin American Economic Development." Journal of International Affairs. 1966. (A Spanish version is also available.)
- No. 27 Peter Dorner, "Land Tenure Reform and Agricultural Development in Latin America." Congressional Hearings on International Finance of the Committee on Banking and Currency. 1966.
- No. 28 Kenneth H. Parsons, "Institutional Aspects of Agricultural Development Policy." Journal of Farm Economics. 1966.
- No. 29 Charles T. Nisbet, "Supervised Credit Programs for Small Farmers in Chile." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1967.
- No. 30 Joseph R. Thome, "Water Regulation and Land Use: A Colombian Example." Development Digest. 1967.
- No. 31 Don Kanel, "Size of Farm and Economic Development." Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics. 1967.
- No. 32-S David Chaplin, "Observaciones sobre lo problemático en el desarrollo industrial del Perú." Revista de Sociología. 1966.
- No. 33 Richard W. Patch, "Bolivia: The Restrained Revolution." The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. 1967.
- No. 34 William C. Thiesenhusen and James O. Bray, "Mechanization and the Chilean Inquilino System: The Case of Fundo 'B'." Land Economics. 1966.
- No. 35 William C. Thiesenhusen and Marion R. Brown, "Survey of the Alliance for Progress: Problems of Agriculture." Senate Foreign Relations Committee Paper. 1967.
- No. 36 Terry L. McCoy, "The Seizure of 'Los Cristales': A Case Study of the Marxist Left in Chile." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1967.
- No. 37 William C. Thiesenhusen, "A Long-run 'Brain Drain' Policy for the United States." Congressional Hearings on Government Operations. 1968. (Out of print. Available on loan through Land Tenure Center Library, University of Wisconsin.)

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- No. 38 Charles J. Erasmus, "Upper Limits of Peasantry and Agrarian Reform: Bolivia, Venezuela, and Mexico Compared." Ethnology. 1967.
- No. 39 Charles Nisbet, "Interest Rates and Imperfect Competition in the Informal Credit Market of Rural Chile." Economic Development and Cultural Change. 1967.
- No. 40-S Edmundo Flores, "Como funcional el sector agropecuario de México." Comercio Exterior. 1967.
- No. 41-S Rogelio Imable Duran, "'Asentamientos' de Choapas: Cambios en la tenencia de la tierra y en los ingresos de los campesinos." Economía. 1967.
- No. 42 Ronald J. Clark, "Land Reform and Peasant Market Participation on the Northern Highlands of Bolivia." Land Economics. 1968. (A Spanish version is also available.)
- No. 43 Sol M. Linowitz and Joseph R. Thome, "Land Reform: Latin America's Challenge and the Process of Land Reform in Latin America." Wisconsin Law Review. 1968.
- No. 44 William C. Thiesenhusen, "Grassroots Economic Pressures in Chile: An Enigma for Development Planners." Economic Development and Cultural Change. 1968.
- No. 45 Dale W. Adams, "Leadership, Education and Agricultural Development Programs in Colombia." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1968.
- No. 46-S Lester J. Schmid, "El papel de la mano de obra migratoria en el desarrollo económico de Guatemala." Revista Economía. 1968.
- No. 47 Dale W. Adams and Sam Schulman, "Minifundia in Agrarian Reform: A Colombian Example." Land Economics. 1967.
- No. 48 Lester J. Schmid, "The Productivity of Agricultural Labor in the Export Crops of Guatemala: Its Relation to Wages and Living Conditions." Journal of Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1968.
- No. 49 William Flinn, "The Process of Migration to a Shantytown in Bogotá, Colombia." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1968. (A Spanish version is also available.)
- No. 50 Herman Felstehausen, "Improving Access to Latin American Agricultural Information Through Modern Documentation Centers." The Quarterly Bulletin: International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists. 1968.

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- No. 50-S Herman Felstehausen, "Aumentar el acceso a información agrícola latinoamericana mediante centros de documentación." Agricultura Tropical. 1968. (Out of print. Available on loan through Land Tenure Center Library, University of Wisconsin.)
- No. 51 Herman Felstehausen, "Economic Knowledge, Participation and Farmer Decision Making in a Developed and an Underdeveloped Country." International Journal of Agrarian Affairs. 1968.
- No. 52 Peter Dorner, "Fourteen Million Rural Poor" [Book review of The People Left Behind: Report by the President's National Advisory Committee on Rural Poverty]. Yale Review. 1969. (Out of print. Available on loan through Land Tenure Center Library, University of Wisconsin.)
- No. 53 E. A. Wilkening, João Bosco Pinto, and José Pastore, "Role of the Extended Family in Migration and Adaptation in Brazil." Journal of Marriage and the Family. 1968.
- No. 54 Ronald J. Clark, "Problems and Conflicts over Land Ownership in Bolivia." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1969. (A Spanish version is also available.)
- No. 55 Richard N. Goodwin, "Letter from Peru." The New Yorker Magazine. 1969.
- No. 56 Vernon W. Ruttan, "Tenure and Productivity of Philippine Rice Producing Farms." The Philippine Economic Journal. 1966.
- No. 57 Wyn F. Owen, "The Double Developmental Squeeze on Agriculture." The American Economic Review. 1966.
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- No. 59 James E. Grunig, "Economic Decision Making and Entrepreneurship Among Colombian Latifundistas." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1969.
- No. 60 William C. Thiesenhusen, "Population Growth and Agricultural Employment in Latin America, with Some U.S. Comparisons." American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 1969.
- No. 61 Kenneth H. Parsons, "Poverty as an Issue in Development Policy: A Comparison of United States and Underdeveloped Countries." Land Economics. 1969.
- No. 62 Wyn F. Owen, "Structural Planning in Densely Populated Countries: An Introduction with Applications to Indonesia." Malayan Economic Review. 1969.

