PN-AAW-266
ISN=29998

931011/52

THE LAND TENURE CENTER

ANNUAL REPORT

1977-1978

AID/CSD-2263

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

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211(d) Annual Report

Date due: November 30, 1978

Date: February 13, 1979

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 - September 30, 1979

Amount of Grant: $3,138,000

Expenditures for Reporting Year: $484,979

Accumulated: $2,740,625

Anticipated for Next Year: $397,375

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II. NARRATIVE SUMMARY

This reporting year began with the July 1977 International Seminar, the major conference with which the Center was involved. In July 1978, an AID team undertook a major, on-site review of Center programs. These two events can be seen as framing the year, causing it to be one of both consolidation of past efforts and new beginnings.

LTC faculty undertook review and analysis of past research in order to write papers for the International Seminar and to prepare for the AID review. A major new research effort, which it is hoped will lead to new programs, was undertaken by a committee on Africa which prepared a paper analyzing the tenure implications of selected AID projects presently underway in Africa. Graduate fellows conducted field research in Venezuela, Korea, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines.

Nine special development-related courses were offered through the Center, with LDC students constituting 50 percent of their enrollment. Twenty-seven other courses taught by LTC Program Faculty on the Madison campus had an LDC student ratio of 37 percent. One student in the Ph.D. in Development Studies program completed his degree work and returned to Colombia. Seven students initiated field research in the following countries: Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, and Tanzania. Ten new students were admitted, eight of them from LDCs. Of non-Development Studies students associated with the Center, eighteen received the M.A. degree and nine the Ph.D.; five of these students were AID supported.

New items were added to all LTC publications series, and the Library continued to develop its unique collection of materials. One monograph was published, with work continuing on elements in the series of annotated bibliographies on land tenure and agrarian reform. The Library also conducted a major training effort.

Center faculty and staff continued to accept consulting assignments in a number of countries--a total of 85.35 work months in this reporting year. A growing number of requests came through the Rural Development office of AID's Development Support Bureau. One major consulting effort was undertaken for FAO in support of a 1979 World Conference on the Role of Agrarian Reform in Rural Development. Work was also undertaken in, for example, Nicaragua, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Peru, and El Salvador, with a continuing long-term effort in the Philippines.

Linkages with the University of Wisconsin were strengthened by adding Program Faculty members from campuses other than Madison, and by enlarging the size of the Executive Committee to make it more representative of diverse faculty interests. More than 100 visitors from 37 countries visited the Center during the reporting year--a major source for developing linkages. Perhaps the most significant linkage activity was between the Center and AID/W which has led to a significant increase in AID's use of Center personnel and capacities.

III. DETAILED REPORT

General Background and Description of Problem

This grant is a second 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 the first extension the AID review team found the Center's ongoing 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. These findings were supported by the report of an evaluation team which visited the Center in July 1978.

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 LTC 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 211(d) utilization grant provides for that flexibility and has allowed AID to draw on the services LTC can provide. 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 t 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--is undergoing some shift in emphasis as staff attempt to develop major new research and program efforts in Africa. Greater emphasis is being placed on the Center's consulting and technical assistance capacity at the request of AID. Other objectives remain as stated above.

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 either in nature or in amount.

3) The Center will continue the dialogues begun this year with AID, and will be able to broaden these relationships to include both other participants (e.g., AID regional bureaus and missions) and other topics.

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.

7) Future funding can be negotiated in a manner and on a schedule which will not adversely affect ongoing programs.

Land Tenure Center Faculty and Staff
During Fiscal Year 1977-1978

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.

A) Program Faculty

College of Agricultural and Life Sciences

Fritz Albert - Professor - Agricultural Journalism

Richard Barrows - Associate Professor - Agricultural Economics and Natural Resources

Marion Brown - Professor - Agricultural Journalism

Peter Dorner - Professor - Agricultural Economics and Wisconsin Seminar on Natural Resource Policy

Herman Felstehausen - Professor - School of Natural Resources

Duncan Harkin - Professor - Agricultural Economics, Forestry, and Resource Policy Studies

A. Eugene Havens - Professor - Rural Sociology

Don Kanel - Professor, Agricultural Economics
Director, Land Tenure Center

Bryant Kearl - Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs
Professor, Agricultural Journalism

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

Wayne Kussow - Associate Director, International Agricultural Programs
(ex officio) Associate Professor, Soil Science

Marvin Miracle - Professor - Agricultural Economics

Kenneth Parsons - Professor Emeritus - Agricultural Economics

Raymond Penn - Professor Emeritus - Agricultural Economics and Institute for Environmental Studies

John Strasma - Professor - Economics and Agricultural Economics

William Thiesenhusen - Professor - Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Journalism

Marta Tienda - Assistant Professor - Rural Sociology

Eugene Wilkening - Professor - Rural Sociology and Institute for Environmental Studies

College of Letters and Science

James Bjorkman - Assistant Professor - Political Science and Preventive Medicine

Joseph Elder - Professor - Sociology and South Asian Studies

Donald Emmerson - Associate Professor - Political Science

Edward Friedman - Professor - Political Science and East Asian Studies

Robert Frykenberg - Professor - History and South Asian Studies

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

Kemal Karpat - Professor, History -
Chairman, Middle East Studies

Law

W. Lawrence Church - Professor - Law

Joseph Thome - Professor - Law

International Studies and Programs

David Johnson - Dean, International Studies and Programs
(ex officio) Professor, Economics and Industrial Relations Research Institute

Other U.W. Campuses

John Harbeson - Professor, Political Science - U.W.-Parkside, Kenosha

James Riddell - Professor, Anthropology - U.W.-Oshkosh

Hung-mao Tien - Professor, Political Science - U.W.-Waukesha

Sharon Tiffany - Assistant Professor, Anthropology - U.W.-Whitewater

B) Executive Committee

Agricultural and Life Sciences:	Professor Richard Barrows
	Professor Marion Brown
	Professor Peter Dorner
	Professor Don Kanel
	Professor Bryant Kearl
	Professor Wayne Kussow
	Professor William Thiesenhusen
	Professor Marta Tienda
Letters and Science:	Professor Joseph Elder
Law:	Professor W. Lawrence Church

C) Administrative and Staff Personnel

*Mark Adsit, Program Assistant
Teresa Anderson, Librarian
Dolores J. Austin, Student Program Specialist
Jane Dennis-Collins, Technical Typist
*Glenna Erickson, Stenographer-Receptionist
Donald Esser, Administrative Assistant
*Edward Fallon, Lecturer and Project Assistant
Patricia Frye, Library Technician
Dana King, Publications
Dr. Jane Knowles, Editor and Executive Assistant
Charlotte Lott, Assistant Librarian
*Beverly Phillips, Assistant Librarian
*Barbara Rhem, Student Program Specialist
Julia Schwenn, Program Coordinator
Judith Sharpless, Research Publication Specialist
Jayne Sylvester, Library Assistant
*Patty Vaughn, Stenographer/Receptionist

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*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

Research funded by grant monies during the 1977-78 reporting period concentrated on the following set of topics agreed upon by LTC and AID:

Topic 1: Monitoring Land Reform Experience

The LTC shall collect library materials, maintain sources of secondary information, work with officials, universities, and students in developing countries, and, as much as resources permit, carry out field research on land reform experience in developing countries.

Topic 2: Interaction of Land Tenure Systems and Development

The major subjects in this category are the relationship between land tenure systems and technological innovation, population density and irrigation, and the structure of opportunities, especially jobs.

Topic 3: Group Farming

This category includes the evaluation of economic and social results of group farming and the various arguments used by governments to justify their support of group farming; land consolidation; problems of incentive structures; government involvement and management; and group farming as a way of employing landless workers. The first area of emphasis listed above involves worldwide study of group farming.

Topic 4: Peasant Participation

This 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.

Topic 5: Legal Aspects of Land Tenure and Rural Development

Research in this category will be concentrated on agrarian tribunals in land reform and legal issues involved in peasants' access to needed resources and services.

Grant Supported Faculty Research

Research carried out by LTC staff, graduate fellows, and associates working in a variety of multidisciplinary combinations has been, especially in recent years, concentrated on the following topics, mutually agreed upon by LTC and AID. Monitoring Land Reform Experience: LTC collects library materials and maintains several types of data on land reform experiences, covering most of the developing countries. Some field research on land reform activities is also being carried out, most recently in the Philippines, Chile, Turkey, Venezuela, and Sri Lanka. Interaction of Land Tenure Systems and Development: LTC is examining the relationships between tenure systems and technological innovation, population density, irrigation, and the structure of opportunities. Continuing country emphases will include the Philippines, Pakistan, and Chile, with new emphasis on work in Africa. Group Farming: Research in this area focuses on comparative evaluation of the economic and social results of group and cooperative farming experiences. Other topics include problems of incentive structures, the management of group farms, and the potential of group farming as a means of employing landless laborers. Country studies are underway in South Korea, Venezuela, and El Salvador. Peasant Participation: Researchers are examining the situation and role of small farmers, tenants, sharecroppers, and landless workers before and after land reform, with major emphasis on their role in the reform process. Country emphases include Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Taiwan, and India. Legal Aspects of Reform and Rural Development: Research in this area is concentrating on the access of the rural poor to the state or public allocation of goods and services. The geographical emphasis has been mainly on Latin America.

Recently the LTC has formed a Committee of African Scholars who have been focusing on tenure issues in Africa. The group has completed a position paper entitled "Land Tenure Issues in African Development," which examines how these concerns are likely to impact on selected AID projects in Africa. Another LTC group is presently working on a series of position papers and seminars on the role of agrarian reform in rural development which are designed to brief the U.S. delegation to the forthcoming FAO World Conference on this topic, and two faculty members have been working closely with FAO on preparation of documentation for this conference. A faculty member is serving as Agrarian Reform Research Advisor to USAID/Manila and various agencies of the Philippine Government, and conducting research on the progress of the reform program there. Staff members have recently completed a major effort on behalf of AID and the Agricultural Development Council which concerned the role of U.S. cooperatives in the rural development process overseas. LTC is also currently participating in a large-scale assessment of the agricultural sector in Syria as part of a joint effort with AID, USDA, and the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities.

Grant-supported faculty research during the reporting period was carried out on four of the five focused research topics, and is described below:

TOPIC 2: INTERACTION OF LAND TENURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development of Agriculture: Issues and Prospects, by Peter Dorner

(Based on a paper presented at the Kuwait Session of the Wisconsin Seminar on Natural Resource Policies in Relation to Economic Development and International Cooperation, February 27, 1978. See also: Conferences--Part III, Section A, for more information about the Wisconsin Seminar on Natural Resources. A complete report on this seminar is now in preparation.)

In this paper Professor Dorner argues that some assumptions and policies of the past have been detrimental to what might have been a more rapid and a more egalitarian development--both within the developing countries and between them and the industrial countries. His general hypothesis is that the assumptions and conceptions guiding development policies have been based largely on the current value structures of industrial societies, that past history has been misinterpreted, and that development efforts growing out of these conceptions have not been too successful for the prospective transformation of the economies of the developing countries.

Professor Dorner gives a general evaluation of agricultural growth potentials and problems. He points out that since the end of World War II an emphasis on industrialization and the relative neglect of agriculture characterized many (though not all) development efforts of the 1950s and 1960s. Even where governments have tried to redress the imbalances and have emphasized agriculture in their development plans and strategies, there was often an insufficient appreciation and understanding of the fundamental differences between agriculture and industry. Agriculture is often viewed as just another sector of the economy--like industry. And within agriculture, the large producing unit is often seen as the more advanced one holding the greatest potential. The problems inherent in this approach have become increasingly apparent:

- Population growth rates in the less developed countries turned out to be much higher than development planners had anticipated; population in these countries has, for several decades, been growing at a rate of from 2 to 3 percent annually.

- Requirements for increased food production (to prevent the detereoration of diets) are of the magnitude of 4 percent annually.

- Difficulties in absorbing large increases in the labor force in the relatively small industrial sector have become increasingly acute. Much of the rapidly growing urban population can be absorbed, if at all, only in precarious, low productivity urban jobs.

- Rural population continues to grow, though at a slower rate than total population because of rural-to-urban migration. (Historical evidence shows that the absolute number of rural people declines only in later stages of development.)

- New developments in science and technology are primarily in response to the problems experienced by industrialized countries, where factor proportions (especially capital/labor) are quite different from those in the more agrarian, less industrialized countries. In many LDCs labor is plentiful and capital (and in many cases also land) is scarce, but new technologies are geared more to the reverse situation.

- Employment growth in industry today is constrained by the capital-intensive nature of contemporary industrial technology.

- The migration and settlement patterns of Europeans in the past several centuries, which led to 400-year boom conditions and linear assumptions of progress, are not an alternative for LDCs today. The frontier psychology and the belief in the inexhaustibility of natural resources (and the practice built upon it) can no longer form the basis for development planning.

- Rapid communication has made it possible for people everywhere to view progress as a real possibility. These new expectations are articulated in new demands that these expectations be fulfilled.

Professor Dorner suggests that some of the differences between agriculture and industry that need to be recognized in the formulation of development policies are the following:

- Most large farms (modern or traditional) and plantations did not achieve their current size and levels of productivity through a process of competition and demonstrated efficiency, but rather as a result of their owners' favored status with respect to socioeconomic and political power and influence.

- Industry is a "new" system, frequently relying on major imports of technology and systems of organization. Modern enclaves (in both agriculture and industry) that are not an integral part of the cultural and social system of a developing nation can be expected to become extensions of the industrial countries supplying and maintaining the technology on which they are based.

- There is a general lack of decisive economies of scale in farming, and the major economies of scale are associated with labor-displacing mechanization. In countries with surplus labor, displaced labor is deprived of productive work opportunities.

- The machine process operates differently in agriculture than in industry, where assembly-line organization permits simultaneous operations and thus specialization of labor and increased labor efficiency. In agriculture, multiple tasks must be performed sequentially and seasonally; there is less chance for labor specialization; and people, power, and machines must be mobile and brought to the materials. Spatial spread makes management difficult.

- While large investment projects are common, and savings and investments are tied to commercial/financial processes in industry, in farming investment has more of an accretionary character. In slack seasons labor is converted into direct production of capital on the farm: building, fencing, drainage, etc. This requires a tenure system which gives the mass of people secure access to opportunities on the land, creating the incentives necessary for this type of "saving and investment."

- Geographic spread, large rural populations, and cultural and status differences between rural and urban areas make it very difficult to reach small farmers with government services.

- As a subsistence occupation, agriculture permits millions to supply themselves with food, clothing, and shelter. The true value of agricultural production and capital creation, because much of it does not enter the markets as monetized values, is often downgraded; industry is seen as the main vehicle for development. Obviously, agriculture is not enough; but a sense of balance and proportion must be reestablished by a clear recognition of the major contribution of agriculture to the overall development process.

* * *

Computer Enhancement of Older Aerial Photography for the Development of a Time Perspective on Changing Land Use: A Case Study in North-Central Liberia, by James Riddell

The north-central region of the West African Republic of Liberia was not penetrated by motor road until 1948. With this motor road came many of the changes that have affected land use, tenure, and agricultural production. In an effort to gain some understanding of the changes taking place in the fallowing cycle, use of marginal soils (hillsides and swamps), and changes in the forest cover, a computer analysis was made of the remaining copies of the 1952 aerial photo coverage done by Aereo Survey of Philadelphia and compared to aerial photos taken in 1967-68.

Data from the analysis of the same test area for both years indicate that the fallowing cycle has been maintained but at the cost of removing a large proportion of forest coverage.

Because the copies of the earlier (and reputedly the earliest) photo coverage had deteriorated in the intervening years, something had to be done to bring them back to interpretable quality for comparison with later data. The photos were digitalized at a ground resolution of 2 meters. From the digitalized data a series of density slices were made for each light contrast level, as indicated on the negative. That is, the intensity of light reflected back into the camera carries information about the reflectent surface. Repeated "slices" were made until the blurred edges of the original photo were sharpened.

In this format, then, each pixel (digitalized value representing a 2-meter square on the ground) represents a specific ground reflectent.

The pixels were then simply machine-counted and proportions calculated. Aerial photo data from the 1967-68 photo reconnaissance were then treated in the same manner and compared to the 1952 coverage.

We hope soon to begin processing much more recent coverage as soon as it can be located. (As an aside, it might be mentioned that satellite images are very unsatisfactory for this type of research due to a resolution level of 80 meters--giving each pixel a square area often larger than the small fields we are trying to enumerate.)

* * *

Some Social Consequences of Mechanization,* by William C. Thiesenhusen

Thiesenhusen's argument has two main thrusts: the potential for labor displacement in mechanization of agricultural tasks in labor surplus economies; the need for governments to undertake programs of economic development which are designed to assist the poorest of the rural poor and which are not labor displacing in character. He argues that it is especially important to understand land tenure patterns in the highly stratified societies which characterize many Latin American and Asian countries because the differential impact of technology can be more severe in such societies than in more egalitarian areas.

It is widely recognized that land tenure systems have important political repercussions and the most highly inegalitarian ones seem to require evermore repressive forces to keep nation-states from pulling apart at the seams. The reasons are not hard to find. If resources such as land are distributed inequitably, incomes will be so also. And even in the cases that show that average per capita incomes are rising, the incomes of the bottom half of recipients may be dropping relative to the top 50 percent. While we can't say that this inegalitarianism in overall income distribution is due only to marked class differentiation stemming from tenure inequality in agriculture, the evidence points in this direction since resources in that sector are so inequitably distributed and agriculture bulks so large in national income accounts.

This is not an argument against economic growth. Far from it. In those few countries in which average income fell in the past quarter-century, the absolute situation was worse for nearly everyone. But it is a reminder that growth by itself, given the social structure prevailing in many LDCs, has left a great many people behind as economic dropouts. One suspects that there may be some irony in all of this: it may be that the technology required for economic growth, or that is perceived as being necessary for economic growth, is displacing job holders to an unacceptable degree. One thing is certain: policy-makers must scrutinize the use of the machine process much more carefully in the future than they ever have in the past if they have any concern at all for the poor

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*Based on paper presented to Conference on Agricultural Technology for Developing Nations, University of Illinois-Urbana, May 1978.

who must depend on a wage or self-employment with minimal resources to survive.

To underline, in order to reach the "poorest of the poor" stepping up economic growth is a necessary but not a sufficient prescription. Poverty will not be alleviated by merely raising production. For at least the poorest to benefit, the government will have to intervene with a frontal attack on poverty. What are the options?

Land reforms are absolutely necessary in most Latin American countries if income disparities are to be alleviated. Despite some short-run problems associated with reform, the plusses seem to outweigh minuses. Studies of countries which have had significant reforms--Mexico, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, and Cuba--give us strong evidence that:

1) incomes of beneficiaries have risen significantly;
2) the demand effect of a shift in consumption by these rural families is toward labor-intensive goods of a locally elastic supply;
3) land recipients seem to save more and invest more in farm improvements;
4) there is greater social mobility and improved education within the beneficiary class;
5) the yields on reformed units have equaled those on residual units given similar land and water resources; and
6) larger amounts of labor are applied per hectare to reallocated estates than under the previous regimen.

Reform alone, however, is not the whole answer. Thiesenhusen suggests that patterns of public spending be altered to stress those which show promise in serving the poor. While public as well as private expenditures will likely eventually stand up to some measuring stick of profit, could we adopt more flexible criteria of measuring the success of public spending, such as: (1) how many jobs will be created for every dollar invested; (2) how many people will be fed; (3) how many children will survive to age 6; (4) how many people will be schooled, at least until they become literate?

Few would argue against the idea that the greatest force for progress in the Western world as we know it is technology which has developed to solve problems as they arise. But we have come to see that the adoption of technology created in the United States and Western Europe and adopted indiscriminately in Latin America may add to your employment problem and consume energy lavishly. Technology must be adapted to the milieu in which it is to be used and that means that more research is necessary.

We must begin to ask new questions about government and donor agency efforts to develop the agricultural sector. How do we make certain that new input packages get to the poor as well as the rich? How can those who have no land at all be benefited (the landless group comprises the

majority of those in agriculture in many countries)? How can the urban poor be helped with the lower food prices which these inputs should make possible (monopolistic intermediaries in many countries have profited enormously from improvements in production)?

Decisions of most governments in the future vis-à-vis the rural poor will be extremely difficult. Given current pressures of a growing population on an increasingly sparce land base, what governments should do for the non-beneficiary--the peasant who did not get land in the reform--also must enter the calculus of decision-makers in most LDCs. Because of halting progress toward land redistribution in most countries there will be scope for more land reform under existing law for many years into the future. But in countries like Mexico and Peru this margin is nearly exhausted and millions of rural poor are still landless. Further subdivision of land rights may be one option, but it will probably be found to be politically unattractive. Other possibilities are development of agro-industries, regional development schemes, and devising appropriate technology. In the short run, these are expensive and will absorb more government resources than they generate. How governments will get ample revenue to cope with the non-beneficiaries is still unresolved, but he emphasizes that some redistribution of income from the rich to the poor is an inevitable prerequisite, and one that implies major shifts of political power.

* * *

TOPIC 3: GROUP FARMING

Agricultural Cooperatives in the Development Process: Perspectives from the Social Sciences, by John Bennett

With regard to the ability of cooperatives to reach the rural poor, Professor Bennett states that, depending on how one defines "poor," co-ops may be able to reach this group. If the category of the "poor" encompasses only those with relatively low incomes, then co-ops may make inroads against poverty. If by the "poor" landless and practically income-less peasants are meant, then co-ops can provide very little. Up to now, cooperatives have benefited primarily those with land. The pivotal group in the successful initiation of co-ops is the one between the relatively large cash-crop farmers and subsistence-level peasants.

Professor Bennett's paper is divided into three parts: (1) the implications of "indigenous" vs. "institutional" cooperation; (2) the problems of exchange, membership, and participation within any cooperative organization; and (3) the use of cooperation as a development strategy.

"Indigenous" cooperation is defined as "forms of reciprocal exchange and sharing which emerge in social life as a necessity for continuous operation or survival, and which are patterned in accordance with principles attached to various social groupings and strata." "Institutional" refers to the organizational form arising out of the European and North American experience. These are ideal definitions, but the distinction

between indigenous and institutional cooperation is significant for policy since conflict may arise if institutional forms are introduced where indigenous forms already strongly prevail.

Professor Bennett reviews several case studies of indigenous cooperative activities and reaches the following conclusions:

1) cooperation in some form can be viable in all socioeconomic systems;
2) the motivation for cooperation can be based on either altruism or self-interest (and more likely on both);
3) any specific form of cooperation will be modified by the existing socioeconomic environment, which in turn will be affected by the presence of cooperatives.

The two ideal types of cooperatives are compared, using nine categories: rationale, functions, authority, responsibility, incumbents, individual benefits, equality of members, performance of participants, and mutual trust. These categories serve as the springboard for a discussion of particular differences and similarities between the two forms.

In the indigenous type, much less of a voluntaristic aspect exists: the individual is subject to severe group pressure to comply. Institutional cooperation, on the other hand, demands that "individuals . . . approach the co-op as individuals, not as group members, already socialized into the 'philosophy' of the action pattern." Yet the freedom accompanying institutional cooperation is deceptive in that performance will be subject to efficiency standards embodied in markets or to reviews by larger, outside organizations, such as governments. Professor Bennett emphasizes that "social closeness" is a concept separate from economic equality. Due to kinship ties, traditional hierarchies, etc., many of the economic goals (risk-spreading and labor-sharing, for example) can be achieved without changing or modifying established social distances. That is, equality in one sphere does not spill over to other spheres of community relations. In the extreme, kinship relations preclude any cooperation among village members.

Another distinction between the two ideal forms of cooperation is the narrowness of institutional cooperative activities (excluding multipurpose co-ops), as opposed to the wide range of functions usually embodied in indigenous cooperatives. Patterns of leadership also distinguish the two types of cooperatives, largely hierarchical in the indigenous case and more or less democratic in the institutional case.

Concluding the comparison of the two types, Professor Bennett states that, wherever possible, any introduced form of cooperation should build on existing forms of cooperation. Yet this condition is not sufficient: new co-ops must incorporate the "psychological readiness of participants to accept new forms." Bennett labels the crucial, yet difficult to ascertain, factor the "balance between affiliative and individuating attitudes." Finally, the dimension of time in evaluative criteria is discussed. Briefly, Professor Bennett argues for a longer time horizon;

20 years is seen as a necessary interval in which social change induced by cooperatives can take place.

The primary concern of the second section of the paper is to examine generally the motivation of individuals to enter relationships implied by cooperatives. Three patterns of social exchange are delineated:

1) "instrumental exchange"--the practical, goal-oriented type underlying much of the activities in traditional farming communities;
2) "social exchange"--those interactions assigning status and through which gratification from association is gained;
3) "symbolic exchange"--based on the ideals of brotherhood, altruism, and sacrifice, found especially in collective farming communities.

All three types of exchange may be found simultaneously in agricultural cooperatives.

Professor Bennett further distinguishes between "reciprocal instrumental exchange" and "sharing." The former activity takes place according to relatively well-defined rules and ultimately implies an unequal trade. Sharing, or "altruistic sharing," represents a unilateral action often stemming from the emotional bonds of primary groups. Such sharing is an ideal concept, however, difficult to determine precisely in actual cooperative societies.

The concept of "public goods" and the associated problems (i.e., no incentives to pay for services since they appear to be provided free, especially when delivered to large groups) are then applied to cooperatives. In rural societies marked by a high degree of individualistic behavior, co-ops can be severely hampered by this "free-rider" problem. Smaller societies should be better able to avoid it, however. If incentives to join the co-op are guaranteed (via governmental support, for example), then the opting-out of payment for services rendered might be minimized. Professor Bennett concludes from case studies that the very success of co-ops means that the distribution of services will become skewed, but that member awareness of co-op activities may correspondingly increase.

Professor Bennett closes the section by briefly reviewing the U.S. experience with rural co-ops: their unique relationship to the prevailing economic system; the differences between informal and formal cooperation witnessed within U.S. co-ops; the emphasis on tangible services; and a profile of cooperative leadership traits. He then compares this description to a recently reported case study of a Peruvian land reform cooperative. The study pointed out the various troubles encountered when incentives for cooperation were falsely or poorly provided. In this case of highland peasants, maintaining a profitable enterprise was stressed at the cost of the immediately more relevant subsistence security goals.

In the final section of the paper, the question of multiple objectives is taken up. The major conflict is seen to be between the modest

goal of spreading risks, providing small loans, etc., and the more demanding objective of high output and continuity of membership often set by national development plans. An imperfect accounting system or even dissolution of a particular society does not imply failure; in most cases, certain limited goals have inevitably been reached. "Social mobilization" is a further important function of co-ops, but can be effective only when preconditions exist for widespread social change.

* * *

Some Observations Based on Issues Raised in Nine Workshops on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development, by Don Kanel

This paper summarizes the discussions of regional workshops held previous to the Wingspread Conference on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development. One issue dealt with at length is the nature of the "outside initiative" characterizing much of small farmer production cooperatives in the Third World. Getting credit unions started was regarded as easier, if such organizations emerged from a single enterprise rather than from a drive within an often heterogeneous community. The ACDI-sponsored regional network of marketing and supply cooperatives among the Indian population of Guatemala is cited for its exemplary organizational structure; however, the participatory opportunities of the Indian members appeared compromised by the financial success of the cooperatives. Professor Kanel suggests that four guidelines be kept in mind when outside agencies intend to establish co-ops:

1) the basic function to be performed;
2) a clear delineation of the organizational and technical aspects of specific projects;
3) the socioeconomic profile of the target group;
4) the goal and speed by which the co-op is to reach a high degree of self-sufficiency.

The question of the relationships among members and management is also discussed and some guidelines proposed.

The proper role of co-ops vis-à-vis private business is dealt with at some length. Professor Kanel reports a rule of thumb offered at the meetings: co-ops should be encouraged where services are not already provided economically, where a new clientele could be reached, where new services could be provided, and, importantly, where potential opposition from the private sector would be minimized. Although both cooperatives and private enterprise need to maintain a certain level of operating profits, the distinguishing feature between the two forms is the co-op's commitment to reach immediately the previously unserved farmer.

Professor Kanel sees reasons for cooperative success and strength as lying in the "free" services rendered by members serving in management and educational activities. Further, the relative advantage of cooperative over governmental activity is seen in the former's greater responsiveness to members' needs and its ability to provide continuous service (i.e., beyond the immediately subsequent months of an election).

Perhaps the central question of the regional workshops concerned cooperatives and the poor and the strategy co-ops should adopt with respect to political movements. One workshop (Asian) stated that only those poor farmers with some resources could be reached by co-ops, but Professor Kanel finds this formulation too simple: even the very poor have resources that can be pooled. Yet, co-ops are not to be viewed as primarily transfer mechanisms. U.S. co-ops, for example, conduct 80 percent of their business with 20 percent of their members; nevertheless, they claim that small farmers within the co-op also benefit from the organization's success. Professor Kanel questions how applicable this "shared success" is in LDCs, where the distribution of wealth is much more skewed than in the U.S.

The relationship of cooperatives to political movements advocating the cause of the poor is a crucial issue, yet a difficult one to resolve: co-op autonomy must be maintained while not provoking a negative response from potential allies. A short typology is presented of situations calling for different responses from rural poor to the demands of allegiance to cooperative organizing or political movements:

1) political activity will dominate when major reforms (or revolution) are underway;

2) cooperative activity can grow rapidly when no major reforms are underway yet the socioeconomic environment is benign enough to encourage co-op expansion;

3) where stark poverty is combined with little political activity, opinion on whether one should push for widespread reform or the growth of local cooperatives is divided.

The contention that cooperative formation accelerates democratization of the countryside remains unproved: one could just as easily argue the reverse, i.e., that democratization must precede co-op growth. If cooperatives are charged with promoting broader participation in rural areas, then only relatively modest cooperative development schemes should be supported.

Professor Kanel's summary of the regional workshops' discussion on U.S. technical assistance to LDCs stresses the necessity of fully involving those affected by the planning into the planning process. The notion of "cooperative-to-cooperative" assistance was well received by host countries, while "government-to-government" programs found little praise. (Naturally, avoidance of government collaboration with co-ops is clearly impossible.) Advice on the specific form of cooperation was ill-appreciated. Specific technical skills and training of local LDC co-op leaders, however, were regarded as needed functions for U.S. cooperative assistance to fill.

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TOPIC 4: PEASANT PARTICIPATION

Land Tenure Issues in African Development (a position paper), by James C. Riddell, Kenneth H. Parsons, Don Kanel

The purpose of this statement is to communicate more clearly the relevance of tenure and related issues of social structure and organizational design to typical development projects supported by USAID in Africa.

For this purpose we have reviewed about a dozen current USAID projects and selected four of them for a discussion of the relevance of tenure issues to project design. The projects were: Bakel Irrigation Perimeters in Senegal, Lake Chad Polder Irrigation in Chad, Upper Volta Onchocerciasis River Basin Development, and Botswana Range Management. In addition to the reading of Project Papers, we also reviewed anthropological studies of land tenure and social structure in project areas and in the case of two of the projects (Senegal and Botswana) we also used two papers which dealt with national land policy (Kouassigan and Temane).

The tenure and other related structural issues affecting project design fall in the following categories:

1) the traditional tenure system and related aspects of social structure such as division of economic roles between men and women;
2) national land policies such as nationalization of landownership;
3) organization of production units established by the project, such as individual family holdings, or various forms of cooperative organization of production;
4) relation of project production units to supporting public agencies.

The first two items are parameters to which the project needs to be adjusted while the latter two describe possibilities for selecting among feasible alternative arrangements for project organization.

The above tenure (structural) issues can be analyzed as to their impact on such project goals as:

1) project viability in terms of success in increasing income;
2) ecological fit of projects;
3) relatively equal distribution of project benefits among affected social groups.

Some tenure issues are likely to be significant for most African development projects. The customary tenure rights in most of sub-Sarahan Africa can be described as holding of rights in land by corporate kinship groups with rights of individual members coexisting with the rights of the group in the same parcels of land. This system of rights in combination with the practice of shifting agriculture means that group rights

can be asserted to land used in the past by the present or preceding generations as well as to infrequently used land. These residual rights to land affected all of the projects reviewed by raising such questions as how free are project authorities to organize production units of their own choosing and assign rights in land and water to project beneficiaries.

Another general issue is the division of economic functions between men and women. It is common for some specific crops, as well as production and marketing tasks, to be the domain of women while other crops and tasks are the domain of men. In the relation between husbands and wives this division of functions is a matter of mutual expectations of what the other party will do, and of mutual obligations of what one party must do to assist the other in carrying out the latter's responsibilities; such expectations and obligations are taken on by both parties when they enter into a marriage. But these expectations and obligations can break down when project authorities treat men as heads of families to whom they give access to land and water, since the men are apt to assume that they have a free hand in the control and use of these resources. This seemed to be an issue in at least three of the projects (Senegal, Chad, and Upper Volta).

A number of the African states are attempting to formulate land policies which would give the state clearer rights in relation to the landholding kinship groups. Typically such policies aim to increase state control over land and to prevent increased inequality. This generally means that landownership is not individualized, and that some rights in land are retained by traditional kinship groups or by cooperatives, at the same time that state rights in land are increased. National land policy is obviously important for project design since it enlarges the power of state agencies to deal with local holders of rights in land. But in order to understand what national land policy means, it is necessary to study not only the legislation, but also the administrative procedures and practices which effectively define the division of powers and the interrelation between the state, its local administrative units, the landholding groups, and the individual cultivating households.

Other tenure issues are highly specific to the local social structure, local ecology, and technological and economic features of the project. Some of the local tenure issues relevant to the projects reviewed are listed below.

A. Senegal--Bakel Irrigation Perimeters

1. The traditional social structure is a hierarchical caste system. What organizational features does the project need to achieve a more egalitarian distribution of benefits?

2. Project beneficiaries will be farming as members of cooperative farms rather than as individual households. What model of collective farming will be utilized and what are its prospects for success?

B. Chad--Polders

1. The project is designed to mix several tribal groups as a matter of nation-building. However, one of the tribal groups (the Yedina) has a decentralized customary political structure, while the others have traditional chiefs and act more aggressively in dealing with their neighbors. How does the project design attempt to prevent the exploitation of the Yedina?

2. The Yedina use a number of ecological niches in Lake Chad (lake for fishing, islands for crops and livestock, mainland for polders). The use of these varied niches is important as a means for seeking refuge from more aggressive neighbors as well as influencing wide distribution of authority within households. The project design needs to be adapted to these features.

C. Upper Volta--Onchocerciasis Area Village Development Fund

This project is also designed to mix two tribal groups, one of which is hierarchically organized while the other is not, thus raising similar questions as in the case above.

D. Botswana--Range and Livestock Development Project

The tenure issues in this project are dominated by two developments: (1) increasing inequality in size of herds occurring under the traditional tenure system effected by richer herders drilling boreholes (livestock wells) in remote areas; and (2) government response to modify the traditional tenure system by subdividing the range into areas to be leased to larger commercial herders and areas to be held communally but with livestock numbers controlled by permits. These land policies attempt to restrict overgrazing, and also, while recognizing inequality, to protect the smaller herders by reserving the range available to them. The project is designed to assist the smaller herders on the communal range by organizing group ranches through technical assistance. This land policy is a very significant departure from the African pattern of rights in land by corporate kinship groups, and research on this experience could have important implications for other countries. The issue within the project design is the degree to which the organizational form of group ranches is suited to the social structure, to the ecological conditions of the region, and to the technical requirements of improved range utilization and livestock production.

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Institutional Infrastructure and Peasant Participation in Taiwan, by Hung-mao Tien

One of the peasantry's perennial problems is the absence of institutional infrastructure for peasant participation. This problem is particularly acute in the developing nations where infrastructure in the society is generally dysfunctional or practically nonexistent. As a result, the peasants do not have institutional mechanisms to articulate

their common interests and concerns. In the absence of an effective means for collective endeavors, the peasants frequently live at the mercy of the political and economic elites.

Even if the elites are willing, on occasion, to adopt policy intended to deal with the peasants' pressing demands, the lack of an institutionalized infrastructure makes it difficult for an effective implementation of the policy. Frequently not knowing what constitutes the essence of the peasants' problems, national elites design policy measures which do not reflect the agrarian reality.

This research attempts to use Taiwan's experience as a case study to analyze peasant participation in the existing institutional infrastructure. Two principal infrastructural units will be examined. One is the Peasant Association and the other is the Chia-nan Commission on Water Conservancy.

The Peasant Association was established before 1945, during the Japanese occupation of Taiwan; it continues to exist under the current Nationalist Chinese Government. It has a nationwide hierarchical structure with branches in every county and city. At the sub-county level and the villages, the association units exist as primary links between the peasants and the association's bureaucratic structure. Major officers at the sub-county level are elected by the peasants.

The Chia-nan Commission on Water Conservancy is a quasi-official agency with limited powers to manage irrigation and water supplies in Taiwan's most important agricultural region, namely, the southwest plain where four (agriculturally most productive) of the fourteen counties in the island are situated. Because of the peasants' vital stake in water irrigation and power supplies, the commission is supposed to reflect the peasant concerns in the region to the authorities.

This study proposes to pursue a detailed account of the association's and the commission's organizational structure, the socioeconomic background of their officers, and the nature of relationships between government authorities and these two institutions. It also intends to explore the functional relationships between the peasants and these institutions. Using peasant participation as the organizing concept, it seeks to analyze the degree of participation in such activities as election of officers, decision-making, and policy implementation. Regarding policy-making and implementation, the principal issues to be studied include cropping pattern, agricultural extension service, irrigation, provision of chemical fertilizer, grain purchase and price level, agricultural loan, taxes, and mechanization.

Field research, which followed a lengthy period of library work, was conducted in June-July 1978. Preliminary research results will be available in early 1979, and will be fully reported on in next year's Annual Report. Professor Tien anticipates that one result of his research will be some judgment on how applicable Taiwan's experience is to the creation of effective mechanisms for peasant participation in developing countries.

TOPIC 5: LEGAL ASPECTS OF LAND TENURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Preliminary Report on Land Tenure Research in the Solomon Islands, July-August 1978, by Sharon W. Tiffany

The purpose of this research was to make a preliminary survey of government-sponsored tenure conversion projects and to assess the role of local courts in managing land disputes.

Professor Tiffany's work was greatly aided by the cooperation of local government officials, one of whom is working on a government-sponsored project to register customary land; this will require traveling to local districts to assess the islanders' views of the proposal. The Solomon Islands Government (which officially received its independence from Great Britain on July 7, 1978) is considering a customary land registration scheme. A number of officials, both expatriate and islander, feel this is essential for promoting development. The issues surrounding such a proposal, as well as the costs and social consequences of implementing it, have aroused considerable controversy. Many islanders protest that registration schemes are another example of imposing Eurocentric models that are not responsive to local interests and needs. Others argue that registration will provide incentives for small-scale agricultural development. Some are concerned with the prospects of tying up local courts with prolonged land disputes if land registration is attempted. An important problem currently confronting the new nation, then, involves the role of government in upholding or changing existing patterns of land tenure in a country characterized by cultural diversity and whose citizens speak 70 different languages. Consensus on any policy concerning customary lands will be fraught with difficulty.

Tiffany's major research interest in the Solomons concerns the problem of how anthropological perspectives, which typically stress micro-level studies of land tenure relations, can be linked to the larger concerns of government and the need for implementing sound land policies. Her work this summer emphasized the role of the courts in interpreting and modifying land tenure patterns. Court records of land disputes are valuable for crystalizing islander conceptions of principles relevant to managing conflict over land, and they illustrate how an externally imposed judicial system based on Western experiences interprets and changes "custom."

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Grant Supported Research by Graduate Fellows

Three of the graduate fellows who received grant support during this reporting period (Cox, Fernando, and Gashaw) were asked to monitor the progress of land reform. Four fellows (Fallon, Heisey, Lemel, and Strachan) are conducting research on the interaction of land tenure systems and development. A bibliography on aspects of group farming, "Abstracts from Recent Literature on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development," was prepared by Jones and Reintsma. In addition, research on the topic of women in development is being carried out by Joanne Hogan. The research of these fellows is described below.

TOPIC 1: MONITORING LAND REFORM EXPERIENCE

Empresas Campesinas: Achievements, Problems, and Prospects of Group Farming in Venezuela, by Paul Cox

Paul Cox undertook dissertation research between January 11, 1977, and August 3, 1978, in Venezuela under a mutual cooperation agreement between the University of Wisconsin's College of Agricultural and Life Sciences and the Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro-Occidental de Venezuela (FUDECO). He lived most of the time in Barquisimeto, site of FUDECO's headquarters and capital of Lara State, and conducted library research, field reconnaissance, and interviews with government officials and campesino representatives until December 1977. He also conducted systematic interviewing at selected farms in Lara State from January until July of 1978. A report, "Venezuela's Agrarian Reform at Mid-1977," was issued as LTC Research Paper No. 71 in February 1978. In September 1978, Cox returned to write his dissertation and complete the Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin.

His study analyzed the status of Venezuela's agrarian reform with particular attention to group farming as a phenomenon of central importance in that reform. In recent years the Venezuelan government has undertaken to create new, indigenous forms of group farming, establishing a number of cooperative enterprises in which land and major capital items are held in joint ownership by workers. The bulk of the land is collectively cultivated, and profits from the enterprises are shared by the cooperative members. As joint-owners, members of production cooperatives (collectives) participate in the decision-making process concerning all aspects of production, distribution, and investment.

These group farms have, in general, been created by the Venezuelan government, and their form of organization is more reflective of the Venezuelan environment than of any imported model. Early chapters of Cox's dissertation will examine trends in the national political economy and in the agrarian reform program which led up to the creation of these cooperatives. Attention will be given to the early history of group farming in Venezuela and to the ways in which this experience was

utilized in legal-administrative arrangements for credit-supply cooperatives (uniones de prestatarios) as well as for the less numerous collective farms (empresas campesinas) that currently operate among agrarian reform beneficiaries. As it turns out, the collectives cannot be discussed without consideration of the credit-supply cooperatives. A complex series of policy adjustments led to a shift of government assistance away from individual agrarian reform beneficiaries belonging to service cooperatives and toward groups of beneficiaries belonging to production cooperatives.

A major section of the dissertation will recount the growth and operational characteristics of these two organizational forms, stressing that, in practice, they function in ways that were not foreseen nor publicly acknowledged by policy-makers. The data suggest that the economic viability of the great majority of these farms is open to serious question, despite a broad range of state subsidies. This implies that the continuance of the agrarian reform program in its heavily modified form has tended to compromise earlier achievements and throw into disrepute the original policy, implementation measures, and government agencies responsible for the reform.

The dissertation will also present the results of an investigation of the credit-supply cooperatives and collective farms operating among agrarian reform beneficiaries in Lara State in west-central Venezuela. A conceptual model, developed from literature on the nature of authentic Rochdalian cooperatives, was used as a source of hypotheses for testing during visits to local offices of agencies with responsibility for agrarian reform and during field visits to 16 credit-supply cooperatives and 39 collectives located in two contrasting districts of Lara State. The results of this analysis support the national-level conclusion regarding economic viability, but provide a great deal of information on the complex set of reasons for this. Certain of these stem from the operation of credit-supply cooperatives and collective farms as sociopolitical units within an elaborate exchange network of government assistance for political support. Others are seated in bureaucratic inertia and state paternalism. Yet other reasons are evidently to be found in the organizational forms themselves and the difficulties they have functioning within the local and national context.

Conclusions from the experience in Lara State will then be evaluated for their representativeness at the national level. Limitations of the empirical investigation are to be summarized and suggestions made for future research. Finally, group farming in Venezuela will be examined in relation to recently published findings on group farming in other developing countries.

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Land Reform in Plantation Agriculture: The Case of Sri Lanka, by Nimal Fernando

Nimal Fernando returned to Sri Lanka during the summer of 1978 to conduct the field research for his thesis, and he has been appointed

Head of the Agriculture Division in the Research Department of the Central Bank of Ceylon, Colombo. He also has been doing a study on the management of state plantations with Dr. Nimal Sanderatne, a Development Studies alumnus and Senior Economist with the bank's Department of Economic Research. In May 1978, Fernando's report, "Land Reform in Plantation Agriculture: An Analysis of the Case of Sri Lanka with Special Reference to Tea Plantations," was issued as Research Paper No. 72.

Summary of Preliminary Thesis Research:

Many developing countries have accepted land reform as a desirable development policy. The literature on the issue of land reform, however, contains very little systematic analysis on the question of land reform in plantations. This study attempts to bridge this gap to some extent.