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- No. 63 James E. Grunig, "The Minifundio Problem in Colombia: Development Alternatives." Inter-American Economic Affairs. 1969.
- No. 64 Marion R. Brown, "Agricultural 'Extension' in Chile: A Study of Institutional Transplantation." Journal of Developing Areas. 1970.
- No. 65-S Hugo Romero Bedregal, "Integración y politización en una sociedad compuesta." Aportes. 1970.
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- No. 70 William C. Thiesenhusen, "Latin America's Employment Problem." Science. 1971.
- No. 71 Victor C. Uchendu, "The Impact of Changing Agricultural Technology on African Land Tenure." Journal of Developing Areas. 1970.
- No. 72 James E. Grunig, "Communication and the Economic Decision-Making Processes of Colombian Peasants." Economic Development and Cultural Change. 1971. (Out of print. Available on loan through Land Tenure Center Library, University of Wisconsin.)
- No. 73 Joseph Thome, "Expropriation in Chile under the Frei Agrarian Reform." American Journal of Comparative Law. 1971.
- No. 74 Peter Dorner and Don Kanel, "The Economic Case for Land Reform: Employment, Income Distribution and Productivity." Land Reform: Land Settlement and Cooperatives, no. 1. 1971. Food and Agricultural Organization.
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- No. 76 Ann Seldman, "Prospects for Africa's Exports." The Journal of Modern African Studies. 1971.
- No. 77 Marvin P. Miracle and Sara S. Berry, "Migrant Labour and Economic Development." Oxford Economic Papers. 1970.
- No. 78 Jiryis S. Oweis, "The Impact of Land Reform on Egyptian Agriculture: 1952-1965." Intermountain Economic Review. 1971.
- No. 79 Boguslaw Galeski, "Types of Collective Farm in Poland." Two Blades of Grass (Manchester University Press: 1972).
- No. 80 William C. Thiesenhusen, "A Suggested Policy for Industrial Reinvigoration in Latin America." Journal of Latin American Studies. 1972.
- No. 81 Peter Dorner, "Problems and Prospects of Multi- and Bilateral Assistance for Agricultural Development." U.S. Senate Hearings, June 1972.
- No. 82 Kang Chao, "Agricultural Production in Communist China: 1949-60." Chaps. 1 and 2. (The University of Wisconsin Press, 1970.)
- No. 83 William C. Thiesenhusen, "Green Revolution in Latin America: Income Effects, Policy Decisions." Monthly Labor Review. 1972.
- No. 84 Nimal Sanderatne, "Tenancy in Ceylon's Paddy Lands: The 1958 Reform." South Asian Review. 1972.
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- No. 86-S Ivan Restrepo Fernandez and José Sanchez Cortes, "El arrendamiento de tierras ejidales: El caso de Apatzingán." Economía Política. 1969.
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- No. 88 Refugio I. Rochin, "Responsiveness of Subsistence Farmers to New Ideas: Dwarf Wheats on Unirrigated Small Holdings in Pakistan." Agricultural Development Council, The Spread of Innovation, no. 17. 1972.
- No. 89 Guy Hunter, "The Accent is on 'Différentes'." Civilisations. 1971.
- No. 90 Guy Hunter, "Employment Policy in Tropical Africa." International Labour Review. 1972.

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- No. 91 Ian R. Wills, "Projections of Effects of Modern Inputs on Agricultural Income and Employment in a Community Development Block, Uttar Pradesh, India." American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 1972.
- No. 92 William L. Flinn, "Rural and Intra-Urban Migration in Colombia: Two Case Studies in Bogotá." Latin American Urban Research, vol. 1. (Sage Publications, Inc., 1971.)
- No. 93-G Gerd Pflaumer, "Die Grüne Revolution schafft neue Probleme." Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit. 1972.
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- No. 95 Robert K. Davis, "Some Issues in the Evolution, Organization, and Operation of Group Ranches in Kenya." East African Journal of Rural Development. 1971.
- No. 96-S William C. Thiesenhusen, "La encrucijada del sector agrícola en América Latina." Economía Política. 1972.
- No. 97 Harrison C. Dunning, "Land Reform in Ethiopia: A Case Study in Non-Development." UCLA Law Review. 1970.
- No. 98 Carl H. Gotsch, "Tractor Mechanisation and Rural Development in Pakistan." International Labour Review. 1973.
- No. 99-F Georges Ed. Bourgoignie, "Ethno-écologie d'une collectivité régionale: Les cités lacustres du Dahomey." La Revue Canadienne des Etudes Africaines. 1972.
- No. 100 A. Eugene Havens, "Methodological Issues in the Study of Development." Sociologia Ruralis. 1972.
- No. 101 Dwight B. Heath, "New Patrons for Old: Changing Patron-Client Relationships in the Bolivian Yungas." Ethnology. 1973.
- No. 102 Herman Felstehausen, "Conceptual Limits of Development Communication Strategy." Sociologia Ruralis. 1973.
- No. 103 Georgio Alberti, "The Breakdown of Provincial Urban Power Structure and the Rise of Peasant Movements." Sociologia Ruralis. 1972.
- No. 104-S William C. Thiesenhusen, "El problema del empleo en América Latina." Estudios Centro Americanos. 1973.
- No. 105 Paul Bohannon, "'Land,' 'Tenure,' and Land-Tenure," African Agrarian Systems, ed. Daniel Biebuyck. Oxford University Press. 1963.

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- No. 106 Kenneth H. Parsons, "FAO Research in Contemporary Changes in Agrarian Structure." FAO, Land Reform: Land Settlement and Cooperatives, no. 1, 1972.
- No. 107-S Ronald J. Clark, "Reforma agraria e integración campesina en la economía boliviana." Estudios Andinos. 1970.
- No. 108-S Katherine Barnes von Marschall, "La formación de nuevos pueblos en Bolivia: Proceso e implicaciones." Estudios Andinos. 1970.
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- No. 110 Melvin Burke, "Land Reform in the Lake Titicaca Region." Beyond the Revolution: Bolivia Since 1952, eds. J. M. Malloy and Richard S. Thorn. University of Pittsburgh Press. 1971.
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- *No. 48 January-March 1975. 36 pp.
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APPENDIX B

**LIST OF LAND TENURE CENTER GRADUATES
AND STUDENTS OFF-CAMPUS**

Land Tenure Center Graduates
and Students Off-Campus

Staff of the Land Tenure Center believe that perhaps its most enduring contribution to "development" comes through the training of scholars and policy-makers. Following is a list of past students and students presently in the field doing research. Though compiled in 1975-76, it covers the entire period of existence of the Land Tenure Center. For a chart which totals the number of students in various occupational classifications, see Section B - Education and Training, p. 28.

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Gamini Abeysekera	Sri Lanka	Develop.	Central Bank of Ceylon Dept. of Economic Research Colombo, Sri Lanka
Eric Abbott	U.S.	Ag.Journ.	Assistant Professor Department of Journalism Iowa State University Ames, Iowa 50010
Amos A. Adesimi	Nigeria	Ag.Econ.	Faculty Member Dept. of Agricultural Econ. University of Ife Ile-Ife, Nigeria
Weston A. Agor	U.S.	Poli.Sci.	Consultant, Higher Education Management Services Department of Education Michigan State University Davenport Building East Lansing, MI 48902

Appendix B 2

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Abebe Aklilu	Ethiopia	Ag.Econ.	Acting Head, Survey Division Ministry of Land Reform and Administration Imperial Gov't of Ethiopia P.O. Box 884 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Mohamed Amara	Sudan	Ag.Econ.	Research Officer Industrial Bank Khartoum, Sudan
Carlos Amat y Leon	Peru	Ag.Econ.	Director of Research Ministerio de Economía Dirección General de Asuntos Financieros Lima, Peru
Susana Amaya	Colombia	Mass Comm.	Associated Director of Pub- lications, Latin America Centro Internacional de In- vestigaciones para el De- sarrollo (CIID) Calle 72, No. 5-83 Apartado Aéreo 53016 Bogotá, Colombia
Luis Arévalo Salazar	Colombia	Ag.Econ.	Legal Advisor Land Valuation Department Dirección Nacional de Catastro Instituto Geográfico "Agustín Codazzi" Carrera 30, No. 48-51 Bogotá, Colombia
Tuncer Arif	Cyprus	Develop.	Minister of Finance for Cyprus P.K. Nersin 10 Turkey