The study is comprised of two parts, the first of which concentrates on the theory of plantations and experience of reform in countries other than Sri Lanka. In the second part, an attempt is made to analyze the recent reform experience of Sri Lanka in relation to tea plantations.

For the purpose of the study, 36 tea plantations nationalized under the 1972 reform law and its amendment in 1975 have been selected on a random basis. The distribution of the sample is given in the following table:

Distribution of Sample Estates

Institution	Elevation			Total
	High	Medium	Low	
Janatha Estate Development Board	10	10	2	22
State Plantations Corporation	7	3	4	14
Total	17	13	6	36

A questionnaire was prepared and tested in a pilot survey on two estates. On the basis of experience gathered during this pilot survey the questionnaire is now being revised. The survey seeks to collect information and data on the following primary aspects of plantation agriculture:

(a) production and average yield;
(b) use of fertilizer;
(c) income, incentives, and employment;
(d) education, health, and housing;
(e) management problems

It is expected, on the basis of the information and data gathered through the survey, to answer a basic question of whether Sri Lanka's 1972 land reform law and its amendment have brought about any structural changes in the plantations. In answering this question, particular emphasis will be placed upon the changes (or absence of changes) affecting laborers on the plantations.

Study on the Management of State Plantations:

As of Fall 1978, Nimal Sanderatne and Nimal Fernando have finished surveys of 12 estates. On each estate extensive discussions are held with the manager and the assistant managers, with the school teachers, and with the laborers, whose houses are visited. In addition to traveling to the estates, both the regional and head offices of the corporations managing these plantations have been visited. Discussions have been held with the Secretary of the Ministry of Plantation Industries, which has jurisdiction over the corporations. A report on this plantation management study is due to be issued early in 1979.

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Political Economy of Ethiopian Agriculture, by Solomon Gashaw

Solomon Gashaw has been working under the direction of Professor Thome on the legal aspects of land tenure, agrarian reform, and rural development in Ethiopia. His study will examine the events that led to the enactment of the 1975 land reform, will assess the overall achievements of the reform, and will evaluate the extent of its implementation and its impact on rural development. The research will be based on field data collected during 1975-77, and on library research to compare the Ethiopian experience to the experiences of other developing countries with similar land reforms. The following aspects of the reform will be discussed:

- destruction of the power base of the landed elite by abrogation of the feudal relation between landlord and tenants;
- income distribution;
- prohibition of land alienation in any form in order to safeguard against reconcentration of land;
- abolition of the use of hired laborers;
- institutional innovations;
- provisions for communal and nomadic areas;
- reform without compensation to former landowners.

In addition to the present study, Gashaw prepared a paper, "The Land Tenure System in Ethiopia," which was issued as a Seminar Paper for LTC's July 1977 International Seminar on Agrarian Reform.

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TOPIC 2: INTERACTION OF LAND TENURE SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPMENT

Socio-Economic History of Northeast Thailand: Man, Land, and Society, 1868-1960, by Edward B. Fallon

Edward Fallon completed his field research in Thailand and returned to the Land Tenure Center during the Spring semester of 1977. Since his return, he has been analyzing his thesis data. He also attended two off-campus conferences, traveled with Professor Kanel on a consulting trip to Thailand, and taught a special interdisciplinary course for the Land Tenure Center during the Spring semester, 1978.

Statement of Research Findings:

Since about 1900 one of the most significant political and economic changes in mainland Southeast Asia has been the effective expansion of the political and economic structures emanating from Bangkok into the formerly relatively more independent areas now known as northern and northeastern Thailand. Mr. Fallon's research has examined the process whereby "national integration" has so smoothly incorporated the Northeast of Thailand (which now constitutes about one-third of Thailand's area and population) despite that region's continued economic poverty relative to the nation as a whole. The study seeks, then, to understand the reasons for the Northeast's underdevelopment, and why it has not generated more resentment against the institutions and individuals of the Bangkok-based polity which have come increasingly to dominate the Northeast in recent decades.

From mid-1977 through mid-1978, Fallon has analyzed data gathered in Thailand from 1975 to 1977 through ordered investigation, questionnaires of older residents of 60 northeastern villages, and more detailed study of the recent history of 10 villages in Udornthani Province. The following are the main factors in the Northeast's "immiserating integration" into national Thai structure.

-- Fear of French annexation of parts of the Northeast led the Bangkok monarchy to assign high officials to the area anxious to minimize the appearance and reality of political, cultural, and economic autonomy. These officials undermined the position of the local elite (in contrast to the North, where there was more emphasis on indirect rule through the local nobility) while having little understanding of or sympathy with northeastern social, cultural, and economic conditions.

-- Over the last century there has been a continuous pattern of undermining the emergence of powerful northeastern cities. This may be seen in the frequent changes of administrative status of provincial and district towns, the selection of rail and later road routes which bypassed former cultural and political centers, breakup of the monthol or sub-region system, and selection of Khon Kaen as the administrative-industrial center of the Northeast.

-- The failure to establish a number of provinces in the region commensurate with its area and population. During most of the present century, the average province in the Northeast has had about twice the area and population of the average province in the rest of Thailand. With such facilities as secondary schools, hospitals, agricultural offices, and administrative headquarters long established on a one-per-province basis, Northeasterners have had less access to many public-sector resources.

-- The national educational system has refused to recognize schooling in the regional language--which constituted a broad educational process until well into the present century, justifying central Thai notions of the Northeasterners as ignorant and backward when they failed to do as well in examinations in what was for them virtually a foreign language.

-- The national ecclesiastical hierarchy instituted "reforms" which served to make the Buddhist monks less responsive to the needs and desires of their local congregations and more responsive to their Bangkok-oriented superiors. This included official commands to burn all Lao-language literary works in the temples on at least two occasions.

-- The imposition of head taxes, and the absence of meaningful land taxes or forest-preservation controls contributed to a pattern of agricultural exploitation that led Northeasterners to push cultivation beyond suitable ecological limits. This has caused ever more extensive cultivation in areas dependent on the irregular rainfall of the area, with reported yields for the region as a whole declining by some 40 percent over a period of three decades.

-- This destruction of forest cover has in turn contributed to laterization of the soil, further deterioration of the water regime, with both more drought and more flooding than in previous periods. It has also removed an important source of off-season work (gathering fruits, nuts, herbs, condiments, etc.) and of protein (through hunting and fishing) from rural residents; in bad years now they must send their offspring to work in the cities instead of supporting themselves through access to the diverse resources of area forests and woods.

-- The artificially depressed price of rice (a rice export tax premium has kept the domestic rice price at about one-half to two-thirds of the world price) has encouraged migration from rural to urban areas, especially Bangkok. The Northeast has not had the irrigation facilities (only about one-tenth of those constructed in the Central Plains), extension, or credit to diversify from rice to other crops. Spontaneous booms in kenaf and cassava production in recent years have further damaged northeastern soil.

-- The prices of livestock, the region's other chief export, have been artificially lowered through prohibitions of slaughter outside the government-monopolized slaughterhouses, and need for payment of bribes to transport them to market.

-- Through education and obtaining of positions in the civil service or Buddhist monkhood, it is possible for individual ambitious and/or talented Northeasterners to achieve social and economic mobility. But it is important to note that the price of this mobility is usually a shift in values to those of the "national" (i.e., Siamese) system. For the most successful it usually involves physically moving to Bangkok. But it should be underlined that these positions are for the most part without meaningful power.

-- Those few Northeasterners who have attained positions of national prominence have often met with even more severe constraints, including imprisonment and even assassination.

These and other findings from Fallon's research suggest that the Northeast's failure to develop economically has been due in substantial portion to the kind of development which has benefited Bangkok and the central region by withdrawing human and physical resources from outlying areas, particularly of the Northeast. Sufficient mobility has been available to co-opt potential regional spokesmen who might have fought for greater consideration of the Northeast in major policies, or who at least might have contributed to its development. Relatively light population pressure has until very recently prevented acute land shortage or hunger, providing political and economic safety valves. By now much of the region's former economic, social, and cultural structures have been sufficiently riddled to provide a smooth path to "national integration"; but this study proposes that the continuation on such a path can only drive the Northeast deeper into relative and absolute poverty and perhaps widespread political disaffection.

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LTC African Research Committee, by Paul Heisey

In his work for the Land Tenure Center African Research Committee, Paul Heisey has read and reviewed material dealing with several tenure-related issues as they apply to Africa. Specifically, he has surveyed the literature about the ways in which group rights in land have been affected by changing economic opportunities, and the ways in which traditional tenure structures, in certain situations, have proved flexible enough to respond to those opportunities. He has begun to compile a bibliography on technology and institutional change in African agriculture, and has also been reviewing material about the evolution of the present land tenure system in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Through these research activities, Heisey has attempted to formulate hypotheses about:

(a) the true point at which economies of scale are reached in various forms of agricultural production;
(b) the relationship between economies of scale in production and economies of scale in the provision of services;
(c) the nature of social division in the agricultural sector--does it follow or precede the development of a dualistic agriculture?

In addition to his work for the African Research Committee, Heisey helped to prepare background materials for the 1977 summer session course on "Poverty, Agrarian Reform, Employment, and the Food Supply," and the course on "Land Tenure in Africa," which was taught during the Fall semester 1977.

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Class Maintenance or Transformation: Socioeconomic Factors Producing Differences in Post-Primary School Attendance and Occupational Patterns for Two Central Anatolian Villages, by Harold Lemel

This report presents preliminary findings of field research conducted by Harold Lemel in 1976-77, focusing on two villages in the Polatli district of Ankara province, Turkey. He selected one dryland and one irrigated village to represent the main differences in agricultural production conditions prevailing on the Central Anatolian plateau. Boundaries of the study extend beyond the village communities themselves. In this area, at least, social reality no longer fits neatly into discrete urban or rural packages. Accordingly, in addition to a survey of all village household heads, interviews were also conducted with urban migrants from each village engaged in various nonagricultural occupations.

Production relations, material exchange, forms of cooperation and partnership, migration and marriage patterns are all examined to answer several basic but still unanswered questions: What are the social and economic factors producing differences in post-primary school attendance? What distinguishes those originating from different positions in the village class structure in how such schooling is ultimately used? How is village class related to the types of specific nonagricultural occupations entered into, whether through formal schooling or apprenticeship, i.e., can we link particular nonagricultural jobs to distinctive rural class origins?

Regarding the first question--the pursuit of schooling beyond the primary level--while virtually every village in the district has an elementary school, middle, secondary, and technical schools are exclusively located in towns. Therefore, the main problem for village families in securing post-primary education for their children is in meeting living expenses and other direct and indirect costs associated with sending them to town. Research to date indicates the importance for prospective students of having close relatives with whom they can stay while going to school. Such urban contacts are doubly important for those desiring to enter a trade through apprenticeship, for in addition to the possibility of residence, access to a relative engaged in a trade may open up an otherwise nonexistent apprenticeship opportunity.

In view of all this, Lemel analyzes material and social factors which result in differences in rates of migration and the geographical spread and occupational distribution of migrants emerging from distinct village class backgrounds. Such differences determine the nature and extent of a villager's effective urban contacts through relatives--his "kinship network," as it is referred to in the study.

The study traces the evolution of these networks from the household level at which heads of households are confronted differentially by the problem of land shortage in meeting their main fatherly duty toward sons: that of securing livelihoods. Livelihoods may be based on the land if possible; if not, alternatives outside agriculture are sought, either through schooling or through apprenticeship. Where land is not a limiting factor, other considerations are brought to bear in elaborating livelihood strategies for sons. Because of their class-specific nature, kinship networks provide a useful analytical tool in discussing the types of issues described above.

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The Interrelationship Between Economic Growth in the Agricultural Sector and That in the National Economy, as Reflected in the Frontier Coffee Region of Northwest Paraná, Brazil, by Lloyd W. Strachan

Research on economic development in the Third World has frequently identified the backward agricultural sector as a bottleneck to future progress, necessitating modernization before the nation can move ahead. Many unisectoral programs of agricultural development have been based on this diagnosis of the problem.

Recent economic analysis in Brazil suggests, however, that this archaic structure of production in agriculture closely reflects the nature of economic growth in the nation as a whole and frequently makes a significant contribution to this growth process. It is furthermore suggested that modernization of the primary sector is fundamentally a response to development in the dynamic industrial sector of the economy.

This interpretation indicates the need to analyze the articulation between the agricultural sector and the national economy, in order that economic growth in the former may be more clearly understood.

The present research project attempts to evaluate the importance, in the formation and subsequent transformation of the regional structure of production in agriculture, of the articulation between Northwest Paraná and the larger economy.

The Study Area in Perspective:

Little more than thirty years has elapsed since the sub-tropical forest cover in Northwest Paraná was swept aside, revealing some of the richest agricultural land in the world. By the late 1950s this region, while representing less than 3 percent of total national farmland, was producing 50 percent of Brazil's coffee crop.

The structure of production in the study area has undergone successive changes: from subsistence crops and coffee production based primarily on hoe-agriculture to modern, fully mechanized soybean farming.

This apparently successful example of agricultural development has been contradictory, however, generating great wealth for the nation but

resulting in the expulsion of a large proportion of the region's rural population. The production potential of the natural resource base has also been severely threatened, due to the predatory nature of man's use of the land.

The Scope of the Study:

The changes that have taken place in the structure of production in this region are assumed to reflect economic growth in the national economy and the evolving role of the study area in this process.

The study involves analysis over time (the movement of economic growth from a historical perspective) of decision-making units at various levels within the economy, ranging all the way from the individual farm to national policy-making.

The study is divided into four sequential and interrelated units of analysis, covering the period from 1920 to the mid-1970s:

(1) the formation of the frontier (1920-1945);
(2) production on the frontier (1940-1970)
(3) the disorganization of the structure of production (1955-1970);
(4) modernization and reorganization (1965-1975).

The analytical units present some overlapping, since the process of change is not a simple linear progression over time and space.

Analysis of the changing structure of agriculture in the region focuses on the following variables:

(1) land tenure (concentration of ownership and condition of access);
(2) land use (from both a production and an ecological standpoint);
(3) farm labor (use in production and stability of employment over time);
(4) capital structure and credit use in the sector;
(5) technology of production.

The interrelationship between agriculture and the national economy is a complex area of analysis. Major farm policies of input and product pricing, credit and taxes must be analyzed both from the sectoral viewpoint and with respect to the differential impact on certain types of producers and farm products.

Other aspects, such as the role of the study region in the national division of labor in agriculture and the terms of trade between the region and the nation, will be examined within the respective units of analysis.

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TOPIC 3: GROUP FARMING

Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development, by Donald Jones and Curtis Reintsma

The research work of Donald Jones and Curtis Reintsma during the past year revolved entirely around the conference, "Cooperatives, Small Farmers and Development," held in April at Wingspread Conference Center, Racine, Wisconsin. Jones and Reintsma were responsible for the completion of an annotated bibliography on the above topic, entitled "Abstracts from Recent Literature on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development." Comprised of over 90 abstracts, this bibliography was intended to serve as source material for conference participants as well as a reference document for those charged with executing development policies involving cooperatives.

A comment common to much of the literature on cooperative success or failure in the Third World was the need for management trained in the principles of cooperative management. Although important, Jones and Reintsma felt that this observation merely reflected a variety of important and probably more substantive issues facing the formation and maintenance of cooperatives in the Third World. These points of inquiry are summarized below.

Since the majority of cooperatives in Third World countries are initiated by external sources, a key issue was the relationship of local societies to these outside agencies. Above all, this question was directed at the stance of national governments toward local cooperatives. Often a greater number of differences than commonalities exists between governmental agencies charged with cooperative development (or simply general development). For example, central governments may place priority on cooperatives as a means of control of rural development rather than allowing for a high degree of local autonomy. Further, the performance standards established by an initiating agency may overstate what is immediately achievable. Consequently, a wide gulf may develop between the initiators of cooperative development and the intended beneficiaries; this is often manifested in conflicts between outside government technical experts and the local, less well trained membership.

Two other relationships of the local cooperative society were discussed at length in the literature. The proper form of international assistance received some attention, especially in the discussion of the transferability of the organizational form of North American and Western European cooperatives to Third World rural sectors. The literature pointed to the need for greater sensitivity to indigenous forms of cooperation and the local socioeconomic environment. Another topic discussed in detail in the literature was the pattern of inner-cooperative relationships. To what extent should cooperatives targeted to reach the poor (leaving this important concept of poverty undefined) incorporate larger, more affluent farmers? How can cooperatives avoid the oft-reported case of local elites (either large farmers or rural bourgeoisie) capturing control?

The latter question touches on perhaps the crucial question for the entire project: what limitations does the socioeconomic environment place on the life of a cooperative? This can be answered, in part, by carefully delineating which of the many goals pursued by cooperatives has primacy. If commercial success is regarded as the overriding objective, then cooperatives may flourish in almost any socioeconomic context. If, however, the more difficult burden of promoting democracy in the countryside moves to center-stage of cooperative activity, severe problems may arise. In general, the consensus of the literature was that cooperatives could hardly reach the very poor (landless and tenants). In fact, the experience of the previous two decades had shown the opposite to be the case: large and cash-crop farmers had benefited the most from cooperatives.

Since cooperatives cover a gamut of forms, a typology of cooperatives was essential to analyze their past impact and potential future impact on the rural poor. In particular, it appeared that credit cooperatives were probably the easiest to initiate and maintain. Conversely, production cooperatives (or collectives) demanded the largest number of prerequisites and generally were unsuccessful, except in isolated instances. Recent literature pointed to the efficacy of marketing and supply cooperatives in aiding small farmers. However, careful social science research on market structure must precede any decision to advocate cooperatives over private traders. Housing, consumer, and electrical cooperatives were rarely mentioned in the literature and hence scantily reviewed.

A summary of relevant articles on this topic will appear in a proceedings volume of the Wingspread Conference, which is now in preparation. (For information on the Conference on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development, see Section A: Expanding Knowledge--Conferences, part II.)

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ADDITIONAL TOPIC: WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Zinacanteco Women: Prediction for Change in a Mexican Village, by Joanne Hogan

"Zinacanteco Women: Prediction for Change in a Mexican Village," written in collaboration with Prof. Marta Tienda of the U.W. Department of Rural Sociology, analyzes the effects of modernizing influences on women's traditional activity domains and social behavior. The concern is to identify circumstances that allow for changes in traditional female roles and to evaluate the likelihood of change occurring in terms of old and new arrangements.

The Zinacanteco, Tzotzil-speaking descendents of the Maya who reside in the highlands of Chiapas, Mexico, provide an interesting case study to examine the influence of modernization on women's roles. The thesis of the paper is that the ability of the Zinacantecos to mitigate the potentially destabilizing forces of modernization rests partly on the extent to which women have been excluded from public life and more

specifically from the benefits of wage employment and access to more prestigious social positions. The main points considered are: the "traditional" social and institutional arrangements that inhibit women's social participation; and how the ecological imbalances stemming from modern influences could weaken the ability of the Zinacantecos to maintain their traditional culture and ethnic identity. The main concern of the paper is with those changes that have implications for broadening women's social roles and functions.

Joanne Hogan is also researching the role of female entrepreneurial activity in development. She is examining the cultural, psychological, institutional, and organizational variables that define entrepreneurial behavior among women, and is attempting to identify those circumstances which facilitate or constrain women's entrepreneurial activities.

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Land Tenure Center Related Research

Described below are research projects being undertaken by persons associated with the Land Tenure Center, but not supported by grant funds. Although 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 rural 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 multidisciplinary research; and it is this research which is particularly suited to studies of land tenure and agricultural development, where variables often cross strict departmental lines.

The Legal System and Changes in the Rural Property System in Chile, by Francisco Barriga

The rural property system in Chile has undergone profound changes in the last few years. This change is the result of the agrarian reform process and of the pressures from the growing peasant movement. One of the most interesting characteristics of the changes which occurred between 1964 and 1973 was that reforms were promoted from the state administrative agencies using the existing legal norms. After the coup in 1973, the legal system also played an important role to undergird the military government's process of regularizaciones.

The processes of transformation have been directed, depending upon the government in power, to transforming, destroying, or reconstructing the dominant rural property system--the hacienda. The central purpose of this research is to analyze the changes which have been occurring in the property system of a random sample of 105 latifundios of the Central Valley of Chile and to relate those changes to the legal strategies of change implemented by the last three governments. Thus, the reforms under three governments will be studied to point out their dissimilarities and to stress the role played by the state and the legal system in each.

It is hoped that this study will shed light on the difference between the legal system de jure and the legal system "in action" so as to contribute to the understanding of the role played by the state and the legal system in a process of social change, and to detect an existing problem in the rural sector in Chile which may stem from the deficiency of the legal system itself and the access to it by the peasantry.

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The Urban Informal Sector of Managua, by Silvio De Franco

This study focuses on the urban informal sector of Managua, dealing with informal employment in the urban labor market as well as with the performance and interrelationships of the enterprises in that sector. As the most important urban center of Nicaragua and the generator of a great proportion of the employment opportunities in the formal sector, Managua has played a key role in providing employment for a growing population and in absorbing the flow of migrants from rural areas. In spite of the spur to reconstruction activities which followed the destructive earthquake in 1972, the unemployment rate in 1976 was as high as 10 percent, and projections for 1979 (when a diminished pace of reconstruction will be felt) are up to 17 percent. Thus, the examination of the informal sector is of great importance, especially when one considers that the alternative of absorbing labor in a massive way in the agricultural sector is not being undertaken by the government.

The analysis of the informal sector will be based upon existing statistics on labor in the Managua area and on a survey which was especially designed to collect information about the informal sector, both at the household and at the enterprise level. The survey, completed in October 1978, was based on a stratified random sample of 650 households where interviews were conducted to determine demographic characteristics, employment conditions, income, and patterns of migration. A sequential sample was drawn to investigate the characteristics of the "enterprises" of the informal sector which are linked to some of the households. The survey covers a variety of topics, designed to try to answer the following types of questions:

- What types of persons are engaged in the informal sector?
- Is informal sector employment more significant in providing earnings for members of lower income households than for other families?
- Is the informal sector the major point of entry for new migrants from rural areas?
- Is this sector providing employment opportunities to individuals who might be unemployed in the formal sector?
- What is the difference in earnings between the sectors? Is this differential (if any) attributable to variables such as sex, age, and education (related to human capital) or to institutional forces?
- Are there major differences between the self-employed and wage earners in the informal sector?
- What types of labor arrangements exist in terms of hours, security of work, and wages?
- Are the tertiary activities providing a reservoir of workers willing to accept low wages for irregular employment?
- Are urban workers in the informal sector worse off than the rural poor?
- What are the capabilities of the enterprises in the informal sector for accumulation and growth? What types of markets do they serve?
- What are the linkages with the formal sector?
- Do the enterprises in the informal sector compete with formal sector activities or exploit particular niches in the market?

- Do the activities of the informal sector put any strain on capital scarcity?

(De Franco is now in the process of analyzing his data, and he expects to complete his dissertation during the coming year.)

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Undernutrition in Chile and the Impact of the Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers, by Francisca Garcia-Huidobro

Widespread undernutrition, a characteristic of less developed countries, contributes to the incidence and severity of health problems, and is a primary cause of death among children. In Chile, undernutrition is most commonly found in children of low income families, and mainly in children under two years of age. This problem is most severe in the rural sector, as well as among people living in slum areas surrounding large cities. Recent figures indicate that 30 to 40 percent of Chilean children have a slight to moderate degree of undernutrition, and that 1 to 2 percent are severely undernourished.

In an attempt to break the cycle of undernutrition, to reduce the national infant mortality rate (presently at 55 per 1,000), and to reduce the burden on pediatric hospitals, the Infant Nutrition Corporation, a non-profit organization established in 1974, formed a network of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers (Centros de Rehabilitación Nutricional) in large rented or donated houses. As of 1978, there were 5 NRCs in Santiago, and 12 more located in other urban areas; it is hoped that there will eventually be 12 units in Santiago and 2 in each of the 25 provinces. The aim of the centers is to provide proper nutrition to children previously diagnosed through National Health Service institutions as being severely undernourished. The centers are staffed by volunteers who have undergone basic training in order to be able to administer treatment.

This study is attempting to measure the extent of undernutrition in an urban high risk environment, to identify the cycle linking substandard socioeconomic conditions and a high rate of undernutrition, and to evaluate the impact of the NRCs on this problem.

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Off-Farm Employment and Farm Adjustments: Microeconomic Study of the Part-Time Farm Family in the United States and Japan, by Ryohei Kada

This study is an empirical investigation of the microeconomic behavior of the farm family with one or more members working off-farm, based on primary data collected by the author in Wisconsin, U.S.A., and Shiga Prefecture, Japan. The main objective of this study is to analyze and compare the nature of on-farm and off-farm adjustments, labor allocation decisions, and the life cycle pattern of employment and income of the part-time farm family in the two countries.

A review of literature on part-time farming is followed by an exploration of the post-war experience of agricultural and rural development

in the two countries. In spite of the striking differences in resource endowments and socioeconomic conditions, off-farm employment has increasingly been taken up by the farm population of both countries and off-farm income has played a significant role in raising the level of well-being of those who have remained on the farm.

A typology is presented, showing that Wisconsin part-time farm families are not homogeneous: about one-third of them moved out from city areas to take up farming, whereas in Shiga most of the farms have been continuously operated on a part-time basis.

In order to relieve the burden of dual employment, various on-farm and off-farm adjustments are made by dual jobholders in each country. In Japan, because of the relative scarcity in farmland per family and the limited opportunity for farm size expansion, adjustments in part-time farming are induced in the direction of taking full advantage of off-farm employment, given a minimum required labor input on the farm. In the United States, in contrast, owing to the relative scarcity in the family labor resources and in the opportunity to take up off-farm employment, those part-time farm families tend to make more thorough adjustments in farm management and organization, given a limited amount of off-farm labor input.

Although the labor allocation pattern between farm and off-farm varies among different members of the family, interdependency of labor allocation decisions among them is commonly found in both countries; in Wisconsin such interdependency appears more strongly in the on-farm labor input, whereas in Shiga it appears in the place of off-farm employment.

This study also demonstrates that the aging structure of the farm family has a substantial impact on the nature of labor allocation, the amount of income earned, and the type of farm operation. The impact of life cycle elements is more acute in Wisconsin, where the farm family is essentially characterized by the nuclear family system. The change of the type of farm operation into a less labor-intensive one in Wisconsin generally occurred either at the time of the generational transfer of the family farm or at the time when the physical capacity of family labor was sharply declining. But in Shiga, such farming changes according to life cycle elements were minimal. Instead, the heavy dependence on off-farm employment has brought about the elimination of winter crops, resulting in a mono-cropping pattern of rice everywhere.

Taking the township/village as a unit of account, a further investigation was made to discover how different levels of urbanization and agricultural resources are related to the nature of adjustments made by the part-time farm families. Both Wisconsin and Shiga data indicate that the resource criterion (abundance or scarcity in agricultural resources) is closely associated with the level of farm income, whereas the location criterion (proximity to or remoteness from metropolitan areas) is more influential in determining the nature of off-farm employment and the level of off-farm income.

Policy implications generated from this study emphasize the importance of off-farm employment from the viewpoint of the creation of additional opportunities for farm residents or the reduction of rural poverty. The approach taken in this research, therefore, provides a wider and more comprehensive framework not only for the study of rural development but also for policy planning in rural areas of the developed countries.

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Evaluation of the Swamp Rice Component of the Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Sierra Leone--Eastern Region, by Joseph N. Lappia

Many agricultural development projects appear to fail because of a lack of understanding of what motivates small farmer participants. This micro-level, farm-by-farm study of the rice component of the IADP Eastern Region attempts to provide data and analysis for planners and agricultural administrators in both Sierra Leone and other areas of Africa as well. It emphasizes small farmers' behavior toward innovative agricultural techniques introduced by the project.

The objective of the research is to determine the degree to which: (a) the farmers' income and living standards improve as a result of higher rice yields obtained on the IADP plots; and (b) lessons from the project experience are diffused to other small rice holders not participating in the project. These objectives will be tested within the context of two hypotheses, stated in null form:

Hypothesis One: The IADP swamp rice component is less efficient than the traditional system of swamp rice production in terms of profitability and resource allocation. (This hypothesis will be rejected if net returns to land, labor, capital, and management are higher in the IADP system of rice production than in the traditional system of rice cultivation. It will not be rejected if the traditional system is more efficient, is equal to the IADP system, or if the results are inconclusive. Relevant variables studied are labor input per man/day; type of labor--family, hired labor, men, women, or children; type and amount of fertilizer applied per acre; pesticides used; seed and tools used; yield.)

Hypothesis Two: The IADP swamp rice technology is suitable for a target population that is not representative of the general agricultural population of the region. (This hypothesis is related to the second research objective. The characteristics of the farmer who succeeds in adopting the project technology will be examined to determine if they are easily transferable to nonproject farmers. If the farmers who succeed represent a larger portion of the sample population than the participants with low yields, then the hypothesis will be rejected, and this will be interpreted as a project designed for mass adoption. If, however, the number of successful participants is less than or equal to the nonsuccessful cultivators, or if the results are inconclusive, the hypothesis will not be rejected. The relevant variables used in the examination of the characteristics of the successful farmers are: farmer age; farmer

education; farmer sex; size of extended family; number of children in school; total family taxes; yield; land ownership--family and community; other sources of income--livestock, tree crops, equipment.)

This study is restricted to the inland rice component of the IADP. Cocoa and oil palm, the other crops grown on the project, are perennial crops which require longer growth periods before one can obtain measurable yield data from them, and this information is not yet available. The data to be used in this study were gathered in a field survey during 1977-78, involving 300 farmers; 30 questionnaires were discarded because of inaccuracies in the data. The remaining random sample of 200 project farmers and 70 nonproject farmers selected from the participating chiefdoms forms the data set to be used to determine the socioeconomic effect of the rice project on the farmers and communities in the region.

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Rice Farmers and Landless Rural Workers: Perspectives from the Household Level, by Antonio J. Ledesma

Introduction:

Since the mid-1960s, rice farming areas in the Philippines have undergone perceptible changes, particularly as a result of two innovations--the modern rice technology and agrarian reform policies of the government. The avowed goal of the first innovation was to increase rice production. The principal objective of the second was to improve tenure arrangements toward a more equitable distribution of income and land resources for the actual tillers of the soil. Increased productivity and equity--through technological and institutional innovations--were thus seen as interrelated dimensions for the integral development of rice-growing areas.[1]

In 1972, the Philippines' agrarian reform program was extended and accelerated to cover all tenanted rice and corn areas throughout the country. Share tenancy was officially abolished. Operation Land Transfer (OLT) was initiated to distribute Certificates of Land Transfer (CLT) to eligible rice and corn share tenants, making them amortizing owners. Concurrently, Operation Leasehold (LHO) was undertaken to fix leasehold status for share tenants of small landlords exempt from the scope of land transfer--i.e., landowners who own 7 hectares or less of rice and corn lands. Not included, however, within the scope of agrarian reform

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1. In addition, two other dimensions closely related to the first two have been stressed in current views on rural development. These refer to: access to public services such as extension, credit, and marketing; and the catalytic role of peasant organizations. This report, however, will focus mostly on the impact of the agrarian reform program together with the new rice technology of the study villages. All persons' names in the narrative have been changed.

was another stratum of peasant society, the landless rural workers, who thus comprise a "non-tenure" group in reform areas.

Underlying this official view was the assumption that rural communities were relatively homogeneous groupings or, at most, two-class societies divided between landlords and tenants. In addition, researchers have usually focused on well-defined groups such as rice farmers (to the exclusion of landless workers), or, on the other hand, landless workers on plantation economies (to the exclusion of tenanted rice areas).

In an effort to complement more extensive studies, the present investigation attempts a more holistic approach in assessing the impact of both technological and institutional changes on various peasant groups within the same rice-growing village. In particular, three peasant subclasses are compared--amortizing owners, lessees, and landless rural workers. These groups can be viewed as constituting the three bottom strata of rural society--who all work on the land in varying degrees but have very different legal/moral claims and aspirations for eventual ownership of the land under the present agrarian reform program and may have been affected in divergent ways by the modern rice technology.

Objectives and Methodology:

Since this is an exploratory study, that is, perhaps more problem-seeking than problem-solving, the principal objective of the researcher's fieldwork was:

(i) Social dynamics: To investigate the interactions of amortizing owners, lessees, and landless workers with one another; and to examine varying levels of dependence or interdependence.

In addition, other interrelated objectives were kept in mind:

(ii) Equity issue: To compare the socioeconomic profiles of the three peasant subclasses within the same localities; and to examine their perceptions of relative burdens and benefits under agrarian reform and the modern rice technology;

(iii) Productivity/employment issue: To examine the responses of peasant subclasses to the new rice technology and to government support services such as irrigation, credit, and cooperatives; and to assess the impact of all this on employment opportunities among the various peasant subclasses; and

(iv) Agrarian reform policies: To assess the continuing impact of Operation Land Transfer and Operation Leasehold on peasant subclasses, and to indicate some long-term implications of the current agrarian reform program.

Two villages were purposively selected for the study, one as a focal point for intensive study, and the other as a basis for comparison. The following norms for selection were used:

(i) The villages would be located in two leading provinces in terms of rice production and agrarian reform implementation--in this case, Iloilo and Nueva Ecija.

(ii) They are within the scope of infrastructure projects (e.g., irrigation, farm-to-market roads) and development programs (e.g., Samahang Nayon, Masagana-99 Loans).

(iii) Each village would have an adequate representation of the three major peasant subclasses under study. This means that amortizing owners, lessees, and landless workers should each constitute at least 10 percent of the total barrio census of households.

Because of its need for both qualitative and quantitative data, the investigation employed various research instruments:

(1) informant interviews of key respondents in the barrio;

(2) complete household surveys of each barrio for tenure classification and socioeconomic indicators;

(3) in-depth interviews of a random sample of rice farmers and landless workers;

(4) in Iloilo, daily record-keeping for 6 months by 18 purposively selected households to gather data on labor/time allocation and household income and expenses; and

(5) case studies of a landless worker's nuclear family and of a rice farmer's extended family.

The following report is based mostly on data gathered from (2) and (4) above, supplemented with information from (1), (3), and (5).[2]

Setting:

The principal study village is Barangay Abangay in the Municipality of Dingle, Iloilo Province. The other village studied for comparative purposes is Barangay Rajal Sur in the Municipality of Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija Province.

Abangay is the largest barrio in Dingle with 253 households (as of 1977). It is traversed by the provincial highway connecting it with the

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2. In Iloilo, the complete household survey was conducted in August 1977 by the writer together with local barrio assistants: Sonia Belleza, Edna Penuela, Evangeline Severo, and Fely Calanao. The first 3 also monitored the 6 months of daily record-keeping by 18 cooperators. In Nueva Ecija, the same household survey was conducted in September 1977 with the help of Amelia Generalla, Thelma Bernardo, Herminia del Rosario, and Anita Villaroso. Ms. Generalla has also been in charge of processing the data for computer analysis, and has been invaluable during the tabulation phase of the research.

towns proper of Dingle (5 kms. to the north) and Pototan (3 kms. to the south). The main irrigation canal of the Jalaur River Irrigation System, in operation since 1957, lies parallel to the highway and provides the agricultural lifeline to practically all of Abangay's ricefields.

Because of its first-class irrigated ricelands and its accessibility to market towns (including Iloilo City, 37 kms. away), Abangay can be considered as being in a "best possible situation" for rural development. It was among the first areas during the late 1960s to adopt the high-yielding varieties of rice and consequently the seed-water-fertilizer technology in rice production. Furthermore, the barrio was included within the Pototan-Dingle pilot area for Operation Land Transfer in 1972-73. Its public school grounds became the site for the distribution of the first Certificates of Land Transfer in the area in May 1973--an event still clearly remembered by many tenants in the barrio.

Although it is a smaller barrio in population and has a more recent history of settlement, Barangay Rajal Sur shares many of the characteristics of Abangay--e.g., access to an irrigation lateral canal, a farm-to-market road, and to a certain extent a higher level of peasant organizations. Likewise, Rajal Sur has a sizable representation of the three peasant subclasses under study.

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Report of Swaziland Rural Development Areas Program Design Team, by Mark A. Marquardt

Background:

Swaziland can be divided into two land tenure categories--Freehold (approx. 43 percent), and Swazi Nation Land (approx. 57 percent). Swazi Nation Land is held in trust by the King and allocated by the chiefs to the Swazi people. Agriculture dominates the Swazi economy: in the modern sector it accounts for 40 percent of total wage employment and 80 percent of the value of exports. In the traditional sector, it provides the livelihood for 50 percent of the total population. The range of topographical conditions permits production of sugar, citrus, cotton, forestry products, maize, groundnuts, and livestock. Only about 10 percent of Swazi Nation Land (SNL) is suitable for crop production, 80 percent being used as communal grazing pastures for livestock. Maize is the staple food crop, occupying 80 percent of the crop area. Government policy toward crop production has a two-fold approach: (1) increased acreage of hybrid maize--in theory yielding the same or greater total maize output on less total maize acreage; and (2) at the same time encouraging cash cropping--cotton, and tobacco. Overstocking is an acute problem on the 80 percent of SNL used for communal grazing pastures. Marketed offtake rate is less than 10 percent.

The Rural Development Area (RDA) Program has become the primary vehicle for the government's efforts at stimulating the growth of the traditional sector. This program, initiated in 1970 by the Swazi government with the assistance of ODM, was designed as a long-range program

to be drawn up in consultation with the Swazi farmers to promote agricultural development in the rural areas and to bring about improvements in the standard of living of the Swazi farmers. The RDA program provides a range of agricultural services and inputs to designated areas of SNL which have been selected for their agricultural potential, the interest of the local population in development, and the size of the population. Four RDAs were developed in the initial stages of the program. The second phase of the project, slated to begin 1977/78, expanded the program by the creation of ten more RDAs. AID's component includes technical assistance and equipment for land development and soil conservation activities, and funds for rural credit. The World Bank, O.D.M., African Development Bank (ADB), and European Development Fund (EDF) provide the major project inputs.

The Project Report:

In June 1978 Mark Marquardt was a member of a seven-person project design team for AID's component of Phase II of the RDA program. (The rural credit aspect of AID's input is financed under a separate project.) He was the team's agricultural economist. Other members of the team included an economist (team leader), heavy equipment specialist, extension/training specialist, soil conservationist/civil engineer, water-borne disease specialist, and rural sociologist.

Two major components were contained in the final project proposal:

1) the heavy equipment package, including technicians and a training program for the maintenance and operation of the equipment. Because of the inability of the Central Transport Organization (CTO) to service the equipment, a separate workshop had been established for this purpose under Phase I of the program. As a result of total reorganization in the CTO at present, with eventual absorption of the heavy equipment component of the project, it was proposed that this segment of the project be contracted out for the life of the project rather than undergo reorganization to increase operational efficiency;

2) soil scientists and civil engineers for the Ministry of Agriculture's (MOA) land planning and land development units. The second essential input necessary for the effective implementation of the project was seen to be an increase in technical staff in the MOA. Increased coordination of land use planning and the project design activities was essential for improved efficiency of project development. A training component was included to ensure the long-run "institution building" within this section of the MOA.

Marquardt's contribution to the total project design consisted of four areas:

1) A benefit-cost/cost effectiveness analysis of the project: The original government proposal and the World Bank analysis both included benefit-cost analyses. Benefits were determined to accrue from increased acreages of cash crops and hybrid maize at the expense of traditional crops. Projections of these increases were estimated from proposed increases in extension agents, farm visits, and new farmers (acreages)

planting these crops. In Marquardt's analysis of these calculations, they initially seemed optimistic, though reports from one RDA corresponding with year one of the project fit fairly closely to those projections.

It was felt, however, that a cost effectiveness analysis would be more appropriate considering AID's component of the project (heavy equipment) and the difficulty of assessing the benefits of soil conservation. A comprehensive study had been conducted in December 1977, by a previous AID-sponsored team. In analyzing their findings, Marquardt found them to be more than adequate.

2) Evaluation of the economic position of the Swazi government: The Swazi government has in recent years been able to accumulate sizable foreign reserves, mainly as a result of favorable world sugar prices. The government is currently undertaking three projects that on the surface appear questionable in terms of government expenditure: construction of a third sugar mill (world sugar prices are projected to fall and stay depressed); increasing expenditure on the construction of the King's palace; and the purchase of a shipping line for their exports. A review of capital account also indicates little expenditure for education and medical facilities--both potentially within AID's target areas. It seemed obvious that the Swazi government expected investments in these areas to be made by donor agencies, and hence channeled its investment to areas unlikely to be funded by these agencies. As a short-term program it appears to be a rational approach to utilization of scarce domestic and foreign developmental resources.

3) Recurrent cost budget: The original project proposal called for an investment of $5.4 million for heavy equipment. Re-evaluation of this package considering project objectives and a two-year delay in implementation increased the package to $9.1 million. AID/Washington wished to hold the line on the initial $5.4 million, expecting the Swazi government to pick up the remaining $3.7 million in light of the expenditures listed above (2). However, at the time of Marquardt's departure a decision on whether or not this was to be the case had not yet been reached. Hence, three recurrent cost budgets were developed: (a) assuming total U.S. financing; (b) U.S. funding of the $5.4 million package under this project and renegotiation for the remaining equipment, delaying it one year; and (c) U.S. funding of the initial equipment package and Swazi government funding of the remainder.

4) An analysis of the overgrazing issue in Swaziland: This consisted of a brief background paper discussing the problem of overgrazing--the tragedy of the commons, the role of cattle in traditional society, and the implications within the context of the RDA program. Included in the discussion was an analysis of various approaches the Swazi government was attempting (or might attempt) to implement in order to deal with this problem.

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The International Coffee Agreement--An Evaluation: The Case of Tanzania, by McMichael Msuya

In this study an attempt is made to discern the contribution of coffee to the Tanzanian economy. Attention will focus on: trends in the

behavior of the several variables that determine the export proceeds from coffee; the coffee proceeds themselves, so as to estimate the extent to which these have changed over time; and the impact of the International Coffee Agreement on these trends.

The economic dependence of the less developed countries on international trade has been widely discussed and documented. The degree of this dependence may be appreciated for a given economy by analyzing its sources of foreign exchange, government revenues, investment and capital stock, private cash income, and monetary gross domestic product. International trade contributes to investment and capital formation through its effects on foreign exchange earnings (which in part finance the importation of capital and investment goods) and through its effects on public revenue (which finances a substantial portion of the monetary and total capital formation in LDCs). For many of the LDCs like Tanzania, the production of export commodities is almost the sole source of development finance.

Export Earnings Contribution of Coffee:

Coffee contributes very substantially to Tanzania's export earnings. Over the period between 1940 and 1976, coffee export proceeds accounted for 14.3 percent of the country's export earnings on the average, having ranged between 5.5 and 31.5 percent. (Sources: Statistical Abstract; Economic Survey/Hali ya Uchumi wataifa; Budget Survey; Tanganyika Coffee Board Annual Reports; and The Economist Intelligence Unit, The Economy of East Africa: A Study of Trends, St. James, London, 1955.)

Historically the Tanzanian government avoided using export duties as a main source of revenue. On the average between 1948 and 1976, export duties accounted for 3.8 percent of total tax revenues, with a range of 0.2 and 14.6 percent. (Sources: Statistical Abstract and Economic Survey.) Possible reasons for this attitude toward export taxes include:

(a) fear of the adverse effect of such taxes on production;

(b) undependability of the revenues from such taxes due to their dependence on factors foreign to the economy; and

(c) dependence on uncontrollable forces of nature, especially weather, for the volume of production and exports.

Of the commodities subject to export taxes, however, coffee has been the most important single revenue contributor since the mid-1960s. Coffee export tax contributed 1.2 to 3.8 percent, 1.5 to 4.6 percent, and 1.1 to 67.1 percent of the country's total recurrent revenues, total tax revenues, and total export tax revenues, respectively, between 1964 and 1976. (Sources: Financial Statement and Revenue Estimates, Government Printer; Economic Survey; Statistical Abstract.)

Possible reasons for the government's relative freedom in levying the rather heavy export tax on coffee relative to other commodities include:

(a) the operation of the International Coffee Agreement (ICA) which has tended to blur the linkage between the price elasticity of supply for coffee and its export volume (Richard M. Bird and Oliver Oldman, Readings on Taxation in Developing Countries, 3rd ed., p. 161);

(b) the commodities price boom of the 1970s;

(c) the dearth of alternative tax handles (M.A's speech to CAT, Board of Directors);

(d) the government's desire for income redistribution away from the coffee sector.