Appendix B 3

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Edgar J. Ariza Niño	Colombia	Ag.Econ.	Professor Dpto. de Administración Em- presas Agrícolas Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey Sucursal "J" Monterrey, N.L., México
Gilbert Arristizabel	Colombia	Rural Soc.	Sociologist Oficina de Investigaciones Sociales, Económicas y Legales Apartado Aéreo 14453 Bogotá, Colombia
Lulseged Asfaw	Ethiopia	Ag.Econ.	Head, State Domain Land and Settlement Dept. Ministry of Land Reform and Administration Imperial Gov't of Ethiopia P.O. Box 884 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Donald E. Baer	U.S.	Econ.	Assistant Professor University of Illinois at Chicago Circle Box 4348 Chicago, Illinois 60680
Luciano Barraza Allande	Mexico	Ag.Econ.	Gen. Director, Guanos y Fer- tilizantes de México S.A. Insurgentes Sur No. 1079 2° Piso México 18, D.F., México
Claudio Barriga	Chile	Ag.Econ. Business	Gerencia de Desarrollo Instituto de Financiamiento Cooperativo (IFICOOP) Casilla 1118 Santiago, Chile
Richard Barrows	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Assistant Professor Dept. of Agricultural Econ. University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Appendix B 4

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
William Bateson	U.S.	Econ.	c/o USEFIN P.O. Box 380 Kathmandu, Nepal
Harold Beebout	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Economist The Urban Institute 2100 M Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20037
Gonzalo Bello Ricardo	Venezuela	Ag.Econ.	Chief, Agrarian Section Departamento de Investi- gaciones Economicas y Cuentas Nacionales Banco Central de Venezuela Esquina de Carmelitas Avenida Urdáneta Caracao, Venezuela
Hernando Bernal	Colombia	Soc.	Director Cultural Divison of Acción Cultural Popular Apartado Aéreo 7170 Bogotá, Colombia
Teame Beyene	Ethiopia	Law	Legal Expert, Head of the Title Registration Div., and Acting Head of the Land Registration Dept. Ministry of Land Reform and Administration Imperial Gov't of Ethiopia Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Alfonso Blandon	Nicaragua	Ag.Econ.	Project Analyst, Interameri- can Development Bank 808 17th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20577
Archie M. Bolster	U.S.	Public Policy & Admin.	Political Officer American Embassy/Tehran APO New York 09205

Appendix B 5

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
João Bosco Pinto	Brazil	Rural Soc.	Specialist in Agrarian Reform Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA-Andean Zone) Apartado 11.135 Lima 14, Peru
Russell H. Brannon	U.S.	Ag. Econ.	Professor Dept. of Agricultural Econ. University of Kentucky Lexington, Kentucky 40506
Marion R. Brown	U.S.	Ag. Journ.	Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Journalism and the Land Tenure Center University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706
John Bruce	U.S.	Law	Professor Faculty of Law University of Khartoum Khartoum, Sudan
Thomas E. Burke	U.S.	Econ.	International Economist U.S. Dept. of the Treasury Washington, D.C.
Frederick Buttell	U.S.	Soc.	Assistant Professor Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Soc. The Ohio State University 2120 Fyffe Road Columbus, Ohio 43210
Ives Cabrera	Mexico	Develop.	Development Planner Allende 101-302, 303 Toluca, México
Leonard K. Cadwallader	U.S.	Econ.	Owner, Leonard K. Cadwallader Construction and Restoration 425 W. Rittenhouse Street Philadelphia, PA 19114

Appendix B 6

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Alvaro Camacho Guizado	Colombia	Rural Soc.	Professor Universidad del Valle División de Ciencias Sociales y Económicas Apartados Aéreo No. 21-88 Cali, Colombia
Carlos Camacho Saa	Ecuador	Ag.Econ.	General Manager Banco Nacional de Fomento Quito, Ecuador
Norha Camacho	Colombia	Soc.	Professor Departamento de Educación Universidad del Valle Cali, Colombia
Judith Talbot de Campos	U.S.	Poli.Sci.	Associate Professor of Social Sciences Universidad del Valle Cali, Colombia
Kenneth T. Cann	U.S.	Econ.	Head, Dept. of Economics Western Kentucky University Bowling Green, KY 42101
Carlos Manuel Castillo	Costa Rica	Ag.Econ.	First Vice President and Minister to the President Government of Costa Rica Apartado 2379 San José, Costa Rica
Elsa M. Chaney	U.S.	Poli.Sci.	Assistant Professor Dept. of Political Science Fordham University Bronx, New York 10458
Russell J. Cheetham	Australia	Dev.Econ.	Director, Regional Development Planning National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) Manila, Philippines

Appendix B 7

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Norma Chinchilla	U.S.	Rural Soc.	Program in Comparative Culture Univ. of California-Irvine Irvine, California 92664
José A. Chirinos	Peru	Rural Soc.	Head of Human Sciences Dept. Universidad Nacional Agraria Apartado 456 Lima, Peru
Kamjorn Chosawasdi	Thailand	Ag.Econ.	Agricultural Economist Land Policy and Planning Division Dept. of Land Development Bangkhien, BK 9 Bangkok, Thailand
Hugo Cohan	Argentina	Ag.Econ.	Economist & Specialist in Agricultural Economics Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA) Casilla Correo 1217 Montevideo, Uruguay
David L. Cole	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Associate Professor Dept. of Agricultural Econ. Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan 48823
Juan Carlos Collarte	Chile	Ag.Econ.	Agricultural Economist International Bank for Re- construction and Develop- ment (IBRD) 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433
Humberto Colmenares	Colombia	Develop.	Instituto Colombiano Agro- pecuario Apartado Aéreo 25372 Bogotá, Colombia

Appendix B 8

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Theodore Cook	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	International Development Foundation, Inc. (IDF) RFD 97 Spring Drive Yorktown Heights, NY 10598
Cristián Coronas	Costa Rica	Ag.Econ.	Apartado Postal 4352 San José, Costa Rica
Pedro Cortés	Colombia	Soc.	Professor Facultad de Educación Universidad del Cauca Popayán, Colombia
John E. Cottingham	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Professor, Head of Dept. of Agricultural Industries University of Wisconsin Platteville, Wisconsin 53811
Jaime Crispi	Chile	Develop.	Rio Tajo 7952 Santiago, Chile
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Appendix B 9

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Gustavo De Roux	Colombia	Develop.	Associate Researcher Centro de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias en De- sarrollo Rural (CIMDER) Apartado Aéreo 2188 Cali, Colombia

*Individual could not be located in 1975-76 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

Appendix B 10

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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Appendix B 11

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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Lourdes Felice	Venezuela	Ag.Econ.	Analyst, Banco Agrícola y Pecuario Socarras A, Salvador de León Caracas, Venezuela
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Appendix B 13