Coffee: Contribution to the Domestic Product:

Directly, the earnings from coffee exports are an addition to the country's monetary GDP: between 1960 and 1976 coffee earnings contributed on the average 5.3 percent of the monetary GDP. (Sources: Statistical Abstract; Economic Survey; Budget Survey; Tanganyika Coffee Board Annual Reports; The Economist Intelligence Unit, The Economy of East Africa, London, 1955.) Indirectly, these earnings add to the purchasing power for domestic and imported goods, purchases which again add to the product. Some of these purchases are taxed, thus adding to public revenues, the expenditure of which further adds to the product.

The Analytical Methodology:

It appears that three variables--export price, quantity, and quality of coffee exported--are most important in determining the export proceeds of coffee for Tanzania.

The first task in the statistical analysis contemplated in this study will be to estimate the relationship between each of these three variables and Tanzania's coffee export proceeds. This is expected to indicate the relative significance of each of these variables in determining the size of the proceeds. The relative significance of the respective variables is essential in establishing negotiation strategies (such information will indicate the relative importance which Tanzanian negotiators should lay on each variable). Simple linear regression techniques will be used in carrying out this part of the analysis.

The second step is to estimate the trends of the three independent variables and of the export proceeds. The intention here is to make an assessment as to whether the export proceeds, in real terms, have tended to rise, fall, or remain constant during and before the operation of the ICA.

The third step is to assess the degree of stability and predictability of the variables--export price, quantity, and quality--and the resulting export proceeds. This is intended to show whether or not (or the extent to which) coffee export proceeds have tended to fluctuate over the years during and before the operation of the International Coffee Agreement. Greater stability or reduced fluctuations indicated by

declining average deviations from the trend line during the operation of the ICA will imply the attainment of one of the major objectives of the ICA--stability in so far as Tanzania is concerned. Stability of the individual variables (price, quantity, and quality), apart from the export proceeds, is intended to provide an explanation of the degree of fluctuation in the proceeds.

Members of the ICA are agreed on the "desirability of operating the agreement in a manner such that the real income derived from the export of coffee could be progressively increased so as to make it consonant with their (producing countries') needs for foreign exchange to support their programs for social and economic progress."*

To be able to assess whether the export proceeds for Tanzania have progressively increased over the period of the ICA's operation, it will be necessary to evaluate the second derivative of the export proceeds trend line. It will therefore be desirable to develop a higher degree function for estimating this trend line.

Other objectives of the 1962 and 1968 ICA agreements are:

- to assist in increasing the purchasing power of coffee exporting countries by keeping prices at equitable levels and by increasing consumption; and
- in general, in recognition of the relationship of the trade in coffee to the economic stability of markets for industrial products, to further international cooperation in connection with coffee problems.*

These stated objectives, together with the preceding quotation, indicate the desire by the members of the agreement to at least maintain the terms of trade of coffee vis-à-vis development goods imported by the producing countries. An attempt will be made to determine whether the terms of trade for Tanzanian coffee vis-à-vis imports of intermediate and capital goods have improved or deteriorated over the period during and before the ICA. The central aim of the study is to compare these terms of trade between the period before the agreement and the period during which the agreement has been in effect as further evidence of the possible impact of the ICA.

Data Collection:

Efforts will be made to collect long-time series data, at least for 30 time periods, whenever possible. Where data are not available for long yearly intervals, half yearly, quarter yearly, or even monthly data will be gathered as long as such shorter interval data are available for the set of variables (dependent and independent) being considered.

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*ICA, 1962 and 1968, Article 27(1).

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Changes in the Agrarian Production Structure Under Agrarian Reform: Chile, 1965-1970, by Kooswardhono Mudikdjo

This study is an economic analysis of agrarian production structure under agrarian reform in the Central Valley of Chile from 1965 to 1970. The production structure is described by the parameters of production functions and includes features such as marginal productivity of inputs and various elasticity measures. The analyses were based on two sets of cross-section data: pre-reform farms in 1965 and the same farms in 1970 after the reform. The 1965 data sampled 105 large farms which were most likely to be expropriated during agrarian reform. The 1970 data sampled the same farms or the subdivisions created from them. Of the 215 farms in the second data set, 7 percent of the farms are reserve portions retained by expropriated landlords (reserves), 54 percent are private subdivisions (hijuelas), 19 percent are unexpropriated farms (fundos), and 19 percent are land reform settlements (asentamientos).

Several functional forms were used in estimating the production functions by the Ordinary Least Squares procedure. But, since the results of using the more complex translog and modified Cobb-Douglas were not satisfactory, most analyses were performed using the Cobb-Douglas.

Two general hypotheses were proposed in this study:

(1) that the production structure (production function) did not change between 1965 and 1970;

(2) that there were no differences in the production structures (production functions) between tenure types.

Concerning the first hypothesis, there is some evidence that the reform directly and indirectly contributed to structural changes. The analyses revealed that fertilizers started to play some significant role in agricultural production only in the late 1960s. And this might also be true for other yield-increasing inputs. Reform could have affected the use of these particular inputs, since the smaller farms that were formed from the subdivided large farms probably adopted more intensive agricultural practices instead of the extensive farm practices used on larger farms. Agricultural practices which required more labor also probably increased as the enterprise mix shifted toward labor-intensive enterprises and/or simply shifted away from the usual extensive practices used on large farms. In overall resource utilization, not enough labor was used in 1965 and in 1970. In 1970, the analyses also revealed that not enough fertilizer was used. Farms might have failed to use more fertilizer despite its profitability because of restricted supplies and inadequate information about its application.

Concerning the second hypothesis, the analyses revealed that differences in factor proportions were responsible for the observed differences in resource utilization between tenure types. It is most significant that the private sector used less labor than the reformed sector (asentamientos). Two main reasons were associated with this observed discrepancy in labor utilization between sectors. One reason relates to the

fact that a large labor force on still expropriable private farms was thought to increase the threat of expropriation. The second reason relates to the economic and technological exigencies faced by the asentamientos which forced them to use their most abundant resource. Not enough machinery was used on asentamientos and fundos. This was particularly severe for the asentamientos. It seems that these large farms were likely experiencing difficulties in financing large amounts of in- [illegible] and maintaining continuous operation of this tech- [illegible] technical inputs were [illegible]s. The analyses indi- [illegible] for improvement, espe- [illegible] ication of technical in- [illegible] had more problems, espe- [illegible]

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[illegible] Development: The Case [illegible]

The purpose of this research was to investigate the types and extent of [illegible] being carried out in the South Korean [illegible] and agricultural development [illegible] might account for differences between villages in extent and [illegible] cooperative activities.

The research can be divided into two stages: (1) case study through participant observation, and (2) data gathering on a broader scale using [illegible] survey techniques. During the first stage, direct observation and [illegible] interviewing was conducted while living in two villages carrying out [illegible] projects. Though data collection has continued throughout the research period in these two case study villages, for the most part this stage was completed in July 1977, and earlier reports cover this period in detail.

During August and September 1977, two questionnaire forms (about 20 pages each) were prepared and pretested in [illegible] one for collecting village [illegible] information through interviews with village heads, and one to collect farm [illegible] information through [illegible] heads. The questionnaires were designed to gather information on traditional and modern [illegible] of cooperation being [illegible] in agricultural production, as well as to [illegible] some hypotheses [illegible] from the case study stage.

Two [illegible] were selected for sampling: one in [illegible] (where the two case villages are located), and the other in the northern part of the province, North Kyongsang Province. In each township, [illegible] villages were selected based on a set of criteria [illegible] village size (mountain or plain), history of participation in government-sponsored pilot [illegible], use of traditional collection [illegible], [illegible] average income level, and distribution of landholdings. In [illegible] of the sample villages in the first township, and in [illegible] villages in the second township, 9 households were randomly selected for [illegible] calls resulting from

stratification into 4 landholding size groups, and participation or non-participation in joint farming. One landless laborer was also surveyed in each village. In addition, household questionnaires were administered to a sample of 20 households in each of the 2 case villages--half of which participated in joint farming and half of which did not. Thus, the total sample consists of 42 villages and 193 households. Surveying was carried out with the help of students in the Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Seoul National University, and Yongnam University (Taegu), over a period of one week in each township.

Preliminary Conclusions:

Preliminary conclusions reached at the end of the first stage of research were outlined in the paper presented at the ADC-sponsored conference on group farming in Asia held in Singapore in August 1977. An expanded form of the "working hypothesis" yielded by the case study stage, and on which the broader survey was based, is as follows.

I. Scale is becoming a problem in achieving higher production and income in the Korean agricultural sector; but the problem is viewed differently by policy-makers and farmers.

   1. For policy-makers it is mainly a problem of effective extension--a barrier to wider and more rapid introduction of new practices and high yield varieties to increase production.

   2. For farmers it is a problem of (a) coping with labor shortage and costs at peak seasons, and (b) overcoming income constraints in face of few off-farm opportunities.

II. Two processes are emerging in the Korean countryside to deal with the problem of scale.

   1. Consolidation of farmland into larger units by farmer-entrepreneurs; with the tacit approval of the government, pertinent laws, both setting a ceiling on landownership (3 hectares) and outlawing tenancy, are being ignored.

   2. Cooperative activities among farmers in carrying out production are increasing in some areas.

III. Group farming activities to cope with the scale problem are being initiated formally through government programs and informally by farmers themselves.

   1. Joint Rice Farming and Special Crop Teams are the main government-promoted activities.

   2. Cooperative activities among farmers in carrying out production are increasing in some areas.

IV. Joint Rice Farming is not widely accepted by farmers.

   1. Farmers do not perceive significant benefits in carrying out all farm operations jointly:

a) impact on income is not significant;
b) joint labor desirable only for transplanting operation and on a larger scale (in other operations informal labor exchange along kin or friendship lines is preferred);
c) machine joint use is still not significant in extent, and, when employed, other groups are preferred.

2. Farmers are reluctant to plant large areas to recommended new varieties which extension workers usually require joint farm members to plant.

3. Farmers respond negatively to the style of mobilization and supervision by supra-village authorities administering the program.

4. Joint farm represents an artificial social grouping not reinforced by village cooperative ideologies (whole village-oriented, or kin group-oriented).

V. The Collective Work Team (CWT) is a more viable cooperative activity and is becoming widely employed.

1. The perceived benefit is significant and immediate:

a) overcomes the labor shortage at planting time by a rational division of labor and by maximum mobilization of available village labor;
b) avoids the need for large cash outlays at a time when cash is short;
c) benefits perceived by large and small farmers as well as landless.

2. It is limited to a single operation: short-term activity.

3. It is a village-initiated project: mobilization and organizational issues are solved through existing networks of community interaction.

4. It is strongly reinforced by the village-oriented egalitarian, cooperative ethic.

VI. Successful functioning of a CWT reflects the community's will and ability to overcome problems of cooperation in production. These villages will exhibit certain identifiable characteristics (which should be considered by decision-makers in promoting cooperative activities in rural areas).

1. Asset distribution within the village is relatively less skewed.

2. Either one or no kinship group is dominant (not a case of competing kin groups in the same village).

3. Village leaders are "development-oriented" rather than "tradition-oriented."

4. Labor supply in the area is relatively scarce and expensive, while village labor is sufficient to carry out the operation in time.

5. Land characteristics are favorable: safe and flexible irrigation system, paddy fields not greatly dispersed.

6. A large number of rice varieties are planted with a broad range of maturing periods.

Although formal analysis of the survey data has not yet been carried out, preliminary indications are that the data in general support the hypotheses outlined above. However, as might be expected, the broader data reveal a more complicated picture than is reflected in the hypotheses. One point that may have been overemphasized is the sociological reasons for nonacceptance of the government-sponsored joint farming project: in general, farmer interaction within these smaller groups doesn't seem to present any more serious problems (say, in work accounting) than in "natural" groupings based on kinship or whole-village ideologies. Administrative and economic factors seem to be more dominant. But more analysis of the data will be necessary before final conclusions can be drawn.

A very interesting point arising from the survey is that there actually appears to be a range or continuum of cooperative organizational forms for rice transplanting (and harvesting, in some areas). Four types can be identified (with intermediate forms between): (1) p'umasi--simple labor exchange; (2) ture--group work team formed at initiative of large landowners and made up mostly of small farmers; (3) Collective Work Team --formally organized, village-wide team usually initiated by "modern" village leader; and (4) togup--group work team formed at initiative of small farmers and landless in order to sell joint labor to large farmers both within and outside the village. There seems to be a progression from p'umasi (centering around interpersonal social relationships), to ture (a basically exploitive relationship), to the CWT (an egalitarian, cooperative relationship), to togup (a basically commercial relationship) as villages come under the influence of economic changes in the environment (e.g., growing labor shortage) as well as socioeconomic structural changes within the village (e.g., growing gap between large and small farmers, changing leadership patterns). Analysis is preliminary and only a brief description can be given here. But Reed feels that this process has important implications for the potential for group farming in Korea, as well as other developing societies, and plans to give it close attention in the dissertation.

Finally, several preliminary, overall conclusions emerging from the research can be stated:

(1) in general, group farming in some form (or forms) appears to be a viable alternative for dealing with the problems emerging in the Korean rural sector in the context of high population density, rapid industrialization, small farm scale, and income constraints on rural households;

(2) Korean farmers are generally receptive to group farming (specifically, to collective labor and management) when economic gains are clear, when cooperating with farmers of roughly the same economic class, in a social context supported by long-existing social ties, and when they have primary control over the organization of cooperative activities;

(3) if government policy-makers wish to influence institutional development in the Korean countryside toward greater cooperation (as opposed to consolidation and stratification), programs must be developed which build on and complement farmer initiatives while providing tangible incentives when necessary for institutional changes.

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Fishermen, Farmers, and Developers: Socioeconomic Changes and Adaptive Strategies in San Andres Island, Colombia, by Michael J. Rosberg

Aim of Study:

The purpose of this study is to relate the range of shifting adaptive strategies of people in San Andres Island, Colombia, to induced economic changes, on the one hand, and to the range of adoption patterns of available development technologies, on the other. Adoption of modern technologies has been positively linked to economic development of nations including Colombia, and the presence of several specialized credit institutions and extension services in San Andres Island, as well as the development of a tourist industry, represents an attempt to accomplish rapid economic development.

Nevertheless, the uneven rate of adoption of modernizing technologies, as reflected by the uneven distribution of resources and product, has become increasingly evident in the developing nations over the last two decades. Cleavages within the population on the basis of religion, ethnicity, politics, and modes of production may result in dependency relationships and account for the uneven distributions. The very process of economic expansion benefiting the national economy and some sectors of the local population may prove detrimental to other sectors because of the social and economic ties existing between sectors. Thus, it is important to determine the impact of massive economic shifts, such as those implemented in San Andres Island since 1953, upon the social and economic ties linking sectors of that population, and upon the consequent ability of sectors within the population to make use of the available development services which permit participation in economic growth.

Theoretical Bases:

The standard evaluation of the adoption of modernizing technologies has been reframed in this research proposal to be an examination of which technologies appear relevant to subgroups of farmers and fishermen within the local pattern of constraints and resources. The notions of actor-oriented decision-making of Fredrik Barth and of ecologically relevant adaptive strategies of John Bennett are being relied upon.

Scott and Kerkvliet argue that where traditional patrons fail to provide sufficient survival assistance to clients, they lose legitimacy in the eyes of the latter group, who then begin looking for new sources of assistance. The shift since 1953 in the basis of the economy in San Andres Island (from coconut export to tourism) suggests such an undermining of the patrons. Eric Wolf argues that without corporate kin protecting resources from dissipation, community members rely on shifting sets

of dyadic instrumental links. Thus, an effective network could operate cooperatively to obtain required surpluses. It could be seen competing against other such networks and could either attach itself to a series of useful patrons or independently obtain surpluses. The link between Wolf, and Scott and Kerkvliet is that it is precisely when the patron is losing his traditional legitimacy that his clients are becoming more fluid in making vertical as well as horizontal alliances on a temporary basis.

Whitten and Szwed suggest that the overriding constraint upon New World Blacks is the fact of economic marginality; that the lack of control over needed resources requires a consequent reliance upon flexible and informal networks which an individual mobilizes in order to benefit from the surpluses which occasionally turn up.

These approaches are helpful to the present study because they suggest that an individual in San Andres may not be properly understood unless he is seen as a potential active member of several marginal networks which can extend beyond household and beyond kinship. They help suggest the factors which must be considered to determine the process whereby individuals attempt to enter into the larger economy from which they have been excluded, and the function of patrons and instrumental networks in their attempt to do so. When the efforts of technology diffusion are added to this tangle of debts and obligations, a more realistic assessment of their utility and viability can be made.

In contrast to the evaluations made by the local individuals about themselves, the data will enable Rosberg, an outside observer, to make judgments about which strategies exhibited will condemn them to worsening conditions and which will allow the members of which groups to survive and prosper.

Our basic general working hypothesis is that the introduction of tourism has accelerated a breakdown in traditional patron-client relationships in both fishing and farming communities, and that the adaptive strategies of the two communities have differed in the following ways:

a) because of their independent control of resources, fishermen have been able to gain direct access to new development technologies and establish viable linkages within the new economy;

b) lacking independent control of resources, farmers have been relatively less able to adopt and make use of the new technologies, and have consequently been forced to rely on fluid social relationships for indirect participation in the new economy.

Methodology:

To assess the impact of economic policy changes upon socioeconomic adaptive strategies within San Andres Island, Rosberg will trace the shifts in social relationships and patterns of extraction, distribution, and accumulation of surplus in the Island from the period preceding the establishment of a duty-free port in 1953 to the present. Rosberg will

also trace the changes in the local economic infrastructure during the same time period, and will relate these changes to the shifts in adaptive strategies. Finally, he proposes to account for the uneven pattern of technological modernization among sectors of the population in San Andres by relating the adoption patterns to the adaptive strategies they have chosen.

The proposed research design consists of a cross-sectional study of three communities within San Andres Island. An inland community (C1) is comprised of approximately 200 smallholding, subsistence, farming families who, increasingly, depend upon service jobs within the tourist economy for their livelihood, and who traditionally have been dependent upon the patronage of the few large landholders, shopkeepers, and church leaders.

A coastal community (C2) of fewer than 60 families engaged in fishing and some subsistence farming has turned increasingly to commercial fishing as a city of hotels, restaurants, grocery stores, government offices, and duty-free shops has sprung up around them. Traditionally, this community existed by exchange of fish for foodstuffs and imported goods and has been relatively independent of patronage relationships.

The third community (C3), with about 1,000 families, will serve as a control because like (C2) it has fishermen, but like (C1) it has farmers and is outside the new tourist town and has a history of patron dependency.

Farmers and fishermen will be grouped on the basis of shared characteristics of current social relationships and patterns of extracting, distributing, and accumulating surpluses. The subgroupings will then be compared for similarity of historical circumstances, and for similarity of adoption/rejection patterns of new technologies.

In addition to treating each subject studied as an isolated unit, instrumental social network members within each of the three communities (and kin groups, if relevant) will be identified by participant observation. The survey data collected from members of these networks will be compared for within group consistencies and for contrasts with other networks and other nonnetwork individuals. Together, these analytical approaches will provide a clear picture of traditional and exogenous social and economic factors shaping patron dependent and independent social patterns and constraining the different kinds of relationships being developed between community members and local change agents.

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The Political Mobilization of Farm Workers During the Chilean Agrarian Reform, 1971-73, A Case Study, by Ian Roxborough

The thesis is based primarily on a period of participant observation on a small cluster of Chilean fundos in the years 1971-1973. The agrarian reform program of the Popular Unity government provided the context for a series of attempts by various political actors to mobilize the

rural labor force in the area studied, and the period of fieldwork provided evidence of the relative success or failure of the mobilization attempts of these political actors.

The first six chapters are based primarily on secondary sources and seek to locate these rural workers within a more general theory of agrarian politics by defining the changing class character of the Chilean countryside and by locating the local events within their national political context.

The core chapters of the thesis show that the rural workers in this part of Chile were highly mobilized; they occupied their farms, occupied the local office of the land reform agency, and demonstrated in Santiago. This high level of mobilization failed to produce any lasting advantages for the political parties and other political organizations which attempted to mobilize the rural workers. As a result, the period after the expropriation of the farms was marked by intense internal conflict and resistance to certain aspects of the government's agrarian reform program.

The relative failure of the political parties is attributed to: (1) their methods of organizing, and (2) inter-party competition on the Left. Insofar as the evidence produced by this fieldwork may be taken as typical of the dynamics of the "Chilean road to socialism" at a local level, then the claim may be made that the failure of the Chilean road to socialism was in part a result of the lack of effective political mobilization at the base.

* * *

Agricultural Modernization and Health Status of Rural Populations--The Case of Colombia--1950-1970, by Jorge Alberto Saravia

The peasantry in underdeveloped countries has become an instrument of economic development, crushed between two dual systems: it is the source of cheap labor for the agricultural productive enterprise and the potential consumer of industrial goods produced by the urban sector. It is the superimposition of these two structures that is causing the poverty of rural society in LDCs. Concomitant with it are poor environmental sanitation, overcrowding, and inadequate nutrition, the bases for many of the health problems afflicting rural populations.

Health problems have traditionally been approached as an isolated phenomenon or from an historical point of view. This study complements this knowledge with an in-depth study of the relationships between the process of modernization of the agrarian sector and the quality of life of the rural population. In other words, given the present circumstances, it is of vital importance to determine whether economic development is fostering human development and if the macroeconomic indicators commonly used are giving an accurate picture of the social environment of LDCs' rural areas.

The case of Colombia is analyzed. The principal source of input data was the National Morbidity Survey of 1966 carried out by the Colombian Ministry of Health. It is a national sample and comprises 51,000 household interviews and 5,000 clinical examinations. Approximately half of them were taken to represent the rural population.

The data were compiled into 20 primary sampling units that in geographical terms represent municipalities. Health data from the survey were matched with agricultural and economic data from the 1970 Agricultural Census. Each sampling unit was defined socioeconomically as well as in terms of the health of its population with a set of approximately 100 variables.

Through regression analysis, the study defines the links between the overall outcome of the "modernization" process to which most underdeveloped countries have been submitted and what has been considered one specific product of development: improvements in health status. The process of modernization of the agricultural sector is measured through an index of agricultural development and health status is represented by five indicators measuring felt morbidity, functional limitation, disability, severity of conditions, and hospitalization.

Agricultural development and health status are compared and results are given for each one of the health status indicators. The evidence shows that the developmental policies for the agricultural sector, applied during the two decades considered, had an adverse effect on the health of the Colombian rural population when the indicators referred to the total population.

More research is needed in this field and the validity of the general model presented here needs to be tested. A simpler design and the consideration of case studies to test the hypothesis are strongly recommended.

* * *

Potato Production-Marketing Networks Supplying Lima, Peru, by Gregory Scott

The objective of this project is to provide scientists at the International Potato Center and policy workers in the Peruvian government with the following:

1) a summary of historical potato production and marketing trends in Peru, with particular emphasis on shipments to the Lima market;
2) a descriptive analysis of different types of potato production-marketing networks that supply the Lima market today;
3) an analysis of price-cost relationships in these different potato production-marketing networks;
4) identification of restrictions which prevent different types of potato farmers from taking full advantage of their production and marketing potential;

5) an analysis of potato consumption patterns in Lima and a critical evaluation of past and present demand projections.

For purposes of discussion, 2-4 above will be considered the research core, 1 and 5 above, the research periphery.

In order to provide information on the research core, this project will investigate the following basic hypotheses--that potato production and marketing in Peru is characterized by a variety of vertical networks, that each network distributes costs and revenues in a different fashion which, in turn, influences the supply of potatoes to the Lima market. To that end, this project proposes to analyze price-cost relationships for potato production and marketing, i.e., from the farm level to the wholesale market in Lima, for three different types of producers in both the Mantaro and the Cañete Valley during the 1979 calendar year. To be more specific, this project plans to study potato production, harvesting, transportation, and wholesaling as distinct operations in an interdependent chain of activities that constitutes a vertical production and marketing network. Moreover, this project will focus its attention on producers of the Renacimiento variety in the Mantaro Valley and of the Ticahuasi variety in Cañete. Finally, it will be concerned exclusively with fresh market potato sales, i.e., sales at, or up to 21 days after, harvest.

The research periphery will be investigated by seeking out and synthesizing all relevant government statistics and previous publications. In addition, this material will be analyzed in light of the knowledge acquired from studying the different vertical supply networks.

* * *

Additional Land Tenure Center Related Research

Listed below are the research topics of students who have been working under the direction of Land Tenure Center faculty. This research has been described in previous Annual Reports, but is not yet completed.

Name	Research Topic
Tuncer Arif (Development Studies)	income distribution and employment in Turkey
Jaime Crispi (Development Studies)	the role of agriculture in Chile's historical development: an analysis of the central zone from post-independence to pre-agrarian reform
Joseph Dorsey, Jr. (Agricultural Economics)	changes in production associated with parcelization of Chilean asentamientos

Name	Research Topic
Donald Jackson (Development Studies)	the use of producer's cooperatives as a tool in the implementation of agrarian reform in El Salvador
Susana Lastarria Cornhiel (Development Studies)	peasant economy and differentiation in the Peruvian highlands
Cassio Luiselli (Development Studies)	the prospective role of rural industries as a means for regional development and increased employment in Mexico
Franklin Moore (Development Studies)	the political economy of food marketing in Ghana: 1972-1976
Arturo Padilla Lira (Development Studies)	access to technology and rural development in Guatemala
Shahnaz Rouse (Development Studies)	the changing nature of technology, social organization and clientelism in a Punjab village in Pakistan
Daniel Teferra (Development Studies)	the phenomenon of underdevelopment in Ethiopia
Carlos Vasquez del Mercado (Development Studies)	the effects of differing rates of profit on rural development in Mexico

Conferences

Part I: PROGRAMS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF AGRARIAN REFORM, INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATION, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT University of Wisconsin-Madison - Summer 1977

The Land Tenure Center sponsored three coordinated programs during the summer of 1977 for the exploration of policy issues regarding the role of land tenure systems, agrarian reform, and institutional innovation in rural development.

The three programs:

International Seminar: "Agrarian Reform, Institutional Innovation, and Rural Development--Major Issues in Perspective." July 14-22, 1977.

Workshop for Young Professionals: For those engaged in action programs for research in development in rural areas. July 28-August 5, 1977.

Interdisciplinary course: Ag. Econ./Ag. Journ. 375: Course offered during the Summer Session. "Poverty, Agrarian Reform, Employment, and the Food Supply." 8 weeks, June 20-August 12, 1977. 3 credits. (See also Section B, "Education and Training," pp. 4-5.)

(I) THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

(A) Introduction

This Seminar was held at the Wisconsin Center on the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin from July 14-22, 1977, under the sponsorship of the Land Tenure Center and cooperating University departments, with additional financial support from the U.S. Agency for International Development. Several institutions also provided direct support to individual participants: Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA); international organizations (such as FAO, ILO, IBRD, etc.); foreign governments; and universities in the United States and in other countries.

Seminar participants attempted to analyze types of institutional innovation undertaken (including arrangements for the tenure of land, the provision of agricultural credit, the organization of cooperatives for overhead services to farmers, and the organization of agricultural extension services) and the structural transformation of agriculture achieved. Current or accomplished programs of a number of representative countries with particular interests were reviewed, including:

countries with "completed" land reform programs; countries in "mid-stream," or on the threshold of implementing land reform programs; countries in which reform programs may have been thwarted due to shifts in political power and policy; and countries which have undertaken, or are now engaged in, major programs of agricultural development through land reclamation and planned settlement, but with minor emphasis upon programs for land reform in which agricultural land is acquired and distributed to the cultivators to reduce inequality.

The Seminar was not a "scholar's conference": many of the participants, those invited both by LTC and by AID, were actual development practitioners, many of them young and actively involved in fieldwork. The free mix of scholars, government officials at varying levels of authority and responsibility, UW graduate students, and AID officials made the Seminar an exciting and stimulating event.

Significant issues raised by the Seminar:

At an evaluation meeting held on September 29, 1977, by faculty, students, and staff who participated in the Seminar, the following were considered to be the most important of the various issues raised:

(1) The modernizing transformation of the traditional, and largely communal, systems of land tenure.

   (a) institutional innovations in land tenure

   (b) procedures for defining distinctions between public and private interests in land

   (c) the community as the unit for rural development

   (d) ways in which the transformation of traditional tenure systems in agricultural development influences the roles and status of women

(2) The possibilities and limitations of group farming in different situations

(3) Poorest of the poor/rural poverty:

   (a) What is the role of subsistence agriculture in meeting basic needs?

   (b) What is the role of land reform and tenure policies in dealing with the "poorest of the poor"?

   (c) After land redistribution has been achieved, what might be done with the landless who remain? (This is a current problem, for example, in Mexico, Peru, Egypt, and Kerala, India.)

(4) The possibilities in the agricultural and industrial sectors of reducing unemployment

(5) What is the relationship between land reform and agricultural development?

(6) What role has land reform played so far in the twentieth century, and what is its future?

(B) Summary of Seminar Papers and Participants

(1) Papers

Seminar Papers	53
Background Papers	10
Total Papers	63

(2) Participants

Participants who traveled within U.S.	101
Participants who traveled from outside U.S.	131
Total Registered Participants	232

(3) Sponsorship

USAID Supported (LTC grant; USAID/W; Missions)	67
U.W.-Madison Sponsored	
Faculty	25
Students--U.S.	32
Students--foreign	30
Total U.W. Sponsored	87
Outside Sponsorship (non-USAID/U.W.-Madison)	
U.S.	36
Foreign	42
Total Outside Sponsorship	78

(4) Countries Represented

			Philippines
Afghanistan	El Salvador	Jordan	Portugal
Algeria	Ethiopia	Kenya	Singapore
Bangladesh	Fiji	Korea	Somalia
Botswana	Haiti	Malaysia	South Africa
Brazil	Honduras	Mexico	Sri Lanka
Canada	Hungary	Nepal	Sudan
Chile	India	Netherlands	Switzerland
Colombia	Indonesia	New Zealand	Syria
Costa Rica	Iran	Nicaragua	Thailand
Dominican Republic	Iraq	Nigeria	Uruguay
	Italy	Pakistan	Venezuela
Ecuador	Jamaica	Panama	Zaire
Egypt	Japan	Peru	Zimbabwe

Total Countries Represented 52

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Modesto S. Lagman, Development Studies

Myunghoon Lee, Economics
Randolph S. Lintz, Agricultural Economics
Jane Loudon, Agricultural Journalism
Mark Marquardt, Development Studies
Ismail B. Mohamed, Public Policy and Administration
Gayle Morris, Agricultural Economics (Land Tenure Center)
David W. Morton, Agricultural Economics

Kooswardhono Mudikdjo, Agricultural Economics
James Mulhern, Agricultural Economics and Environmental Journalism
Abdul Halil Abdul Mutalib, Public Policy and Administration
Bujingan Natarajan, Agricultural Economics
Christine Obbo-Southall, Anthropology
Cristina F. Papa, Public Policy and Administration
James Pease, Agricultural Economics

Susanna Pellaupessy, Agricultural Economics
Valerio T. Rabanal, Mass Communications
Curt Reintsma, Agricultural Economics
Mary Reintsma, University Special Student
Paul Rem, Soil Science
Belen Resma, International Agricultural Programs
Michael Rosberg, Development Studies

Shahnaz Rouse, Development Studies
Violeta Saguin, Agricultural Economics
Rupert Scofield, Agricultural Economics
Abdullah Adam Sheikh, no major listed
Judith Stallman, Ibero-American Studies
John Swenson, Agricultural Economics
Charles M. Taylor, History

Wendy Thompson, no major listed
Claudio Tona, Agricultural Economics
James Urwick, no major listed
Jaime B. Valera, Sociology
A. Kemal Yeup, Agricultural Economics
José V. Zevallos, Sociology

(D) List of Papers

(1) Seminar Papers

Rufus O. Adegboye and C. A. Osuntogun, "The Need for Water Resources Development in Nigeria with Emphasis on Irrigation Schemes."

Ismail Ajami and Amin Yazdanian, "Agrarian Reform and Institutional Innovation in the Development of Agriculture in Iran."

Abdul Sahib Alwan, "The Role of Agrarian Reform in the Reconstruction and Development of Iraqi Agriculture."

Chamlong Attanatho and Suthiporn Chirapanda, "Current Land Reform in Thailand-1977," Parts I and II.

Solon Barraclough, "After Land Reform, What?" (Not issued.)

Mahfoud Bennoune, "The Problematics of the Algerian 'Agrarian Revolution'."

Carlos Castillo, "Rural Development in the Political Process."

Giuliano Cesarini, "The Cooperative Approach of Amalgamation and Consolidation of Small Farming Units in Southern Italy."

D. Christodoulou, "Agrarian Reform in Retrospect: Contributions to Its Dynamics and Related Fundamental Issues."

Gustavo I. De Roux, "The Breakdown of Traditional Economies and the Growth of the Rural Proletariat in the Colombian Agricultural Sector."

Peter Dorner, "Transformation of U.S. Agriculture: The Past Forty Years."

Yakub L. Fabiyi, Segun Famoriyo, and Ajato Gandonu, "Land Use for Public Purposes in Nigeria: Issues for Consideration."

István Fekete, "Development of Agricultural Enterprises and Management on the Basis of FAO Model Farms in Hungary."

Nan Frederick, "Economic Roles and Status of Rural Women."

Solomon Gashaw, "The Land Tenure System in Ethiopia."

M. V. George, "Land Reforms--The Second Generation Problems: A Case Study of the Kerala Land Reform Experience."

Mounir Haidar, "Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform."

Stanley Heckadon Moreno, "Peasant Systems and Group Farming Models in Panama."

Peter Hughes-Hallett, "A Para-Professional Experience of Technical Assistance in Agricultural Groups in Honduras, Central America."

Uzo M. Igbozurike, "Alternative Strategies and Research Priorities in Land Consolidation with Special Reference to Nigeria."

Ryohei Kada, "Changing Agricultural Structure and Land Tenure--The Second Generation Problem of the Land Reform in Japan."

Motosuke Kaihara, "Rural Development in Japan Since the Post-War Land Reform."

(Seminar Papers)

Azizur R. Khan, "Taxation, Procurement and Collective Incentives in Chinese Agriculture: Some Notes on an Analytical Framework."

Sung-Ho Kim, "The Changing Patterns of Farm Land Problems After Land Reform."

Guy Adjete Kouassigan, "Agrarian Reform and Institutional Innovation in the Reconstruction and Development of Agriculture in French-Speaking Africa."

Nico O. Kielstra, "The Place of the Agrarian Revolution in the Algerian Approach to Socialism."

Cassio Luiselli, "The Agricultural Crisis Since 1965."

José C. Medina, Jr., "The Philippine Agrarian Reform Program: Emerging Issues and Problems."

Kris Merschrod B., "A Policy Suggestion: The Use of an Index of Inequality to Assign Priorities for the Application of the Honduran Land Reform Law by Municipality."

C. Narayanasamy, "Agrarian Socialism: A Search for a Middle Way in the Third World."

Nepalese Embassy, Washington, D.C., "Land Tenure and Land Reform in Nepal; Some Experience from Nepalese Embassy, Washington, D.C."

L. O. Obibuaku, "Adjustment of Communal Land Tenure to Modernizing Forces: Changes in Communal Land Tenure in Okpuje in Anambra State, Nigeria."

Adeniyi Osuntogun and Rufus O. Adegboye, "Farmers' Multi-Purpose Cooperatives and Agrarian Reform: Case Studies from Nigeria."

Keiki Owada, "Land Reform and Agricultural Policy in Japan."

Gogula Parthasarathy, "Land Reform, Rural Dynamics and Rural Poverty: Review of Indian Experience."

J. Mario Ponce C., "Development of the Agrarian Reform in Honduras."

Antonio J. Posada F., "Colombia: 15 Years of Frustrated Agrarian Reform."

Abdul Qayyum, "Land Reforms (Pakistan): Review of Implementation."

Reinaldo Reina, "Venezuela's Agricultural Sector: Recent Developments and Trends."

Robert A. Rohwer, "The Future of Family Farming in Midwestern United States."

José Manuel Salazar, Sr., Ennio Rodríguez, and José Manuel Salazar, Jr., "An Innovating Agrarian Policy: The Case of Costa Rica."

Agoes Salim, "Land Development and Settlement in Malaysia."

Mitchell A. Seligson, "Public Policies in Conflict: Land Reform and Population Control in Costa Rica."

Alauddin Sikder, "Land Reforms and Land Tenure in Bangladesh."

(Seminar Papers)

Shrinath Singh, "Agricultural Development and the Small Farmer."

Kyun Hi Tchah, "Korean Land Reform and Its Effects on National Life."

Bahiti K. Temane, "A Discussion Paper Presented to Seminar on Land Tenure (The Case of Botswana)."

Hung-mao Tien, "Collectivized Systems and Rural Development in the People's Republic of China."

T. C. Varghese, "Agrarian Reform and Rural Development: An Analysis of their Interrelationship."

Fekadu Wakjira, "Recent Institutional Innovations and Structural Transformation of Rural Economies in Ethiopia."

Lawrence Witucki, "Group Ranches of Kenya--People Changing at the Grass Roots."

Mamoun M. Yassin, "Development of the Agricultural Traditional Sector with Special Reference to the Sudan."

(2) Background Papers

D. Christodoulou, "Integrated Rural Development and Agrarian Reform in Context: Strategic Options and Operational Requirements (The Art of the Impossible?)."

D. Christodoulou, "Portugal's Agrarian Reform: A Process of Change with Unique Features."

William L. Collier, "Agricultural Evolution in Java: The Decline of Shared Poverty and Involution."

Conrado F. Estrella, "The Agrarian Reform Program."

H. A. Oluwasanmi, "African Institutions and Rural Development."

Keiki Owada, "Present Problems of Agriculture and Agricultural Policies in Japan."

Kenneth H. Parsons, "A Note on Land Reforms and the Agrarian System of the U.S.A."

Kenneth H. Parsons, "The Role of Government in Agricultural Development."

Lothar E. Richter, "Integrated Rural Development: Some Preconditions for Practical Action."

Anon., "Rural Development and Institutional Innovation."

(E) Agenda

Thursday, July 14

(1) OPENING SESSION

Presiding: Don Kanel

Speakers:

Glenn S. Pound, Welcome to the Madison Campus

Harlan Hobgood

D. Christodoulou, "Agrarian Reform in Retrospect: Contributions to Its Dynamics and Related Fundamental Issues"

Keiki Owada, Recollections of the 1951 World Land Tenure Conference

Kenneth H. Parsons, "The Possibilities of This Occasion"

(2) AGRARIAN REFORM IN MEXICO

Presiding: William C. Thiesenhusen

Speakers:

Cassio Luiselli, "Late Developments in the Agrarian Structure of Mexico"

Comments by Edmundo Flores, "Technological Needs and Bottlenecks in the Agrarian Economy of Mexico"

Comments by Manuel Gollas Quintero, "Unemployment and Underemployment in the Mexican Rural Economy: Prospects for the Future"

(3) (three concurrent sessions, p.m.):

SESSION A: LAND REFORM IN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF JAPAN

Presiding: David King

Speakers:

Motosuke Kaihara, "Rural Development in Japan Since the Post-War Land Reform"

Keiki Owada, "Land Reform and Agricultural Policy in Japan"

SESSION B: THE ROLE OF LAND REFORM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF KOREA

Presiding: Sein Lin

Speakers:

Sung-Ho Kim, "Effects of Farm Land Reform in Small Farmer Societies: A Korean Case"

Kyun Hi Tchah, "Korean Land Reform and Its Effects on National Life"

SESSION C: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT WITHOUT LAND REFORM

Presiding: Raymond J. Penn

Speakers:

Agoes Salim, "The Experience of Malaysia"

Friday, July 15

(1) (three concurrent sessions, a.m.)

SESSION A: LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Presiding: Robert Frykenberg

Speakers:

Gogula Parthasarathy, "Land Reform, Rural Dynamics and Rural Poverty: Review of the Indian Experience" (Paper presented by Prof. Frykenberg)

M. V. George, "Land Reforms--The Second Generation Problems: A Case Study of the Kerala Land Reform Experience" (Paper presented by Prof. Ronald Herring)

Shrinath Singh, "The Modernization of Small Farms in Eastern Uttar Pradesh"

SESSION B: LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Presiding: El Sayed Gaballah

Speakers:

Ismail Ajami and Amin Yazdanian, "Agrarian Reform and Institutional Innovation in the Development of Agriculture in Iran"

Discussant: Nico Kielstra

Abdul Sahib Alwan, "The Role of Agrarian Reform in the Reconstruction and Development of Iraqi Agriculture"

Discussant: Jiryis Oweis

SESSION C: LAND TENURE AND THE MODERNIZATION OF TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE

Presiding: Allan Hoben

Speakers:

Guy Adjete Kouassigan, "Agrarian Reform and Institutional Innovation in the Reconstruction and Development of Agriculture in French-Speaking Africa"

Ronald G. Crocombe, "Tenure Systems in the Development of Traditional Agriculture in the Islands of the South Pacific"

(2) RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA THROUGH COMMUNES

Presiding: Edward Friedman

Speakers:

Hung-mao Tien, "Agrarian Revolution and Institutional Change in China's Rural Development"

A. R. Khan, "Taxation, Procurement and Collective Incentives in Chinese Agriculture: Some Notes on an Analytical Framework"

Discussants: Benedict Stavis, Bin-Kun Shao

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(3) AN EVENING OF LTC FILMS: CHILE AND BOLIVIA

Presiding: Fritz Albert

Saturday, July 16

(1) THE ROLE OF LAND REFORM IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Presiding: Ronald Clark

general session for the comparative discussion of issues raised in previous sessions

(2) THE FAMILY FARM IN THE MIDWEST, U.S.A.

Presiding: Philip Raup

Speakers:

Peter Dorner, "Transformation of U.S. Agriculture: The Past Forty Years"

Robert Rohwer, "The Future of Family Farming in Midwestern United States"

Stanley Johansen, "The Problems of Financing Family Farming as Seen by the Agricultural Loan Officer of a Bank"

Neelian Nelson, "Comment of Alternatives to the Individually Operated Family Farm"

Fritz Albert, "Town and Country"
this film shows how people in town and the surrounding countryside share their lives

Monday, July 18

FIELD TRIP TO WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

On Monday, July 18, some 125 members of the Seminar joined in the celebration of International Day by the Watertown community, an event sponsored annually by the Rotary Club with the whole community participating. The City of Watertown, with a population of approximately 16,000, is 40 miles east of Madison in a fertile farming region.

This field day was planned as an integral part of the Seminar program. It was intended to provide members of the Seminar with an opportunity to see how American farm families live and work, and to get some understanding of the ways in which country and city, agriculture and service institutions become interdependent as family farm agriculture becomes modernized under Midwest conditions.

The program for the field trip was planned and carried out completely by the local people, under the general leadership of Thomas Frost, a local businessman with an Iowa farm background. The planning committee was comprised of leading citizens of the community--local government officials, farmers, members of service clubs, leaders in cooperatives, and heads of farm-related businesses. Among those included on the committee were: Dr. V.R. Bauman, Elmer Boll, Gerald Flynn, Leslie

Huber, Will Hughes, Stan Johansen, Robert Kehr, Carl Kolata, Kasper Peter, and Reno Sukow. The field trips were arranged as 15 separate half-day tours, each of which could be completed by three stops. Visits were made to the businesses, farms, and cooperatives listed below. The members of the Seminar became the guests on these tours, by twos and threes, of the Watertown people who drove their personal cars. Many of the drivers were the wives of businessmen and professional people, who were acquainted with the places and people they were visiting.

Locations visited by tour groups:

A-Z Farm Center: Privately owned feed mill specializing in feed, fertilizer, and farm supplies. Employs about 12 people.

Laverne Bohl Farm: Hog operation, feeding out 400 hogs in confined feeding; 155 acres.

Robert Butler & Son: A family farm of 240 acres, with 100 head of Holstein cattle and 55 milk cows. The farm has a new barn and feed storage facility. Owner works off the farm as an artificial inseminator in addition to managing the farm operation.

Clyman Canning Co.: A company which cans sweet corn, beets, peas, and other vegetables grown in southern Wisconsin. The company markets its products nationwide.

Eugene Coughlin Farm: A 350-acre farm, with 140 head of livestock, including 55 milk cows. The farm has a new barn and feeding facilities.