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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Carlos Fletschner	Paraguay	Ag.Econ.	Marketing Specialist, Inter- American Institute of Ag- ricultural Sciences (IICA) Zona Sur, Oficina en la Argentina Moreno 1257, 3° Piso Buenos Aires, Argentina
Otto Flores Saenz	Peru	Develop.	Coordinator, Centro Inves- tigaciones Socio-Economicas (CISE) Universidad Nacional Agraria. Apartado 456 La Molina, Lima, Peru
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José María Franco	Venezuela	Law	Research Professor, School of Law, and Secretary Gen- eral and Executive Direc- tor of the Iberoamerican Institute of Agricultural Law and Agrarian Reform Facultad de Derecho Universidad de Los Andes Mérida, Venezuela

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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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Vicente Gonzalez Romero	Mexico		Chief, Sección de Muestreo Centro de Estadística y Cálculo Escuela Nacional de Agricultura Chapingo, México
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Appendix B 15

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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Juan Francisco Kaldman	Mexico		Ing. Agrónomo - Subgerente del Programa Campesina Rio Nazas No. 23-902 México 5, D.F., México

*Individual could not be located in 1975-76 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

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Appendix B 19

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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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*Individual could not be located in 1975-76 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

Appendix B 21

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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*Individual could not be located in 1975-76 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

Appendix B 22

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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Paul Pepenene Mofolo	Lesotho	Law	Legal Advisor Dept. of Commerce & Industry P.O. Box 747 Maseru, Lesotho

*Individual could not be located in 1975-76 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

Appendix B 23

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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*Individual could not be located in 1975-76 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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*Individual could not be located in 1975-76 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

Appendix B 25

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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Appendix B 27

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
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Appendix B 29

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Appendix B 30

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*Individual could not be located in 1975-76 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

Appendix B 31

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Carlos Rucks	Uruguay	Ag. & Ext. Educ.	Extension Training Specialist Instituto Nacional de Tecno- logía Agropecuaria (INTA) Rivadavia 1439 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Richard L. Ruth	U.S.	Econ.	Professor and Chairman Department of Economics Northeastern Illinois Univ. Bryn Mawr at St. Louis Ave. Chicago, Illinois 60625
Muhammad Sadik	Lebanon	Develop.	Expert in Development Admin- istration Arab Planning Institute c/o United Nations Develop- ment Programme Box 2995 Kuwait
Carlos Saenz	Costa Rica	Ag.Econ.	Professor University of Costa Rica Escuela de Ciencias Económi- cas y Sociales P.O. Box 2278 San José, Costa Rica, and Board of Directors Instituto de Tierras y Colonización
Felipe Saez	Chile	Law	Vasconia 1887 Santiago, Chile
Fernando Salazar V.	Venezuela	Ag.Econ.	P.O. Box 4647 Zone 101 Caracas, Venezuela
Salvador Sánchez Moeller	Mexico	Ag.Econ.	Av. Hidalgo 79 San Pedro, Coahuila, México

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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Nimal E. H. Sanderatne	Sri Lanka	Develop.	Senior Economist, Central Bank of Ceylon Rural Economics Division Dept. of Economic Research Colombo, Sri Lanka, and Visiting Lecturer University of Sri Lanka
Jesús C. Santa Iglesia	Philippines	Ag.Econ.	Assistant Professor Dept. of Agricultural Econ. University of the Philippines Los Baños Units College, Laguna, Philippines
David Santamaría	Nicaragua	Ag.Econ.	Asociación Demográfica Nicaraguense Apartado Postal #42-20 Managua, Nicaragua
Eduardo Santiago	Philippines	Ag.Econ.	District Officer Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) Osico Colloge Tarlac, Tarlac Philippines and part-time, Dept. of Agrarian Reform (DAR) Quezon City, Philippines
*Helcio Saraiva	Brazil	Rural Soc.	Magnisico-Reitor Universidade Federal de Piauí Rua Soão Pedro No. 3125 64.000 Terezina, Piauí Brazil

*Individual could not be located in 1975-76 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Ridgway Satterthwaite	U.S.	Geography	Director of Programs for Costa Rica Associated Colleges of the Midwest Apartado 2732 San José, Costa Rica
Alfred Saulniers	U.S.	Econ.	Professor, Economics Institute of Latin American Studies
Suzanne Smith Saulniers	U.S.	Rural Soc.	Sid W. Richardson Hall University of Texas Austin, Texas 78712
Wilbur E. Scarborough	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	1322 S. Spaulding Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60623
Lester Schmidt	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Program Chairman Agricultural-Business Southwest Minnesota State College Marshall, Minnesota 56258
Earl W. Schmidt	U.S.	Poli.Sci. & Ag.Econ.	District Attorney for Shawano and Menominee Counties North Main Street Courthouse Shawano, Wisconsin 54166
Jorge F. Schuster	Venezuela	Ag.Econ.	Project Management Officer World Food Programme-FAO Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome, Italy
Harold Seeberger	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Associate Professor Department of Economics Heidelberg College Tiffin, Ohio 44883
Alemante Gebre Selassie	Ethiopia	Law & Ag.Econ.	Legal Advisor, Ministry of Land Reform and Administration Imperial Gov't of Ethiopia P.O. Box 384 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Rabindra Shakya	Nepal	Ag.Econ.	Section Officer, National Planning Commission Secretariat 8/348 Pyukha Tole Kathmandu, Nepal
Dinesh Sharma	India	Envir. Studies	Professor, Earth Sciences College of Science & Society University of Wisconsin- Parkside Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140
*David W. Shepherd	U.S.	Public Pol. & Admin.	Public Health Administrator Chautauqua County Health Department 92 Baxter Avenue Lakewood, New York 14750
Alfred N. Siemens	Canada	Geography	Associate Professor Department of Geography University of British Columbia Vancouver, Canada
Renato Simplicio Lopes	Brazil	Rural Soc.	Director of Extension Service Associação de Crédito e Assistencia Rural Caixa Postal 900 Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais Brazil
Inderjit Singh	India	Econ.Dev.	Associate Professor Department of Economics College of Social and Behav- ioral Sciences Ohio State University Columbus, Ohio 43210

*Individual could not be located in 1975-76 and/or did not respond to the original questionnaire mailed during the 1972-73 fiscal year. In these cases we have included the last available information.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Stephen H. Smith	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Economic Planner Wisconsin State Planning Office 1 West Wilson Street Madison, Wisconsin 53703
Roger E. Soles	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Deputy Program Director Inter-American Foundation 1515 Wilson Boulevard Rosslyn, Virginia 22209
John T. Steele	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Program Specialist USDA/ERS/FDD/IT South Building, Room 3542 14th & Independence Ave. S.W. Washington, D.C. 20250
Daniel L. Stewart	U.S.	Law- Econ.	Professor of Law Loyola University School of Law 1440 W. Ninth Street Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Lloyd W. Strachan	Canada	Ag.Econ.	Agricultural Economics Consultant Instituto Paranaense de Desenvolvimento Economico e Social Rua Brigadeiro Franco 814 Curitiba, Parana Brazil
Arthur Strang	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Office of the Mayor New York City Planning Division New York, New York
Nelson Suarez Gonzales	Colombia	Ag.Econ.	Representación en Ecuador Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA) Apartado 201-A Quito, Ecuador

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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Burton E. Swanson	U.S.	Develop.	Assistant Professor Dept. of Vocational and Technical Education 355 Education Building University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois 61801
Aschenake Tafere	Ethiopia	Ag.Econ.	Land Grant Division Ministry of Land Reform and Administration Imperial Gov't of Ethiopia P.O. Box 884 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Mulugeta Taye	Ethiopia	Ag.Econ.	Planning Commission Office Imperial Gov't of Ethiopia P.O. Box 1037 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
James R. Taylor	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Associate Professor Department of Economics New Mexico State University Box 3CQ Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003
Henny Luisa Tejada	Bolivia	Ag.Econ.	Assistant Manager Casilla 141 Oruro, Bolivia
Donald Theiler	U.S.	Geography	University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland Roma, Lesotho
William C. Thiesenhusen	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Professor, Agricultural Econ. and Agricultural Journalism 310 King Hall University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706

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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Joan Thomson	U.S.	Mass Comm.	Assistant Professor, Rural Sociology and Assistant for Cooperative Relations Cooperative Extension Service The Pennsylvania State Univ. 325 Agricultural Administra- tion Building University Park, PA 16802
Ronald Tinnermeier	U.S.	Econ.	Professor, Dept. of Economics Colorado State University Fort Collins, Colorado 80521
David Toyryla	U.S.	Poli.Sci.	Political Officer American Embassy/Bogotá APO New York 09895
Eduardo J. Trigo	Argentina	Ag. Market.	Economist, Dept of Economics Escuela para Graduados en Ciencias Agropecuarias Centro Nacional de Investiga- ciones Agropecuarias (INTA) Castelar, Argentina
J. C. van Es	Nether- lands/ U.S.	Rural Soc.	Assistant Professor of Rural Sociology 305 Mumford Hall University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois 61801
Isabel Vásquez de Boulaine	Venezuela	Econ.	Assistant Professor Escuela de Ciencias Sociales Universidad de Oriente Cumaná, Sucre, Venezuela
Carlos Vasquez del Mercado	Mexico	Develop.	Rocío #141z. P. 20 Jardines del Pedregal de San Angel México, D.F. México

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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Mary Kay Vaughan	U.S.	History	Assistant Professor Latin American Studies University of Illinois at Chicago Circle Box 4348 Chicago, Illinois 60680
Hugo Vega	Peru	Coop.Ext. Educ.	Av. La Paz 876 Miraflores, Lima, Peru
César F. Vergelín	Argentina	Ag.Econ.	Professor, Dept. of Economics Escuela para Graduados-INTA- Castelar Villa Udaonodo-Pcia Buenos Aires, Argentina
Fernando Villamizar	Colombia	Ag.Econ.	Agricultural Economist Instituto Agrario Dominicano Santo Domingo Dominican Republic
Benjamín Villanueva	Honduras	Ag.Econ.	Special Assistant to the Minister of Economics for Economic Policy Affairs Edificio Salamé, 2ºPiso Tegucigalpa, D.C., Honduras
Bruce A. Weber	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Project Associate Lake Superior Project Institute for Environmental Studies University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706
Wesley Weisenborn	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Rockefeller Foundation University of Ibadan Ibadan, Nigeria
Leon Weintraub	U.S.	Develop.	Foreign Service Officer (International Economist) U.S. State Department Industrial and Strategic Materials Division EB/ISI, Room 3529 Washington, D.C. 20520

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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Fred Welz	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Deputy Director/Rural Development Division Latin America Bureau Agency for International Development LA/DR/RDD, Room 2242 U.S. State Department Washington, D.C. 20523
Theo B. Wereko	Ghana	Public Policy & Admin.	Lecturer, Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration P.O. Box 50 Greenhill, Achimota, Ghana
Robert L. Whittenbarger	U.S.	Soc.	Professor Department of Sociology Blackburn College Carlinville, Illinois 62626
Sri Widodo	Indonesia	Ag.Econ.	Dept. of Agricultural Econ. Faculty of Agriculture Gadjah Mada University Jl. C. Simandjuntak Yogjakorta, Indonesia
Harry E. Wing	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Agricultural Economist & Farm Management Specialist USAID/Agric-Dominican Republic APO New York 09899
Lawrence Witucki	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Agricultural Economist Nairobi (ID) Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521
Richard H. Wood	U.S.	Econ.	Assistant Professor of Economics Stetson University DeLand, Florida 32720

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<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Present Occupation & Address</u>
Dean R. Yoesting	U.S.	Soc.	Associate Professor, Dept. of Sociology & Forestry Iowa State University Ames, Iowa 50010
James G. Youde	U.S.	Ag.Econ.	Extension Economist University of California at Davis Davis, California 95616
Hernán Zeballos Hurtado	Bolivia	Ag.Econ.	Professor of Economics Catholic University and Consultant for Coprinco y Asociados Casilla 217 La Paz, Bolivia
Anne R. Zimmerman	U.S.	Econ.	Librarian, Business and Eco- nomics Department Seattle Public Library 1000 4th Avenue Seattle, Washington 98104
Alberto Zuloaga	Mexico	Ag.Journ.	Director, Programa Campesina Nazas 23-902 México 5, D.F., México

APPENDIX C

TABLE I A. Requests for Assistance - Attended
B. Requests for Assistance - Not Fulfilled

TABLE II Distribution of 211(d) Grant Funds and Contribution from
Other Sources of Funding

TABLE III A. 211(d) Expenditure Report, Actual and Projected Summary
B. 211(d) Expenditure Report, Reporting Year Detail

TABLE I -A

REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE RECEIVED DURING REPORTING PERIOD 7/1/75-6/30/76

A. REQUESTS ATTENDED

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Results of Assistance
				Grant Money	Work Days	
BROWN						
5/76 Short course on Communication in Develop- ment (<u>Barquisimeto,</u> <u>Venezuela</u>)	Staff of FUDECO (Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidental de Venezuela)			0	15	Staff given spec- ialized training
Consultation on cooperation between LTC and IICA (Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas) on studies of campesino communitarian enterprises (<u>Colombia</u> and <u>Costa Rica</u>)	IICA	IICA	grant funds	\$603	4	Negotiation toward cooperative project
Special report on the agrarian reform in Chile, concentrating on levels of participation in farm management and their relation to productivity	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)			0	10	Report on agrarian reform in Chile
DORNER						
9/76 Consultation on implimenta- tion of new agrarian trans- formation law (<u>El Salvador</u>)	National Planning Office, El Salvador		USAID/El Salvador	0	10	New legisla-tion discussed