J. Eickstadt Implement Co.: A new farm implement dealership in Watertown, servicing and maintaining farm machinery, and specializing in John Deere equipment.

Elmhurst Farms: This farm, owned by Gary Mayhew, is managed by L. Hoeppner, and raises purebred Red Holsteins. It is a 250-acre farm, with 100 head of cattle, and markets cattle in foreign countries.

Equity Sales Barn: A statewide cooperative, organized in 1922, for the purpose of marketing livestock. The cooperative has 9 location markets. The Johnson Creek Market, near Watertown, serves farmers within a 60-mile radius.

Frietag Poultry Farms: An egg-laying operation, with 10,000 birds in cages, and mechanical egg and feed handling facilities.

Kusel Dairies: Manufacturer of food machine and dairy equipment such as vats, pasteurizers, and accessories for cheese-making. This firm employs 42 people.

Edward McFarland Farm: A third-generation, 400-acre farm, with over 200 head of livestock, including 125 Holstein milk cows.

Midland Feeds: A processor of dairy, hog, and poultry feeds, manufacturing approximately 150 tons of feed per day for marketing to 30 Midland Cooperatives in southern Wisconsin. The specific amounts of feed ingredients are monitored by computer.

Mullen Dairy: A milk processing and bottling plant, which also manufactures ice cream and other dairy products. This is a third-generation dairy operation, which includes a milk delivery service and a retail outlet for dairy products. Milk is purchased from local dairy farmers.

Dennis Piper-Piper Bros.: A dairy farm operating 500 acres, and milking 120 cows in a free-stall facility. The farm has a corn and haylage feeding program and a milking parlor.

Provimi Farm: An operation which feeds out approximately 1,200 calves in 15 weeks. Calves are on a feed of special milk formula, and market at 325 lbs.

Provimi Feed Mill: This plant, operated in Watertown since 1969, also has offices at Concord, California, Seymour, Wisconsin, and Bloomville, New York. The Watertown operation mixes and bags 100 tons per day of special formula calf feed.

Francis Richter Farm: A 217-acre family farm, with 140 head of livestock of which 40 are beef cattle and 50 are milk cows. Marketing is done locally, directly to the consumer.

Rock-River Coop: A feed mill, grain drying, corn storage, and fertilizer storage facility, which also sells petroleum products and hardware. This cooperative, organized 40 years ago, is owned by 2,000 members and had a sales volume in 1977 which exceeded $4 million.

Royal Meats: A small slaughtering and meat processing plant, marketing sausages and filling special orders in addition to operating a retail store.

Schadt Farms: A 500-acre dairy farm, with 100 head of livestock, which also sells cash crops.

Allen Sell & Son: A 400-acre family dairy farm, with 130 Red Holsteins, milking 65 cows. This is one of the higher producing herds in the area, and the farm markets cattle in foreign countries.

Ronald Smith Farms: A hog farm which feeds out about 1,500 hogs per year. Farm has complete farrowing and feeding facilities, with solar heating used for feeder pigs.

Triple R Farms: A veal calf operation feeding out 500 veal calves to 325 lbs. in 15 weeks, with confined feeding.

Glenn Truax Farm: A 140-acre dairy farm, with feed storage facilities for automated handling of haylage and high moisture corn.

Harvey Ziemer Farm: A 350-acre farm, with 120 head of livestock, milking 70 cows. Farm has a pipeline milker and a new barn addition and feed storage facilities.

Zimmerman Tractor: A new business in the Watertown area, operating a Ford farm implement dealership and servicing and maintaining farm equipment.

All members of the Seminar participated in the tours in the morning. An excellent luncheon was served at noon to some 500 people in the junior high school gymnasium at which the farmers and other hosts with tours were united. In the afternoon most members chose to make a second field tour--sometimes to visit a particular operation about which they wished further information.

By all accounts the field trip was a remarkably successful and meaningful experience. One of the Portuguese participants remarked upon leaving Madison that he could not have imagined the hospitality of the people and the achievements which he saw on this trip. He wished to return with his wife for a longer stay and another visit to Watertown. A Japanese participant wrote back: "I have seen the American fields and farmers' lives for the first time and have found their greatness."

Tuesday, July 19

(1) (three concurrent sessions, a.m.)

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SESSION A: TRANSFORMATION OF PRIVATE HOLDINGS INTO GROUP FARMS

Presiding: Carlos Amat y Leon

Peru

"A Situation Report on Land Reform in Peru," Carlos Amat y Leon

Sri Lanka

"Agrarian Socialism: A Search for a Middle Way in the Third World," C. Narayanasamy

Hungary

"Development of Agricultural Enterprises and Management on the Basis of FAO-Model Farms in Hungary," István Fekete

SESSION B: TRANSFORMATION OF SMALL HOLDER AGRICULTURE

Presiding: Duncan Harkin

Philippines

"The Philippine Agrarian Reform Program: Emerging Issues and Problems," José C. Medina, Jr.

Juan T. Reyes, Jr., Remigio A. Tabones, Narciso V. Villapando

SESSION C: TRANSFORMATION THROUGH SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION

Presiding: Joseph Thome and John Strasma

Costa Rica

An Innovating Agrarian Policy: The Case of Costa Rica, Ennio Rodríguez, José Manuel Salazar, Jr.

"Public Policies in Conflict: Land Reform and Population Control in Costa Rica," Mitchell A. Seligson

Nicaragua

Effectiveness of Land Taxation and Land Rental Regulations in Nicaragua, Jaime Fernandez, Rolando Jiron C.

(2) (three concurrent sessions, p.m.)

SESSION A: TRANSFORMATION OF PRIVATE HOLDINGS INTO GROUP FARMS

Presiding: William C. Thiesenhusen and N. O. Kielstra

Algeria

"The Problematics of the Algerian 'Agrarian Revolution'," Mahfoud Bennoune

Honduras

"Development of the Agrarian Reform in Honduras After 1971: What Were Its Benefits? Why Did It Stagnate?" J. Mario Ponce C.

Panama

"Agrarian Reform Models and the Santeño Peasant System in Panama," Stanley Heckadon Moreno

SESSION B: TRANSFORMATION OF SMALL HOLDER AGRICULTURE

Presiding: Ronald Herring

Pakistan:

"Land Reform in Pakistan: A Review of Implementation," Abdul Qayyum

Thailand

"Current Land Reform in Thailand--1977," Chamlong Attanatho, Suthiporn Chirapanda

Comments: Edward Fallon

SESSION C: TRANSFORMATION THROUGH SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION

Presiding: John Harbeson

Kenya

Transformation of Land Tenure in Kenya: A Situation Report, Larry Ngutter, Patrick O. Alila

Somalia

Comments by Ibrahim Muuse Ali

Wednesday, July 20

(1) (four concurrent sessions, a.m.)

SESSION A: TRANSFORMATION OF PRIVATE HOLDINGS INTO GROUP FARMS

Presiding: Ronald J. Clark

Ethiopia

"The Land Tenure System in Ethiopia," Soloman Gashaw

Comments: Fekadu Wakjira

SESSION B: TRANSFORMATION OF SMALL HOLDER AGRICULTURE

Presiding: Gene Wunderlich

Bangladesh

"Land Tenure in Bangladesh: A Recent Assessment," Alauddin Sikder

Nepal

Comments by Basudeb Ayakurel

Haiti

Comments by Pierre Brisson and Rodini Conte

SESSION C: TRANSFORMATION OF COMMUNAL AGRICULTURE

Presiding: Kenneth H. Parsons

Nigeria

"Land Use for Public Purposes in Nigeria: Issues for Consideration," Yakub L. Fabiyi, Segun Famoriyo, Ajato Gandonu

"Farmers' Multi-Purpose Co-operatives and Agrarian Reform: Case Studies from Nigeria," C. A. Osuntogun, Rufus O. Adegboye

"Alternative Strategies and Research Priorities in Land Consolidation with Special Reference to Nigeria," Uzo M. Igbozurike

SESSION D: TRANSFORMATION OF PRIVATE HOLDINGS INTO GROUP FARMS

Presiding: Giuliano Cesarini

Italy

"The Cooperative Approach for Amalgamation and Consolidation of Small Farming Units in Southern Italy," Giuliano Cesarini

Jamaica

Models Employed in Effecting Land Reform and Rural Development in Jamaica, Derrick H. Stone

Portugal

Comments by João Lopes, Fernando Madeira, Rui Gomes, Luis Valente

(2) (three concurrent sessions, p.m.)

SESSION A: TRANSFORMATION OF PRIVATE HOLDINGS INTO GROUP FARMS

Presiding: Raleigh Barlowe

Syria

"Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform in Syria," Mounir Haidar

Jordan

A Land Reform Situation Report for Jordan, Adnan Dabbas

Comments: Jiryis S. Oweis

"Land Reform in the Arab World," El Sayed Gaballah

SESSION B: TRANSFORMATION OF LARGE FARMS INTO OWNER-OPERATOR FARMS

Presiding: Richard Patch

Venezuela

Venezuela's Agricultural Sector: Recent Development and Trends, Reinaldo Reina

Bolivia

Colombia

Comments by Gustavo De Roux

SESSION C: TRANSFORMATION OF COMMUNAL AGRICULTURE

Presiding: Marvin Miracle

Sudan

"Development of the Agricultural Traditional Sector with Special Reference to the Sudan," Mamoun M. Yassin

Comments: Osman A. Hakim

Botswana

"Tribal Grazing Land Policy in Botswana," B. K. Temane

Zaire

Comments by Ntibonera Burhama

Thursday, July 21

(1) (four concurrent discussion sessions, a.m.)

SESSION A: PROBLEMS IN THE DESIGN OF FARMING SYSTEMS FOR GROUP FARMING AND LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Chairman: Jiryis S. Oweis

SESSION B: PROBLEMS IN THE DESIGN AND ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEMS OF CREDIT AND OTHER SERVICES TO SMALL FARMERS, INCLUDING RECIPIENTS OF LAND IN COLONIZATION OR LAND REFORM PROGRAMS

Chairman: N. K. Nicholson

SESSION C: PROBLEMS IN THE MODERNIZATION OF CUSTOMARY TENURE SYSTEMS INVOLVING COMMONLY OWNED LAND

Chairman: James Riddell

SESSION D: CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF FAMILIES AND ESPECIALLY IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ROLES AND STATUS OF RURAL WOMEN WHICH ARE GENERATED BY RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Chairperson: Nan Frederick

(2) (four concurrent sessions, p.m.)

SESSION A: PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS THAT REQUIRE PUBLIC ACQUISITION OF USE AND OWNERSHIP RIGHTS THAT ARE DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY OR TERMINATE

Chairman: Segun Famoriyo

"Problems of Land Tenure and Land and Water Use Rights at the Kainji Dam," Rufus Adegboye

"Modernizing the Grazing Economy of the Masai," Lawrence Witucki

SESSION B: AGRARIAN SOCIALISM IN THE THIRD WORLD

Chairman: Peter Dorner

"The Place of Agrarian Revolution in the Algerian Approach to Socialism," N. O. Kielstra

SESSION C: WHAT PROGRAMS ARE APPROPRIATE FOR THE ALLEVIATION OF RURAL POVERTY, PARTICULARLY WHERE POPULATION DENSITY IS HIGH; WHAT CAN BE DONE BY LAND REFORM; HOW CAN THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF THE LANDLESS BE MET?

Chairman: Norman Uphoff

"Can Improved Subsistence Farming Contribute to Development?" Peter McLoughlin

SESSION D: PART-TIME FARMING, MECHANIZATION, RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION, LAND SPECULATION: ADJUSTMENTS OF FARM FAMILIES TO URBANIZATION

Chairman: David King

"Changing Agricultural Structure and Land Tenure--The Second Generation Problem of the Land Reform in Japan," Ryohei Kada

Hugh Cook, Kyun Hi Tchah, Yang Boo Choe, Andrew Hogan

Friday, July 22

(1) (two concurrent sessions, a.m.)

SESSION A: SOME THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE ANALYSIS OF ISSUES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Presiding: Bryant E. Kearl

"Agrarian Reform and Rural Development: An Analysis of Their Interrelationship," T. C. Varghese

"A Comment on Institutional Innovation," S. G. Madiman

Assimilating Economic Analyses of Agrarian Reform to Theories of Rural Development, David King

SESSION B: ISSUES IN THE FORMULATION AND CONDUCT OF AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAMS: OBSTACLES TO LAND REFORM

Presiding: Thomas Carroll

"Land Reform Programs in Latin America," Antonio Posada F.

"Agrarian Reform Policies for the Transformation of Haciendas," Marion Brown

"Beyond Land Reform, What?" Solon Barraclough

(2) RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS

Presiding: Raymond Penn

Announcements, Don Kanel

"Rural Development in the Political Process," Carlos Castillo

(3) AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: ISSUES OF THIS CONFERENCE AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

Presiding: Ronald J. Clark

Summary Statement, Don Kanel

Discussion and Questions from the Floor

(4) CLOSING COMMENTS

Dean David Johnson

(F) Informal Sessions

The Land Tenure Center provided administrative support and meeting rooms for Seminar participants who wished to hold informal meetings during hours when the Seminar was not formally in session. In addition to those sessions which are listed in the Seminar Agenda, the following informal meetings were organized and held by Seminar participants:

Spanish-Speaking Group: On July 16, 17, 18, and 19, informal Spanish-speaking sessions were held. Stanley Heckadon Moreno served as the coordinator for these sessions.

Slide Show on Rural Development in Honduras: On Tuesday, July 19, Peter Hughes-Hallett showed slides to illustrate his work with Acción Cultural Popular Hondureña in Honduras.

Seminar Issues Panel: On Tuesday and Wednesday, July 19 and 20, participants met to raise issues that had been overlooked during the opening days of the Seminar, and to discuss controversial issues. Ron Clark presided over these panel discussions.

"Transferability of Agricultural Development/Colonization Institutions": On Wednesday, July 20, Eric Warr presided over a session which discussed "Transferability of Agricultural Development/Colonization Institutions--The Relevance of the Israeli Kibbutz and Moshav for Developing Countries."

Film Showing, "And the Rich Shall Inherit the Earth": This film was shown on Thursday, July 21. The film presents a critical view of U.S. agriculture and raises fundamental questions about the family farm system, corporate agriculture, and vertically integrated agribusiness. After the film showing, Marion Brown chaired a discussion session.

"What Can International Agencies Do for Agrarian Reform?": On Thursday, July 21, Carlos Castillo presided over a discussion of the questions, "What Can International Agencies Do for Agrarian Reform? What Can They Not Do?"

(II) WORKSHOP FOR YOUNG PROFESSIONALS

This workshop was organized for professionals actively engaged in rural development programs or conducting research on rural areas, and for graduate students. Most participants had attended the International

Seminar on Agrarian Reform, and it was possible for students to receive up to 3 credits in the workshop, which met for a total of 10 sessions from Thursday, July 28, through Friday, August 5. On the mornings of Friday (July 29), Monday (August 1), Wednesday (August 3), and Friday (August 5), workshop members joined the Interdisciplinary Course, Ag Econ/Ag Journ 375, to discuss issues raised during the seminar. For several of the senior participants, special training and discussion sessions were arranged with the assistance of the University Center for Cooperatives. These special sessions included a field tour of cooperatives in the Richland Center area, under the direction of Professor Penn and Mary Jean McGrath; a visit to the offices of the Dane County Registrar of Deeds and the Dane County Title Company to review procedures for title registration; and consultations with the staff of CUNA Credit Union. (For a description of the topics discussed during the Workshop, see Section B, "Education and Training," p. 5.)

(A) Workshop Participants

Name	Current Status
Luzviminda Cornista	Graduate Student in Development Studies, UW-Madison
Adnan A. R. Dabbas	Agricultural Economist for the Jordan Valley Authority, Jordan
Rex Mark Edwards	Instructor in the Dept. of Economics, University of Texas, Austin
Yakub L. Fabiyi	Lecturer for the Dept. of Agricultural Economics, University of Ife, Nigeria
Solomon Gashaw	Land Reform Expert in the Ministry of Agriculture and Settlement, Ethiopia
Rui B. Pinheiro Gomes	Agronomist for the Institute for Agrarian Reorganization, Ministry of Agriculture, Portugal
Peter Hughes-Hallett	Acción Cultural Popular Hondureña, Tegucigalpa
Paul Heisey	Graduate Student in Agricultural Economics, UW-Madison
Filomena A. Javier	International Special Student in the Dept. of Rural Sociology, UW-Madison
Ryohei Kada	Research Associate for the Dept. of Agricultural and Forestry Economics, Kyoto University, Japan
Motosuke Kaihara	Professor in the Dept. of Agricultural and Forestry Economics, Kyoto University, Japan
Jong-Yong Kim	Rural Development Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Korea
Carlos Amat y Leon	Director of Research for the Ministeria de Economía, Peru

Name	Current Status
João Antonio Lopes	Economist with a Regional Center for Agrarian Reform, Ministry of Agriculture, Portugal
Fernando Madeira	Regional Center for Agrarian Reform, Ministry of Agriculture, Portugal
José C. Medina, Jr.	Assistant Secretary of the Dept. of Agrarian Reform, Philippines
Kris Merschrod	Graduate Student in Rural Sociology, Cornell University, New York
Bujingan Natarajan	Graduate Student in Agricultural Economics, UW-Madison
Belen A. Resma	FAO Fellow in International Agriculture Programs, UW-Madison
Juan T. Reyes, Jr.	Senior Vice-President of the Land Bank of the Philippines
Violeta Saguin	International Special Student in Agricultural Economics, UW-Madison
Ellen Schaengold	East Asia and Pacific Regional Office of The World Bank, Washington, D.C.
Judith I. Stallmann	Graduate Student in Ibero-American Studies, UW-Madison
Remigio A. Tabones	Agrarian Reform District Officer for the Dept. of Agrarian Reform, Philippines
Claudio Tona	Graduate Student in Agricultural Economics, UW-Madison
Luís C. Valente	Regional Center for Agrarian Reform, Ministry of Agriculture, Portugal
Narciso V. Villapando	Assistant Director of the Bureau of Lands, Philippines

The University of Wisconsin-Madison faculty who participated in the Workshop for Young Professionals are: Prof. Marion R. Brown, Dept. of Agricultural Journalism; Prof. Robert Frykenberg, Depts. of History and South Asian Studies; Prof. Don Kanel, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, and Director, Land Tenure Center; Prof. David King, Land Tenure Center; Emeritus Professor Kenneth H. Parsons, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center; Emeritus Professor Raymond J. Penn, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center; and Prof. William C. Thiesenhusen, Depts. of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Journalism, and Land Tenure Center.

(B) Workshop Readings

In addition to the papers prepared for the Seminar, the following materials were distributed to members of the workshop:

Dorner, Peter, ed. Cooperative and Commune. Madison, The University of Wisconsin Press, 1977.

Emmanuel, Hailu W. "Land Tenure, Land-Use, and Development in the Awash Valley--Ethiopia." April 1975. (LTC Paper No. 105)

Kaihara, Motosuke. "A Note on the Post-War Land Reform and Rural Development in Japan." (Ditto prepared for workshop)

King, David J. "Land Reform and Participation of the Rural Poor in the Development Process of African Countries." September 1974. (LTC Paper No. 101)

Macrae, Norman. "Two Billion People." The Economist, May 7, 1977, pp. 7-22.

Merschrod, Kris. "A Credit Policy for Small Farmers." (Photocopied for workshop)

Parsons, Kenneth H. "Customary Land Tenure and the Development of African Agriculture." June 1971. (LTC Paper No. 77)

_____. "Poverty as an Issue in Development Policy: A Comparison of United States and Underdeveloped Countries." (LTC Reprint No. 61; reprinted from Land Economics 45, February 1969)

Philippines. Department of Agrarian Reform. Excerpts from Operation Land Transfer Procedures Manual. March 1977.

_____. A Primer on the Philippine Agrarian Reform Program. Diliman, Quezon City, January 1977.

_____. Excerpts from Vital Documents on Agrarian Reform in the New Society. Compiled by Public Information Division, Dept. of Agrarian Reform. Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.

Radwan, Samir. Excerpts from "The Impact of Agrarian Reform on Rural Egypt (1952-75)." Geneva, International Labour Office, 1977. (World Employment Programme Research Working Paper)

Tchah, Kyun Hi. "Proposal for Interdisciplinary Studies on the New Community Movement in Korea as Integrated Rural Development Program." Mimeo. June 1977.

Thiesenhusen, William C. "Reaching the Rural Poor and the Poorest." In International Perspectives in Rural Sociology, edited by Howard Newby, pp. 159-182. Chichester, Eng., John Wiley & Sons, 1978.

(III) INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE: AG ECON/AG JOURN 375

Professors Brown, Kanel, and King conducted a special 8-week Summer Session course, "Poverty, Agrarian Reform, Employment, and the Food

Supply" (Ag Econ/Ag Journ 375), as part of the Land Tenure Center's summer programs. Students in this course attended the International Seminar from July 14-22, and then reviewed the issues raised in the Seminar. (For a description of the topics covered in this course, see Section B, "Education and Training," pp. 4-5.)

Part II: CONFERENCE ON COOPERATIVES, SMALL FARMERS, AND DEVELOPMENT, Wingspread, Racine, Wis., 24-26 April 1978

This conference was held at the Wisconsin Conference Centre (Wingspread), Racine, Wisconsin, from 24-26 April 1978, as part of an effort to respond to AID interest in reviewing the technical assistance programs of U.S. cooperatives extended to cooperatives in less developed countries. The conference was sponsored by the Agricultural Development Council in cooperation with the Land Tenure Center, the University of Wisconsin Center for Cooperatives, and the Johnson Foundation, with assistance from AID. Major issues considered included the ability of cooperatives to aid the rural poor, the social and economic roles of cooperatives and the conflict between these roles, the relation of co-ops to the local social structure and to national development programs, and human capital formation in cooperatives.

The Wisconsin conference was the last in a series of meetings and workshops which were held in various parts of the world. Preparation for the seminar became a major responsibility for both Don Kanel and Mary Jean McGrath, Cooperative Education Specialist with the University Center for Cooperatives.

The two major papers for the seminar were prepared by Don Kanel and John Bennett (Professor of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis):

Don Kanel, "Some Observations Based on Issues Raised in the Nine Workshops on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development"; and

John W. Bennett, "Agricultural Cooperatives in the Development Process: Perspectives from Social Science."

Kanel's paper reviewed the experience of U.S. and LDC cooperatives, particularly various ways in which they integrated trained "outside" personnel within participatory community-dominated organizations and the adaptation of the cooperative model to various social and economic situations. Bennett's paper reviewed the insights of social science theory for the problems of introducing the cooperative model into less developed countries. Another major product of the work for the conference is an annotated bibliography prepared by Mary Jean McGrath with the assistance of two research fellows. In addition, she is currently preparing a full report on the conference.

The following list of meetings, preparatory workshops, and paper writing describes the activities of Don Kanel in connection with this conference:

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Planning Meetings:

Agricultural Development Council, New York City, January 1976
Madison, July 1976
John Ulinski's AID office, Washington, D.C., September 1976
CRC/ADC, Washington, D.C., October 1976

Workshops with Cooperatives:

CUNA, Madison, WI, December 1976
NRECA, Washington, D.C., January 1977
FCH, Washington, D.C., January 1977
ACDI/VDC, Washington, D.C., January 1977
CLUSA, Columbus, OH, January 1977
CSFD/Asia Workshop, Los Baños, Philippines, April 1977

"Notes on Workshops with Cooperatives" prepared January 1977

Agricultural Development Council, New York City, April 1977

Steering Committee:

Madison, May 1977
Madison, June 1977
Madison, July 1977
Madison, September 1977

Prepared first draft, "Some Observations on Issues Raised in the Nine Workshops on Cooperatives," November 1977

Presented first draft, "Some Observations on Issues Raised in the Nine Workshops on Cooperatives," Washington, D.C., November 1977

Planning Meeting with ADC, New York City, January 1978

Prepared second draft, "Some Observations on Issues Raised in the Nine Workshops on Cooperatives," dated March 1978

Participated in Conference on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development; and presented paper, "Some Observations on Issues Raised in the Nine Workshops on Cooperatives," at Wingspread Conference Center, Racine, Wisconsin, 24-26 April 1978

The majority of the participants came from the U.S. and included representatives of government cooperative organizations and academic institutions. But there were also a number of participants from international organizations and from developing countries. Participants from the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) were: Dr. S.K. Saxena, Graham Alder, Rune Forsberg, and Diana Opondo. Papers given during the conference included the following:

"Do Cooperatives in the Developing Countries Have a Contribution to Development?" by Kurt Ullrich, Manager, Instituto de Financiamiento Cooperativo, Santiago, Chile;

"What Have Cooperatives of Industrialized Countries Done Best in Aiding Developing Countries?" by Adriano Rossi, Executive Director, Organization of the Cooperatives of America (OCA), Lima, Peru;

"What Criticisms Have Been Made of the Efforts of the Cooperatives of the Industrialized Countries to Aid Developing Countries, and What Have Been the Responses to These Criticisms?" by Rune Forsberg, Project Director, CEMAS;

"What Kinds of Special Efforts Have Been Made by Cooperatives, and What Are Needed, to Deal with the Particular Problems of the Poorest Sectors in the Developing Countries?" by Ahmed A. Goueli, Consultant, The Ford Foundation, Garden City, Cairo; and G.P.A. Hoyte, Chief Cooperative Officer, Cooperative Development, Ministry of Cooperatives and Mobilizations, Georgetown, Guyana;

"What Are the Best Points of Intersection Between What the Developing Countries Need and What the United States Cooperative Movement Is Able to Provide?" by Diana Opondo, Education Officer (Women), ICA Regional Office for East and Central Africa;

"Can or Should United States Cooperatives Give Technical Assistance to Sectors Outside the Cooperative Movement in Developing Countries?" by Robert Hewlett, Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives (COPAC), Rome; O. Somoye, Assistant Chief Registrar of Cooperatives, Federal Ministry of Cooperatives and Supply, Lagos, Nigeria; and Roger E. Soles, Foundation Representative, Inter-American Foundation, Rosslyn, Virginia.

"Contributions and Effectiveness of Cooperatives in Dealing with Problems of Rural Development," by Melvin E. Sims, President, F.S. Services, Inc., Bloomington, Illinois; V. S. Vyas, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, India; and Peter Dorner, Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Also, Graham Alder of the International Cooperative Alliance presented to the conference the Report of the ICA Experts' Consultation on Cooperatives and the Poor, which was held from 5-8 July 1977 at the Cooperative College, Loughborough, U.K.

(A) Invited Participants

Name	Affiliation
Mr. David Angevine	Volunteer Development Corp., Washington, D.C.
Mr. Graham Alder	International Cooperative Alliance, London, ENGLAND
Mr. A. A. Bailey	World Council of Credit Unions, Madison, WI
*Dr. John W. Bennett	Dept. of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO (Visiting Professor, Land Tenure Center, UW-Madison)
*Mr. Daniel A. Chaij	Office of Rural Development, USAID/BOLIVIA

*Steering Committee member.

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Name	Affiliation
Mr. Charles Dean	FCH International, Inc., Washington, D.C.
*Dr. Peter Dorner	Dept. of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Mrs. Joan Dunlop	Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY
*Dr. Allie C. Felder, Jr.	Cooperative League Fund, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Rune Forsberg	International Cooperative Alliance, London, ENGLAND
Dr. Ahmed A. Goueli	The Ford Foundation, Garden City, Cairo, EGYPT
Mr. Bartlett Harvey	Agricultural Cooperative Development International, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Robert Hewlett	Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives, Rome, Italy
*Dr. Daryl Hobbs	Rural Development, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO
Mr. G.P.A. Hoyte	Cooperative Development, Ministry of Cooperatives and Mobilization, Georgetown, GUYANA
Mr. Donald Jones	Graduate Fellow, University Center for Cooperatives, Extension Division, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Mr. Robert I. Kabat	Management Services Dept., National Rural Electric Cooperative Asso., Washington, D.C.
*Dr. Don Kanel	Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison
*Dr. Bryant Kearl	Dept. of Agricultural Journalism and Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Mr. Jacques J. Kozub	The World Bank, Washington, D.C.
Dr. Teng-hui Lee	Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, Taipei, REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Mr. Richard McCall	Senator H.H. Humphrey's Office, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.
*Mrs. Mary Jean McGrath	University Center for Cooperatives, Extension Division, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Dr. William C. Merrill	TA/AGR/ESP, USAID, Washington, D.C.

*Steering Committee member.

Name	Affiliation
Mrs. Diana Opondo	International Cooperative Alliance, Moshi, TANZANIA
Mr. Ferris S. Owen	International Programs, The Cooperative League of the USA, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Charles Prejean	Federation of Southern Cooperatives, Epes, AL
Mr. Calvin H. Raullerson	Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation, USAID, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Adriano Rossi	Executive Director, Organization of the Cooperatives of America, Lima, PERU
Dr. Suren Saxena	International Cooperative Alliance, London, ENGLAND
Dr. Vernon Schneider	Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX
Mr. Alex Shakow	Program and Policy Coordination, USAID, Washington, D.C.
*Mr. Jonathan Silverstone	Civic Participation Division, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, USAID, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Melvin E. Sims	FS Services, Inc., Bloomington, IL
*Mr. Roger E. Soles	Inter-American Foundation, Rosslyn, VA
Mr. O. Somoye	Federal Ministry of Co-operatives and Supply, Co-operative Development Division, Lagos, NIGERIA
Dr. C. William Swank	Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, Columbus, OH
Dr. Judith Tendler	Berkeley, CA
*Mr. John Ulinski	Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, USAID, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Kurt Ullrich	IFICOOP, Santiago, CHILE
Mr. Thomas Venables	International Programs, National Rural Electric Cooperative Asso., Washington, D.C.
Dr. V. S. Vyas	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, INDIA
Mr. M. K. Wali	Development Commissioner and Secretary, Agriculture, Development and Allied Depts., Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur, INDIA

*Steering Committee member.

Name	Affiliation
Mrs. Michaela Walsh	Rockefeller Brothers Fund, New York, NY
*Dr. A. M. Weisblat	Agricultural Development Council, Inc., New York, NY
Dr. T. T. Williams	Unemployment-Underemployment Institute, Southern University, Baton Rouge, LA

*Steering Committee member.

Part III: THE WISCONSIN SEMINAR ON NATURAL RESOURCE POLICIES IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1977-1978

A year-long international seminar on Natural Resource Policies in Relation to Economic Development and International Cooperation was conducted on the Madison campus during the 1977-78 academic year. The project was funded by the U.W. Institute for Environmental Studies and by grants from the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. Co-chairmen of the seminar were: Dr Mahmoud El Shafie, Chief Planning Advisor to the Planning Institute for Economic and Social Development (a UNDP organization based in Damascus, Syria); and Peter Dorner, U.W.-Madison Professor of Agricultural Economics and member of the Land Tenure Center Program Faculty.

A major point of analysis for the seminar was a comparison of (1) continuous or marginal adjustment models, and (2) discontinuous or non-marginal adjustment models, for dealing with resource allocation issues. The seminar also dealt with: issues of ownership and control of natural resources; pricing of nonrenewable natural resources, and implications for economic development and international cooperation; and national and international resource policies in the context of economic development and international cooperation.

Participants prepared and defended papers revolving around the main issues examined by the seminar. A series of international authorities on natural resource policies was invited to address the group. Summaries of the deliberations and a collection of specialized papers are now in preparation.

Seminar Participants

Professionals

John Bielefeldt, Editor

Richard Bilder, Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Peter Dorner, Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Edgar Feige, Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Olivia Naeseth, Secretary

Raymond Penn, Professor of Agricultural Economics/Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Vince Rideout, Professor of Electrical Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison

John Ross, Professor of Agricultural Journalism/Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Mahmoud El Shafie, Project Manager/Chief Planning Advisor, Planning Institute for Economic and Social Development, SYRIA

John Steinhart, Professor of Geology/Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison

George Tomeh, Consultant to the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, KUWAIT

Aziz Al Wattari, Economic Advisor, Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, KUWAIT

Students

David Blau, USA

Sami Haddad, LEBANON

Don Hertzmark, USA

Humoud B. Humoud, KUWAIT

Adel El Maghraby, EGYPT

Mohamed Mansour, EGYPT

William McCalla, USA

El Saudi Mohamed, SUDAN

Ali Naas, LIBYA

Jan Ondrich, CANADA

Osman Osman, EGYPT

Domingo Sánchez, CHILE

Said Seif El Yazal, EGYPT

Fouad Shamsaldin, IRAQ

Part IV: SEMINARS ON THE ROLE OF AGRARIAN REFORM IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

During September 1978, the Land Tenure Center signed a contract with AID/W agreeing to organize a series of seminars for the purpose of improving U.S. participation in the 1979 FAO World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. The Center will prepare an issues paper and conclusion papers for these seminars to clarify (1) the contemporary role and potential of agrarian reform in contributing to rural development in developing countries, and (2) the role of external donors, including the U.S., in supporting successful rural development through agrarian reform. Data from actual cases will support the analysis of the issues.

The seminars, to be held in the Washington, D.C., area, will include U.S. government officials and selected agrarian reform and rural development experts from universities, private and voluntary organizations, and developing countries. Members of the LTC team working on preparations for the FAO conference will include Professors Brown, Dorner, Kanel, and Thiesenhusen; Edward Fallon, Project Assistant; Mark Adsit, Program Assistant; and Bonnie Colby-Saliba, Research Assistant.

A preliminary draft of the issues paper, "The Role of Agrarian Reform in Rural Development," was distributed during September 1978 to participants who will attend a pre-seminar workshop scheduled for October 11, 1978, in Washington, D.C. Major points raised in the draft statement were:

(1) Definition of terms

(2) The setting for agrarian reform and rural development

- reciprocal relationships
- the impact of reform on agricultural production and productivity
- agrarian reform as a means to combat rural poverty
- the problem of non-beneficiaries
- relationships between land tenure, technology, and the environment
- the possibilities of development without agrarian reform
- some consequences of inaction

(3) The implementation of agrarian reform

- the role of political will in carrying out agrarian reform
- institutional framework and popular participation
- financial mechanisms for peaceful reform
- alternative forms for post-reform organization
- problems with delivery systems
- general implications for foreign assistance
- special considerations for U.S. policy

The seminars are planned for December 1978, and January and February 1979, to discuss and criticize the issues paper, raise possible new issues, and improve the conclusions and recommendations which are developed by participants, as well as to recommend positions the U.S. delegation may wish to consider at its preparatory meeting scheduled for March 1979.

Staff Member in the Philippines

Professor David J. King spent this reporting period acting as Agrarian Reform Research Advisor to the Agrarian Reform Institute (ARI) at the University of the Philippines-Los Baños (UPLB), and to the USAID Mission in Manila. He worked in formal instructional programs at ARI, was involved in informal instructional activities there and elsewhere in the Philippines, and provided guidance to local researchers and advice to the Mission staff and to staff members of both government and non-government agencies.

International Seminar on Agrarian Reform, Madison (Summer 1977)

Although Professor King spent most of the reporting period in the Philippines, the first 2½ months were spent in Madison in conjunction with the activities of the Land Tenure Center's International Seminar on Agrarian Reform. During this summer period he was involved in: teaching Ag Econ/Ag Journ 375, "Poverty, Agrarian Reform, Employment, and the Food Supply," with Professors Kanel and Brown; organizing and teaching the "Workshop for Young Professionals" with several other Program Faculty members; serving as a member of the Executive Committee for the International Seminar; and participating in and helping to conduct the Seminar itself. In addition, during this time Professor King organized and arranged programs for the senior AID/Philippines participants to the International Seminar and advised Philippine graduate students working in association with LTC. Several of these students were supported by AID/Philippines participant training funds provided to give advanced training in agrarian reform research methodology to promising research staff from ARI. Working with these senior government officials and academic research staff associated with agrarian reform in the Philippines not only provided benefits to the participants, but facilitated the research and consulting work carried out by Professor King on his return to the Philippines for the last 12½ months of the reporting period.

Faculty Member in the Philippines (September 1977-September 1978)

Professor King returned in September 1977 from Madison to his position at ARI. Although he continued to reside at Los Baños until relocated in Manila by AID in June 1978, less time was spent on direct assistance to the Institute than was the case in the previous reporting year because of changes in priorities there. The Institute has now been incorporated into a new College of Development Economics and Management (along with the former Institute of Agricultural Development and Administration and Agricultural Cooperatives and Credit Institute). This new college is now fully operational under a Dean with ARI as a research and extension institute, and the former Master's level programs of ARI are run by faculty attached to the new Department of Agrarian and Cooperative Studies at the college. These new arrangements will in the long run

enhance the agrarian reform research capacity of both ARI and social science faculty and staff of UPLB.

Professor King spent a great portion of his time working with AID/Philippines, the Ministry of Agrarian Reform (MAR), and conducting the research work which he initiated with Land Tenure Center funding. A new project manager, Dr. Michael Fuchs-Carsch, was appointed to the AID Agrarian Reform Project in September 1977. Professor King introduced Dr. Fuchs-Carsch to the field implementation and problems of agrarian reform in the Philippines. He helped Dr. Fuchs-Carsch, the other AID staff, and MAR counterparts to draw up proposals for AID/W to extend the Agrarian Reform Project and to develop a new project in land titling, mapping, and registration.

In May 1978, Professor King reduced his role with ARI to weekly visits and to the organization of a series of regional Agrarian Reform Research Methodology Seminars, conducting ongoing research in Leyte, and serving as a consultant to the UPLB proposed research project on the Role of Women in Rural Development. AID/Philippines requested this schedule change in order that Professor King, along with MAR Planning Service staff, might draw up and conduct a research evaluation of the MAR/USAID Agrarian Reform Project accomplishments over its five years, with particular emphasis on the last three years. (The project was modified in 1974/75 to concentrate on developing new procedures for Operation Land Transfer (OLT) and implementing them in four pilot provinces--Camarines Sur, Iloilo, Leyte, and Nueva Ecija.) The research evaluation team visited each of the four pilot provinces and interviewed both MAR field teams and agrarian reform beneficiaries (potential and actual).

As more is accomplished with documenting man and land shifts under Operation Land Transfer, the key policy issues and implementation problems have shifted to land valuation, beneficiary amortization, and (former) landowner compensation.

Formal and Informal Instruction

Professor King offered the following courses for the Agrarian Reform Institute, UPLB: Agrarian Studies 290--Special Topic: Agrarian Reform Research Methodology, and Agrarian Studies 211--Economics of Agrarian Reform. Professor King also served as the advisor to ten master's and doctoral candidates. Two theses were completed during the year: one by Niran Jirowodnes (Ph.D., Agricultural Education) entitled "Out of School Youth and Community Development in Thailand"; and one by Manuel Valeroso (M.A., Agrarian Studies) entitled "Some Factors Associated with Non-Payment of Land Amortization Payments by OLT Beneficiaries in Nueva Ecija." Mr. Valeroso was a Fellow from the Agrarian Reform Education Service of MAR (a FARE Scholar) from Region XI (Davao). His thesis findings had some important implications for the implementation of agrarian reform in the Philippines. (In his study, amortizing owners from 5 municipalities in Nueva Ecija who were in default on their first annual payment to the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) as of September 30, 1976, were

interviewed in order to determine factors associated with non-payment. The study indicated the serious problems of debt burden capacity that many amortizing owners face, particularly when land is "over-valued" in relation to its subsequent productivity.) On completion of his degree, Mr. Valeroso returned to MAR, but was transferred to the Research Division of the Bureau of Land Tenure Improvement of the Central Office. Five other FARE scholars are presently completing master's degrees and research theses at ARI. They were advised during the course of the year, and represent a major potential research capability for the Ministry, both at the Central Office and at regional levels.

Agrarian Reform Research Methodology Seminars:

In FY 1977 Professor King initiated Regional Agrarian Reform Research Methodology Workshops with a week-long workshop in Region III and another workshop-seminar funded and planned for Region VIII (see 1976-1977 Annual Report). Another six such seminars were funded under the AID/Philippines Agrarian Reform Project during FY 1978:

(1) Region VIII: Agrarian Reform Research Methodology Seminar held at Visayan State College of Agriculture (VISCA), Baybay, Leyte, October 24-28, 1977. Approximately 40 participants attended from: Ministry of Agrarian Reform (MAR); Bureau of Lands, Ministry of Natural Resources (BL); Bureau of Cooperative Development (BCOD); Ministry of Local Government and Cooperative Development; VISCA; and University of the Philippines-Tacloban.

(2) Region VI: Seminar held at Abanilla Resort, Iloilo, November 7-11, 1977. Approximately 55 participants attended from: MAR; BL; BCOD; National Economic Development Authority (NEDA); Governor's Office, Iloilo; University of the Philippines-Iloilo (responsible for local arrangements); Western Visayan State College; Iloilo National Agricultural College; Capiz State College of Agriculture; University of Iloilo; Central Philippine University; and several other academic institutions.

(3) Region V: Seminar held at Camarines Sur National Agricultural College (CSNAC), using live-in facilities of the Bicol River Basin Development Project (BRBDP), November 21-25, 1977. Approximately 35 participants attended from: MAR; BL; BCOD; BRBDP; CSNAC; Bicol University; and several other academic institutions.

(4) Regions XI and IX: Seminar held at PROC, Haganoy, Digos, Davao del Sur, Region XI, March 20-24, 1978. Approximately 35 participants attended, primarily from MAR and BL, but with a few participants from Davao and other local institutions.

(5) Region II: Seminar held at Cabagan Valley Institute of Technology, Isabela, May 1978. Approximately 40 participants attended. (Professor King, due to a scheduling conflict, was unable to attend this seminar.)

(6) Regions X and XII: Seminar held at SEARSOLIN, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro, Region X, June 19-23, 1978. Approximately 45 participants attended from: MAR; BL; BCOD; Xavier University; Mindanao State University; and Central Mindanao University.

In each of the above seminar/workshops (except for that held in Region II) Professor King gave lectures on "Conceptual Issues in Agrarian Reform Research" and "Problems in Data Gathering, Sampling, and Data Analysis." At each seminar participants were divided up into small groups and asked to focus on a specific, researchable agrarian reform issue of direct relevance to their region. One day of the seminar was reserved for these groups to determine the "facts of the case" relevant to the selected agrarian reform issue or problem. The last day was reserved for presentation of the agrarian reform problems by the groups in a preliminary "research proposal" format. Professor King and ARI research staff acted as advisors to these groups, thus providing opportunities for developing professional research contacts for Professor King and ARI staff, and introducing them to regionally specific agrarian reform problems.

The following were among the direct results of these seminars:

(1) Region VIII: Visayan State College of Agriculture asked that ARI-UPLB provide a similar seminar designed for their Rural Development Group. VISCA arranged to provide accommodations and facilities for five ARI staff members, including Professor King, to offer this seminar to 40 of their research and extension staff November 28-December 2, 1978.

(2) Region VI: Participants at this seminar subsequently organized an association to further study of agrarian reform topics within the Western Visayans and submitted a research proposal to the Philippine Council on Agricultural and Resource Research (PCARR) for funding consideration. The Region VI Director of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) indicated a willingness to consider the research proposal exercises for funding, and identified rights to upland pasture lands as a priority area for agrarian reform research.

(3) Region V: This seminar was dominated by participants from MAR and had limited participation from academic personnel. MAR Region V staff were most concerned with implementation of OLT under new procedures, especially with problems of getting the needed participation from BL on mapping and from BCOD on organizing Samahang Nayons. The completion of this seminar meant that regions covering the four pilot provinces for agrarian reform implementation under the USAID project had all been covered.

(4) Regions XI and IX: This seminar was structured so that groups worked on proposals to study agrarian reform status of plantation croplands in the Davao area--including bananas, rubber, pineapple, and sugar. While the proposals were very preliminary, these exercises made it clear to both ARI and MAR research staff and to other

participants just how difficult it would be to pursue agrarian reform in such plantation areas, as proposed by President Marcos at the Fifth Anniversary of Agrarian Reform (PD 27) held in October 1977 in Manila, based on the existing knowledge. This seminar, in addition, was held just before the national Interim Batasang Pambansa elections. Regions XI and IX are quite critical areas in terms of dissidents, particularly in relation to land use control, corporace farming, and Moslem-Christian interactions. The seminar timing and location enabled a first-hand evaluation of the situation.

(5) Regions X and XII: This seminar was also attended by the Planning Service staff of the MAR Central Office working with Professor King to evaluate the ARI-UPLB seminars as part of the MAR-USAID Agrarian Reform Project evaluation. Field activities incorporated into this seminar enabled the evaluation team to get first-hand insights into problems of land valuations under the Barangay Committee on Land Production (BCLP) as well as the Landowner-Tenant Production Agreement (LTPA), and subsequent repercussions on the "ability to pay" of agrarian reform beneficiaries amortizing their holdings with the Land Bank of the Philippines.

Research Projects: Joint Research Liaison Committee

All of the FY 1977 and earlier studies funded through the Joint MAR/ARI-UPLB/NEDA/USAID Committee were scheduled for completion on or before March 15, 1978. In May 1978 the JRLC agreed to defer any allocation of FY 1978 project research funds in order to provide an incentive for the timely completion of ongoing research.

During the summer of 1977, several projects had received funding approval from the JRLC using AID Agrarian Reform Project funds:

(a) Abandoned Agricultural Lands

A one-year study of private abandoned agricultural lands, prompted by President Marcos' policy announcement that productive lands which were now idle would be brought into production following an MAR inventory of such lands, was funded to complement a study on idle agricultural lands being carried out by PCARR.

Private "idle" agricultural lands are defined as privately owned lands that once were in agricultural production but are currently held idle. Identification of such lands is extremely difficult, and the definition assumes that once productive land is always economically productive, in spite of major problems such as land erosion and changing product prices affecting productivity of land utilization. (For example, in 1977 it was estimated that 40 percent of sugar lands in Pampanga and Tarlac were not planted as a result of a large drop in producer prices. Should such land be considered "idle agricultural land" in the same category as other former agricultural lands--perhaps close to an urban area--

which are being held out of cultivation with the expectation that the land would be easy to convert for urban development?)

Private "abandoned" agricultural lands are defined as those private lands now being farmed where the tiller has no relationship with the owner (i.e., they are private lands used by squatters). Here the definition is clear, although no distinction is made between remote and/or unproductive lands and those productive lands that are farmed in the absence of the landowner. The problem arises in the identification of such lands. There are Ministry records of landownership, as well as local records, but clearly these are unlikely to indicate unsanctioned use by squatters. The study sought to identify abandoned agricultural lands from records, hearsay and local knowledge, and interviews of squatters where found. Proposed interviews of landowners of these lands were replaced by third party interviews (mainly of MAR employees) either because the landowner was "absent" and not in the location, or because the squatter "didn't know" who the landowner was.

The completed JRLC and PCARR studies helped to identify for MAR staff the problems which exist in trying to operationally define and then measure the extent of idle and abandoned agricultural lands prior to any policy announcements or implementation measures intended to bring about more productive use of land and transfer of land to actual tillers.

(b) Case Studies on the Psychological, Social, and Economic Impact of PD 27

A second study on Case Studies on the Social Impact of PD 27, conducted by ARI in July 1977, was funded at the recommendation of the JRLC for the four pilot provinces covered by the AID Agrarian Reform Project. Subsequently, Professor King initiated a study, using LTC funds, of the status of agrarian reform beneficiaries in a barangay of Leyte.

(c) Research on Housing Conditions and Ejectment of Tenants and Laborers in Rural Areas

A third study was funded on the recommendation of JRLC primarily to review causes of tenancy and labor displacement as constrained by GO 53, yet not stopped, because of the lack of implementing guidelines. It was hoped that the study would provide the necessary information to draw up such guidelines. The study substantiated a number of basic facts:

(i) Most tenants and agricultural laborers own the house in which they live, but do <u>not</u> own the lot on which it stands.

(ii) Although most tenants and agricultural laborers do not own their houselots, only a small percentage have to pay any rent for use of their houselots.

(iii) Few houses of tenants and laborers are of permanent materials, and both basic amenities (water, power, drainage) as well as household artifacts (furniture, educational materials, recreational facilities) are frequently lacking.

(d) Study on Corporate Farming Under GO 47 and PD 472

Research for this JRLC study on corporate farming under GO 47 and PD 472 began in January 1978. GO 47 had been promulgated at a time when there were major rice shortages in Manila and other cities. It was intended to bring private industrial capital into increasing palay production by requiring employers of over 500 regular workers to provide for employee needs by financing imports or by (a) going into production themselves, or through contractors, on private lands or specially allocated public lands, or (b) entering into linkage contracts to increase the rice production of cooperative producer groups, e.g., Samahang Nayons. Particularly when the Philippines moved into a rice surplus position in 1977-78, questions were raised as to the need for the program and its efficacy. Many companies had found it difficult to bring previously unutilized public or private land into production or to create new economically viable farm/estate enterprises. Further questions were raised as to whether squatters and other farmers using land before a corporate farming scheme went into effect were being deprived of their tenure rights and becoming employees of the corporations or the contractors.

The case studies included in this ARI study document some of these problems, particularly with respect to linkage contracts with farmer cooperative groups. The study also shows the diversity of tenure arrangements and the widely different impact of corporate farming under these various arrangements. The extent to which local farmers or employees are allowed to participate in decision-making seemed to be central to both acceptance and success of individual corporate enterprises. The study shows that there is no such thing as a "typical" corporate farm under GO 47 and PD 472, and that many of the concerns about the well-being of farmer, tenant, and laborer are well founded, although case studies to document their status are still needed. A review of the findings of this study will be made part of a research seminar for senior MAR and other Philippine government officials during FY 1978-79.

Research on Status of OLT and LHO Agrarian Reform Program Beneficiaries and Landless Workers

Under the Philippine agrarian reform of October 1972 (PD 27), eligible share tenants farming rice or corn lands were designated as "deemed owners" of the land they were tilling, and were given certificates of land transfer (CLTs) automatically converting them to amortizing owners. In order to limit fragmentation of holdings and prevent a new generation of landowners from employing other tenants, constraints were placed on the transfer rights of CLT holders. In 1975, following studies conducted on small landowners owning under 24 hectares of tenanted rice and corn lands, the President ordered that such landowners be allowed to retain up to 7 hectares of land, but that tenants on such rice and corn lands could not be evicted. These tenants would remain on fixed leasehold status under the Leasehold Operation Program (LHO) as permanent lessees. In effect, the agrarian reform program classified all those who tilled rice and corn lands into three groups: those eligible for CLTs and amortizing

owner status under the OLT program; those eligible for assistance under the LHO program to become permanent fixed lessees; and all others--designated as landless agricultural workers. The programmatic distinctions of the agrarian reform did not reflect the diverse tenancy, sub-tenancy, mortgage, harvesting, and tilling arrangements, and the division of tenancy rights (usually among several members of the same family) that existed in great complexity before and at the time of the enactment of PD 27. Further, PD 27 in effect made all such arrangemenrs illegal.

In order to get a holistic view of the impact of the OLT and LHO agrarian reform programs on rural development in the Philippines, it is necessary to determine not only the agricultural productivity, income, welfare, and opportunities of program beneficiaries, but also to study (a) those non-beneficiaries who work on rice or corn lands, and (b) those not directly affected by the agrarian reform program (such as laborers who work on sugar lands) but who are engaged/employed in agriculture in agrarian reform program areas. It is further necessary to determine how the actual tenure and tenancy arrangements have changed as a result of the agrarian reform program implementation.

Professor King, through the research of Development Studies Ph.D. candidate Antonio Ledesma, through the studies of ARI, the Institute of Philippine Studies-Ateneo de Manila (especially the Bicol study), and other institutions, and through his own research, attempted to initiate and obtain funding for research on agrarian reform implementation. As it was surmised that the impact of the agrarian reform program would be most clearly evident in areas where OLT and LHO had been most effectively implemented, in-depth research was concentrated in the four pilot provinces under the USAID Agrarian Reform Project where OLT had just been implemented. A complete report on the research of Professor King in Leyte is in preparation. Reports on the work of Antonio Ledesma, a report on the Bicol River Basin Development Program, by Ricardo R. San Andres and Jeanne Frances I. Illo, and a report on the agrarian reform implementation in Plaridel were completed during the reporting period. Work continued on a proposal for a study of women in rural development.

(a) Impact of Agrarian Reform Implementation

During this reporting period Professor David King and Father Antonio Ledesma, a U.W.-Madison dissertator in Development Studies, each conducted research on the impact of agrarian reform implementation, as well as technological and institutional changes, on peasant groups in the provinces of Iloilo, Nueva Ecija, and Leyte. Three barangays--Abangay in Iloilo, Rajal Sur in Nueva Ecija, and Margen in Leyte--were selected.

Ledesma initiated and completed field research on the topic of "Peasant Sub-Classes Under the Agrarian Reform in the Philippines" in the two barangays of Abangay and Rajal Sur. He produced several interim reports and papers on his work. Professor King visited both field locations of the study to assist Fr. Ledesma with conceptual, field implementation, and research analysis problems. (For a description of the Ledesma research, see above: Land Tenure Center Related Research, Section A, p. 37.)

The tentative conclusion that is emerging from the King and Ledesma studies is that opportunities provided to agrarian reform beneficiary rice farmers by new rice technology are increasing their well-being, but at the expense of non-beneficiaries who work or are otherwise engaged in rice farming--"landless workers." The agrarian reform program has imposed institutional constraints on upward mobility for non-beneficiaries and this may be contributing to the formation of another peasant subclass. Pressure on limited land resources because of increasing rural population is exacerbating the process.

The debt status of beneficiaries, measured in terms of both outstanding cash and rice obligations, may be at least as important an indicator as tenure status (potential or actual agrarian reform beneficiary, or landless worker) in determining whether a household is a viable business concern--and whether the farm household head will become or remain a family farm operator (as envisaged for beneficiaries under the agrarian reform program). Rice production is usually fraught with uncertainty, especially in other than fully irrigated areas. Both agrarian reform beneficiary farmers and landless workers need some source of wage income for the household both to provide cash support to finance production and household living expenses during the growing season, as well as to provide some meagre income in the event of rice crop failure. Without some source of wage income, even though it is at very low rates of pay for what is regarded as undesirable work (e.g., cutting cane), crop failure or family crisis may lead to a situation where a family can no longer secure non-institutional credit so that it can continue to live in the barangay. Security of land tenure is not sufficient if there is not job and income security and, perhaps, some way of writing off, or at least reducing, non-institutional indebtedness.

(b) Beyond Share Tenancy: A Socioeconomic Study of the Effects of Agrarian Reform Programs in the Bicol River Basin, Camarines Sur, 1974 and 1977

This study on the Bicol River Basin Development Program was completed in September 1978 by Ricardo R. San Andres and Jeanne Frances I. Illo of the Social Survey Research Unit of the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, using AID/Manila Regional Development funds, and proposed and monitored by AID staff. A major purpose of the study was to ascertain whether the benefits of the USAID assisted Bicol River Basin program were reaching the small farmers, primarily potential or actual small rice farmer beneficiaries of the Philippine agrarian reform program in the area. The study assesses the socioeconomic effects of the land tenure improvement subprogram, the Operation Land Transfer and Leasehold Program, on farm productivity, income, credit level, and resource utilization of actual and potential farmer beneficiaries.

The analysis was based on a 1977 resurvey (the OLT survey) of 332 respondents out of 1,295 Bicol River Basin rice farmers who had been interviewed in 1974. These respondents had not become beneficiaries of either the OLT or LHO programs as of 1974, but they were eligible for such status. The sample was stratified according to whether the respondents

had since become beneficiaries of OLT or LHO, or whether they were still potential beneficiaries.

A major focal point of the analysis was the comparison of status of OLT and LHO beneficiaries who perceived themselves that their tenure status had changed ("Matched Shifters") with those farmers who had remained potential beneficiaries and who perceived that they had yet to shift their tenure status ("Matched Non-Shifters"). Of the respondents, 20 percent were matched shifters, 43 percent were matched non-shifters, while the reported tenure status of the remaining 37 percent was complicated and/or did not match the perceived tenure status. Matched shifters and matched non-shifters were also studied with respect to farm productivity; farm resource utilization--land, technology, and labor; credit; sources and distribution of household and farm income; and perceived quality of life.

The productivity per hectare for irrigated land for "matched shifters" increased from 46.9 cavans/hectare to 58.6 cavans/hectare whereas for matched non-shifters it only increased from 45.6 cavans/hectare to 46.1 cavans/hectare. There was no such differential increase in productivity in the case of non-irrigated farms. Both shifters and non-shifters reported substantial increases in palay productivity (overall 34 cavans to 44 cavans/hectare), a phenomenon associated with a rise in proportion of irrigated farms cultivated as well as larger input usage by both groups in 1977 as compared with 1974.

A key conclusion is that tenure status is directly related to farm productivity, particularly where farmers have access to irrigated land. Higher yields reported by tenure shifters over non-shifters are largely explained by the shifters' more intensive use of fertilizers, labor, and chemicals. By implication, rice production cannot be enhanced simply by tenurial improvement, but tenurial improvement can make an impact on rice production if the tenure improvement program facilitates farmers' access to production hardware.

The study's conclusion confirms the basic strategy employed in the Bicol River Basin of providing irrigation facilities, basic production hardware, and improving factor supply availability to small farmers, while also requiring that the Ministry of Agrarian Reform actively pursue the implementation of its program of tenure improvement in project areas of the Bicol River Basin. A second study of this development project, in which the new OLT procedures themselves are evaluated, is in preparation.

(c) Socioeconomic Changes After Eleven Years of Agrarian Reform: A Resurvey of Plaridel (Bulacan) Farmers

This study, undertaken by Josephine C. Angsico through the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, for the Ministry of Agrarian Reform, constitutes the second part of a study on the agrarian reform implementation in Plaridel. It mainly entails interviewing the same panel of farmer-respondents in surveys conducted in 1963-64, and seeks to measure changes in tenant and household welfare and to determine

the impact of the agrarian reform on the Plaridel farmers after 11 years of implementation.

The evidence presented in the study points to generally increased farmer welfare, which may be attributable to the agrarian reform program. The significantly higher yields and higher net farm incomes per hectare among shifters (those who have moved from share tenancy to leasehold) appear to give support to the agrarian reform program's assumption that tenurial change leads to higher productivity and increased farm income. Until the entire research project is complete, however, and the findings are examined further, this conclusion is obviously tentative. Other socioeconomic (nonprogram) influences that operated in the community alongside the agrarian reform program will also have to be taken into account.

(d) The Role of Women in Rural Development

Professor King, with the assistance of Filomena Javier and UPLB staff, continued to serve as a consultant to this project which seeks to evaluate the role of women in rural development within their households and the institutions of rural communities. The first phase of the study would lead to the identification of respondents in representative communities. The second phase would be composed of a set of independent studies on the roles, expectations, aspirations, and values of rural women; their leadership roles and extent of participation in the rural development process; and their role in rural institution building, agrarian reform, and communication for development information.

Evaluation of Implementation of OLT Under New Procedures

The major thrust of the USAID/Government of the Philippines agrarian reform effort since mid-1975 has been to assist the Ministry of Agrarian Reform and other government agencies to design and improve procedures for the implementation of the Operation Land Transfer (OLT) program. Field testing of revised procedures, and later of an automated monitoring system, began in mid-1976 in four provinces--Camarines Sur, Iloilo, Leyte, and Nueva Ecija. Nationwide implementation of the new procedures began in 1977. Since successful field implementation of OLT is a pre-condition for establishing the automated monitoring system, the Ministry of Agrarian Reform and AID/Philippines initiated an evaluation to determine the reasons for and solutions to reported difficulties experienced by MAR regional and field staff in implementing OLT under these new procedures. Professor King was appointed to a five-member evaluation team, assisted by several USAID staff members, to conduct the project review. The recommendations from their evaluation were intended to serve as the basis of a proposed one or two year project extension.

Summary of Evaluation Team Recommendations:

The recommendations of the evaluation team were based on a critical examination of several important conditions for successful, nationwide implementation of a centralized OLT automated monitoring system:

(1) that the revised OLT procedures are accepted and understood by MAR and other field staff implementing them;

(2) that there is a demonstrated capacity at the field implementation level to generate and maintain an adequate records management system containing current information and data which can be used for further planning of field activity;

(3) that policy and guidelines are clear enough so that only a very small percentage of individual cases fall outside of the norms of the automated program, thereby allowing routine processing;

(4) that OLT/LHO beneficiaries, once documented, are provided continuing institutional services and support.

Field experiences of the evaluation team as of August 1978 indicated that so much of the time of MAR was being taken up with establishing boundaries that little was left for what seemed to be the main thrust of the MAR field offices: working with tenant beneficiaries to help increase their productivity. For this it is essential that MAR field personnel be in frequent and direct contact with the beneficiaries so that they might provide technical services and support farmer beneficiary organizations. If MAR field officers are to spend more time outside their offices, it is not possible that they work almost exclusively in documentation of OLT as is the present case.

It was generally agreed that this could occur only if tenant beneficiaries and barangay organizations were actively encouraged to participate in documenting and recording their own land tenure status. On this basis it was proposed that USAID assistance for agrarian reform under a proposed project revision be focused on assisting strong Samahang Nayons and other farmers' organizations representing beneficiaries to mobilize their members for such participation, and that more field support would be provided to MAR from other Philippine government agencies and from the United States.

SECTION B: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Because of its international focus, the Land Tenure Center makes a unique contribution to the teaching facilities of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. 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

During the Fall semester 1977, this seminar was conducted by Visiting Professor Yakub L. Fabiyi, Lecturer in the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Ife, Nigeria, and by Professor James C. Riddell, Acting Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, U.W.-Oshkosh. The course examined the nature of indigenous African tenure systems, deliberately induced and evolutionary changes in these systems, and the relationship of tenure to the processes of agricultural and rural development. The class combined lectures, discussions, and presentations by students.

Major issues discussed included:

- the evolutionary theory of tenure systems
- land tenure from the perspective of indigenous African societies--the nature of traditional African tenure systems
- access routes to land in Africa--group and individual rights in land
- comparative study of tenure systems of various African countries
- social, economic, demographic, and legislative factors in the changing character of traditional African tenure systems
- interrelationships among land tenure, land use, resource endowment, and farming systems
- the political economy of land reform--evolution, revolution, or transformation
- case studies of land reform measures--group farms, land settlement schemes, state farms, and ujamaa

- institutional arrangements related to agrarian reform--extension, marketing, and credit
- the evolution of African agrarian (land) policies--from colonialism to post-independence

LDC Enrollment: 3/4

Agricultural Economics and Economics 474: Economic Problems of Underdeveloped Areas

During the Spring semester, this course was taught by Professor Thiesenhusen. It is a survey course dealing with structural change and growth in less developed countries. The course was offered for both graduate and undergraduate students, and included the following topics:

- characteristics of developing nations: what is development?
- the population issue and world food hunger
- how are economies transformed? --the agricultural issue; the industrial sector
- some paths to development
- mobilizing domestic resources
- trade
- aid
- multinational enterprises
- special issues in development: employment and rural-to-urban migration; appropriate technology; income distribution
- assessment and the shape of things to come

LDC Enrollment: 18/65

Agricultural Economics 476: Economic Development of Agriculture (International)

This course was offered by Professor Dorner during the Fall semester 1977. It is a lecture-discussion course open to seniors and graduate students who wish to acquire a broad knowledge of problems and policies of agricultural development in a world context. Different theoretical approaches were explored, and the readings covered both general and country-specific topics. The major subjects discussed included:

- approaches to the study of agricultural development
- agricultural productivity and its sources
- population growth and employment
- land tenure, agrarian reform, and development
- socialist land reforms and collective farming
- technology transfer, agricultural development, and project evaluation
- selected case studies in agricultural development
- specific issues in agricultural development: price policies, small farmer programs, size of farm, etc.

LDC Enrollment: 22/30

(Although Ag. Econ. 476 is not listed as a Special LTC Course in grant worksheets, it was not taught with its present international focus until the Land Tenure Center was created on campus.)

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

Professor Thiesenhusen offered this course during the Fall semester 1977 for seniors and graduate students. The course addressed problems of the rural poor, and attempted to define "campesinos" as a group. Considerable time was devoted to setting the problem of the peasant in context within a world perspective, and the following questions were among those raised:

- How far has agrarian reform progressed in Latin America?
- What can be done for the rural poor who do not get land in a reform?
- Who and where are the campesinos (broadly defined)?
- Can (should) the goal of development be the drawing of the peasant into the mainstream of economic life?
- What are the perils of a government policy which bypasses the campesino?
- What is the impact of new technology on the peasant?
- What is the world food problem, and do the good harvests of 1977 change the gloomy prospects reported in previous years?
- What is the role of agriculture in economic development?

LDC Enrollment: 3/18

Agricultural Economics 960: Economic Development of Agriculture

During the Spring semester, Professors Dorner, Kanel, Miracle, Strasma, and Thiesenhusen offered this special graduate seminar, in which each professor conducted one session. The group met every three weeks, and students were asked to prepare by reviewing the assigned readings and writing a short, critical paper. The following topics were discussed:

- Agriculture and Energy (Prof. Dorner)
- Why Poor People Stay Poor (Prof. Miracle)
- Population and Development (Prof. Thiesenhusen)
- The World Food Problem (Prof. Strasma)
- Soviet-Chinese Agriculture and Its Application to the Third World (Prof. Kanel)

LDC Enrollment: 4/6

Interdisciplinary 875-01 and Anthropology 940: Behavioral and Sociocultural Aspects of Agricultural Production

Professor John W. Bennett, Visiting Professor from the Anthropology Department, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, conducted this graduate seminar during the Spring semester. The seminar attempted to view agriculture as an activity pursued in the full context of the family, the community, the economic market, and the national social and political system. One major theme of the course was to compare the frames of reference used for the study of agriculture by economists, anthropologists, sociologists, and other social scientists. Major topics included:

- the agrifamily system
- time and the agrifamily system
- production decisions and adaptive behavior
- mutual-aid systems in entrepreneurial agriculture
- collective forms of production organization
- patron-clientage as a mode of production organization
- processes of agricultural development
- risk and uncertainty in dryland agriculture
- desertification and other degradational processes
- systems approaches to agricultural production

LDC Enrollment: 7/15

Interdisciplinary 875-02 and Political Science 368: The Peasantry in the Face of National Development

During the Spring semester, Professor Thiesenhusen and Edward B. Fallon offered this special seminar which examined the relationship of the process of "national development" to the peasantry. The course attempted to see under what conditions rural peoples remain largely unaffected by development, when they make tangible contributions and receive benefits from it, when they are instead unfortunate victims of the process --and what their reactions are in each case. Sociocultural, economic, and political aspects of development were studied. The course was open to juniors, seniors, and graduate students, and each student presented two analytical papers dealing with case studies from differing geographic areas and periods.

LDC Enrollment: 6/13

Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Journalism 375: Poverty, Agrarian Reform, Employment, and the Food Supply

Professors Brown, Kanel, and King offered this course on the significance of land tenure systems and land reform for the development of agriculture and the alleviation of rural poverty. The course reviewed major land reform programs of the 19th and 20th centuries, and special consideration was given to the ideas which shaped economic systems. (See also Section A, Expanding Knowledge--Conferences.) Topics included:

- "peasant family farm" as a tenure system: origins; complementary services; group farming in areas where family farming has predominated
- socialist agriculture--from peasant farming to collectivization: Soviet and Chinese models
- traditional hacienda-minifundia pattern in Latin America
- reforms originating in violent revolution: Mexico and Bolivia
- reforms originating through the legal system: Chile, Venezuela, and Peru
- "communal" and "feudal" tenure and the development of agriculture in Africa: Ethiopia
- group farming in modern Africa

LDC Enrollment: 16/23

Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Journalism 699: Workshop for Young Professionals

During the 1977 Summer session Professors Brown, Frykenberg, Kanel, King, Parsons, Penn, and Thiesenhusen offered this workshop for junior- and senior-level professionals working in the field of development, and for graduate students. Participants discussed fieldwork experiences in rural areas and reviewed current research projects. Among the main topics examined were:

- designing rural development programs to reach the rural poor: what are the target groups? what is the context?
- strategies for reaching the rural poor: programs, projects, and policies; group organization of farming
- implementation of rural development strategies: land reform; increasing the effectiveness of development projects--participation of beneficiaries and volunteers and evaluation of projects; differential impacts of projects on sub-groups--sex, age, and ethnic distinctions
- institutional innovation, ideology, and rural development

LDC Enrollment: 21/27 (includes credit and non-credit participants)

(Professors Brown, Kanel, Frykenberg, Parsons, and Thiesenhusen were supported through LTC grant funds. See also Section A, Expanding Knowledge--Conferences.)

LDC enrollment for all Special Land Tenure Center Courses totaled 100 out of 201 for the 1977-78 academic year, including the Summers of 1977 and 1978. The needs of these students would not have been served in any other way on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus.

Land Tenure Center Related Courses

SUMMER SESSION 1977

Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Journalism 375 (see p. B4)

History 753: Seminar in Comparative World History--Special Topic, "Comparative Land Tenure Systems." The purpose of this seminar, taught by Professor Frykenberg, was to expose students to some of the main currents of historical literature and contemporary materials on land systems. The approach was largely comparative, historical, and interdisciplinary. Major themes were:

- land systems and food crises
- development of systems of land tenure
- socioeconomic relationships of landlord and laborers
- political implications of land relationships
- efficacy of land reform, rebellion, and radical movements

LDC Enrollment: 1/3

Political Science 653: Politics of Underdeveloped Areas. This graduate seminar, taught by Professor Bjorkman, presented a comparative analysis of the political problems confronting underdeveloped areas, and emphasized problems in the development of new institutions.

LDC Enrollment: 4/11

Rural Sociology and Sociology 940: Sociology of Economic Change. Professor Elder offered this graduate course to provide students with information about theoretical and technical problems in research concerning organizational and sociopsychological aspects of changes in large-scale social systems.

LDC Enrollment: 4/8

Social Science 375: Special Topics--Field Study in Brazilian Agriculture. Professor Kussow led both undergraduate and graduate students on this special field study in which the main objective was to gain a more thorough knowledge of factors which influence the development of agriculture in the tropics. Participants studied Brazilian agriculture and observed agriculture in a wide range of soil and climatic conditions in the humid tropics, semiarid tropics, and subtropics. Cooperating universities included: University of Illinois, Michigan State University, University of Minnesota, Ohio State University, Purdue University, and University of Wisconsin-Madison.

LDC Enrollment (U.W.-Madison): 0/4

FALL SEMESTER 1977

Agricultural Economics and Economics 429: Economics of Agriculture in Tropical Africa. Professor Miracle offered this course to juniors, seniors, and graduate students. Topics covered included:

- composition, organization, and techniques of agricultural production in tropical African economies
- economic change and development in agriculture
- economic policies
- special problems of developing African agriculture

LDC Enrollment: 10/22

Agricultural Economics 476 (see p. B2)

Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Journalism and Interdisciplinary 479 (see p. B3)

Agricultural Economics and Economics 767: Public Finance in Less Developed Areas. This graduate seminar, taught by Professor Strasma, analyzed policy alternatives available to third world governments seeking to mobilize their own country's resources for development. The main emphasis of the course was on the economic effects of taxation, including analysis of all major types of taxes and the problems in tax enforcement encountered with multinational enterprises, locally owned businesses, and citizens who seek to avoid payment of taxes. Budgeting and project evaluation, incentives, planning tax reform, and international tax treaties were also studied.

LDC Enrollment: 20/25

Agricultural Economics and Economics 929: Economics of Tropical African Agriculture. Professor Miracle taught this graduate research-oriented seminar on the problems of the formation, implementation, and evaluation of policies for the development of tropical African agriculture.

LDC Enrollment: 6/10

Agricultural Economics 999: Natural Resource Policies in Relation to Economic Development and International Cooperation (Independent Study). Professor Dorner and Dr. Mahmoud El Shafie, Chief Planning Advisor to the Planning Institute for Economic and Social Development of the UNDP, served as the co-chairmen of this seminar. It was conducted during the Fall and Spring semesters. Fourteen graduate students joined senior participants in a study of natural resource policies. (For detailed information about this seminar, see Section A, Expanding Knowledge--Conferences, Part III.)

LDC Enrollment: 10/14

History and South Asian Studies 757: Proseminar in Indian History--Religion and Society in Modern South Asia. In this seminar, Professor Frykenberg introduced students to the use of historical research methods for the study of religion and society in modern India.

LDC Enrollment: 2/12

History 851: Ottoman and Middle Eastern History. Within a broad historical framework, Professor Karpat worked with graduate participants in this seminar to examine the concepts applicable to the study of social, economic, and institutional movements and developments in the Middle East.

LDC Enrollment: 4/7

Political Science and Sociology 252; South Asian Studies 252/852: Comparative Politics of Developing Nations. Professors Hart and Rao offered this course for undergraduates and graduates, with a special graduate discussion section. It focused on political processes in the "Civilizations of India." One of the main questions posed was how and to what extent the patterns of a civilization can be changed over time. Major subjects explored included:

- studying civilizations
- the village--a microcosm
- the matrix of Hindu culture
- encounter of civilizations
- development
- inducing democracy
- break of institutions

LDC Enrollment: 2/41

Political Science 952: Comparative Politics--Developing Nations. This graduate seminar was offered by Professor Friedman. It dealt with the methodology of comparative research in less developed countries.

LDC Enrollment: 5/11

Rural Sociology and Sociology 322: Ecosystem Approach to Social Change. Professor Wilkening offered this course for juniors, seniors, and graduate students. The course attempted to present a study of man as a part of ecosystems in simple and complex societies, and to examine the interrelationship of social, cultural, and ecological factors in technological and social change.

LDC Enrollment: 4/41

Sociology 644: Capitalism and Socialism. Professor Havens and Professor Erik Wright held this course, which was open to juniors, seniors, and graduate students. It provided a systematic treatment of the central concepts and problems in Marxist theory. Although most of the course focused on works of classical Marxism, the intention was less to provide

a complete understanding of Marx's own work than to understand the basic conceptual tools of historical materialism.

LDC Enrollment: 15/60

Sociology 927: Seminar--Sociology of Contemporary Institutions. Professor Havens participated in this course offered by Professor Erik Wright. The course is offered as an area of concentration in "Class Analysis and Historical Change," providing students with research tools relevant to the study of a particular contemporary institution (medicine, law, education, etc.).

LDC Enrollment: 8/18

SPRING SEMESTER 1978

Agricultural Economics and Economics 474 (see p. B2)

Agricultural Economics 541: International Marketing of Primary Commodities. This course, offered by Professor Strasma, emphasized the following topics:

- analysis of trade flows
- UNCTAD demands and developed country responses
- "the new international economic order"
- feasible options for developing countries
- marketing from the farm or mine to city, port, and foreign consumers

LDC Enrollment: 30/45

Agricultural Economics and Economics 707: Institutional Economics. Professor Kanel again taught this graduate seminar which examined the writings of Commons, Perlman, and Karl Polanyi, with comparisons to Marxist ideas. The emphasis of the course was on issues not raised in neoclassical economics, including: emergence of the market economy and differences between market and nonmarket societies; economic power and its regulation; a comparison between the "old" institutional economics and the new literature on public choice.

LDC Enrollment: 6/19

Agricultural Economics 960 (see p. B3)

Agricultural Economics and Economics 982: Interdepartmental Seminar in the Latin American Area. Professor Strasma conducted this interdisciplinary seminar on "Latin America and the World Food Problems: Production, Distribution and Nutrition." This course was cross-listed in the departments of Anthropology, Geography, History, Journalism, Political Science, Rural Sociology, Sociology, and Spanish. Current issues in Latin American agricultural development were stressed.

LDC Enrollment: 12/15

Agricultural Economics 999: Natural Resource Policies (see p. B7)

Law 983: Law and the Process of Social Change in Latin America--Agrarian Reform. This graduate seminar, taught by Professor Thome, examined the relationships between legal systems and land tenure structures and processes of agrarian reform in Latin America. The basic thesis underlying the analysis was that legal systems reflect, but also influence, the social structures in which they function and are thus an important factor in the process of social change. The following topics were covered:

- the agrarian structure in Latin America
- economic and political pressures for agrarian reform
- conceptual and legal issues underlying the enactment and implementation of agrarian reform
- the process of implementing agrarian reform (land acquisition, compensation and land distribution, and the Chilean experience)

LDC Enrollment: 4/10

Political Science 642: Political Power in Contemporary China. Professor Friedman held this graduate seminar which analyzed the major institutions, ideas, people, and groups in China today and their impact on power, decision-making, and social change. The major thrust of the course was to comprehend the inspiration, social sources, and achievements of revoolutionary socialist struggles in China, and to understand the loss, deflection and ritualization of commitment, and the obstacles, failures, and costs concomitant to these struggles. Chinese revolutionary efforts were evaluated from diverse standard social science frameworks, and the course concluded by trying to understand future prospects for China and the lessons for other peoples dedicated to similar goals.

LDC Enrollment: 4/45

Political Science and Urban and Regional Planning 874: The Policy-Making Process. Professor Bjorkman offered this course which examined political factors in policy-making since World War II, and especially during the past decade. It focused on processes by which public policies are generated, promoted or opposed, adopted or rejected, implemented, and evaluated. Phases of the policy process were described and distinctions drawn between public and private policy-making. Through case studies, alternative analytical models of the policy process were examined for their plausibility and utility. Among the political topics explored were interest group activities, the budgetary cycle, control processes, and the general problems of policy implementation in complex systems characterized by changing intergovernmental relations.

LDC Enrollment: 2/18

Rural Sociology and Sociology 758: Methods of Rural Social Research--Field Methods. The objectives of this course, taught by Development Studies alumnus Charles Kleymeyer, were twofold: (1) to familiarize students with issues in fieldwork; and (2) to facilitate the development of research skills, including problem formation, gaining of access, rapport

building, interviewing, note taking, systematic observation, coding and category building, analysis, write-up, etc. Fieldwork in a broad range of settings was discussed, and an emphasis was placed on cross-cultural and cross-class issues.

LDC Enrollment: 6/9

Rural Sociology and Sociology 945: Rural Social Change. Professor Wilkening conducted this graduate seminar on rural development and change in agricultural systems. Focus was on the following topics:

- theoretical perspectives on viewing change in rural society
- large-scale farming versus the family farm
- changes in the occupational structure of rural society
- technology, energy, and agriculture
- external forces affecting rural society

LDC Enrollment: 6/14

Sociology 773: Intermediate Sociological Theory. Professor Elder offered this seminar to graduate students who conducted an intensive and critical examination of the major theoretical traditions involved in sociology's development since the 19th century.

LDC Enrollment: 9/29

Sociology and South Asian Studies 913: Seminar--Social Change. This seminar, taught by Professor Elder, focused on problems of conceptualizing and operationalizing the study of social change primarily in "developing" countries such as those in South Asia. Beginning with a series of ethnographic-documentary films visually presenting change processes, the seminar analyzed the processes of variable identification and hypothesis generation, and stressed the importance of trying out alternative models.

LDC Enrollment: 4/10

SUMMER 1978

Agricultural Economics 375: Special Topics--Future Energy Options. During the three-week intersession, from May 30 through June 16, Professor Strasma offered this graduate course which covered the following major topics:

- analysis of costs, reserves, prices, and output of coal, oil, nuclear, and renewable energy forms
- public policy alternatives: state, federal, and world

LDC Enrollment: 3/16

Rural Sociology and Sociology 940: Sociology of Economic Change. Professor Elder offered this graduate course to provide students with information about theoretical and technical problems in research concerning organizational and sociopsychological aspects of changes in large-scale social systems.

LDC Enrollment: 15/20

FALL SEMESTER 1978

During the Fall semester 1978-79, Land Tenure Center Program Faculty are teaching the following LTC-related courses:

Agricultural Economics and Economics 429: Economics of Agriculture in Tropical Africa. Professor Miracle.

Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Journalism and Interdisciplinary 479: Land Tenure and the Peasant in Latin America. Professor Thiesenhusen.

Agricultural Economics 767: Public Finance in Less Developed Areas. Professor Strasma.

Agricultural Economics 908: Workshop in the Economics of International Agriculture. Professor Thiesenhusen.

Agricultural Economics and Economics 929: Economics of Tropical African Agriculture. Professor Miracle.

History 310: Mediterranean Cities--A Cross-Cultural Approach. Professors Karpat and Mazzaoui.

History 857: Seminar, Problems of South Asian History--Historical and Political Roots of Development in South Asia. Professor Frykenberg.

History 851: Ottoman and Middle Eastern History. Professor Karpat.

Political Science and Sociology 252; South Asian Studies 252/852: Comparative Politics of Developing Nations--The Civilizations of India. Professors Hart and Rao.

Political Science 356: China in World Politics. Professor Friedman.

Political Science 642: Political Power in Contemporary China. Professor Friedman.

Political Science 870: Development Policy Analysis--Irrigation: Government Meets Village. Professor Hart.

Political Science 218: Politics of Poverty and Social Welfare. Professor Bjorkman.

Political Science and Preventive Medicine 879: Politics of Health Policy. Professor Bjorkman.

Sociology 475: Classical Sociological Theory. Professor Elder.

Sociology and South Asian Studies 634: Social Structure of India. Professor Elder.

South Asian Studies 110: India and South Asia--An Introductory Survey. Professors Hart and Rao.

LDC Enrollment for LTC Related Courses totaled 206 out of 551 for academic year 1977-78.* These courses only partially reflect the teaching activities of faculty associated with the Land Tenure Center; in addition, program faculty taught 32 courses as part of their appointment with University departments which were not specifically oriented toward the development problems of LDCs. 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

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*Not included in this figure were the class enrollments for Professor Emmerson, who was on research leave during this reporting period, or the class enrollments for the courses taught by Professors Harbeson, Riddell, Tien, and Tiffany on other U.W. campuses. Also excluded are the enrollment figures for courses taught during the Fall semester, 1978-79.

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 1 of this section 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 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 (e.g., sociology, economics, or political science) but want to apply that discipline to the study of development through an interdisciplinary program.

During the past year, Land Tenure Center faculty members and staff responded to 203 written inquiries about the program from 37 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: Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, and Zimbabwe; in Asia: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and Thailand; in Latin America: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, and Venezuela; in Europe and the Middle East: England, Iran, Kuwait, and Turkey; in Oceania: Fiji Islands and Papua New Guinea; as well as from Canada and the United States.

Ten new students have been admitted to the program:

Spring Semester 1977-78	Fall Semester 1978-79
Francisco Barriga (Chile)	M. Rosli bin Abdul Aziz (Malaysia)
Sami Haddad (Lebanon)	Maria Concepción Jiménez Cruz (Philippines)
Gonzalo Hernández (Ecuador)	Fernando Dall'Acqua (Brazil)
Mohamed O. Ahmed Osman (Egypt)	Jefferson Fox (U.S.)
	Patricia Hill (U.S.)
	Juan Muñoz Andrade (Mexico)

Fifty students are working toward the Ph.D. degree in the Development program. Table 1 of this section gives a listing of those students and a description of their progress to date. During the reporting period, six students initiated field research: in Chile (Francisca Garcia-Huidobro); in San Andres Island, Colombia (Michael Rosberg); in Guatemala (Arturo Padilla-Lira); in Pakistan (Shahnaz Rouse); in Sierra Leone (Joseph Lappia); in Sri Lanka (Nimal Fernando); and in Tanzania (McMichael Msuya). Two students are continuing their field research: in Brazil

(Celso Alves da Cruz); and in the Philippines (Antonio Ledesma). Five students have returned from the field: from Chile (Jaime Crispi); from Korea (Edward Reed); from Nicaragua (Silvio De Franco); from Turkey (Harold Lemel); and from Venezuela (Paul Cox); Joseph Lappia and McMichael Msuya have also returned to campus. Other students are taking courses, working, and/or completing the write-up of their dissertations.

During the reporting period, Jorge Saravia completed work on the Ph.D. in Development and received his degree. Table 2 gives a description of the positions of all alumni (see p. B27).

In addition to taking courses and conducting research, many Development Studies students are already engaged in professional activities relating to their fields of interest. Among these are Celso Alves da Cruz, who worked for IPEA (Agricultural Section, Ministry of Planning) in Brasilia, Brazil; Silvio De Franco, who worked as an Assistant Professor and Researcher, INCAE (Instituto CentroAmericano de Administración de Empresas) in Managua, Nicaragua; Nimal Fernando, who returned to the Department of Economic Research, Central Bank of Ceylon, in Colombo, Sri Lanka, to work and to conduct his thesis research; Donald Jackson, who has continued to work as a consultant for Development Alternatives, Inc., Washington, D.C.; Antonio Ledesma, who continued his work with the International Rice Research Institute, Manila, Philippines; Cassio Luiselli, who still serving as an advisor to the President of Mexico; Franklin Moore, who has accepted a two-year position as Associate Peace Corps Director for Ghana; Arturo Padilla-Lira, who is a consultant to the Guatemalan Government on a project to create a confederation of cooperatives; Siew-Hoey Tan, who is serving as an economist with the Agricultural Bank of Malaysia; and Carlos Vasquez del Mercado, who is working for the Mexican Government.