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Results of Assistance
				Grant Money	Work Days	
Review and evaluate loan proposal to AID/W (Guatemala)		Regional Organization for Central American Programs (ROCAP), Guatemala		0	5	Proposal reviewed
1/76 Lectures on Conditions for Agricultural Development and on Agricultural Develop- ment and Land Reform Issues in Latin America		Inter American Defense College		0	1	Discussion of agricultural devel- opment and land reform in Latin America
1/76 As member of scholarship selection committee, inter- viewed fellowship candidates in Phoenix and New York		Inter American Foundation (IAF)		0	8	Recipients of scholarship selected
3/76 Series of lectures on American Agriculture given to major universities and governmental agencies in India and Afghanistan, and to the International Research Center, Hydrabad		Individual universities and govern- mental agencies	United States Infor- mation Agency (USIA)	0	30	U.S. agricultural policies communicated
6/76 Seminar on Land Reform given to USAID Working Group, Washington, D.C.	AID/W	AID/W	AID/W	0	2	Discussion of land reform
FELSTEHAUSEN Suggestions for developing curricula in environmental studies		Ford Foundation	University of Wisconsin	0	3	Discussion on curriculum development

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Results of Assistance
				Grant Money	Work Days	
Evaluation of students and suggestions on supplemental training for graduate students	Rockefeller Foundation		University of Wisconsin	0	5	Student evaluation and discussion of post-graduate training
Information on applied research and technology which could be adapted for use by Colombian government; for example, low cost coal mining processes	Colombian Science Foundation		University of Wisconsin	0	3	Information provided on applied technology and research
FRYKENBERG On Board of Examiners for Ph.D. dissertations written for 3 Indian universities		University of Madras Srivenkateshwara Andhra University	U. Madras University Andhra U.	0	18	Decisions made to award degrees
Evaluation of 8 proposals for research in India for the Sastri Indo-Pakistan Institute, Canada	Canada Council	Canada Council	Canada Council	0	4	Researchers chosen
Evaluation of 15 proposals for Fulbright scholarships for the Council for the Exchange of Scholars in International Studies		Department of Health, Education and Welfare		0	1/2	Fulbright candidates chosen

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Results of Assistance
				Grant Money	Work Days	
GOW						
11/75 Analysis of project design and social consequences of project	Ministry of Agriculture, Colombia	Government of Colombia	USAID/ Colombia	0	10	Project analyzed
11/75 Analysis of social consequences of project	Ministry of Agriculture, Guatemala	Government of Guatemala	USAID/ Guatemala	0	10	Research analyzed
4/76 Analysis of social consequences of project	Ministry of Agriculture, Dominican Republic	Government of Dominican Republic	USAID/ Dominican Republic	0	30	Research analyzed
6/76 Evaluation of community development, small farmer organization and establishment of baseline data-gathering system	Ministry of Agriculture, Haiti	Government of Haiti	USAID/ Haiti	0	30	Project development
HARKIN						
7-11/75 Research Advisor on Agrarian Reform for USAID/Philippines	Philippine Agrarian Reform Institute		USAID/ Philippines	0	5 mo.	(1)revision of Philippine Agrarian Code (2)5-year development plan for Institute (3)Development of program of research studies for Institute faculty

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Results of Assistance
				Grant Money	Work Days	
HAVENS						
7/75-6/76 Project development for offices in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador on rural development problems	Ford Foundation		Ford Foundation	0	18	Three projects developed for Peru and one for Ecuador
JACKSON						
9/75 Design of project monitoring and evaluation system, Upper Loffa County Integrated Rural Development Project; paper--"Contributions to the Planning of the Upper Loffa Integrated Rural Development Project, Liberia" (with John Hatch) for USAID	<u>USAID/ Liberia</u>	AID/W	AID/W	0	45	Project monitoring and evaluation system completed and paper prepared
10/75 Design of 'Project Review Paper for Bong County. Integrated Rural Development Project, <u>Liberia</u> for IBRD and AID/W	AID/W	AID/W	AID/W	0	15	Project reviewed
1/76 Agricultural sector analysis of Sierra Leone; contributions to the "Development Assistance Paper, Agricultural Sector Analysis, Sierra Leone"	AID/W	AID/W	AID/W	0	30	Sector analysis completed and paper prepared

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Results of Assistance
				Grant Money	Work Days	
1/76 Analysis of field data for Union Comunal Salvadoreña communal cooperatives for agricultural year 1974-75	Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences (IICA) <u>El Salvador</u>		Inter-American Foundation	0	7	Field data on communal cooperatives analyzed
3/76 Analysis of on-going projects in Honduras and El Salvador for TECHNOSERVE	TECHNOSERVE Field Staff		Lilly Foundation	0	14	Analysis of on-going projects
4/76 Evaluation of USAID activities in rural development and of the Rural Development Department of the government of Afghanistan	USAID/ <u>Afghanistan</u>		AID/W	0	30	Analysis of rural development projects and government department
6/76 Final planning of Bong County Integrated Rural Development Project for IBRD and AID/W: paper annex, "Cooperatives, Credit, Input Supply and Marketing"	USAID/ <u>Liberia</u>		AID/W	0	30	Project planned and paper written
5/76 Design of "A Methodology for the Selection of Farm to Market Roads in Rural Colombia"	Colombian Ministry of Public Works	USAID/ <u>Colombia</u>	Colombian Ministry of Public Works	0	15	Design and paper in process

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Results of Assistance
				Grant Money	Work Days	
KANEL						
1/76 Participated in Research and Training Net- work conference on "The Role of the U.S. Cooperatives, the Small Farmer and Rural Development" in New York	RTN	Agricultural Development Council		0	2	Planning and participation in program on role of cooperatives in development
1/76 Meetings with authorities of the public sector to discuss projects to benefit small farmers in <u>Mexico</u>	Integrated Rural Develop- ment Project (PIDER)	Center for the Investi- gation of Rural Devel- opment (CIDER)	grant funds	\$104	7	Discussion of projects to benefit small farmers
KARPAT						
12/75 Seminar on Rural Migration and Urban Integration in Turkey (<u>Istanbul, Turkey</u>)	Boganzici University		University of Wisconsin	0	7	Communication exchanged on migration in Turkey
12/75 Book prepared on <u>Rural Organizations for Environmental Protection in Turkey</u>	United Nations		U.N.	0	3 mo.	Book manuscript on rural organi- zations in Turkey prepared for international agency
6/76 Lecture on the Lebanese Crisis (<u>Istanbul, Turkey</u>)	Bogazici University		NATO	0	1/4	Discussion of the Libanese crisis

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Results of Assistance
				Grant Money	Work Days	
6/76 Discussion of Turkish Foreign Policy (<u>Istanbul, Turkey</u>)	Turkish Association	North American Treaty Organization		0	3	Discussion of Turkish foreign policy
3/76 Member of board of referees to allocate funds for Middle East Centers	Department of Health, Education and Welfare			0	3	Government funds allocated for Centers to study Middle East
KEARL						
1/76 Participated in Research and Training Network conference on "The Role of the U.S. Cooperatives, the Small Farmer and Rural Development" in New York	RTN	Agricultural Development Council		0	5	Planning and participation in program on role of cooperatives in development
National Academy of Science World Food and Nutrition Study Team	National Academy of Science		University of Wisconsin and NAS	0	10	Participation in Study Team 8 on world food and nutrition
International Development Research Center fellowship selection committee (<u>Ottawa, Canada</u>)	International Development Research Center		University of Wisconsin and IDRC	0	5	Senior fellowship selection

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Grant Money	Effort Work Days	Results of Assistance
KING						
7/75 Seminar on "Regional and International Economic Development Planning" at Virginia State College as part of bilateral economic linkage program focusing on rural development with the University of Science and Technology, Ghana	AID/W Technical Assistance Bureau		grant funds	\$306	4	Communication exchanged on development planning
2-6/76 Research Advisor on Agrarian Reform for AID/Philippines, including the following projects:	Philippine Agrarian Reform Institute		USAID/Philippines	0	5 mo.	(1) setting research priorities for institute (2) evaluation of individual research proposals (3) coordination of training programs for staff at University of Wisconsin-Madison
(1) Evaluation and design of, "A Study of the Implementation & Effects of Land Tenure Improvement in the Bicol River Basin Area Camarines Sur, 1976"	Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) Agrarian Reform Institute (ARI)		AID/Regional Development Project	0	12	Project designed and evaluated
	Social Survey Research Unit (SSRU), Institute of Philippine Culture					

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Grant Money	Effort Work Days	Results of Assistance
(2) Setting research priorities for Agrarian Reform Institute	Agrarian Reform Institute		USAID/ Philippines	0	6	Research priorities set for Institute
(3) Evaluation of "An Analysis of Land Reform Grievances and Procedures"	Agrarian Reform Institute		USAID/ Philippines	0	1	Research report reviewed
(4) Review of "Socio-Economic Profile of Landowners/Landlords and Tenants in the Philippines"	Agrarian Reform Institute		USAID/ Philippines	0	2	Research report reviewed
(5) Reviews of the following reports: "Some Aspects of Operation Land Transfer: A Comparative Analysis of Small Landowners and Operation Land Transfer Tenant Beneficiaries"; "Pragmatics of Extension Communication in the Sugar Industry"; "Asian Survey on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development"; abstract prepared for "Land Tenure Systems in Farms Planted to Coconut and Its Inter-crops in the Philippines"	Agrarian Reform Institute		USAID/ Philippines	0	10	Project reports reviewed

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Results of Assistance
				Grant Money	Work Days	
(6) Review of project design for "Socio-Economic Changes After Eleven Years of Agrarian Reform: A Resurvey of Plaridal Bulacan Farms"	Institute of Philippine Culture		USAID/ Philippines	0	4	Project design reviewed
(7) Evaluation, design and implementation of "Agrarian Reform Baseline Communication Research"	Agrarian Reform Institute National Media Production Center		USAID/ Philippines	0	6	Evaluation, design and implementation of research project
(8) Evaluation, design and implementation of "Role of Rural Women in Rural Development"	University of the Philippines-Los Baños Agrarian Reform Institute		USAID/ Philippines	0	30	Evaluation, design and implementation of research project
MIRACLE						
1-3/76 External examiner, University of Lagos, <u>Nigeria</u>	University of Lagos		U. of Lagos and IBRD	0	4	Evaluation of exam results
3-6/76 Consultation in Washington and <u>Kenya</u> on problems of smallholders and governmental agricultural price policy	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)			0	35	Discussions on problems of smallholders and government agricultural policy

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Grant Money	Effort Work Days	Results of Assistance
PARSONS						
10/75 Member of review panel for Project for Integrated Rural Development, combining industrialization with agriculture in Liberation Province, <u>Egypt</u>	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	United Nations Development Program		0	18	Evaluation of rural development project
PENN						
1/76 Advisor in a series of discussions on the international impact of natural resource production and use (<u>Kuwait</u>)	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	Kuwait Development Fund	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	0	30	Negotiation toward UW IES seminar on natural resource development
4/76 Advisory seminar on Guidelines for Funding Land Use Research	Rockefeller Foundation		Rockefeller Foundation	0	5	Advice given on research guidelines
STRASMA						
7/75 Series of lectures, workshops and seminars on the world food problem and agricultural productivity	<u>Colombia</u> Ministry of Agriculture National War College University of the Andes		Department of State (CU/ARA) and United States Information Agency (USIA)	0	20	Specialized training given to staff of government agencies, university faculty and students, and landowner associations
	<u>Ecuador</u> Cattlemen's Society Landowner Associations Ministry of Agriculture					

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom	Who	Who	Size of Effort		Results of Assistance	
	did you Assist?	Requested Assistance?	Funded Assistance?	Grant Money	Work Days		
		Peru Peruvian War College (CAEM) CENCIRA (Centro Nacional de Capacitación e Investigación para la Reforma Agraria) Catholic University Economics Faculty Central Bank of Peru Diplomatic Academy of Peru Ministry of Agriculture & Land Reform Research and Training Institute Ministry of Industry and Trade					
2/76 Seminar on the U.S. Trade Act of 1974 and on Agricultural Development		Ministry of Trade & Members of Par- liament, <u>Trinidad</u> and <u>Tobago</u> National Council of the Jamaica Agricultural Society & Government Officials <u>Jamaica</u>	Ministry of Planning	Department of State (CU/ARA) & USIA	0	7	Specialized training given to staff of govern- ment agencies and institute faculty

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Results of Assistance
				Grant Money	Work Days	
Seminar on Agricultural Development (<u>Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic</u>)		Dominican Republic Insti- tute of Culture, Dominican Republic				
Seminar on Agricultural Production, Marketing and Land Tenure (<u>Santiago, Dominican Republic</u>)		Higher Institute of Agriculture, Catholic University, Dominican Re- public				
6/76 Short course on Development of Rural Areas & on Land Reform, Agricultural Finance and Export Marketing (<u>Barquisimeto, Venezuela</u>)		Staff of FUDECO (Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidental de Venezuela)		0	6	Staff given specialized training
Series of seminars on Trade and Agricultural Development		<u>Venezuela</u> Institute of Business Administration (IESA) Association of Exporters	Department of State (CU/ARA) & USIA	0	21	Specialized training given to staff of govern- mental agencies, university faculty and students, and private associations
Week long workshop for middle and upper level officials on Agricultural Development (<u>Bolivia</u>)		<u>Brazil</u> University of Bahia University of Brasilia Planning Agency (IPEA), Rio de Janeiro				
		Ministry of Planning Ministry of Finance Central Bank & other agencies				

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Results of Assistance	
				Grant Money	Work Days		
Staff workshop on Domestic Food Marketing		State Food Marketing Agency (CEPLAC), Quito, <u>Ecuador</u>					
Requested help in placing a Brazilian for graduate work		Rockefeller Foundation	University of Wisconsin	0	1/2	Foreign graduate student placed	
THIESENHUSEN 8/75 Seminar on "Keys to Agricultural Develop- ment at the Local Level"		LDC govern- ment officials	USDA Inter- national training office and AID/W	grant funds	\$255	1/4	LDC government officials given training in agricultural develop- ment
12/75 Seminar on Population Growth and Agriculture (<u>Mexico City</u>)		International Union for the Scientific Study of Population University of Mexico			0	14	Communication exchanged on popu- lation growth
10/75 Conference with UNDP, FAO and Turkish government officials in planning of Land Tenure Center training program for Agrarian Reform Undersecretariat officials (<u>Turkey</u>)		Under- secretar- iat of Agrarian Reform	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization United Nations Develop- ment Programme		0	15	Training for Under- secretariat of Agrarian Reform officials planned