Several students attended off-campus conferences: Edward Fallon presented papers on his research to the Midwest Conference on Asian Studies, University of Northern Illinois, DeKalb (October 1977) and to the national meetings of the American Political Science Association, New York (August 1978), and he attended the Association for Asian Studies Conference, Chicago (April 1978); Joanne Hogan attended meetings of USAID/Women in Development in Houston (November 1977) and in Washington, D.C. (February 1978); Modesto Lagman attended the Midwest Conference on Asian Studies, University of Northern Illinois, DeKalb (October 1977) and the Association of Asian Studies Conference, Chicago (April 1978); Antonio Ledesma attended the Seminar-Workshop on Small Farmer Credit Problems, Legazpi City, Philippines (October 1977) and the Experts' Group Meeting on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, sponsored by FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok (May 1978); Harold Lemel attended the Middle East Studies Conference, New York (November 1977); Eduardo Ramos attended the Conference on Community Development Corporations in Strategies for Rural Economic Development, U.W.-Stevens Point, Wisconsin (June 1978); Edward Reed attended the Seminar on Group Farming in Asia, sponsored by A/D/C in Singapore (August 1977), the Annual Meeting of the Association for Comparative Economic Systems, Chicago (August 1978), and presented a paper, "Organizational Issues in Group Farming in South Korea," at the Social Science Association Annual Meeting on Comparative

TABLE 1

DEVELOPMENT STUDENTS, JULY 1977-SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

Name and Country of Origin	Funding 1977-78 and Date Entered Program	Research Topic or Proposal Title	Stage in Program
ABBOTT, Eduardo (Chile)	Fall 1976	-	continuing leave of absence; working with the legal services division of the World Bank
ABDUL AZIZ, M. Rosli (Malaysia)	The Agricultural Bank of Malaysia Fall 1978	-	beginning course work
AHENE, Rexford (Ghana)	Government of Ghana (University of Science and Technology, Kumasi) Fall 1977	transformation of traditional agrarian structures and the impact of land tenure on agricultural investment in Ghana	completing course work
ARIF, Tuncer (Cyprus)	Fall 1972	"Income Distribution and Employment in Turkey"	completed preliminary examinations Spring 1974; currently working and conducting research in Turkey
BARRIGA, Francisco (Chile)	U.W. Law School and Ford Foundation Spring 1978	law and agrarian reform in Chile	completing course work
CORNISTA, Luzviminda (Philippines)	Philippine Government Fall 1976	"Social Dynamics of Coconut Farming: A Study of Small-Holding Commercial Export Agriculture in the Philippines"	completed preliminary examinations September 1978; completing course work

Name and Country of Origin	Funding 1977-78 and Date Entered Program	Research Topic cr Proposal Title	Stage in Program
COSTA, José A. (Argentina)	Ford Foundation Fall 1976	international trade	completed preliminary examinations September 1978; course work completed; preparing to begin dissertation research
COX, Paul A. (United Kingdom)	LTC Assistantship Fall 1972	"Empresas Campesinas: Achievements, Problems and Prospects of Group Farming in Venezuela"	completed field research in Venezuela; writing dissertation
CRISPI, Jaime (Chile)	Spring 1971	"The Role of Agriculture in Chile's Historical Development: An Analysis of the Central Zone from Post-Independence to Pre-Agrarian Reform"	currently working and completing dissertation
CRUZ, Celso Alves da (Brazil)	Spring 1975	"The Role of Multinational Corporations in the Food Manufacturing Sector in Brazil"	completed preliminary examinations Spring 1976; currently working and conducting research in Brazil
CRUZ, María Concepción Jiménez (Philippines)	Univ. of Philippines/ Ford Fall 1978	-	beginning course work
DALL'ACQUA, Fernando M. (Brazil)	EMBRAPA Fall 1978	-	beginning course work
DE FRANCO, Silvio (Brazil)	Spring 1975	the urban informal sector of Managua	completed preliminary examinations Fall 1976; completed field research in Nicaragua; writing dissertation

Name and Country of Origin	Funding 1977-78 and Date Entered Program	Research Topic or Proposal Title	Stage in Program
FALLON, Edward (United States)	LTC Project Assistantship Fall 1973	"Socio-Economic History of Northeast Thailand: Man, Land, and Society, 1868-1960"	completed field research in Thailand Spring 1977; currently working and writing dissertation
FASSNACHT, Stephanie (United States)	U.W. Graduate School Fellowship Fall 1976	disarticulated accumulation and alternative development strategies in the Philippines	completing course work
FERNANDO, Nimal (Sri Lanka)	LTC Assistantship Fall 1975	"Land Reform in Plantation Agriculture: The Case of Sri Lanka"	completed preliminary examinations Fall 1977; currently working and conducting field research in Sri Lanka
FORCADA-GONZALEZ, Raymundo (Mexico)	Mexican Government Spring 1977	Mexican migrants in the United States	completing course work
FOX, Jefferson M. (United States)	U.W. Institute for Environmental Studies Fall 1978		beginning course work
GARCIA-HUIDOBRO, Francisca (Chile/United States)	U.W. and Inter-American Foundation Fall 1975	"Undernutrition in Chile and the Impact of the Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers"	completed preliminary examinations September 1977; currently working and conducting field research in Chile

Name and Country of Origin	Funding 1977-78 and Date Entered Program	Research Topic or Proposal Title	Stage in Program
HADDAD, Sami (Lebanon)	U.W. Institute for Environmental Studies/Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development Spring 1978	the effects of demographic variables on economic development via their impact on education	completing course work
HERNANDEZ, Gonzalo (Ecuador)	Organization of American States Spring 1978		completing course work
HILL, Patricia M. (United States)	U.W. Nonresident Scholarship and personal funds Fall 1978		beginning course work
HOGAN, Andrew (United States)	National Science Foundation and LTC Assistantship Fall 1975	small farmer production planning and management	completed preliminary examinations September 1978; course work completed; preparing to begin field research
HOGAN, Joanne (United States)	LTC Assistantship Spring 1977	women in development	completing course work; plans to take preliminary examinations Spring 1979
JACKSON, Donald (United States)	personal funds Spring 1972	"The Use of Producer's Cooperatives as a Tool in the Implementation of Agrarian Reform in El Salvador"	currently working and writing dissertation

Name and Country of Origin	Funding 1977-78 and Date Entered Program	Research Topic or Proposal Title	Stage in Program
KING, Josefina (Philippines)	Philippine Government Fall 1977	development program management	completing course work
LAGMAN, Modesto (Philippines)	personal funds Fall 1975	"Transformation of Agrarian Structures: Case Studies on the Reorganization of Philippine Agriculture"	completed preliminary examinations December 1977
LAPPIA, Joseph (Sierra Leone)	AFGRAD/USAID Fall 1976	"Evaluation of Eastern Province Integrated Agricultural Development Project (IADP) in Sierra Leone"	completed field research and has completed part of his preliminary examinations; will complete preliminary examinations and begin writing dissertation Fall 1978
LASTARRIA-CORNHIEL, Susana (Peru)	personal funds Fall 1974	peasant economy and differentiation in the Peruvian highlands	completed preliminary examinations March 1978
LEDESMA, Antonio J. (Philippines)	International Rice Research Institute Fall 1974	peasant sub-classes under agrarian reform in the Philippines	completed preliminary examinations Summer 1976; currently working and conducting field research in the Philippines
LEMEL, Harold (United States)	LTC Assistantship Spring 1973	educational policy and rural development in Turkey	returned from Turkey Fall 1977; writing dissertation

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Name and Country of Origin	Funding 1977-78 and Date Entered Program	Research Topic or Proposal Title	Stage in Program
LUISELLI, Cassio (Mexico)	Mexican Government Spring 1972	"The Prospective Role of Rural Industries as a Means for Regional Development and Increased Employment in Mexico"	currently working for Mexican Government and conducting research
MARQUARDT, Mark (United States)	U.W. Dept. of Agricultural Economics Fall 1977	group ranches of Kenya Maasailand and the tribal grazing lands policy of Botswana (a comparative analysis of change)	completing course work
MASCHMEIER, Ruth (United States)	personal funds Fall 1977	non-formal education for women in rural areas of developing countries	completing course work
MOORE, Franklin (United States)	Bureau of Economic Research and Development, Virginia State College Spring 1973	"The Political Economy of Food Marketing in Ghana: 1972-1976"	on leave of absence to serve as Associate Peace Corps Director/Ghana; has completed field research in Ghana
MSUYA, McMichael (Tanzania)	IITA/Ford Foundation Fall 1976	"The International Coffee Agreement--An Evaluation: The Case of Tanzania"	completed preliminary examinations September 1977; completed field research and returned to U.W. August 1978 to write dissertation
MUIRRAGUI, Eileen (United States/Ecuador)	personal funds Fall 1977	natural resources and development	completing course work

Name and Country of Origin	Funding 1977-78 and Date Entered Program	Research Topic or Proposal Title	Stage in Program
MUÑOZ ANDRADE, Juan (Mexico)	CONACYT Fall 1978		beginning course work
OSMAN, Mohamed O. Ahmed (Egypt)	U.W. Institute for Environmental Studies/Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development Spring 1978	use of large-scale models in development planning	completing course work
PADILLA-LIRA, Arturo (Guatemala)	Guatemalan Government Spring 1976	"Access to Technology and Rural Development in Guatemala"	currently working and conducting research in Guatemala
RAMOS, Eduardo (Brazil)	Ministry of Education, Brazil Fall 1977	"The Impact of a New Economic Activity on Regional Development: A Case Study of the Coffee Industry in Northeastern Brazil"	completing course work
REED, Edward (United States)	Social Science Research Council and Fulbright-Hays Fellowship Fall 1975	"Group Farming in Rural-Agricultural Development: The Case of South Korea"	returned from Korea Spring 1978; writing dissertation
ROSBERG, Michael (Canada)	U.W. Scholarship and International Development Research Center Fall 1975	"Fishermen, Farmers and Developers: Socioeconomic Changes and Adaptive Strategies in San Andres Island, Colombia"	completed preliminary examinations February 1978; currently conducting field research in San Andres Island, Colombia

Name and Country of Origin	Funding 1977-78 and Date Entered Program	Research Topic or Proposal Title	Stage in Program
ROUSE, Shahnaz (Pakistan)	Fulbright Fellowship Fall 1974	"The Changing Nature of Technology, Social Organization, and Clientelism in a Punjabi Village in Pakistan"	conducting field research in Pakistan
TAN, Siew-Hoey (Malaysia)	Spring 1975	-	completed course work; currently working in Malaysia
TEFERRA, Daniel (Ethiopia)	LTC Assistantship Fall 1975	"The Phenomenon of Underdevelopment in Ethiopia"	currently writing dissertation
TERHAAR, Allen (United States)	Fulbright Fellowship Fall 1977	-	currently studying in Poland; will return to U.W.-Madison Fall 1978 to complete course work
TESFAI, Almeseged (Ethiopia)	Spring 1972	"An Evaluation of Communal Land Tenure Systems in Eritrea and Their Significance for Economic Development"	location unknown (had completed preliminary examinations October 1973; course work completed)
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 working and conducting research in Mexico
YALIN, Fuat (Turkey)	U.W. Turkish Studies Fellowship Fall 1977	urbanization in Turkey	completing course work; plans to take preliminary examinations Spring 1979

ALUMNI

Name and Country of Origin	Funding 1977-78 (Until Completion of Degree)	Dissertation Title	Dates Entered and Completed Program
ABEYSEKERA, Gamini (Sri Lanka)	-	"The Distribution of Income in Sri Lanka, 1953-1973: Its Structure, Trends and Interpretation"	Spring 1973 August 1975
COLMENARES, J. Humberto (Colombia)	-	"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
FLORES SAENZ, Otto (Peru)	—	"An Historical Analysis of Peru's Agricultural Export Sector and the Development of Agricultural Technology"	Fall 1970 February 1977
GOW, David (Scotland)	-	"The Gods and Social Change in the High Andes"	Spring 1971 August 1976
HATCH, John (United States)	-	"The Corn Farmers of Motupe: A Study of Traditional Farming Practices in Northern Coastal Peru"	Fall 1970 May 1974

Name and Country of Origin	Funding 1977-78 (Until Completion of Degree)	Dissertation Title	Dates Entered and Completed Program
KLEYMEYER, Charles (United States)	-	"Social Interaction Between Quechua Campesinos and Criollos: An Analytic Description of Power and Dependency, Domination and Defense, in the Southern Sierra of Peru"	Fall 1970 August 1973
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
NEWFARMER, Richard (United States)	-	"Multinational Conglomerates and the Economics of Dependence Development: A Case Study of the International Electrical Oligopoly and Brazil's Electrical Industry"	Fall 1972 February 1977
PINNADUWAGE, Sathyapala (Sri Lanka)	-	"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 Philippines and Sri Lanka (Ceylon)"	Fall 1971 February 1974

Name and Country of Origin	Funding 1977-78 (Until Completion of Degree)	Dissertation Title	Dates Entered and Completed Program
SARAVIA, Jorge (Colombia)	Rockefeller Foundation and Battelle Foundation	"Agricultural Modernization and Health Status of Rural Populations--The Case of Colombia, 1950-1970"	Fall 1976 August 1978
SWANSON, Burton (United States)	-	"Training Agricultural Research and Extension Workers from Less Developed Countries: An Examination of Training Approaches Used by the International Rice Research Institute and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center"	Fall 1970 December 1973
WEINTRAUB, Leon (United States)	-	"Introducing Agricultural Change: The Inland Valley Swamp Rice Scheme in Sierra Leone"	Fall 1970 December 1973

TABLE 2

ALUMNI EMPLOYMENT

Alumnus	Employment During 1977-78
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	Director, Non Formal Education Project, Centro de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias en Desarrollo Rural (CIMDER), Cali, Colombia
Heliodoro Díaz Cisneros	Secretary General, Colegio de Postgraduados, Universidad Autónoma, Chapingo, México; and Director, PRONDAAT
Otto Flores-Saenz	Faculty Member, Departamento de Ciencias Humanas, Universidad Nacional Agraria, La Molina, Lima, Peru
David Gow	Developmental Anthropologist, Development Alternatives, Inc., Washington, D.C.
John Hatch	Private Consultant, Rural Development Services, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Charles Kleymeyer	Post-Doctoral Trainee, Center for Medical Sociology and Health Services Research, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
Francisco Leal Buitrago	Professor, Department of Political Science, Universidad de Los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia
Richard Newfarmer	Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana
Sathyapala Pinnaduwage	Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka
Muhammad Sakik	Expert in Development Administration, Arab Planning Institute, c/o United Nations Development Programme, Kuwait, Kuwait
Nimal Sanderatne	Senior Economist, Rural Economics Division, Department of Economic Research, Central Bank of Ceylon, Colombo, Sri Lanka

(Table 2, Alumni Employment cont.)

Alumnus	Employment During 1977-78
Jorge Saravia	Faculty Member, Department of Social Medicine, Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia
Burton Swanson	Assistant Professor of International Agricultural Education, Department of Vocational and Technical Education, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
Leon Weintraub	Foreign Service Officer (International Economist), U.S. Embassy, Bogotá, Colombia

Perspectives on the Productivity of Group Farming, Chicago (August 1978); Michael Rosberg attended the American Folklorists Conference, Detroit (October 1977) and the Conference on Urban Dialects, Milwaukee (March 1978); and Jorge Saravia attended the Battelle Population and Development Policy Fellows Seminar, Seattle (June 1978) and meetings at the Battelle Human Affairs Research Center in Washington, D.C. (July 1978).

Development Studies students also participated in several conferences and seminars which were held on the U.W.-Madison campus: Francisco Barriga attended the Symposium on Socioeconomic Change in Brazil (May 1978); Nimal Fernando participated in the Sixth Wisconsin Conference on South Asia (November 1977) and presented a paper, "Land Reform in Plantation Agriculture: An Analysis of the Case of Sri Lanka with Special Reference to Tea Plantations"; Sami Haddad and Mohamed Osman have been participants in the ongoing Wisconsin Seminar on Natural Resource Policies in Relation to Economic Development and International Cooperation (1977-78); Gonzalo Hernández attended the Symposium on Amazonia: Extinction or Survival?--The Impact of National Development on the Native Peoples of Tropical South America (April 1978); and Eduardo Ramos presented a paper, "A New Approach to the Development of the Northeastern Region of Brazil," to the Symposium on Socioeconomic Change in Brazil (May 1978). Most of the Development Studies students who were on campus during July 1977 participated in the USAID/LTC International Seminar: Agrarian Reform, Institutional Innovation, and Rural Development--Major Issues in Perspective.

In addition to publications issued through the Land Tenure Center (see Appendix A, A Complete List of Land Tenure Center Publications), Development Studies students have written the following papers which have either been issued or are forthcoming: Andrew Hogan, "Blau's Dilemma and Problems with Change Constrained Stochastic Programming," with H. E. Thompson and James Morris, submitted to Management Science; Joanne Hogan, "Zinacanteco Women: Prediction for Change in a Mexican Village," with Marta Tienda, accepted for presentation at the Rural Sociology Association

Meetings (August 1978); Franklin Moore, "Agricultural Marketing and Small Farmers in South Central Virginia," forthcoming from Bureau of Economic Research, Virginia State College, Petersburg; and Edward Reed, "Group Farming in South Korea: A Case Study of Two Approaches to Cooperation in Rice Farming," in The Experience and Potential for Group Farming in Asia, University of Singapore Press (June 1978).

During the Spring semester the Development Studies Student Association held a series of informal seminars to discuss proposed and recently completed research, and to provide a forum for students to exchange ideas on development problems. Table 3 of this section lists the topics and speakers for this seminar series.

TABLE 3

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES SEMINARS

Date	Speaker	Title
2/3/78	Jorge Saravia	The Process of Agricultural Transformation and Its Impact on the Health Status of the Rural Population: The Case of Colombia
2/17/78	Modesto Lagman	Transformation of Agrarian Structures: Case Studies on the Impact of Technology on Rural Social Relations
3/3/78	Nimal Fernando	Land Reform in Plantation Agriculture: A Study of the Case of Sri Lanka
3/17/78	Eileen Muirragui	Resources and Development: Towards a Critical Theory
3/31/78	Michael Rosberg	Adaptive Strategies and Development Opportunities
4/14/78	Harold Lemel	Socio-Economic Factors Behind Post-Primary School Attendance in Two Central Anatolian Villages
4/28/78	Mark Marquardt	Meat Processing Industry: Comparative Analysis of Kenya and Nigeria

The Development Studies Program Faculty consists of:

Professor Warren Bilkey, Business
Professor Lloyd Bostian, Agricultural Journalism

Professor Marion Brown, Agricultural Journalism and Land Tenure Center
Professor Peter Dorner, Agricultural Economics, Institute for Environmental Studies, and Land Tenure Center
Professor Joseph Elder, Sociology, South Asian Studies, and Land Tenure Center
Professor Herman Felstehausen, Institute for Environmental Studies, School of Natural Resources, and Land Tenure Center
Professor Archibald Haller, Rural Sociology and Sociology
Professor Duncan Harkin, Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center
Professor A. Eugene Havens, Rural Sociology and Land Tenure Center
Professor Don Kanel, Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure Center
Professor Kemal Karpat, History, Middle East Studies, and Land Tenure Center
Professor and U.W. Vice-Chancellor Bryant Kearl, Agricultural Journalism and Land Tenure Center
Professor David King, 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, Institute for Environmental Studies, and Land Tenure Center
Professor Richard Powers, Agricultural Journalism
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 three subcommittees of the Development Studies Program Faculty:

Executive Committee

Professor Marion Brown
Professor Peter Dorner
Professor Joseph Elder
Professor Don Kanel
Vice-Chancellor Bryant Kearl
Professor William Thiesenhusen (Chairman)
Professor Joseph Thome
Student Representative

Admissions and Student Evaluation

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

Curriculum and Internal Review

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

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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 129 advanced students as advisees this past year; 72 of these students have research interests closely related to the Center's. The graduate advisees of the Program Faculty are listed in Table 4. Following is a breakdown of these advisees by region of origin:

	Total	LTC-Related Research Interests
Africa/Middle East	24	16
Asia	11	6
Latin America	18	16
United States/Canada	70	33
Europe	4	1
Australia	2	0

This listing takes into account only those students who have a Land Tenure Center Program Faculty member as a major advisor or students for whom LTC faculty have served as advisors on an ad hoc basis. 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-Madison.

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 period, 18 students with research interests related to LTC received the Master's degree, and 9 received the Ph.D. degree. Table 5 (p. B42) gives a listing of these students and their thesis topics. One category of students deserves special mention: students who 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 6 students sent by AID (indicated by an asterisk in Table 4), of whom 5 completed degrees during the reporting period.

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

TABLE 4

GRADUATE ADVISEES, 1977-78

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (if known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM AFRICA & THE MIDDLE EAST					
Karrar Abbadi	Sudan	Govt. of Sudan	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Miracle
Mensah Aborampah	Ghana	-	Ph.D.	Rur Soc	Tienda
Peter Agbonifo	Nigeria	Govt. of Nigeria	Ph.D.	Rur Soc	Wilkening
Hashim A-Shami	Ethiopia	-	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Miracle
*Seward Cooper	Liberia	AID	S.J.D.	Law/Ag Econ	Miracle
Aghil M. Barbar	Libya	Govt. of Libya	Ph.D.	Hist	Karpat
Green A. Ekadi	Nigeria	-	M.S.	Ag Econ	Miracle
M. Hassan Faghfoory	Iran	Govt. of Iran	Ph.D.	Hist	Karpat
Solomon Gashaw	Ethiopia	LTC	M.L.I.	Legal Institutions	Thome (Kanel:9-12/77)
Hurican Gaznavi	Turkey	personal funds	Ph.D.	Hist	Karpat

*AID-sponsored students.

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (if known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
El Fatih El Haq	Sudan	Govt. of Sudan	M.S.	Ag Econ	Strasma
Nasrin Hendessi	Iran	Govt. of Iran	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Strasma
Joseph B. Igumuu	Nigeria	Govt. of Nigeria	M.S.	Ag Journ	Brown
Ali Kholaif	Saudi Arabia	personal funds	Ph.D.	Hist	Karpat
Mehrdad Kia	Iran	personal funds	M.A.	Hist	Karpat
Koli Kuame	Ivory Coast	Govt. of Ivory Coast	Ph.D.	Rur Soc	Havens
William Mduma	Tanzania	-	M.A.	Ag Econ	Strasma
El-Saudi Adlan Mohamed	Sudan	Natural Resources Seminar	M.B.A.	Pub Pol & Admin	Dorner
Fattaneh Mehrain	Iran	personal funds	Ph.D.	Soc	Elder
Mohamed Kamal Monsour	Egypt	Natural Resources Seminar	M.B.A.	Pub Pol & Admin	Dorner
*Jeremiah Rugambisa	Tanzania	AID	M.A.	Ag Econ	Strasma
Shahin Shahidsaless	Iran	-	Ph.D.	Ag Econ/Econ	Strasma

*AID-sponsored students.

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (if known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Said Seif El-Yazal	Egypt	Natural Resources Seminar	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM ASIA					
Ronnie Adhikarya	Indonesia	personal funds	M.S.	Ag Journ	Brown
Shirin Cabraal	Sri Lanka	-	M.L.I.	Legal Institutions	Thome
Ghaffar Chaudhry	Pakistan	Ford/PIDE	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Nuthalapaty Chiranjeevi	India	-	Ph.D.	Hist	Frykenberg
Alice Finlay	India	-	Ph.D.	Hist.	Frykenberg
Syed Hamid Al-Junid	Malaysia	Govt. of Malaysia	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Ryohei Kada	Japan	Kyoto University	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Cook (Kanel; Thiesenhusen)
*Benjamin Lozare	Philippines	AID	Ph.D.	Mass Comm	Brown
*Kooswardhono Mudikdjo	Indonesia	AID	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Rohini Prakash	India	-	M.A.	Hist	Frykenberg
John Wong	Hong Kong	-	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Friedman

*AID-sponsored students.

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (if known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM LATIN AMERICA					
Carlos Amat-y-León	Peru	-	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Irma Baquero-Haeberlon	Colombia	personal funds/ Fulbright	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Strasma
Francisco Barriga	Chile	Ford	M.L.I. /Ph.D.	Legal Institutions	Thome
*Sixto Bisono	Dominican Republic	AID	M.A.	Ag Econ	Thiesenhusen
Dalcio Caron	Brazil	Ford	Ph.D.	Soc	Havens
Dulce María Cinta	Mexico		M.A.	Soc	Felstehausen
Blanca Fernández	Peru	Ford	M.S.	Soc	Havens
Juan Green	Venezuela	Govt. of Venezuela	M.S.	Ag Journ	Brown
Fernando Guzmán	Chile	Ford/Law School Fellowship	M.L.I.	Legal Institutions	Thome
Sylvia Ortega Salazar	Mexico	Fulbright	M.A.	Rur Soc	Tienda
Bernardo Palomera	Mexico	Govt. of Mexico	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel

*AID-sponsored students.

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (if known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Susan Ramírez Horton	Peru/U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Hist	Smith (Tienda; Thiesenhusen)
René Ríos	Chile	Ford	Ph.D.	Soc	Havens
Raul Rosinha	Brazil	Govt. of Brazil	Ph.D.	Ag Journ	Kearl
Ronal Sequera-Bello	Venezuela	IIE	M.S.	Soils	Kussow
Winston Smart	Trinidad	Ford	M.S.	Ag Econ	Strasma
José Vicente Zevallos	Ecuador	Ford	Ph.D.	Soc	Havens
*Claudio Tona	El Salvador	AID	M.S.	Ag Econ	Strasma
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA					
David Anderson	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Soils	Kussow
Edith Brandstadter	U.S.	Fulbright/AIIS/NDEA	Ph.D.	Hist	Frykenberg
Martha Caldwell	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Friedman
William Canak	U.S.	U. of Wis.	Ph.D.	Soc	Havens
Alice Clark	U.S.	personal funds	Ph.D.	Hist	Frykenberg

*AID-sponsored students.

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (if known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Diane Clayton	U.S.	-	M.A.	Hist/So. Asian Studies/Library Science	Frykenberg
Ann Coffrey	U.S.	personal funds	Ph.D.	Hist	Karpat
Laurie Cohen	U.S.	U. of Wis.	M.A.	Ag Econ	Miracle
Marc Cohen	U.S.	NDFL	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Emmerson
Paul Crawford	U.S.	-	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Michael A. Cullen	U.S.	-	M.S.	Ag Econ	Miracle
John Davis	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Emmerson
Richard Devitt	U.S.	personal funds	Ph.D.	Hist	Frykenberg
John Deyell	U.S.	SSRC & AIIS	Ph.D.	Hist	Frykenberg
Joseph Dorsey	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Thiesenhusen
Kenneth Erickson	U.S.	U. of Wis.	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Strasma
Janine Finnell	U.S.	personal funds	M.A.	Ag Econ	Miracle
Barry Gaberman	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Emmerson
Cheryl Gain	U.S.	U. of Wis.	M.S.	Ag Journ	Brown
Patricia Garrett	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Soc	Hagstrom (Brown)

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (if known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Laura Guasti	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Scott (Friedman)
Patricia Heckel	U.S.	-	M.A.	Health Services Admin	Bjorkman
Paul Heisey	U.S.	U. of Wis.	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Cheryl Hewitt	U.S.	-	M.A.	Hist	Frykenberg
Linda Hoffman	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Friedman
Jon Hutchison	U.S.	personal funds	Ph.D.	Land Res	Wilkening
Sheryl Imerman	U.S.	personal funds	M.S.	Land Res	Brown
Donald Jones	U.S.	LTC/ADC	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Catherine Joy	U.S.	-	M.S.	Land Res	Felstehausen
Roman Laba	U.S.	U. of Wis.	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Emmerson
Gordon Lewis	U.S.	-	M.S.	Land Res	Felstehausen
Mark Lowry	U.S.	personal funds	M.S.	Ag Econ	Strasma
B. McCormack	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Friedman
Ernest McGill	U.S.	personal funds	M.S.	Ag Journ	Brown
Steve Manning	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Friedman
Oscar Billey Martinson	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Soc	Wilkening

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (if known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Uri Mendleberg	U.S.		M.A.	Rur Soc	Havens
Catherine Meschievitz	U.S.	Berkeley Professional Studies Program in India	Ph.D.	Hist	Frykenberg
Loren Michael	U.S.	personal funds	Ph.D.	Hist	Frykenberg
Patricia Milgrim	U.S.	personal funds	Ph.D.	Hist	Karpat
Allen Milton	U.S.	personal funds	M.A.	Hist	Karpat
Pat Mohney	U.S.	U. of Wis.	Ph.D.	Rur Soc	Havens
David Morton	U.S.	LTC and personal	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Thomas Murphy	U.S.	U. of Wis.	M.A.	Ag Econ	Miracle
Emile George Nadeau	U.S.	U. of Wis.	Ph.D.	Soc	Wilkening
Jeffrey Nedelman	U.S.	-	M.S.	Ag Journ	Felstehausen
Donna Nielsen	U.S.	personal funds	M.S.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Susan O'Connell	U.S.	-	M.S.	Ag Journ	Brown
Terry O'Rear	U.S.	U. of Wis.	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Emmerson
Walter Owensby	U.S.	personal funds	Ph.D.	Mass Comm	Brown
John Paul	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Hist	Frykenberg

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (if known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
James Pease	U.S.	personal funds/ U.W.-Madison	M.A.	Ag Econ	Dorner
Max Pfeffer	U.S.	personal funds	M.S.	Soc	Havens
Pamela Price	U.S.	personal funds	Ph.D.	Hist	Frykenberg
Bruce Robert	U.S.	Fulbright-Hays	Ph.D.	Hist	Frykenberg
Sara Schwartz	U.S.	personal funds	M.A.	Ag Econ	Miracle
Thomas Schweigert	U.S.	U. of Wis./NDEA	M.S./ Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Thiesenhusen
Rupert Scofield	U.S.	U.W. Center for Cooperatives	M.A.	Ag Econ	Kanel
Laurie Sears	U.S.	NDFL	Ph.D.	Hist	Frykenberg
Henriette Sender	U.S.	personal funds	Ph.D.	Hist	Frykenberg
James Sowerwine	U.S.	U. of Wis.	Ph.D.	Hist	Karpat
Mark Stelmacher	U.S.	-	M.S.	Ag Journ	Brown
Ronald Stephensen	U.S.	-	M.S.	Land Arch/ Ag Journ	Felstehausen
Lloyd Strachan	Canada	OAS	Ph.D.	Ag Econ	Thiesenhusen
Bruce Stromp	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Ag Journ	Brown

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (if known)	Degree	Major	Advisor
Janet Swislow	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Poli Sci	Friedman
Eugene Sydnor	U.S.	-	M.S.	Land Arch	Felstehausen
Curtis Thompson	U.S.	-	Ph.D.	Poli Sci (Committee Degree)	Bjorkman
Peter Thornber	U.S.	-	M.A.	Hist	Frykenberg
George Wardle	U.S.	U. of Wis.	M.A.	Hist	Karpat
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM EUROPE					
Christofer Ferrard	U.K.	personal funds	Ph.D.	Hist	Karpat
Eduardo López	Spain	personal funds	Ph.D.	Soc	Wilkening
Ian Roxborough	U.K.		Ph.D.	Soc	Zeitlin (Brown)
Peter Wood	U.K.	NDEA	Ph.D.	Hist	Frykenberg
GRADUATE ADVISEES FROM AUSTRALIA					
Geoff Lawrence	Australia	Govt. of Australia	M.S.	Soc	Havens
Jane Loudon	Australia		S.	Ag Journ	Kearl

TABLE 5

GRADUATE DEGREES, 1977-78

(Topics Related to LTC Research)

Completion Date	Student	Major	Advisor	Dissertation Title
PH.D. DEGREES COMPLETED 1977-78				
5/78	Patricia M. Garrett	Soc	Hagstrom (Brown)	Growing Apart: The Experiences of Rural Men and Women in the Central Valley of Chile
12/77	Laura Guasti	Poli Sci	Scott (Friedman)	State-Capital Relationships in the Context of Industrialization: Peru, 1968-1976
8/78	Ryohei Kada	Ag Econ	Cook (Kanel; Thiesenhusen)	Off-Farm Employment and Farm Adjustments: Microeconomic Study of the Part-Time Farm Family in the United States and Japan
8/78	Kooswardhono Mudikdjo	Ag Econ	Kanel	Changes in the Agrarian Production Under Agrarian Reform in Chile
12/77	Emile George Nadeau	Soc	Wilkening	Peasant-Based Agricultural Development: Problems and Prospects in Zambia
12/77	Susan Ramírez-Horton	Hist	Smith (Tienda; Thiesenhusen)	Land Tenure and the Economics of Power in Colonial Peru

Completion Date	Student	Major	Advisor	Dissertation Title
8/78	Raul Rosinha	Ag Journ	Kearl	Pictorial Techniques for Communicating Technical Information: An Experiment Among Mexican Small Farmers
12/77	Ian Roxborough	Soc	Marwell (Brown)	The Political Mobilization of Farm Workers During the Chilean Agrarian Reform, 1971-1973: A Case Study
5/78	Mohamed Hassan Faghfoory	Hist	Karpat	The Role of the Ulama in Twentieth Century Iran with Particular Reference to Ayatullah Haj Sayyid Abul-Qasim Kashani
MASTER'S DEGREES COMPLETED 1977-78				
5/78	Francisco Barriga	Legal Institutions	Thome	Sistema Legal y Cambio Social: Reforma Agraria en Chile entre 1965 y 1970
5/78	Sixto Bisono	Ag Econ	Thiesenhusen	Reforma Agraria en Santo Domingo --Utopia o Realidad?
8/77	Shirin Cabraal	Legal Institutions	Thome	(none required)
12/77	Dulce María Cinta	Soc	Felstehausen	A Study of the Relationship of Education to Social and Economic Variables in Veracruz, Mexico

Completion Date	Student	Major	Advisor	Dissertation Title
8/78	Seward Cooper	Law/Ag Econ	Miracle	(none required)
8/77	Paul Crawford	Ag Econ	Dorner	Crop Insurance in Developing Countries: A Critical Appraisal
12/77	Michael A. Cullen	Ag Econ	Miracle	(none required)
12/77	Green A. Ekadi	Ag Econ	Miracle	(none required)
8/77	Jane Loudon	Ag Journ	Kearl	(none required)
12/77	William Mduma	Ag Econ	Strasma	(none required)
12/77	Uri Mendleberg	Rur Soc	Havens	Peasant Mobilization and Agrarian Reform in Bolivia
8/77	James Pease	Ag Econ	Dorner	(none required)
5/78	Jeremiah Rugambisa	Ag Econ	Strasma	(none required)
8/77	Rupert Scofield	Ag Econ	Kanel	(none required)
12/77	Winston Smart	Ag Econ	Strasma	(none required)
12/77	Peter Thornber	Hist	Frykenberg	(none required)
12/77	Claudio Tona	Ag Econ	Strasma	(none required)
12/77	José V. Zevallos	Soc	Havens	The State and Accumulation in Ecuador

the years 1964 and 1978. 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.S. Citizens	
Faculty positions at foreign universities	3	65
Faculty positions at U.S. universities and colleges	56	0
Employment with the U.S. Federal Government or U.S. Government agencies	17	1
Employment with foreign governments or foreign government agencies	2	65
Employment with international agencies	2	21
Employment with private U.S. foundations or nonprofit organizations	4	1
Employment with U.S. private business	6	3
Employment in foreign private business	0	10
Employment in U.S. state and local government	9	2
Other (e.g., private research, religious organizations, secondary schools, etc.)	10	9
Unknown/unemployed	12	21

Training of LDC Officials

In addition to enrolling in regular graduate-level degree programs under the supervision of Land Tenure Center faculty, students and public sector professionals can participate in special training programs which also utilize the full range of educational resources available at the Land Tenure Center and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Trainees have been sponsored by USAID, USDA, their own governments, and by private and international agencies, and they have participated in both long- and short-term nondegree programs.

Long-term trainees usually come to the University of Wisconsin-Madison for a full semester or more, and enroll in regular courses. Some of these trainees are pursuing graduate-level degrees at other universities and come to this campus because of the special courses offered by the Land Tenure Center faculty. There have been several long-term trainees working here during this reporting period.

Four trainees came from the Philippines:

Manuel P. Garcia arrived in January 1978 to begin a one-year program of study taking graduate courses dealing with agrarian reform research methodology and development issues. His training program is sponsored by USAID. Mr. Garcia is a Research Assistant from the Agrarian Reform Institute at the University of the Philippines, Los Baños. He will resume his responsibilities with ARI when he returns to the Philippines.

Filomena Javier came to the Land Tenure Center in January 1977 for a one-year study program in Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure. She is a student in the Community Development Ph.D. program at the University of the Philippines, Los Baños, and also is working with the Agrarian Reform Institute there. Her training was funded by USAID.

Belen Resma arrived in June 1977 to begin a six-month graduate-level study program focused on agrarian reform evaluation techniques. Ms. Resma is a Senior Agrarian Reform Program Officer from the Department of Agrarian Reform, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines. She was sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N. under a grant administered by the USDA. She returned to the Philippines in December 1977.

Violeta Saguin came to the Land Tenure Center in September 1976 for a one-year training program on agrarian reform research methodology. She completed her program at the end of August 1977 and returned to the Agrarian Reform Institute at the University of the Philippines, Los Baños, where she works as a Training Specialist and is a Ph.D. candidate. Her program of training at the University of Wisconsin-Madison was sponsored by USAID.

Another long-term trainee, Jung Keon Park, came to the Land Tenure Center in August 1978 to begin a two-year period of research in the U.S. He is an Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics at Jeonbug National University, Korea. He has received a research grant from his government to conduct research on the topic, "Structural Change of Regional Agriculture: International and Historical Comparisons." Although Professor Park is not enrolled in a degree program, he came to the University of Wisconsin-Madison to work with members of the Land Tenure Center faculty. He will be taking selected courses as a Special Student. Table 7 of this section lists Professor Park and other long-term trainees who have been enrolled as Special Students in University of Wisconsin-Madison courses.

TABLE 7

SPECIAL STUDENTS, 1977-78

Student	Country of Origin	Funding (if known)	Program	Advisor
*Manuel P. Garcia	Philippines	USAID	LTC	Kanel
*Filomena Javier	Philippines	USAID	LTC (Ph.D., U. of Philippines-Los Baños	Wilkening
Gayle Morris	U.S.	U. of Nebraska-Lincoln	Ag Econ/LTC	Thiesenhusen
Jung Keon Park	Korea	Govt. of Korea	LTC	Kanel
Belen Resma	Philippines	FAO	LTC	Harkin
*Violeta Saguin	Philippines	USAID	LTC (Ph.D., U. of Philippines-Los Baños)	Harkin
Fouad Jihad Shamesaldin	Iraq	Natural Resources Seminar	Ag Econ	Dorner

*USAID-sponsored students.

The Land Tenure Center also arranges special short-term training programs to assist professionals from LDCs to increase their knowledge of land tenure, agrarian reform, and rural development issues. During the Summer of 1977 four trainees from the Portuguese Ministry of Agriculture came to attend the LTC International Seminar on Agrarian Reform, and the related Workshop for Young Professionals and special Summer Session course, "Poverty, Agrarian Reform, Employment and the Food Supply." These officials were:

Rui B. Pinheiro Gomes	Institute for Agrarian Reorganization, Lisbon, Portugal
João Antonio Lopes	Regional Center for Agrarian Reform, Santarem, Portugal
Fernando Madeira	Regional Center for Agrarian Reform, Beja, Portugal
Luis C. Valente	Regional Center for Agrarian Reform, Beja, Portugal

It is hoped that there is a good possibility that the Land Tenure Center will establish a long-term working relationship with the Portuguese Ministry of Agriculture and with academic institutions in Portugal.

During June 1978, Amura Jayanthi Liyanage, Planning Officer from the Ministry of Plan Implementation in Sri Lanka, came to the Land Tenure Center for one week of training as part of her work for a USDA-sponsored course on "Management and the Role of Women in Development." She worked with and observed Dr. Jane Knowles, Executive Assistant and Editor of the Land Tenure Center, and with other members of the office staff, to discuss management skills and to examine the problem of how to involve women more effectively in the development process.

Another short-term trainee, Fraternidad Miranda, came to the Land Tenure Center for a three-month program of individualized training from May 17 to August 15, 1978, under the direction of Teresa Anderson, Head Librarian, LTC Library. Ms. Miranda is the Librarian from the Agrarian Reform Institute, University of the Philippines, Los Baños, and is also serving as a consultant for the development of the Central Office research library of the Department of Agrarian Reform. Ms. Miranda's training program was designed to provide her with a full knowledge of the diverse sources of materials on agrarian reform and development in Asia, and to enable her to organize specialized acquisition and research services for the ARI and DAR libraries. She had consultations with a number of key libraries and research centers in the U.S. and Canada that have Southeast Asian area collections or agrarian reform materials, or that offer specialized library services relevant to her work in the Philippines. Ms. Miranda's program was sponsored by USAID/Philippines in cooperation with ARI and DAR.

Informal Education and Training Seminars

Through a series of informal education and training seminars, the Land Tenure Center provides a forum for the exchange of ideas and information on development issues. Visitors to the Center are invited to share their firsthand knowledge of development problems with a wide audience of LTC-associated students and faculty, and both faculty and graduate students often report on their current research and field experiences. Documentary films about development are also shown.

During 1977-78, the Land Tenure Center held seventeen informal seminars, listed in Table 8. The seminars were funded from grant monies, but most often the speaker donated his or her time. Those speakers who received honoraria are indicated by an asterisk.

TABLE 8

LTC INFORMAL EDUCATION SEMINARS

Date	Title	Speaker	Position
9/23/77	"America's Participation in a New Relationship with Third World Countries"	John Montenegro, S.J.	Director, Mindanao Development Center, Davao City, Mindanao, Philippines
9/29/77	"Agrarian Reform in Peru"	Douglas Horton*	Head, Socioeconomic Unit, International Potato Center, Lima, Peru
9/30/77	"Villagization and Peasant Farming in Tanzania"	Gerhard Tschannerl*	Associate Director, Bureau of Resource and Land Use Planning, University of Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
10/12/77	"The History of OPEC"	Aziz Wattari	Senior Advisor, Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries; participant in The Wisconsin Seminar on Natural Resource Policies in Relation to Economic Development and International Cooperation
11/9/77	"Agrarian Structure, Reform and Development in the Andes"	José Maria Caballero*	Professor of Economics, Catholic University, Lima, Peru; Ph.D. Candidate, Economics, Oxford University, England

*received honorarium.

Date	Title	Speaker	Position
11/29/77	"Buddhism and Development: Is Small Beautiful?"	Sulak Sivaraksa*	Visiting Professor, Cornell University
12/9/77	"Rural Cooperation and Land Reform in the Philippines: Before and During Martial Law"	Paul F. Wilson	Minister, Christian Church; former consultant for the Commission on Development and Social Concerns, National Council of Churches of the Philippines
2/10/78	"Tongpan" (film showing)	directed by Surachai Chantimathorn and Yuthana Mukdahsanit	a film depicting life and the dilemmas and conflicts of development in the Northeast Thai countryside
3/10/78	"The Role of Group Farming in Agricultural-Rural Development: Experience and Potential in South Korea"	Edward Reed	Ph.D. Candidate, Development Studies Program, U.W.-Madison
4/3/78	"Rural Development Programs in The Philippines Under Martial Law"	Joel Rocamora*	Staff Member, Southeast Asia Resource Center, Berkeley, California
4/7/78	"Infant Mortality, Maternal Fertility, Nutrition and Culture in Nepal"	William Bateson	Associate, Agricultural Development Council; Honorary Fellow, Department of Economics, U.W.-Madison, (1977-78)

*received honorarium.

Date	Title	Speaker	Position
4/11/78	"Recent Impressions of Cuba"	Linda Gossack	Graduate Student, Ibero-American Studies Program, U.W.-Madison
4/17/78	"Appropriate Technology for Grain Storage"	Idrian Resnick	Head, Economic Development Bureau, New Haven, Conn.; former Senior Economist, Tanzanian Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning
4/18/78	"Town Migration Is Not for Women"	Christine Obbo-Southall	Ph.D., Anthropology, U.W.-Madison, 1977
5/5/78	"The Apache and the Jojoba: A Case of Development from Below on the American Indian Frontier"	John W. Bennett	Professor of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis; Visiting Professor, Land Tenure Center and Department of Anthropology, U.W.-Madison; Consultant, Office of Arid Land Studies
9/18/78	"Human Ecology and Rural Development in Sumatra and Kalimantan"	Andrew P. Vayda*	Professor of Anthropology, Ecology and Geography, Rutgers University
9/25/78	"Counterpoint of the Agrarian Reform, Chile, 1973" (film showing)	LTC film	a documentary film about the social dynamics of the reform process

*received honorarium.

IV. SECTION C: INFORMATION CAPACITY

Land Tenure Center Library

Acquisitions

Total acquisitions for July 1977-September 1978 totaled 5,672 items. The following table shows the total subdivided by type of material.

Books		1,242
Monographs	896	
Serials	346	
File materials		2,428
Monographs	2,241	
Serials	187	
Journals		1,959 issues
Microforms		43
TOTAL		5,672

Method of receipt of monographic material was as follows.

Ordered items		1,068
Payment required	596	
Free of charge	275	
On exchange	197	
Unordered items		1,547
Payment required	23	
Free of charge	1,162	
On exchange	362	
Gifts		350
Duplicate copies		172
TOTAL		3,137

As in the past, payment was required for less than 20 percent of the books and file items acquired.

Exchanges and the Publications Program of the Land Tenure Center

The publications program of the Land Tenure Center is essential to the Library in providing access of the collection, in publicizing the existence of the Library devoted to land tenure and agrarian reform, and in maintaining acquisitions from U.S. and foreign sources, especially via exchanges of publications.

The LTC Library publishes bibliographies by country and topic (Training & Methods series) and a recent accessions list through the Land Tenure Center publications program. Its annotated bibliographies on agrarian reform must be ordered through a book publisher. These publications are heavily used by researchers on the University of Wisconsin campus because they provide complete access to the LTC collection. The bibliographies can be borrowed or purchased for use at home by persons who cannot be at the Library during scheduled hours. These Library publications also promote use of the Library's facilities by off-campus researchers. Researchers located in the U.S. or other countries can locate material on topics and then request photocopies or loans of items not available in their own locations. Finally, these published bibliographies simplify responding to queries from off-campus researchers for information on a particular topic. While the bibliographies may not exactly match the researcher's interests, they provide a way to give a prompt, adequate response to most questions.

The entire publications program of the Land Tenure Center, including the research papers, reprints, and newsletter, as well as the bibliographies and accessions lists, helps to publicize the existence of the Land Tenure Center and the LTC Library. Many requests which are directed to the faculty at the Land Tenure Center are referred to the Library for further response. People who become aware of the Library's facilities and excellent research collection on land tenure and rural development often request further information from the Library.

The publications program of the Land Tenure Center is also essential for maintaining the Library's exchange program. Under an exchange program the LTC Library acquires journals, papers, and books free of charge "in exchange" for the publications of the Land Tenure Center. Currently more than a quarter of new materials is acquired through the exchange program. This means that money spent on acquisitions is less than if every item had to be purchased, and sometimes research papers are available only on an exchange basis. Maintaining an exchange program with other institutions with similar research interests means that the LTC Library can be placed on a mailing list to automatically receive all publications as they are issued. This saves the time and expense of ordering individual items, and the material arrives soon after it is issued.

Maintaining the LTC Library's exchange program requires attention and time by the Library staff, as well as an ongoing publications program to supply material to exchange. This past year exchange contacts dropped by about half from the year before, with 150 contacts with

foreign organizations and 25 contacts with U.S. organizations. This coming year more time will have to be devoted to reestablishing old exchanges and initiating new ones.

The LTC Library continued to distribute duplicate materials to libraries throughout the world during 1977/78. Two lists were sent out and more than 700 items from the lists.

Library Publications

Supplement 1 for Training & Methods 19, Agrarian Reform in Brazil: A Bibliography (Part II: Regional Development), was completed during the past reporting year and work has begun on Supplement 2 for Training & Methods 14, East and Southeast Asia: A Bibliography, which will cover only the countries of East Asia.

Three accessions lists were issued, and a new volume in the Training & Methods series, no. 27, The Central American Agrarian Economy: A Bibliography (Part 2: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama), is compiled and will be issued shortly.

The final editorial work is proceeding on the Asian volume of the annotated agrarian reform bibliography. The publication schedule calls for the manuscript to be sent to the publisher, G. K. Hall of Boston, by February 1979.

Indexes to the Land Tenure Center publications series (LTC Papers, Reprints, Research Papers, and Training & Methods) are being compiled at present. There will be two separate indexes: one by country, and another by subject. Both will appear as issues of the Land Tenure Center Newsletter in order that the greatest number of people interested in LTC publications will receive copies.

Inventory

The following table shows the Library inventory figures as of March 1978, along with comparable figures from 1976 and 1977.

	Titles			Volumes		
Format	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Books (including reference)	12,175	13,000	13,880	16,150	18,285	19,310
Files	18,375	18,700	20,540	29,275	29,610	31,700

(cont.)	Titles			Volumes		
Format	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Journals						
Current	355	450	426			
Discontinued	255	240	252			
Journal articles indexed	2,700	8,200	9,400			
Maps	275	270	270	275	280	280
Microforms	265	300	355	615	674	
Microfilms					Reels--265	
Microfiche					Sheets--525	
TOTAL	38,900	41,160	45,123	46,315	48,849	52,080

Usage

ON CAMPUS. LTC Library appears to be in a holding pattern so far as on-campus usage is concerned. No additional hours of service were added, and usage as measured by the number of people entering the Library and the number of items used in-house and circulated remained virtually the same as in 1976/77--5,000 users; 13,000 items circulated.

INTERLIBRARY LOANS. One hundred items were loaned and thirty items photocopied and sent to other libraries throughout the world.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. Off-campus usage during this past year included requests from USAID personnel and missions for bibliographies or material on: (1) evaluations of agricultural extension systems in Honduras and Latin America; (2) the role of women in developing countries; (3) complete holdings of LTC Library on Guyana; (4) agrarian reform in Morocco; (5) agrarian reform in the Philippines; and (6) women in agriculture. This represents an increase in the use that USAID is making of the LTC Library facilities, and the staff always responds as fully as possible to such requests.

Besides the USAID requests, more than 70 off-campus researchers wrote or telephoned for bibliographic assistance or specific information. Often, referring the person to the Library's bibliography series (Training & Methods) and the published books, Agrarian Reform in Latin America: An Annotated bibliography and Land Tenure and Agrarian Reform in Africa and the Near East: An Annotated Bibliography, satisfied the request. If these published works weren't adequate, the staff photocopied cards on the appropriate subject from the card catalog, compiled specialized bibliographies, or consulted the collection for answers to specific questions. Of course, the ability to respond to questions from individuals

off campus is often limited by staff time and the client's ability to pay for photocopying charges.

Examples of specific assistance given include: information on productivity per acre by farm size for 32 developing countries for the House Subcommittee on International Development; a bibliography on the role of women and family planning for FAO; a bibliography on Nicaraguan agricultural development for the House Subcommittee on International Development; input into a bibliography on Integrated Rural Development being compiled by the Panafrican Institute for Development, Geneva; and information on Mexican production statistics for the Assessment Applications Group, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Total off-campus technical assistance during the year was as follows:

20 special bibliographies provided;
170 items photocopied for individuals;
40 letters written providing information of one sort or another.

Training Program

Staff participated in the first training program carried out at the LTC Library during the past year. In May, Fraternidad Miranda, librarian at the Philippine Agrarian Reform Institute, arrived in Madison for a three-month training program. The LTC Librarian, Assistant Librarian, and Acquisitions Technician conducted sessions for Ms. Miranda in all phases of the operations for a special library devoted to the collection of ephemeral, agrarian-related materials. Special trips were arranged and coordinated for her to visit many libraries in the U.S. and Canada. Ms. Miranda was also able to consult the citations which have been compiled for inclusion in the Asian agrarian reform bibliography. She used this extensively as a selection tool to build up the library at ARI. This training experience for Ms. Miranda and the extensive acquisition of materials are intended to improve the capability of the ARI library staff to meet and anticipate the needs of its clientele.

Possible Merger with UW Library System

Discussions began in this reporting year on the potential for merging the LTC Library into the overall UW Library system, while maintaining the uniqueness and independence of the collection. Negotiations to date have been favorable; they will continue in the coming year.

Two pre-merger operations were carried out in this reporting year. For the first time, LTC Library materials are being integrated into the reserve operations of the Steenbock Memorial Library. This is an experimental project, which will greatly improve the access to the reserve materials for students taking the courses since Steenbock is open many more

hours. Additionally, LTC Library staff time can be devoted to a variety of other duties, and it will not be necessary to hire extra student assistants to carry out reserve transactions. Also, nearly all materials in the LTC Library have been tagged with magnetized strips which set off an alarm at the exit from Steenbock if items have not been checked out (desensitized). Staff members are currently carrying out an inventory of materials previously tagged to determine the loss rate since initiation of the tagging process. Results will be reported in the next annual report.

Land Tenure Center Publications

New items were added to all the Center's regular publications series in this reporting year: 2 new Research Papers, both by Ph.D. candidates in Development Studies; 8 new LTC Papers; 7 new Reprints; 3 Newsletters; 3 Accessions Lists; 1 T&M Supplement; 1 Available Publications List. Full bibliographical details on all these publications can be found in Appendix A to this Report. This is an increase in output over the past two years, reflecting the addition of a staff member who devotes a portion of her time to publications, and a reduction in that portion of the Editor's time which was spent on book-length publications.

The publications program also lent considerable support to the International Seminar which is reported on fully in Section A of this Report. Approximately 63 Seminar and Background Papers were duplicated for distribution to Seminar participants. Full sets of these Papers were made available to all subscribers to LTC publications, and individual Papers are now available upon request. Newsletters 56 and 57, issued in this reporting year, contained the rapporteurs' accounts of Seminar proceedings.

Information Networks

The number of individuals and institutions on the LTC mailing list increased substantially, from 4,000 to approximately 5,000. The following table gives details of sale and distribution of publications to this list.

TABLE 1

PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTION

Item	Ordered (no charge)	Ordered & Purchased	Mass Mailing System*	Totals
Reprints	5,152	-	694	5,846
Research Papers	1,058	600	617	2,275
LTC Papers	1,302	923	1,741	3,966
Training & Methods	676	504	1,419	2,599
Newsletters	512	-	15,291	15,803
Available Publications Lists	308	-	4,612	4,920
Accessions Lists	156	-	7,583	7,739
Special Bibliographies	141	-	-	141
Theses	-	21	-	21
Hatch Monograph	-	84	-	84
Dorner Book	-	130	-	130
Kaihara Paper	-	29	-	29
Film Brochure	68	-	-	68
Information Brochure	102	-	-	102
Annual Reports	11	-	-	11
TOTALS	9,486	2,291	31,957	43,734

*Includes 130 paid subscribers and 140 AID officials who receive all new publications.

Special Book-Length Publications

One major book was published in this reporting year: Land Tenure and Peasant in South Asia, edited by Robert E. Frykenberg, was issued by Orient Longmans of New Delhi in late 1977. LTC has exclusive rights to sale of this book outside of Asia.

Progress on our projected annotated bibliography on land tenure and agrarian reform in Asia has been slow but steady. In the course of this reporting year a decision was made to divide the volume into two separate parts, one on East and Southeast Asia, the second on South Asia. The manuscript on the first of these will be delivered to the publisher in early 1979; the second has not yet been fully scheduled.

Land Tenure Center Films

Land Tenure Center films on Bolivia, Colombia, and Chile are available for rental in the U.S. and abroad. Listed in the following tables are film titles and the number of bookings and sales for each film during the reporting period.

TABLE 2

(A) FILM REQUESTS

Film Title	No. of Bookings
Bolivia	
"Changes in Agriculture, Population and Utilization of Resources"	9
"Aspects of Land Ownership and Land Use in the Rural Community of Montero"	15
"Frontier Settlement of Japanese from Overseas, Indians from the Highlands"	13
"Market at La Paz, Patterns of Living and Land Use at Vilaque and Near Lake Titicaca"	24
"Campesinos and Farming on Isla del Sol, Annual Market Days at Casani (Peru-Bolivia Border)"	16
Colombia	
"Transportation and Community Services in Spontaneous and Planned Colonization, INCORA's Role in New Settlements"	6
"Changes in Land Use and Transportation Problems for Two New Settlements"	10
"Improvement and Utilization of Valle Resources"	2
"Statement by Enrique Peñalosa Camargo, Director of INCORA"	0
"Statement by Milciades Chávez, then Serving in INCORA as Assistant to the Technical Director"	0
Chile	
"Aspects of Land Tenure in Chile (3 parts)"	30
"Chile's Experiments in Agrarian Reform (2 parts)"	10
"Counterpoint of the Agrarian Reform, Chile 1973" (in Spanish)	0
"Counterpoint of the Agrarian Reform, Chile 1973" (in English)	25
TOTAL	160

TABLE 2

(B) FILM SALES

Film Title	Sold to	No. of Prints Sold
Bolivia		
"Changes in Agriculture, Population and Utilization of Resources"	Omega Films, Ltd.	1
"Aspects of Land Ownership and Land Use in the Rural Community of Montero"	Omega Films, Ltd.	1
"Market at La Paz, Patterns of Living and Land Use at Vilaque and Near Lake Titicaca"	Portland State Univ.	1
"Campesinos and Farming on Isla del Sol, Annual Market Days at Casani (Peru-Bolivia Border)"	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1
Colombia		
"Transportation and Community Services in Spontaneous and Planned Colonization, INCORA's Role in New Settlements"	San Diego State Univ.	1
"Changes in Land Use and Transportation Problems for Two New Settlements"	San Diego State Univ.	1
Chile		
"Aspects of Land Tenure in Chile" (3 parts)	Portland State Univ. & San Diego State Univ.	2
"Counterpoint of the Agrarian Reform, Chile, 1973" (English)	California State College & Univ. of Pittsburgh	2
	TOTAL	10

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.

Land Tenure Center program faculty fulfilled over 100 general requests for short-term consulting, some of which included several institutions in multiple countries. Five general requests were not met during the reporting year, largely because they conflicted with teaching responsibilities of the faculty; these were not scheduled for 1978-1979. Short-term consulting missions totaled 25.85 work months; only 2.1 work months 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 reporting period, both met and unmet. Program faculty currently involved in long-term consulting missions are engaged in monitoring ongoing, and advising on projected, agrarian reform projects. In particular, Professor King has spent 13.5 months as Research Advisor on Agrarian Reform for AID/Philippines, and Professors Brown, Dorner, Kanel, and Thiesenhusen are working on a series of seminars for USAID/W to help prepare the US delegation to the 1979 FAO World Conference on Agrarian Reform. None of these missions were supported directly by grant monies.

Information Capacity Technical Assistance

Staff of the Land Tenure Center fulfilled 73 of 75 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 1 (beginning p. D3).

Talent Banking

In addition to fulfilling direct requests for consulting and technical assistance, the Land Tenure Center faculty and staff refer consulting requests to current or former U.W.-Madison faculty and students, or to colleagues and students from other institutions. During the reporting period, 34 such requests were processed; this figure does not include notices posted, but only those requests which received special attention from faculty and staff of the Center. 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 2 (beginning p. D12), faculty often receive requests for the evaluation of their students as they are considered for positions outside the University.

During the reporting period, the Center continued to maintain a file of the names of former students who would be interested in accepting consulting jobs. The file contains descriptions of the kind of positions they would accept and information about their areas of expertise. This information is forwarded to institutions and agencies seeking qualified personnel.

TABLE 1

INFORMATION CAPACITY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
(Publications)

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
Oxfam Field Officer, Niagpur, India	Publications re development projects to share with 50 such projects in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States	6/1/77	Yes	
J. F. Gonzalez Iñigo, "editor and farmer," Mexico	Publications on relations of farm size, technology, and income	6/1/77	Yes	
IDRC student	Publications on Ethiopia for thesis	6/2/77	Yes	
Peace Corps Volunteer serving with Provincial Development Staff of Negros Oriental, Philippines	Publications on the Philippines	6/9/77	Yes	
Prof. Edgar Ortiz, Dept. of Economics, Rutgers	Multiple copies of publication for use in course on Latin American Economic Problems	6/15/77	Yes	
Librarian, Sri Lanka Centre for Development Studies	Multiple copies of selected publications	6/22/77	Yes	
Head, Library and Documentation Division, COLCIENCIAS, Bogotá	Publications on research in Latin America for use by newly established Question and Answer Service of the National Information System	6/27/77	Yes	

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
Marvis Knospe, Nutrition/Health Officer, USAID/Costa Rica	Publications on Latin and Central America	7/22/77	Yes	
Hispanic American Periodical Index, UCLA	LTC Newsletter for inclusion in Index	7/27/77	Yes	
R. L. Erich, ASL/TR/ARD, USAID/W	Multiple copies of publications for Nepal Mission	7/27/77	Yes	
David Mellen, RD/TAB, USAID/W	Publications on agricultural extension systems, and evaluation thereof	7/28/77	Yes--via Library	
J. M. Seymour, Assistant Program Officer, AID/Niger	Publications on Niger	7/29/77	Yes--via Library	
M. P. Laconte, SERES, University of Louvain, Belgium	Publications on Latin America	8/1/77	Yes	
Development Education Resource Centre, Vancouver, B.C., Canada	Publications to update Resource Library	8/2/77	Yes	
Projects Evaluation Officer, Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Limited	Complete set of publications for new Research Library	8/15/77	Yes	
Mrs. Delores Evans, Franklin, WI	Publications on Brazil for book on agrarian reform and other topics	8/18/77	Yes	
Honorable Patrick J. Lucey, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico	Recent publications on Mexico	8/19/77	Yes	
Community Library, Hangogoy, Bislig, Philippines	Publications for library	8/22/77	Yes	

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
Roger Soles, LAB, USAID/W	Data on income distribution in Latin America	8/24/77	Yes	
Dr. Carolyn Barnes, USAID, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta	Publication on small-scale farmers in Africa	8/29/77	Yes	
Office of Extension, Central Mindanao University, Musuan, Bukidnon, Philippines	Many publications on topics related to small farmers	8/29/77	Yes	
Thomas Carroll, IADB	Information on land tenure in Thailand for a colleague	9/1/77	Yes, via Library	
Hugh Norwood, Senior Lecturer in Land Administration, University of Papua-New Guinea	Publications on land problems for use in new 2-year training course for Land Administrators	9/6/77	Yes	
George E. Hunt, Consultant, National Bank for Agricultural Development, Guatemala	Publications re credit problems and land tenure in Guatemala and El Salvador	9/19/77	Yes	
Peace Corps Volunteer, Instituto de Condega, Nicaragua	Publications for use in teaching program	9/21/77	Yes	
Nelson Maurice, LAB, USAID/W	Materials on crop insurance	9/22/77	Yes	
W. Amoa-Maru, School of Agriculture, Mampong Ash, Ghana	Publications for use in teaching	9/23/77	Yes	
Ronald Schuster, Long Beach, CA	Publications on cooperatives in Central America	9/30/77	Yes--with input from Library	
Ronald K. Edgerton, University of Northern Colorado	Publications on frontier areas in Philippines	10/11/77	Yes	

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (Reason)
Dail B. Miller, University of New Mexico	Materials on rural migration and tenure in Colombia	10/11/77	Yes	
Charles Vorosmarty, University of New Hampshire	Data on effects of migration on agricultural land	10/13/77	Yes--with input from Library	
Morris Rodenstein, University of Texas	Assistance with an AID-sponsored study on the impact of Mexican economic growth on equity	10/14/77	Yes	
Dr. Peter Bourne, Special Assistant to the President	Input for World Hunger Working Group	10/19/77	Yes	
Institute for Agricultural Extension, Salisbury, Rhodesia	Complete set of publications for library on Land Tenure and Rural Development	10/21/77	Yes	
Staff members of House Subcommittee on International Development, International Relations Committee	Materials on Nicaragua	11/2/77	Yes--with input from Library and references to people outside LTC	
Gerald McKay, Audio-Visual Consultant, Minneapolis, MN	Films suitable for an educational program for dryland farmers in Pakistan	11/28/77	Yes--with help from Program Faculty	
Centro de Estudos Históricos, Fundação Casa de Rui Barbosa, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Materials for research on the history of business	12/1/77	Yes	

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
Carol Thresher, Justice and Peace Center, Milwaukee, WI	Statistical data on development in Latin America	12/5/77	Yes--with input from Library	
Dr. Robert Deans, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Temple University	Help with current Peruvian census data	12/7/77		No--no LTC staff member involved; referred elsewhere
Evan G. Vallianotos, Legislative Assistant, Clarence D. Long, U.S. House of Representatives	Publications on Latin America	12/9/77	Yes	
Thomas Mehen, RAD/DSB*	Publication to be forwarded to the Dominican Development Foundation	12/20/77	Yes	
Staff Member of House International Development Subcommittee	Materials on Brazil and South Korea for paper on alternative development strategies	12/23/77	Yes--with input from Library and a Graduate Fellow	
Panafrican Institute for Development, Geneva	Materials for bibliography on Integrated Rural Development	12/23/77	Yes--with input from Library	
William Collier, ADC, Indonesia	Data on tenure issues relevant to Indonesian problems	1/23/78	Yes	
Thomas Mehen, RAD/DSB, USAID/W	Materials on Morocco	3/7/78	Yes--with input from Library	

*Bureau for Development Support (formerly TAB)

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
Dr. H. A. Cruz, Sulawesi Regional Development Study, Indonesia	Information on LTC to use as model for possible center in Indonesia	3/13/78	Yes	
B. Barron, Vice President/ International Relations, Food for the Hungry International	Information to assist in program for resettling rural refugees from Laos and Cambodia in Latin America	3/16/78	Yes	
Carlyle Wilson, McGill University	Materials on farm credit and finance	3/21/78	Yes	
Joyce Mortimer, AFR/DR/EAP, USAID/W	Materials on tenure in the Sudan and other predominantly Moslem societies	3/27/78	Yes--with input from Library and Program Faculty	
Betsy Tillman, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	General information on LTC programs and publications	3/31/78	Yes	
Instituto de Estudios Políticos para América Latina y Africa, Madrid	Publications relevant to their program	4/6/78	Yes	
Ulrike von Buchwald, Research Officer, UNRISD	Publications on women in development	4/7/78	Yes	
Thomas R. Carter, Planning Specialist, World Council of Credit Unions	Materials on Zambian land tenure arrangements	4/7/78	Yes--with input from Program Faculty	
Elsa Chaney, Deputy Coordinator, Women in Development, USAID/W	Extra copy of publication on Women in Development	4/19/78	Yes	

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
Thomas Burke, IDB, U.S. Dept. of Treasury	Materials to assist in road project in Nicaragua	5/3/78	Yes--with input from Program Faculty	
Dr. Ta Cho Huang, Agricultural Extension Division, National Taiwan University	Many LTC publications for Land Reform Training Institute Library and advice on acquisitions policy	5/8/78	Yes--with input from Library	
Stephen Rogers, Director, Office of Regional Economic Policy, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Dept. of State	List of LTC contacts in Mexico	5/15/78	Yes	
Prof. Philip Raup, University of Minnesota	Materials for course on World Agriculture	5/22/78	Yes	
Judd Kessler, LAB, USAID/W	Information on means to aid rural poor in dealing with bureaucracies	6/12/78	Yes--with input from Program Faculty	
Organización de las Cooperativas de América, Lima, Peru	Information leading to possible joint programs	6/21/78	Yes	
Thomas Carroll, IDB and USAID/W	Materials on LTC role in Philippines	6/23/78	Yes	
Dave Blaska, Madison Capital Times	Data on land sales in Wisconsin	6/29/78		No--LTC has no data on this; referred elsewhere on campus

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
International Women's Tribune Center, Inc.	Information on third world women's groups	7/24/78	Yes	
Florence Pappas, DS/DIU/DI, AID/W	Materials for Indonesian Mission on land surveying, mapping, titling, etc.	7/31/78	Yes--with input from Library; also referred to D. J. King	
Thomas Mehen, DS/RAD, AID/W	Materials relevant to land reform efforts in Afghanistan	8/24/78	Yes--with input from Library	
Thomas Mehen, DS/RAD, AID/W	Materials for visitors to Asia Bureau	8/25/78	Yes--with input from Development student	
Director, Centro de Estudios de Antropologia y Desarrollo Social, Peru	Materials for new library	8/31/78	Yes	
Nicholas Mottern, US GAO	Information on nutritional status in LDCs and how US foreign assistance policies affect this	9/6/78	Yes	
Thomas Carroll, IADB	Materials on income distribution in LDCs	9/7/78	Yes	
P. W. Kariuki, Deputy Commissioner of Lands, Kenya	Information and materials to help his department in attempting to solve land and tenure problems in Kenya	9/11/78	Yes	

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
Thomas Burke, IDB, U.S. Dept. of Treasury	Materials to assist in road project in Nicaragua	5/3/78	Yes--with input from Program Faculty	
Dr. Ta Cho Huang, Agricultural Extension Division, National Taiwan University	Many LTC publications for Land Reform Training Institute Library and advice on acquisitions policy	5/8/78	Yes--with input from Library	
Stephen Rogers, Director, Office of Regional Economic Policy, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Dept. of State	List of LTC contacts in Mexico	5/15/78	Yes	
Prof. Philip Raup, University of Minnesota	Materials for course on World Agriculture	5/22/78	Yes	
Judd Kessler, LAB, USAID/W	Information on means to aid rural poor in dealing with bureaucracies	6/12/78	Yes--with input from Program Faculty	
Organización de las Cooperativas de América, Lima, Peru	Information leading to possible joint programs	6/21/78	Yes	
Thomas Carroll, IADB and USAID/W	Materials on LTC role in Philippines	6/23/78	Yes	
Dave Blaska, Madison Capital Times	Data on land sales in Wisconsin	6/29/78		No--LTC has no data on this; referred elsewhere on campus

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
International Women's Tribune Center, Inc.	Information on third world women's groups	7/24/78	Yes	
Florence Pappas, DS/DIU/DI, AID/W	Materials for Indonesian Mission on land surveying, mapping, titling, etc.	7/31/78	Yes--with input from Library; also referred to D. J. King	
Thomas Mehen, DS/RAD, AID/W	Materials relevant to land reform efforts in Afghanistan	8/24/78	Yes--with input from Library	
Thomas Mehen, DS/RAD, AID/W	Materials for visitors to Asia Bureau	8/25/78	Yes--with input from Development student	
Director, Centro de Estudios de Antropologia y Desarrollo Social, Peru	Materials for new library	8/31/78	Yes	
Nicholas Mottern, US GAO	Information on nutritional status in LDCs and how US foreign assistance policies affect this	9/6/78	Yes	
Thomas Carroll, IADB	Materials on income distribution in LDCs	9/7/78	Yes	
P. W. Kariuki, Deputy Commissioner of Lands, Kenya	Information and materials to help his department in attempting to solve land and tenure problems in Kenya	9/11/78	Yes	

Assistance Requested By	Nature of Request	Date	Filled	Unfilled (& Reason)
J. G. Galaty, McGill University	Materials to help with work on Masai of Kenya	9/12/78	Yes	
Elsa Chaney, PPC/WID, AID/W	All publications and record of library holdings on women in development and related topics	9/18/78	Yes--with input from Library	
Overseas Division, International Voluntary Service	Publications for resource collection for volunteers going overseas to work on rural and agricultural projects	9/20/78	Yes	
Director, Instituto Cultural Peruano Norteamericano, Chiclayo, Peru	Permission to translate LTC publications into Spanish	9/25/78	Yes	
R. L. Meyer, Ohio State University	Publications on part-time farming	9/25/78	Yes	

TABLE 2

TALENT BANKING

Date	Description of Position	Referrals
7/77	Crux, Cambridge, Mass., for consultant to Planning Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh	UW graduate in Ag Econ; Faculty members from: U. of Minnesota Inst. of Economics, Rangoon, Burma; Consultant to Govt. of Kenya
8/77	Ford Foundation, Sudan, for an agricultural economist to teach and conduct a rural development research program at the Dept. of Rural Economy, University of Khartoum	UW student in Development Studies
9/77	USAID/LA/RD, Washington, D.C., for economist to evaluate results of pilot projects on crop insurance in Panama, Bolivia, and Paraguay	2 UW students in Ag Econ; Michigan State faculty member
9/77	The Rockefeller Foundation, New York, for a postdoctoral researcher to work overseas in international agricultural development programs for government and/or university institutes	2 UW students in Development Studies
9/77	Robert Nathan Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C., for a manager for a dairy cooperative in Bolivia, and for a technical advisor to an agricultural credit cooperative in Bolivia	Former LTC staff member; UW graduate in Ag Econ
10/77	Development Alternatives, Inc., Washington, D.C., for an agronomist to work on a short-term basis with a rural development project in Zaire	2 UW students in Development Studies; UW Faculty Member in Soils
11/77	USAID/DS/RD, for land reform advisors to assist AID/Bangladesh Mission to study the political and social concomitants of a proposed land reform program	LTC faculty member; UW graduate in Political Science; graduate in Anthropology from the University of Chicago
12/77	American Universities Field Staff, for agricultural economist to prepare paper on Japan's food problem	LTC faculty member; UW student in Ag Econ

Date	Description of Position	Referrals
1/78	CIMMYT, Mexico (Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo), for economist to conduct field research on disseminating new agricultural technologies in Mexico	UW student in Ag Econ
1/78	USDA International Development Staff, Washington, D.C., for an international training administrator and program leader for course planning and development	UW graduate in Ag Econ; UW graduate in Ag Journ; UW graduate in Geography; faculty member in Economics, U.M.P., Selangor, Malaysia
1/78	American Institute for Free Labor Development, Washington, D.C., for a bi-lingual economist to do a study of small farmer credit in the Dominican Republic	UW student in Development Studies; director of a private consulting agency
1/78	Trans-Century Corp., Washington, D.C., for 2 agricultural economists for a consultation on small-scale agricultural production of rice and secondary crops in Indonesia	UW student in Ag Econ
1/78	Overseas Development Council, Washington, D.C., for an Indian or Sri Lankan woman to participate in workshop on Asian women in development at Racine-Wingspread	Professor of Political Science, Kansas State University; 3 women professionals from Asia currently working in the Midwest
2/78	UW-Oshkosh Professor, for experts on Madison campus who could serve as consultants for a Navajo irrigation project in Arizona	UW faculty members in: Physiology Political Science; LTC visiting faculty member in Anthropology; faculty member at U. of California-Davis
2/78	Ford Foundation, Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, New York, for 2 social scientists to serve as program advisors in rural development in Mexico, Central America, the Andean Region, and Southern Cone of Latin America	Former LTC staff member; UW graduate in Ag Econ
3/78	PASITAM (Program of Advanced Studies in Institution-Building and Technical Assistance Methodology), Indiana University, for a staff associate to work in Bloomington	Former LTC staff member

Date	Description of Position	Referrals
4/78	Chemonics, Inc., Washington, D.C., for an economist	UW graduate in Ag Econ
4/78	Planning Assistance, Inc., New York, for a financial management officer to work with a rural development agency in Cameroon, West Africa	4 UW students in Development Studies
5/78	USDA, International Development Staff, Washington, D.C., for 5 Latin American social scientists to work with a multilateral organization in Central America to design training programs and conduct research on rural development in Latin America	6 UW graduates in Ag Econ; 2 UW graduates in Development; 2 UW students in Development
5/78	USDA, International Training, Washington, D.C., for 2 economists for short-term consulting missions in Lesotho and Swaziland	UW student in Development; faculty members at: U. of Massachusetts U. of Arizona
5/78	International Voluntary Services, Inc., Washington, D.C., for a project manager to establish an agricultural service center for farmers in Botswana	UW student in Development
6/78	MUCIA (Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc.), Madison, for 2 graduate students to conduct thesis research in Spain and for an agricultural economist to teach at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	UW student in Development; UW student in Ag Econ
6/78	ICRISAT (International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics), Hyderabad, India, for 2 production economists for African Cooperative Program to conduct agricultural production research at the farm level	UW graduate in Ag Econ; UW student in Ag Econ
6/78	USAID, Asia Bureau, Office of Project Development, Washington, D.C., for a planning advisor to serve in Bengkulu, Indonesia, in the provincial area development program	UW graduate in Anthropology

Date	Description of Position	Referrals
7/78	USAID, Washington, D.C., for agricultural economists, agricultural generalists, and social scientists to fill overseas positions in development	Former LTC staff member; faculty members in Sociology at: Univ. of Missouri Bates College; 1 UW graduate in Ag Econ; 1 UW graduate in Geog; 1 UW student in Ag Econ; 2 UW students in Development Studies
7/78	USDA, National Agricultural Library, to prepare a review of a report by the Asian Development Bank for the Quarterly Bulletin of the International Association of Agricultural Librarian Documentalists	UW faculty members in: Political Science Sociology; UW graduate in Poli Sci; faculty members at U. of Texas-Austin and Stanford
8/78	USAID, Washington, D.C., for development economists and social scientists to work on one- to two-year assignments under the US Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA). Exchanges are arranged between national, state, and local governments and academic institutions for professionals working with development problems	UW faculty members in: Ag Econ Poli Sci Anthro Rural Soc; UW graduates in: Ag Econ Dev Studies Poli Sci; faculty member in Ag Econ, Univ. of Illinois; faculty member in Ag Econ, Univ. of Kentucky
8/78	USAID/RAD, Washington, D.C., for land reform advisors to work with Land Reform Dept. of Government of Afghanistan to compare proposed land reform to land reforms in countries with situations similar to Afghanistan	Former LTC staff member; UW faculty member in Sociology; UW graduate in Ag Econ; graduate in Anthro from Columbia Univ.; private consulting firm
8-9/78	USAID/RAD/DS, Washington, D.C., and USAID/Thailand, for land reform advisors to Government of Thailand	2 UW graduates in Development Studies; 1 UW graduate in Ag Econ; 3 economists who have worked in land reform with international agencies
[illegible]/78	OAS, Regional Development Program, Washington, D.C., for 2 agricultural economists to work in Argentina	UW graduate in Development Studies; 3 UW graduates in Ag Econ; 1 UW student in Development Studies

Date	Description of Position	Referrals
9/78	USDA, Economics, Statistics and Cooperatives Service, Foreign Demand and Competition Division, Washington, D.C., for the position of Leader of the Centrally Planned Countries Program Area	Former faculty member in Agricultural Economics, Purdue Univ., now working as an economist
9/78	Economics Dept., Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York, for an economist to do economic and political analyses of the developing countries of Asia	UW faculty member in Ag Econ; UW graduate in Ag Econ; UW student in Development Studies
9/78	USAID/LA/RD, Washington, D.C., for an agricultural economist to design crop insurance programs in Ecuador, Bolivia, and Panama	2 UW graduates in Ag Econ; 1 UW student in Ag Econ; 2 UW students in Development Studies
9/78	USDA, Washington, D.C., for a consultant for a high-level mission to Indonesia under PL 480	UW faculty member in Poli Sci; 2 staff members of U.S. foundations; former LTC staff member

SECTION E: LINKAGES

Throughout the reporting period, 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 in which 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 the Departments of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Journalism, International Agricultural Programs, Rural Sociology, and Soil Sciences in the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (CALS); with the 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, Office of International Studies and Programs, 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"). The LTC Executive Committee includes representatives appointed by Deans of CALS, CLS, and the Law School, as well as the Dean of International Studies and Programs and the Associate Director of International Agricultural Programs to further develop intra-University linkages.

Members of the LTC Program Faculty and staff also attended meetings of the International Programs Committee of CALS to discuss possible contributions of the Land Tenure Center to international activities which could be funded under Title XII of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975. The Land Tenure Center and the Departments of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Journalism, and Rural Sociology have submitted a joint proposal for participation in University of Wisconsin Title XII programs. LTC faculty and the faculty in these departments propose to draw on existing expertise in the areas of cooperatives and

other farmer organizations in order to develop the capacity to work with AID in helping small farmers in LDCs.

The Center maintains additional linkages with University departments through sponsorship of the Development Studies Ph.D. program; specifically, with members of the Program Faculty for the degree and with student advisors who are not on this Program Faculty. Since each student has a committee of three or more faculty advisors, these contacts with departments and programs not officially represented on the Development Studies Program Faculty (such as Anthropology, the School of Business, the School of Education, the College of Engineering, the Institute for Research on Poverty, etc.) multiply throughout the University. Contact with faculty and students in area studies programs and development-oriented programs (such as the M.A. program in Ibero-American Studies, the Center for Development's Master's program in Public Policy and Administration, and the interdisciplinary M.S./Ph.D. program in Land Resources sponsored by the Institute for Environmental Studies) is also strengthened because of LTC's administration of the Development Studies program.

Timetable listings for Interdisciplinary Courses, a group of special LTC-related social science courses, are coordinated by the Land Tenure Center. These courses draw together faculty and students working in many disciplines. The following courses are included in this section: "Seminar in International Agricultural Development" (Interdis. 303); "Theories and Policies Relating to Land Tenure in Africa" (Interdis. 472); "Land Tenure and the Peasant in Latin America" (Interdis. 479); and two "Special Topics" seminars (Interdis. 375 and 875). Professor Thiesenhusen serves as the Chairman for Interdisciplinary Courses, and all administrative work for this listing is handled by LTC faculty and staff. There is increasing faculty interest in offering additional courses under this timetable listing, and the Land Tenure Center will continue to work with faculty who wish to offer social science courses on this interdisciplinary basis.

In addition to its departmental programs, the University has a very strong interest in developing international area studies programs, in which LTC faculty take an active part. The Land Tenure Center is represented on the Executive Committee of Ibero-American Studies by Professor Thiesenhusen; and, in addition, eight Program Faculty members are on the Ibero-American Studies Committee. Professor Karpat is the Chairman of Middle East Studies, and two other Program Faculty members are in the Middle East Studies Program. Two Program Faculty members are on the South Asian Studies Committee; two are on the Southeast Asian Studies Committee; and one is on the East Asian Studies Committee. One Program Faculty member is on the African Studies Committee. These area programs place Program Faculty members in a position to represent Land Tenure Center interests in the areas of research and education.

There were a number of special on-campus linkage activities during the reporting period. Several Program Faculty members attended the Sixth Wisconsin Conference on South Asia, held on campus during November 1977, for which Professor Bjorkman conducted a workshop on "Equity and Public Policy in South Asia," Professor Frykenberg served as the Chairperson.

and Professor Hart served as the Chairperson of the Special Plenary Session on the "Meaning of the 1977 General Election (India)." Professors Dorner and Kanel attended meetings on campus during September 1977 with representatives from the University Center for Cooperatives and the Agricultural Development Council to plan for the April 1978 conference on "Cooperatives, Small Farmers and Development." Throughout the reporting period Professor Dorner served as the Co-Chairman of The Wisconsin Seminar on Natural Resource Policies in Relation to Economic Development and International Cooperation, the campus sponsor of which is the Institute for Environmental Studies, and Professor Penn was also a participant in this seminar (see Section A, "Conferences"). Professor Emmerson delivered a campus lecture about World Bank lending policies in Indonesia, held in October 1977 under the sponsorship of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies. Professors Havens and Thome participated in a public panel discussion, "Human Rights in Latin America," which was sponsored in October 1977 by the Ibero-American Studies Program. Professor Karpat attended the October 1977 conference on "Independence and Modernization in Romanian History," and served as the Chairperson of the opening session; he also gave a public lecture, "Recent Middle-East Developments: Egyptian-Israeli Talks, which was delivered in December 1977 under the sponsorship of the Middle East Studies Program. Professor Thiesenhusen served on the instructional staff and attended the "21st Cooperative Education and Management Seminar" during September 1977, and gave a presentation on "Cooperatives and Land Reform." He and Professor Thome gave a brief lecture and participated in a discussion of the topic, "Agrarian Reform in El Salvador," under the sponsorship of the Ibero-American Studies Program in April 1978. During May 1978, Professor Thiesenhusen also attended the Fiftieth Anniversary Meetings of the Department of Geography, and he served as the commentator for the presentation by Professor Joseph Spencer (University of California-Los Angeles), "Rudiments Toward the Development of Systems of Tenure in Land." Professor Wilkening attended the September 1977 Annual Meetings of the Rural Sociological Society, and served on the panels, "Meet the Editors" and "State of the Art on Rural Women." He also attended the "Symposium on Socioeconomic Change in Brazil," held during May 1978.

The Center continues to develop ties with other parts of the UW System outside of Madison. Professor James Riddell of the UW-Oshkosh Department of Anthropology, Professor John Harbeson of the UW-Parkside Department of Political Science, Professor Hung-mao Tien of the UW-Waukesha Department of History and Political Science, and Professor Sharon Tiffany of the UW-Whitewater Department of Anthropology have been added to the Program Faculty during this reporting period. Professor Riddell traveled regularly to the Madison campus to work with Program Faculty and other Madison campus faculty on the African research program of the Land Tenure Center; he is the Chairman of the recently established LTC African Research Committee. He also taught the special LTC course on Land Tenure in Africa (Interdis. 472) during the Fall semester of 1977, and is again offering the course with Professor Harbeson during the Fall semester of 1978. Professor Harbeson is also working with the African Research Committee. Professor Tiffany, who was conducting research in American Samoa during the summer of 1978, traveled from Samoa to the Solomon Islands on behalf on the Land Tenure Center to investigate tenure issues there at

the time the islands achieved their independence. It is hoped that her work will have considerable relevance to work in Africa as well. Professor Tien was partially supported by the Land Tenure Center to conduct research in Taiwan during May and June 1978 on farmer and irrigation associations and their relation with farmers on the one hand, and the government of Taiwan on the other. Professors Harbeson, Riddell, and Tien all participated in the International Seminar on Agrarian Reform which the Center sponsored during July 1977, and Professor Tien presented one of the papers, "Collectivized Systems and Rural Development in the People's Republic of China"

Other means by which the Land Tenure Center strengthens contacts with the University community are through its Informal Seminar Series and by arranging campus meetings for visitors to the Center. Visitors are often asked to be the speakers at LTC seminars. Mutual research interests which the LTC shares with internationally oriented members of the University in a variety of departments are developed through the seminar series and the Center concentrates on scheduling cross-departmental appointments with visitors. By widely circulating announcements of seminars and by working with other departments to jointly sponsor both seminars and visitors to campus, interdepartmental cooperation is enhanced. The Center also works with the University Center for Cooperatives, University Extension, International Studies and Programs, and International Agricultural Programs to create special training programs to fit the needs of LDC officials.

Linkages with AID/Washington

Linkages between Land Tenure Center faculty and staff and AID/W have been strengthened in several ways during this reporting period. There were three visits to the Center by AID/W representatives to explore the nature of our present and future relations with AID as part of the AID evaluation of LTC programs: in November 1977 Thomas Carroll of the Inter-American Development Bank, representing AID/W, Thomas Mehen, Executive Secretary of the Office of Rural and Administrative Development, Bureau of Development Support (DS/RAD), and Norman Nicholson, Social Science Analyst of the Office of Rural and Administrative Development, Bureau for Development Support, met with the LTC Executive Committee; and in March 1978 Thomas Carroll returned to the Center for further discussions with faculty, staff, and students. An AID/W Review Team then visited the Center during July 1978 and joined with Program Faculty, staff, and students to conduct an in-depth evaluation of LTC activities over the past three years and to discuss the question of what reorientation in LTC organization and program may be needed to achieve a better convergence with anticipated AID objectives. Members of the Review Team were: Thomas Carroll (IADB); James Dalton (NE/TECH); Allan Hoben (PPC); Thomas Mehen (DS/RAD); James Riordan (LA/DR); and James Roush (PPC/OAS). Thomas Mehen has worked very effectively to insure that AID/W is able to more completely utilize the ability of the Land Tenure Center to fulfill consulting requests from Washington and overseas Missions, and that AID/W staff are able to draw upon the information capacity of the Center and

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make use of the Center's various education and training programs. His role in (1) making available to AID staff information about the resources which are available here and the ways in which UW faculty members can provide expertise, and (2) keeping Center faculty informed about AID program needs, has led to increased understanding of the ways in which the Center and AID/W can work toward the successful achievement of our mutual goals.

The Land Tenure Center's International Seminar on Agrarian Reform, held during July 1977, was another major effort in which AID/W staff and LTC faculty and staff collaborated to assist development personnel in the U.S. and overseas to understand major rural development issues. Junior and senior level professionals working with land reform and rural development programs in all parts of the world were brought to the Madison campus at the invitation of AID/W and LTC to attend this seminar. Government personnel from many LDCs came to the conference under the sponsorship of their country Missions, and the Center and AID/W worked together to draw up a list of participants who would be asked to deliver conference papers. Faculty of the Land Tenure Center also worked in collaboration with AID/W staff on the "Seminar on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development," held during April 1978 at Wingspread, Racine, Wisconsin. This conference was jointly sponsored by the Agricultural Development Council, the Land Tenure Center, the University Center for Cooperatives, and the Johnson Foundation, with the assistance of AID/W, and it was held as an effort to find ways for cooperatives in the developed world to meet the needs of the "poorest of the poor" in the LDCs. (For detailed reports on both of these conferences, see Section A, "Conferences.")

During the spring of 1978, the Land Tenure Center began discussions with AID/W staff to see if faculty here could organize a series of seminars for the purpose of improving U.S. participation in the 1979 FAO World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development; a contract finalizing the agreement between AID/W and the Land Tenure Center was signed in September 1978. This will be a major effort on the part of both LTC and AID/W, and will involve the preparation of pre-seminar issue papers and seminar conclusion papers by LTC faculty in consultation with colleagues on other campuses and with AID and FAO staff. (Details of the plans for the Center's participation in preparing the U.S. delegation to the FAO conference appear in Section A, "Conferences.")

Another area in which LTC and AID/W communications have been strengthened is in the planning of training programs. For example, a training program was arranged for four trainees from Portugal during summer 1977, and the Center was visited by the then Secretary of State for Agriculture of Portugal, Dr. Carlos Portas, with whose Ministry the Center has hoped to establish a long-term training agreement with the help of USAID/Portugal and the Office of International Training, AID/W. Center staff have been in frequent communication with John Camden, Development Training Specialist of the Asian Near East Branch of the Office of International Training, and hope to continue to develop programs in consultation with his office. (For complete information on LTC training programs see Section B, "Education and Training.")

Linkages with Other U.S. Institutions

The Center has continued to maintain close contact with other 211(d) institutions during the reporting period. Franklin Moore, graduate student in the Development Studies program administered by LTC, spent another year as Assistant Research Associate in the Virginia State College Bureau of Economic Research and Development (BERD), both conducting research and teaching at the College. LTC strengthened its ties to Washington University, which is initiating a development degree program of its own. Professor John Bennett, from Washington University, spent a semester at the Center to work on the Conference on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development and to offer a special seminar, "Behavioral and Sociocultural Aspects of Agricultural Production." The Center continued to distribute selected dissertation abstracts to other 211(d) institutions.

Other U.S. universities with which the Center has strengthened contact include: Cornell University (the Center for International Studies sponsored participants to LTC's July 1977 International Seminar on Agrarian Reform, and Professors Bjorkman and Thiesenhusen attended the "Conference on Landlessness and Near Landlessness in Developing Countries" at Ithaca in June 1978; LTC also exchanges publications with several programs and departments at Cornell); Williams College Center for Development Economics (from which several promising graduate students have come to the Land Tenure Center and the University of Wisconsin); and the ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces. During the summer 1977 and Fall semester 1977-78, Gayle A. Morris, an Agricultural Economics Ph.D. student from the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, came to the U.W.-Madison campus as a visiting student to attend the Land Tenure Center's special 1977 summer programs and to take special LTC courses in the fall. She worked very closely with Professors Dorner and Thiesenhusen; Professor Thiesenhusen served as her advisor and directed the preparation of her research proposal for a study of coffee credit systems among small farmers in Costa Rica. Ms. Morris was able to take coursework not available to her at Nebraska, and to transfer her credits to her institution. It is hoped that similar arrangements between the LTC and the University of Nebraska and other universities will continue to be made in the future. Dr. Knowles' position on the administrative staff of the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) has served to strengthen ties with its member institutions--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan State, Minnesota, and Ohio State.