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Results of Assistance
				Grant Money	Work Days	
3/76 Consultation on possible research on Rural Development with officials from Institute for Financing Cooperatives (IFICOOP), Institute for the Promotion of Agriculture (INPROA), Center for Rural Development and Cooperatives (CENDERCO), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and University of Chile (Santiago, Chile)	IFICOOP, INPROA, CENDERCO, ECLA, University of Chile		grant funds	\$74	4	Cooperative re-search on Rural Development discussed
3/76 Seminars on Geographic Concepts and Human Resources related to Latin America and Peru, and on Food Production in Latin America	<u>Peru</u> Peruvian War College (CAEM) National Office for Evaluation of Natural Resources (ONERN)		U.S. Information Agency	0	15	Specialized training given to staff of government agencies and to university faculty and students
Seminars on Agricultural Development	<u>Argentina</u> Argentine Rural Soc. Center for Cooperative Studies					
Seminars on Land Reform, Technology, and Productivity in Latin America	<u>Paraguay</u> School of Agronomy, University of Paraguay Institute of Rural Well-Being					

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Grant Money	Effort Work Days	Results of Assistance
WILKENING 6/76 Review of research in Rural Sociology at Texas A & M University	Cooperative Research Service			0	6	Rural Sociology research reviewed
		TOTAL		\$1,342	34.65 Work Months	

TABLE I-B

REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE RECEIVED DURING REPORTING PERIOD 7/1/75-6/30/76

B. REQUESTS NOT FULFILLED

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Why Not Met
				Grant Money	Work Days	
BROWN						
Course in Communication related to new program combating hoof and mouth disease, in <u>Brazil</u>		United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO/BID)			6 mo.	Time constraints
KEARL						
Study team on education in <u>Sri Lanka</u>		International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				Sri Lankan govern- ment requested indefinite post- ponement of mission
KING						
Marketing evaluation study in <u>Lesotho</u>		USAID/Africa	USAID/ Africa			Conflicted with teaching responsi- bilities
9/75 Agricultural economist and review of sorghum pro- duction and milling in <u>Botswana</u>		AID Bureau for Africa			30	Conflicted with teaching responsi- bilities; suggested alternate

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom did you Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort		Why Not Met
				Grant Money	Work Days	
MIRACLE						
Consult on maize project in southern <u>Zaire</u>		USAID/ Zaire	USAID/ Zaire			Conflicted with teaching respon- sibilities
Economic appraisal of agricultural sector of <u>Malagasy</u>		International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
STRASMA						
Request to speak in more than 15 countries on trade and agricultural development		Department of State (CU/ARA) U.S. Information Agency				Could not visit 8 out of the 15 countries because conflicted with teaching, research and administrative duties

TABLE II
 DISTRIBUTION OF 211(d) GRANT FUNDS AND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING
 Reporting Period 7/1/75 - 6/30/76

GRANT OBJECTIVES/ OUTPUTS	211(d) Expenditures			Non-211(d) Funding*	
	Period Under Review	Projected Year 2	Totals	Actual Monies	(Support in lieu of Cash)
<u>Expanding Knowledge</u>	\$106,298.17	\$180,000	\$286,298.17	\$130,275	(\$142,116)
<u>Education and Training</u>	41,962.26	36,958	78,920.26	169,082	(64,285)
<u>Information Capacity</u>					
Library	35,503.02	52,159			
Publications & Films (Sales and Rental Credits)	39,598.95	39,515			
	<u>(7,379.24)</u>				
	67,722.23	<u>91,674</u>	159,396.23	8,038	(43,288)
<u>Advisory Capacity</u>	24,490.92	40,000	64,490.92	18,500	(17,547)
<u>Linkages</u>	8,266.49	5,000	13,266.49	8,060	(6,137)
TOTALS	\$248,740.07	\$353,632	\$602,372.07	\$333,955	(\$273,373)

* Refer to Section VII of this Report for an explanation of this column.

TABLE III-A

211(d) Expenditure Report
 Under Institutional Grant #AID/csd-2263
 Reporting Period 7/1/75 - 6/30/76

	Expenditures to Date	Projected Expenditures Year 2	Totals
Salaries (and Allowances)	\$199,653.19	\$260,000	\$459,653.19
Student Stipends	22,312.79	38,000	60,312.79
Library	5,324.76	9,000	14,324.76
Computer	170.00	1,500	1,670.00
Travel and Trans- portation	2,461.58	15,132	17,593.58
Equipment and Supplies	3,477.44	3,500	6,977.74
Publications and Films (Sales and Rental Credits)	13,984.74 (7,379.74)		
	<u>6,604.61</u>	16,600	22,604.61
Other Direct Cost	<u>8,735.71</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>19,235.71</u>
TOTALS	\$248,740.07	\$353,632	\$602,372.07

TABLE III - B

211(d) EXPENDITURE REPORT

Reporting Year Detail

Under Institutional Grant NAID/csd-2263

Reporting Period 7/1/75 to 6/30/76

I. Salaries

<u>Name</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Fringe Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Work Months</u>	<u>Percent Time</u>
A. Faculty					
Brown	10,312.44	1,887.18	12,199.62	12	50
Dorner	9,818.04	1,796.71	11,614.75	12	33
Kanel	12,594.96	2,304.88	14,899.84	12	50
King	10,500.01	263.55	10,763.56	6	100
Thiesenhusen	20,517.96	3,754.79	24,272.75	12	85
Thome	1,974.92	361.41	2,336.33	1	75
	<u>65,718.33</u>	<u>10,368.52</u>	<u>76,086.85</u>		
B. LTC Staff					
Dennis	7,268.51	1,846.20	9,114.71	12	100
Esser	12,444.12	3,160.80	15,604.92	12	100
Knowles	13,610.04	2,490.64	16,100.68	12	100
Kriegel	4,620.55	1,173.62	5,794.17	12	100
	3,957.93	724.30	4,682.23		
Rhem	5,667.85	1,037.22	6,705.07	6	100
Schwenn	13,610.04	2,490.64	16,100.68	12	100
	<u>61,179.04</u>	<u>12,923.42</u>	<u>74,102.46</u>		
Student Hourly Help			8,035.30		
Other Hourly Help	4,137.02	242.01	4,379.03		
Library Staff					
Anderson	12,960.00	2,371.68	15,331.68	12	100
Frye	7,674.68	1,949.37	9,624.05	12	100
Lott	5,705.56	1,044.12	6,749.68	12	75
	<u>26,340.24</u>	<u>5,365.17</u>	<u>31,705.41</u>		
Students			3,043.59		

(continued)

TABLE III - B (continued)

V. <u>Equipment</u>	Amount = \$ 86.54
VI. <u>Library Acquisitions</u>	Amount = \$ 3,689.08
VII. <u>Publications</u> : No. = 22	Amount = \$10,284.74
VIII. <u>Other</u>	Amount = \$14,343.01