Center linkages with Ford and Rockefeller Foundations continue to be strong. During the reporting period, Professor Havens traveled to the Andean region for the Ford Foundation, where he assisted in the planning of a social science program. Several Development Studies students and students advised by LTC Program Faculty have been funded through these foundations. The Center exchanges information, recommendations, and referrals of personnel with the Inter-American Foundation. One of its staff members worked on the Conference on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development; and IAF is currently funding a Dangl[illegible]

Studies student and an LTC-related student in Agricultural Economics to conduct overseas research.

Another U.S. agency with which the Land Tenure Center maintains close contact is the Agricultural Development Council, with which the Center and the University Center for Cooperatives planned the 1978 Conference on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development. The conference also entailed AID/W involvement by 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 Center also maintains contacts with several private consulting agencies. With one of these, Abt Associates, of Cambridge, Mass., Center faculty explored the possibility of responding jointly to a USAID RFP (request for proposal), but were unable to complete the project because the proposed work was made subject to a small business "set aside," which made large firms and universities ineligible. Several students and former students are associated with private consulting firms. Additionally, the Center regularly exchanges information and referrals of personnel with such private organizations as Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc., New York, and Resources for the Future, Inc., Washington, D.C.

In the coming year linkages between the Center and parts of the UW-Madison campus, other members in the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture will be strengthened by means of joint work on a project in Syria. The Syrian Government has asked USDA to take a lead role in conducting a full survey of its agricultural sector to generate data to be used in a new five-year development plan. USDA is subcontracting a part of this work to MUCIA which has selected the LTC for a lead role. Specifically, faculty associated with the Center will be responsible for the human resources and rural level of living, and institutional resources parts of the survey. UW staff will be drawn from the Soils Science and Extension Education Departments as well as from the usual LTC Program Faculty. Cooperating MUCIA institutions include the Universities of Illinois and Minnesota.

Linkages with International Agencies

During this reporting period, the Land Tenure Center worked in very close collaboration with the FAO of the U.N. FAO sponsored several representatives to the LTC International Seminar on Agrarian Reform during July 1977, which provided a learning experience for all conference participants, including LTC and FAO staff, and which also provided FAO with valuable input into their preparations for the July 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. During much of March, April, June, and July 1978, Professor Brown and Professor Thiesenhusen were in Rome for a series of consultations with the staff of FAO to prepare background documentation, guidelines for presentation of papers, a declaration of principles, and a provisional agenda for the upcoming conference. Professor Brown returned to Rome to continue this work for periods during

August and September 1978. Antonio Ledesma, a Development Studies student, was asked to participate in the "Experts' Group Meeting on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development" held in Bangkok during May 1978, called by FAO's Regional Office for Asia and the Far East to discuss the main issues in agrarian reform and rural development. Mr. Ledesma was asked to remain in Bangkok for a few weeks to assist Dr. D.L. Umali, the Regional Head for FAO, to help him prepare documentation for the FAO Regional Conference of Ministers scheduled for later in the summer of 1978. In addition to these consulting assignments, the Land Tenure Center itself has signed a contract finalizing an agreement with AID/W to help improve the U.S. participation in this FAO conference. (See the section "Linkages with AID/Washington," above, and Section A, "Conferences.")

Cooperation was continued with the IBRD and the International Food Policy Research Center via consultations on research programs. Close collaboration on generation of written materials designed to introduce tenure and reform issues to LDC government officials was continued with the Rockefeller Foundation's International Agricultural Development Service (IADS), and the Center recently published a paper by Ralph W. Cummings, Jr., IADS Program Officer, in collaboration with Center staff members, entitled "Land Tenure and Agricultural Development" (LTC Paper No. 117, July 1978). The Center has also continued its contacts with the Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas (IICA).

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 which information and publications are regularly exchanged, and LTC is in continuous communication with their staffs.

Linkages with Selected LDC Institutions

Certainly the most extensive contact the Center has had with LDC institutions during the reporting period again has been with the Agrarian Reform Institute of the University of the Philippines-Los Baños and the Department of Agrarian Reform, Manila (now the Ministry of Agrarian Reform). Professor King has spent the year as Research Advisor on Agrarian Reform for USAID/Philippines, in close consultation with these institutions, and also the Institute of Philippine Culture. Fraternidad Miranda, Librarian for the ARI Research Library, came to the Land Tenure Center for two months of training under the supervision of Teresa Anderson, LTC Librarian. During her stay in the U.S., Ms. Miranda also visited key research libraries and purchased many materials for the ARI collection.

In his assignment for the Ford Foundation in Peru, Professor Havens maintains similar close contact with the 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, Sri Venkateshwara University, Madurai University, and Andhra University, for which he is a member of the board of examiners for Ph.D. dissertations.

One of the strongest of Center linkages to LDC institutions is through its alumni in many government posts (see Appendix B). Current Development Studies students also hold positions in their governments in Guatemala, Malaysia, Mexico, and Sri Lanka. Another current student, Donald Jackson, has maintained a close relationship with the Unión Comunal Salvadoreña since its inception in 1969.

During the reporting period, the Venezuelan Banco de Desarrollo Agropecuario (BANDAGRO) provided institutional affiliation for a Ph.D. in Development Studies student, Paul Cox, who was doing fieldwork in Venezuela, and an employee of the Bank, Fanny Bello, has come to the UW-Madison to study under the direction of LTC Program Faculty. Joint research projects and/or personnel exchanges are expected to continue in the future.

The Land Tenure Center has been developing a program of research on Africa, and has established a relationship of informal collaboration on research concerning land tenure related problems with the Department of Environmental Studies and Geography, Njala University College, University of Sierra Leone, Freetown. A Development Studies student, Joseph Lappia, conducted his field research in Sierra Leone through affiliation with this university, and it is anticipated that exchanges of faculty and student researchers will continue in the future. The Center also has recently opened communications with the Ministry of Local Government and Lands of Botswana, which has requested assistance to help meet acute shortages of trained personnel in such areas as land tenure, rural development, surveying, planning, and range management. It is hoped that LTC can provide short- and long-term training of development personnel from Botswana, in addition to providing consulting when needed. B.K. Temane, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Local Government and Lands of Botswana, and one of the participants in the July 1977 International Seminar on Agrarian Reform, is expected to visit the Land Tenure Center during November 1978 to consult with Program Faculty on future training and educational needs, and to discuss possible joint research on tenure and development problems. Mark Marquardt, a Development Studies Ph.D. candidate, visited Mr. Temane during the summer of 1978 after completing an LTC consulting assignment for AID in Swaziland. Also in connection with the Center's African research interests, faculty and staff provided assistance to the Conseil de l'Entente, Fonds d'Entraide et de Garantie, Cellule de Développement Rural, Abidjan, The Ivory Coast, for a regional seminar on land tenure to be held at Lama Kara, Togo, during 1978. The Center expects to collaborate with the Conseil on consulting and research needs which arise in the countries in which their personnel are working.

Contacts were also maintained with: the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Indonesia, Jakarta; the National Institute of Development Administration, Bangkok, Thailand; ICLARM (the International Center for Living Aquatic Resource Management), Manila, Philippines; Tamil Nadu

Agricultural University, Coimbatore, India; PIDER (Integrated Rural Development Project), Mexico; the Institute Pertanian, Bogor, Indonesia; the Sociedad Colombiana de Economistas, Cali, Colombia; the Unión Comunal Salvadoreña, El Salvador; INPROA (Instituto de Promoción Agraria), Chile; and CENDERCO (Center for Rural Development and Cooperatives), Chile.

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We cannot fail to mention here important linkages with non-LDC institutions. A continuing relationship is being maintained with the University of Kyoto, Japan, involving joint research projects and a limited exchange of personnel. The Institute for Development Studies at the University of Sussex in England nominated an LTC faculty member for their visiting staff program. Relationships were continued with the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid and with three Middle Eastern organizations--OAPEC, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic and Social Development. The Madrid linkage has developed (via MUCIA) into a long-term exchange and research program for faculty and graduate students. The Middle Eastern organizations are sharing the funding of The Wisconsin Seminar on Natural Resource Policies in Relation to Economic Development and International Cooperation.

Off-Campus Visitors to the Land Tenure Center

During 1977-78 over 100 visitors from 35 foreign 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 several areas in the U.S. 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 land reform programs 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 1977-78 reporting period:

U.S. Government Agencies	11
U.S. Universities	39
Foreign Government Officials	19
Foreign Universities	26
International and Foreign Nongovernment Agencies	14
U.S. Foundations, Private or State Agencies	11

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

Among those recorded as off-campus visitors to the Land Tenure Center in 1977-78 were:

TABLE 1

OFF-CAMPUS VISITORS

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
7/4/77-7/22/77	Prof. Julius Jeppe Development Administration Dept.	University of Stellenbosch, South Africa	International Seminar and audit the interdisciplinary course; research in LTC Library
7/10/77	Dr. Ivo Juras	U.N. Development Programme, Ethiopia	International Seminar; and meetings arranged with LTC and other faculty members
7/11/77-12/20/77	Dr. Yakub L. Fabiyi Agricultural Economics Dept.	University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria	International Seminar; assist in teaching Land Tenure in Africa course
7/11/77-7/22/77	Wakjira Fekadu General Manager	Land Settlement Authority, Government of Ethiopia	International Seminar; meet with LTC Program Faculty regarding his trip to the Philippines
7/12/77-7/18/77	Prof. Tadashi Yoshida Agricultural Economics Dept.	Kyoto University Kyoto, Japan	International Seminar and arrangements for tour of Oscar Mayer meat packers
7/25/77	Dr. Salah El-Soghby Rural Sociology Dept.	Alexandria University, Egypt	collect International Seminar and LTC publications; meet with Professors Wilkening and Penn
7/26/77	Prof. Michael Schulman Sociology Dept.	North Carolina State University	research in LTC Library

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Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
7/31/77-8/5/77	Dr. Ellen Schaengold East Asia and Pacific Programs Dept.	World Bank	meet with Prof. King on Philippines; Workshop on Rural Development; area tour of cooperatives
8/9/77	Robert A. Jonas M.A. Candidate	Keene State University, Chesterfield, N.H.	talk with Prof. Kanel and Jorge Saravia about possibility of pursuing Ph.D. here
8/9/77	Suzanne Ahmed Prospective Student	Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.	visit Center and discuss becoming student here
8/11/77	Ahmad Ali, and Asmatullah Yakuby	Afghan Fertilizer Co., Afghanistan	meet with Profs. Brown and Elder on small farmer participation in the economy; meet with Dr. Ensign of U.W. Bacteriology Dept. on methane technology in fertilizer
8/12/77	Prof. James C. Riddell Anthropology and Sociology Dept.	U.W.-Oshkosh	prepare with Profs. Kanel, King, and Fabiyi for teaching Land Tenure in Africa course
8/22/77	Prof. Richard Newfarmer Economics Dept.	University of Notre Dame	meet with Prof. Thiesenhusen to report on an assignment to UNCTAD in Geneva
8/23/77	Prof. Alexander Wilde	Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.	meet with Prof. Thiesenhusen on working with private volunteer organizations in Latin America

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
8/22/77	Charles O. Adebiyi Chartered Surveyer	Onakanmi & Partners, Lagos, Nigeria	explore possibilities of sending representatives here to attend seminars and conferences on land use and planning, and find references on these subjects
8/23/77	Michael Shifter	Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio	check into possibilities of a Research Assistantship here
8/25/77	Douglas Lewis Agricultural Economist	ERS/USDA	discuss common research with U.W. Staff; review LTC publications and visit LTC Library
8/26/77	Keith White	College of Environmental Sciences, U.W.-Green Bay	search for publications on Colombia
9/1/77	Prof. R. Campbell Sociology Dept.	University of Missouri-Columbia	acquire LTC publications
9/1/77	Prof. Herbert Leonberger	University of Missouri	acquire LTC publications
9/2/77	Susan Almy	Rockefeller Foundation	talk with Prof. Thiesenhusen in search for possible applicants for research program on demographic evaluation of development projects
9/2/77	Leda M.B. Castro PEAS Fellow from Brazil	Universidade Federal de Viçosa, temporarily at Ohio State University	acquire LTC publications (on campus for Rural Sociology meetings)
9/2/77	Richard Mkandawire	University of Malawi	same as above

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
9/2/77	Mohammad Jafar Javadi Student from Iran	Columbia University	search LTC publications for materials for thesis
9/8/77	Alvin Jacobson	ABT Associates, Cambridge, Ma.	meet with Dr. Knowles and Prof. Kanel to discuss possibilities of cooperation on research projects
9/12/77	Kenneth McCormick	Food Research Institute, Stanford University	explore LTC Library and publications resources
9/20/77	Nicole Ballenger	Institute for Food and Development Policy, San Francisco	meet with Prof. Thiesenhusen concerning graduate work here
9/23/77	John Montenegro Director	Mindanao Development Center, Philippines	present seminar on "America's Participation in a New Relationship with Third World," and meet with Prof. Kanel
9/26/77	Judith Waite Program Officer	Operations Crossroads Africa New York	learn about LTC programs and resources
9/26/77	Clemente Terso, and Oscar Villasenor Directors	Bureau of Cooperatives; Bureau of Development and Land Acquisition; Government of the Philippines	discuss with Profs. Kanel and Harkin colonization experiences and services and facilities for settlements
9/26/77	Lueder von Bremen Economist	International Fertilizer Development Center, Muscle Shoals, Al.	discussions with Profs. Havens, Wilkening, Kanel, Murdock, and Dr. Knowles about social constraints on adoption of fertilizer; visit to LTC Library to check on country profiles

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
9/28/77	Mario Cissoko, Director	National Institute of Scientific Research, Guinea-Bissau	here to compare the national policy on foreign researchers with goals and needs of American scholars and to gain a better understanding of how American scholars can pursue their professional goals while accommodating the needs and interests of African host countries
	Dr. Onuh Edjoh, Director	National Research Policy, Togo	
	Laoukissam Feckoua, Director	National Institute of Social Sciences, Chad	
9/29/77	Dr. Douglas Horton Head, Socio-Economic Unit	International Potato Center, Lima, Peru	meet with Prof. Kanel and graduate students to discuss cooperatives; class lecture on agrarian reform in Peru
9/30/77	Dr. Gerhard Tschannerl Associate Director	Bureau of Resource and Land Use Planning, University of Tanzania	present seminar on "Villagization and Peasant Farming in Tanzania"
9/30/77	James Raymond Graduate Student	Agricultural Economics Dept. U.W.-River Falls	meet with Prof. Kanel on possibilities of financial support for field research as well as possible job opportunities
10/7/77	Khalid Alduban, General Secretary Hamid Altikreeti, Board Member Kais Sheraidah Vice-President	General Cooperative Union, Iraq	meet with Prof. Kanel to discuss exchange of publications and to talk about the Land Tenure Center; visit to University Center for Cooperatives

Date	Name	Institucion	Activities at Center
10/15/77-10/23/77	Takashi Takebe Research Associate, Agricultural and Forestry Economics Dept.	Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan	discussions with Prof. Kanel on International Cooperative Study on Impact of Urbanization on Agriculture and Planning Rural Development
10/17/77	Ian Roxborough Sociology Dept.	London School of Economics	final oral for thesis
10/17/77	Jackelyn Lundy Research Associate	Cooperative Extension-ABS, University of California-Davis	discuss LTC research on small farms; check into Development Studies program
10/20/77	Rakhal Datta Reader, Economics Dept.	Calcutta University, India	meet with Profs. Dorner, Elder, and Thiesenhusen on economic development and agricultural economics (here under auspices of State Dept.)
10/20/77-10/31/77	Prof. Bernardo Palomera	Centro de Investigaciones Docencia Económicas (CIDE), Mexico	consultation with Profs. Havens and Strasma and Marvin Johnson regarding thesis proposal on public finance
10/21/77	Lee Swan Assistant Dean	St. Olaf's College, Northfield, Mn.	meet with Profs. Kanel and Thiesenhusen and J. Austin re LTC experience with current problems of Ethiopian students
11/6-8/77	Prof. John Bennett Anthropology Dept.	Washington University, St. Louis	discussions with Prof. Kanel re: U.W. course to be taught by Bennett; and Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development project

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
11/7-8/77	Norman Nicholson Thomas Mehen Dr. Thomas Carroll, Economist	USAID, Washington, D.C. USAID, Washington, D.C. Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C.	meetings with LTC Executive Committee members concerning review of AID grant
11/11/77	Abderrahman Oumlil	Florida State University Tallahassee	discussions with Prof. Thiesenhusen and J. Austin about Development Studies program, and with other U.W. faculty
11/21-22/77	Patricia Hill Graduate Student	Iowa State University, Ames, Ia.	meet with Profs. Thiesenhusen and Kanel and Stephanie Fassnacht re appropriate technology studies
11/23-25/77	Dr. Carlos Portas Secretário de Estado da Estructuracão Agraria	Government of Portugal; also Professor, Instituto Universitário de Évora	meet with Prof. Kanel and LTC staff on possibility of LTC assistance to Government of Portugal in implementing ongoing programs in land reform, including a training program
11/29/77	Sulak Sivaraksa Visiting Professor, Cornell University	Author, editor, and publisher; Thailand	presented seminar on "Buddhism and Development: Is Small Beautiful?" in conjunction with LTC and Center for Southeast Asian Studies
11/11/77	José Maria Caballero Professor, Economics Dept.	Catholic University, Lima, Peru	research agrarian reform in Peru, LTC Library; lecture, in co-sponsorship with Ibero-American Studies, on "Agrarian Structure, Reform and Development in the Andes"

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
12/8-19/77	Dr. David Stanfield President	Terra Institute, CENDERCO, Santiago, Chile	meet with Profs. Brown, Thiesenhusen, and Kanel
12/12/77	Richard M. Todd Research Assistant, Agricultural & Applied Economics Dept.	University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Mn.	acquire LTC publications
12/20/77	George S. Atkins Senior Commentator	Canadian Broadcast Corporation	discuss with Prof. Kanel climate changes and food production around the world, with suggestions for follow-up
12/22/77	Ludmilla Marin Vice-Chairman	UN/FAO Interdivisional Working Group on Integrating Women into Rural Development	discussions with Prof. Kanel and visit LTC Library
12/29/77	Daniel Rodríguez, Secretary	Cuban Mission to U.N.	acquaint self with LTC program and publications and publications exchange with Cuba
	Paul Soglin, Mayor	Madison, Wisconsin	represented city of Madison
	Joel Skornicka Vice-Chancellor	University of Wisconsin-Madison	represented University of Wisconsin
1/6/78	Thomas Scott Student	American University, Washington, D.C.	learn about Development Studies program
2/7/78	Peter Spain Research Associate	Stanford University, Stanford, Ca.	gather information about communications training for foreign students and Development Studies program

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
2/7-8/78	Peter Larmour Deputy Commissioner of Lands	Government of Solomon Islands	discuss short-term training possibilities here; meet with LTC Program Faculty
2/27/78	João De Souza Consultant	Former official of Government of Brazil and Organization of American States	discuss with Prof. Kanel LTC program and possible future contacts, including LTC student research in Brazil; principal discussions with Prof. Fuguitt
3/3-4/78	Shelby Krzyzak Graduate Assistant	University of Illinois-Chicago Circle	thesis research in LTC Library and discussion with Prof. Thiesenhusen
3/6-8/78	Dr. Thomas Carroll Economist	Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C.	explore further the nature of LTC relationship (present and future) with AID, as part of AID's evaluation of LTC
3/14-20/78	C.A.M. Hennessy Latin Americanist; Historian	University of Warwick, England	meet with Prof. Havens regarding frontier expansion and settlement
3/22-26/78	Lic. Oscar Herrera	Callao 867 Lindavista, Mexico 14, D.F.	learn about LTC and graduate work in Development Studies program
3/29/78	Dr. Steve Stern Graduate Student, History Dept. Visiting Professor	Yale University New Haven, Ct. Universidad Nacional de San Cristobal de Huamanga, Peru	interview in connection with faculty opening in Latin American History; also spoke on "Personal Success in Latin American Colonial Societies" and "Research on the Founding of a Colonial Society: The Case of Peru"

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
3/29/78	Prof. Atsushi Naoi Prof. Ken'ichi Tominaga Prof. Takatoshi Imada Tominaga	Sociology Dept., Tokyo University, Japan	discuss problems of social stratification in Japan and the U.S.; with John Bennett discuss rural population in stratification and occupational dynamics of the two countries
3/30-4/1/78	Prof. Tadashi Yoshida Agricultural & Forestry Economics Dept.	Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan	discuss with Profs. Parsons, Thiesenhusen, and Bennett, and with Hugh Cook and Jon Hutchison, impacts of urbanization on agriculture and learn about general situation of milk production and marketing in Wisconsin
4/2-24/78	Gabrielle Sautter Honorary Fellow in Rural Sociology	Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, Government of France	meet with Prof. Felstehausen for information and materials on farmlands as related to agriculture
4/8/78	Prof. Edward Montgomery	Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.	meet with Prof. Bennett on preparation of research proposal for USDA
4/11/78	Ramon Nasol Director	Center for Policy and Development Studies, University of Philippines-Los Baños	acquaint self with LTC program of policy-oriented research in rural and agricultural development; also meet with Prof. Gant. Center for Development
4/19/78	Richard Steele Director	Documentation and Analysis Center, PASITAM, Indiana University, Bloomington	assistance in developing roster of people to contribute to various development activities, especially those of USAID

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
4/20/78	Prof. Dan Heyduk Anthropology Dept.	Bates College, Lewiston, Me.	meet with Profs. Kanel and Bennett; (here to attend conference, "Amazonia: Extinction or Survival?")
4/27/78	Martin Miller Tax Consultant	Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (Chicago headquarters)	visit LTC Library to gather information on cadastral maps and figures on land taxation
4/27-28/78	Dr. Ahmed A. Goueli Prof. Ta-cho Huang, Agricultural Extension Dept.	Ford Foundation, Cairo, Egypt National Taiwan University, Republic of China	visit LTC from the Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development Conference; Prof. Huang met with Profs. Kanel, Brown, Bennett, and Tien
5/1-2/78	Prof. Nicholas Demerath Sociology Dept.	Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.	discuss research work on population, food, and development, and his proposal to National Science Foundation on "Agrarian Structures and Population Growth"; also visit with other U.W. disciplinary departments
5/3-7/78	Sesinando Fernando M.A. Student	USDA College Washington, D.C.	meet with Prof. Kanel, visit LTC Library, and review publications
5/4-5/78	Dr. A.M. Weisblat Director, Research and Training	Agricultural Development Council, N.Y.	work with Prof. Kanel and M.J. McGrath in University Center for Cooperatives on report of the conference on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development
5/5/78	Judith Waite Program Coordinator	Operation Crossroads Africa New York, N.Y.	discuss visit of African officials to Center and learn further about LTC program

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
5/5/78	Prof. Howard Handelman	American Universities Field Staff (on leave from U.W.-Milwaukee)	report on his plans and pick up publications
5/10-13/78	Prof. Richard Newfarmer Economics Dept.	University of Notre Dame Notre Dame, In.	attend Brazil symposium on campus and visit his former professors at LTC
5/12/78	Dr. A.O.A.N. Mimpiya Director	Institute for Rural Development, National University, Bukaru, Zaire	meet with Profs. Kanel and Parsons to discuss land tenure in Zaire and Institute for Rural Development
5/17-19/78	Kentigeru Sondai, Senior Assistant Secretary Mouftaou Tiamiou, Director Ahmed Yousif, Resident Engineer	Ministry of Development and Economic Planning, Sierra Leone Land Use Planning, Government of Benin Assalaya Sugar Project, The Sudan	U.S. State Dept. sponsored discussions on land use policy with LTC Program Faculty; sessions also arranged on land records and titling, migration, water and soil problems, and resource management
5/23/78	Vincent Tucker Graduate Researcher, Anthropology Dept.	Washington University St. Louis, Mo.	consult with Profs. Kanel and Bennett
6/1/78	Wayne Nilsestuen Agricultural Economist	Foreign Service Institute, U.S. Department of State	discuss with Profs. Kanel and Thiesenhusen Development Studies program and his latest assignment in El Salvador
6/6/78	Jae-Kap Ryoo Student	Indiana University, Bloomington, In.	collect information on land reform in Japan and Taiwan

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
6/4-10/78	Janathi Liyanage Planning Officer	Ministry of Plan Implementation, Sri Lanka	meet with Dr. Jane Knowles and others to observe American women working in administration, with goal of developing management skills and involving women more effectively in Sri Lanka's development process
6/15-17/78	Dr. Sawson El-Messiri Social Anthropologist, Senior Researcher	International Islamic Center for Population Studies and Research al-Azhar University, Egypt	discuss with LTC Program Faculty research on the landless laborer in Egypt and work in LTC Library
6/19/78	Prof. Emil Haney	Warren Wilson College Swannanoa, N.C.	discuss plans with his former professors
6/27-30/78	Louis A. Picard Political Science Dept.	University of Nebraska Lincoln, Ne.	research in LTC Library on land tenure in Africa, particularly Botswana
7/13-14/78	R.S. Jayaratne Director of Agricultural Development	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Sri Lanka	meet with LTC and other faculty members regarding soil conservation, land tenure and title security, survey systems, registration, development of small farms, and cooperatives; and work in LTC Library
7/17-18/78	James Roush James Riordan Thomas Mehen Allan Hoben	USAID	evaluate the Land Tenure Center program

Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
7/21/78	Lawrence Witucki Agricultural Economist	USDA Economic Research Service (ESCS)	discuss article with Prof. Parsons
8/2/78	Prof. Ebenezer Acquaye Land Economy Dept.	University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana	discuss with Profs. Kanel and Thiesenhusen the LTC program and possibilities of cooperation
8/3-4/78	Mamery Doumbia	National School of Public Administration, Adidjan, Ivory Coast	U.S. State Dept.-sponsored discussions on land tenure issues and development with Program Faculty; sessions also arranged on appropriate technology, public administration, and cooperatives
	Dakao Maidaji	Ministry of the Interior, Niger	
	Oyelo Shekoshinde	Ministry of Rural Development, Zaire	
8/4/78	Prof. Alan Burstein Sociology Dept.	Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.	meet with Prof. Bennett concerning demographic studies, research on agrarian systems in LTC Library, and choose LTC publications
8/6-9/78	Romeio Ajusto Researcher	USAID/Philippines, Quezon City	acquaint self with LTC Library and publications program, and visit University Center for Cooperatives
8/22/78	Alemneh Dejene Ph.D. Candidate, Agricultural Extension Dept.	Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	research in LTC Library, familiarize himself with the Center, and choose publications

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Date	Name	Institution	Activities at Center
8/23/78	Paulo B. Paez Graduate Student	Oregon State University, Corvallis, Or.	review and choose publications on Brazil
8/29/78	Ashoki Sujanani Graduate Student	University of New Brunswick, Canada	discuss land tenure systems and cadastral engineering in Latin America, and get Development Studies information
9/1/78	Prof. James Provinzano Sociology and Anthropology Dept.	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh	meet with Profs. Kanel and Riddell on spontaneous development of indigenous labor organizations
9/24-29/78	Visitors from the Philippine Ministry of Agrarian Reform and Bureau of Lands:		program of sessions with LTC Program Faculty members on agrarian reform and rural development; land registration, titling, and records management; compensation to landowners and payment by beneficiaries; women in development; and post-reform support programs; also sessions arranged on cooperatives, and demonstrations of statistical and computing procedures and of remote sensing
	Eriberto Ventura Almazan	Bureau of Lands	
	Ester Nella Catibayan	Ministry of Agrarian Reform	
	Eligio Yamzon Danganan	Ministry of Agrarian Reform	
	Gloria Juguilon Fabia	Ministry of Agrarian Reform	
	Sixto B. Luz	Bureau of Lands	

V. IMPACT OF GRANT SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES IN ACHIEVING GRANT PURPOSE

"The purpose of this grant . . . is to facilitate fuller and continuing utilization of the institutional 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 . . . [focusing] on the key land tenure and related agrarian reform policies which influence rural development programs in the LDCs."

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 much as it has in the past.

The major new collective faculty research effort of this reporting year--development of a paper on the interaction of AID projects with tenure issues in Africa--was intended to enhance capacity to deal with areas of mutual concern to the Center and AID. A considerable amount of synthesizing of past research was connected with both the International Seminar and the evaluation of LTC programs which AID conducted in July of 1978.

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. It is hoped that AID will make more extensive use of Center training facilities in coming years.

Of the 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 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 is spent on necessary administrative backup, 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.

Building on newly strengthened campus linkages, the LTC Program Faculty was expanded in this year to include members from other campuses in the UW system. Working relationships with AID/W have continued to improve, as DSB has begun a systematic referral of tenure-related consulting requests from Missions.

In summary, although the Center operated for a third year at a funding level below that of previous grants, it was a period in which previous efforts were consolidated and new directions began to take shape.

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 and some travel support for faculty, computer funds for Ph.D. students; or support provided to graduate fellows associated with the Center by their own governments or donor agencies. Accordingly, it is very difficult to estimate the amount of this support (in the case of graduate fellows, 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 continuing to find sources of non-grant support for publication of monographs. Also, in this year, sales of publications and rental and sale of films generated more than $5,900 in direct revenues.

In this year also the Center received considerable additional grant support--from AID, from the University of Wisconsin, and from MUCIA--for the International Seminar.

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, aside from the monies to support the International Seminar, 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.

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

Revised Output Work Sheets

Year II of Extension 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 this extension of the utilization phase 211(d) grant, we propose to accomplish this by means of a continued focused research program which emphasizes at least five topics. We would welcome an opportunity for mutual discussion concerning possible changes of 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. Studies will continue on the Philippines, Chile, Venezuela, and Sri Lanka, with new countries to be added as appropriate.

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. Continuing country emphases will include the Philippines, Pakistan, Chile, and Brazil, with new emphasis on work in Africa.

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 problems of incentive structures, management of group farms, and the potential for group farms as a means of employing landless laborers. Country studies will continue in South Korea, El Salvador, and Venezuela, with new countries to be added as appropriate.

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. Continuing attention will be given to Latin America and Southeast Asian countries.

Topic 5: Legal Aspects of Land Reform and Rural Development

Research in this area has focused 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 will continue to be Latin America, but Topic will not receive major work in this reporting year.

Possible Topic 6: Role of cooperative organizations in enhancing agricultural development.

Possible Topic 7: Role of women in agricultural and rural development.

Inputs: Work-months - 77
Grant funds - $136,980
Estimated other funds - $250,214

Special Field Research Topic: Human resources and rural level of living portions of policy-oriented survey of the agricultural sector of Syria.

Inputs: Work-months - 43.5
Funds (via MUCIA under subcontract from USDA) - $337,000
Estimated Grant funds - 0
Estimated UW funds - 0

(II) EDUCATION AND TRAINING

During its years as a 211(d) grant institution the Land Tenure Center has developed a core group of courses which gives students and trainees the opportunity to examine problems of rural development within an interdisciplinary framework.

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

The 211(d) grant has allowed the Land Tenure Center to develop a core group of interdisciplinary courses on key development issues.

These are supplemented by various departmental offerings, some continuing, others offered only occasionally. Curriculum needs are reviewed each semester by the Curriculum Subcommittee of the Ph.D. in Development Advisory Committee, and annually by the Curriculum Committees of specific departments and colleges. For the academic year 1978-79, at least the following courses will be offered:

Land Tenure in Africa - Visiting Faculty (Sem. 1)
Land Tenure and the Peasant in Latin America - Thiesenhusen (Sem. 1)
Introduction to World Food Problems - LTC Program Faculty and Others (Sem. 2)

Output Indicators: Number of courses offered, students enrolled, and degrees granted.

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

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

C) Output: Training of LDC nationals.

The Center will continue to develop short-term, non-degree-oriented training programs to meet specific needs, as funds and staff availability allow.

Output Indicators: Number of trainees and programs developed for them.

D) Output: Special education of LDC nationals. (Students working toward degrees at universities in their own countries who come to the University to take courses not offered at home.)

Output Indicators: Number of students.

Inputs: Work-months - 32.25
Grant funds - $53,830
Estimated other funds - $26,159

(III) INFORMATION CAPACITY

The 211(d) grant program has allowed the Center to develop a unique specialized library and an extensive publications program, both of which are heavily utilized by LDCs and which enhance AID's services as well.

A) Output: Maintain services of unique 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.

Research Papers: Reduction of longer works, usually, but not exclusively, Ph.D. theses. Entries for this series are selected by the Editor and Director in consultation with appropriate faculty. A paper on Kenya is the first scheduled for 1978-79 publication.

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--are followed for each submission. All editing and proofreading 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 materials the Library acquires, issued quarterly by the Library staff.

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. A subject and geographical index to all LTC publications will be included in this series in the coming year.

Output Indicators: Number of items added to each series.

C) Output: Maintain existing publications 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 retained on and added to mailing list.

D) Output: Special publications, including an annotated bibliography on land tenure and agrarian reform in Asia.

Output Indicators: Completed publications.

Inputs: Total work-months - 58.25
Grant funds - $109,369
Estimated other funds - $49,232

(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:

1) Monitoring ongoing and advising on projected agrarian reform and land transfer projects;
2) Taxation and fiscal policies, financing a reform;
3) Legal problems of reform;
4) Titling, land laws, cadastral survey;
5) Evaluating group farming schemes;
6) Evaluating small-scale farmer schemes;
7) Colonization, land settlement, irrigation rights;
8) Project design, analysis, implementation, and/or evaluation;
9) Evaluating training programs;
10) Adoption of new technology.

A) 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.

B) 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: Work-months - 24.4
Grant funds - $36,037
Estimated other funds - $21, 176

(V) LINKAGES

The Center has always been aware of the value of linkage and network relationships in enhancing the performance of institutional efforts. We welcome in particular AID's efforts to improve its own relationships with 211(d) grant and cooperative agreement institutions and among these institutions.

A) Output: Seminars on the Role of Agrarian Reform in Rural Development, October 1978-June 1979.

Output Indicators: Seminar papers, critiques, and other documents used to brief U.S. delegation to 1979 FAO World Conference on the Role of Agrarian Reform in Rural Development.

Inputs: Work-months - 35
Contract (AID/SOD/IIA-C-004) funds - $106,577
Estimated Grant funds - 0
Estimated UW funds - 0

B) Output: Strengthen existing intra-University linkages.

Output Indicators: Participation of LTC faculty and staff in University projects.

C) Output: Continue informal linkages with visitors to the Center.

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

D) Output: Improved linkages with AID.

Work with DSB/RAD on common areas of interest.
Try to devise ways to better communicate with Regional Bureaus and, especially, Missions.

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

Inputs for B-D: Work-months - 6.1
Grant funds - $13,406
Estimated other funds - $4,928

IX. INVOLVEMENT OF MINORITY PERSONNEL AND WOMEN

Virtually all Land Tenure Center administrative and staff personnel (see list in Part III-Detailed Report) are U.S. women. During this reporting year two women were added to the Center Program Faculty: Marta Tienda, Rural Sociology, UW-Madison (also on the Executive Committee); and Sharon Tiffany, Sociology and Anthropology, UW-Whitewater. They are the first women to join the Program Faculty.

The Ph.D. in Development Studies program now has enrolled one minority member and twelve women, seven of these from outside the U.S. The percentage of female applicants to this program grows slowly, but they appear to have more difficulty securing funding than do male applicants. LTC staff hopes to work on this problem in the coming year.

Training efforts in this reporting year included a number of women. Three of four Filipino trainees were women, and the Center Library conducted a three-month training program for Ms. Nida Miranda, who is Librarian for the Agrarian Reform Institute of the University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Ms. Anura Jayanthi Liyanage, Planning Officer of the Ministry of Plan Implementation from Sri Lanka, also participated in a short training program at the Center.

Ongoing concern with problems of women in development was reflected by inclusion of a special session on that topic in the International Seminar which was held in July 1977, by two noon-hour seminars on this general topic given by women, and by publication of a reprint entitled "Women in Development: Dependency and Exploitation." The research paper on tenure-related issues in African development also paid particular attention to how projects impact on women.

We believe that this reporting year saw some real progress in the more productive involvement of women in the Center's program, and we hope to continue this progress. The record for involvement of minority members is not so bright, but this is a common problem in international programs.

APPENDIX A

A COMPLETE LIST OF
LAND TENURE CENTER PUBLICATIONS

July 1978

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 1977-78 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.

Dale W. Adams, "Tenencia de la tierra." Agricultura Tropical. 1964.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. 31-S Don Kanel, "Tamaño de las explotaciones agrícolas y desarrollo económico." (Translation of Reprint 31 by Carlos Fletschner.)

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

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

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

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

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

No. 37 William C. Thiesenhusen, "A Long-Run 'Brain Drain' Policy for the United States." Congressional Hearings on Government Operations. 1968. (Out of print. Available on loan through Land Tenure Center Library, University of Wisconsin.)

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, "Cómo funciona 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.

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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. 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.)

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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.

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No. 84 Nimal Sanderatne, "Tenancy in Ceylon's Paddy Lands: The 1958 Reform." South Asian Review. 1972.

No. 85-S Emil Haney, Jr., "El dilema del minifundio en Colombia." Dualismo. 1971-1972.

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No. 89 Guy Hunter, "The Accent is on 'Différentes'." Civilisations. 1971.

No. 90 Guy Hunter, "Employment Policy in Tropical Africa." International Labour Review. 1972.

No. 91 Ian R. Wills, "Projections of Effects of Modern Inputs on Agricultural Income and Employment in a Community Development Block, Uttar Pradesh, India." American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 1972.

No. 92 William L. Flinn, "Rural and Intra-Urban Migration in Colombia: Two Case Studies in Bogotá." Latin American Urban Research, vol. 1. (Sage Publications, Inc., 1971.)

No. 93-G Gerd Pflaumer, "Die Grüne Revolution schafft neue Probleme." Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit. 1972.

No. 94 R. O. Adegboye, "Procuring Loan Through Pledging of Cocoa Trees." Journal of the Geographical Society of Nigeria. 1969.

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.

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No. 98 Carl H. Gotsch, "Tractor Mechanisation and Rural Development in Pakistan." International Labour Review. 1973.

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No. 108-S Katherine Barnes von Marschall, "La formación de nuevos pueblos en Bolivia: proceso e implicaciones." Estudios Andinos. 1970.

No. 109-S Katherine Barnes von Marschall, "Cambios socio-económicos en la Valle Alto de Cochabamba desde 1952." Estudios Andinos. 1971.

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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 1977-78, 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, "Students in departmental degree programs."

Name	From	Major	Present Occupation & Address
Gamini Abeysekera	Sri Lanka	Develop	Central Bank of Ceylon Dept. of Economic Research Colombo, Sri Lanka
Eric Abbott	U.S.	Ag Journ	Assistant Professor Dept. of Journalism and Mass Communications Iowa State University Ames, Iowa 50011
Amos A. Adesimi	Nigeria	Ag Econ	Faculty Member Dept. of Ag. Economics University of Ife Ile-Ife, Nigeria
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*Abebe Aklilu	Ethiopia	Ag Econ	Survey Division Ministry of Agriculture and Land Settlement Government of Ethiopia P.O. Box 884 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

*Individual could not be located in 1977-78. In these cases we have included the last available information.

Appendix B 2

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Carlos Amat y Leon	Peru	Ag Econ	Director of Research Ministerio de Economía Dirección General de Asuntos Financieros Lima, Peru
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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
Edgar J. Ariza Niño	Colombia	Ag Econ	Professor Dpto. de Administración Empresas Agrícolas Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey Sucursal "J" Monterrey, N.L., México

Name	From	Major	Current Occupation & Address
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Luciano Barraza Allande	Mexico	Ag Econ	Inter-American Dev't Bank 808-17th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20577
Claudio Barriga	Chile	Ag Econ & Business	Chairman and President ANGELA-Chile Avenida Los Leones 1717 Santiago, Chile (ANGELA: Agro Negocios Latinoamericanos)
Richard Barrows	U.S.	Ag Econ	Associate Professor Dept. of Agri'l Economics University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706
William Bateson	U.S.	Econ	Dept. of Economics 7310 Social Science University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706

*Individual could not be located in 1977-78. In these cases we have included the last available information.

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Trilok Singh Bhogal	India	Ag Econ	Dept. of Agri'l Economics College of Agriculture G.B. Pant University Pantnagar District Nainital, U.P., India
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Archie M. Bolster	U.S.	Public Policy & Admin	American Consulate General APO New York 09667
João Bosco Pinto	Brazil	Rural Soc	Specialist in Rural Social Development Instituto Inter-Americano Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA (IICA) (cont.)

*Individual could not be located in 1977-78. In these cases we have included the last available information.

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*Individual could not be located in 1977-78. In these cases we have included the last available information.

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Tudor Arie	Cyprus	[illegible]	[illegible]

The student could not be located in 1974-75. In these cases we have included the last available information.

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 7/1/77-9/30/78

(A) REQUESTS ATTENDED*

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
AHENE						
7-8/78 Training of Peace Corps volunteers, University of New Mexico, Las Cruces	Peace Corps Training Program		Peace Corps	0	30	training of Peace Corps volunteers
ALBERT						
1/78 Attended the "Tenth International Agricultural Film Competition and Workshop," Berlin. Film screening sessions and workshops were in three categories: - agriculture - environment - economic development	West German Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry and Senator for Economics of City of Berlin		LTC	0	10	exchange of information on the utility and social /political justification of the use of films to aid rural development efforts

*Does not include work months spent on the planning and conducting of the LTC's "International Seminar--Agrarian Reform, Institutional Innovation, and Rural Development: Major Issues in Perspective," 14-22 July 1977, or time spent on reporting and dissemination of information after the seminar. (For a complete report on the International Seminar, see Section A, Expanding Knowledge--Conferences.)

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
BENNETT						
2/78 Consultations with the Apache tribe and the Office of Arid Land Studies to develop a reservation business based on the extraction of wax from the jojoba shrub	Apache tribe	Office of Arid Land Studies, University of Arizona		0	3	assistance to develop business enterprise to extract, process, and sell wax from the jojoba shrub
3-4/78 Attended Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, Chicago	Association for Asian Studies		LTC	$60	3	discussions of current research on Asia
4/78 Attended conference on "Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development," Wingspread, Racine, Wis., and presented paper, "Agricultural Cooperatives in the Development Process: Perspectives from Social Science"	A/D/C; U.W. Center for Cooperatives		A/D/C	0	14	presentation of paper and discussions of cooperatives, small farmers and development
9-10/78 Consultations with National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., on desertification	National Academy of Sciences		National Academy of Sciences	0	2	assistance in developing a model of human activity impact on semi-arid environments

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
BJORKMAN						
10-11/77 Attended meetings of American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C., and presented paper, "Strategies for Implementing Change in National Health Systems"	American Public Health Association		Health Services Administration	0	7	presentation of paper and exchange of information on national health systems
12/77;7/78 Consultation on interorganizational networks in health care policy, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany	Internationales Institut fur Management und Verwaltung, Wissenschaftszentrum, Berlin		WZB	0	8	Analysis of health care policy organizational networks
12/77 Attended "All-India Political Science Conference," Bangalore, India	Indian Political Science Association		personal funds	0	14	presentation of paper on discriminant function analysis in public policy
4/78 Attended Meetings of the American Association for Asian Studies, Chicago, Illinois	Association for Asian Studies		personal funds	0	7	presentation of paper on rural health in an urban context
6/78 Attended "Conference on Landlessness and Near-Landlessness in Developing Countries," Ithaca, New York	Cornell University		Cornell	0	3	discussions on problems of landlessness and near-landlessness

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
8/78 Attended 9th World Congress of Sociology, Uppsala, Sweden	International Sociological Association		U.W. Grad School Research Committee	0	14	presented paper on comparative policies for citizen control of health services
8/78 Attended Symposium on Swedish Health Policy, in Sigtuna, Sweden	Statsvetenskapliga Institutionen, Uppsala University & National Board of Health and Welfare, Stockholm		Sweden's National Board of Health and Welfare	0	7	discussion on comparative health policies in Western nation-states
9/78 Attended Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Political Science Association at U.W.-EauClaire and delivered keynote address, "Political Science and Public Policy: The Interdisciplinary Challenge"	Wisconsin Political Science Association		U.W.-Madison Dept. of Political Science	0	7	delivered paper on political science and public policy
BROWN						
1/78 Consultation on design and evaluation of a rural public radio project in eastern Nicaragua, the "Rural Educational Radio Project"	Wisconsin/Nicaragua Partners of the Americas Project		Wis/Nic Partners	0	22	established guidelines and procedures for the operation of a rural public radio station by 2 North American project coordinators

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
1-2/78 Attended informal seminar on rural development, Michigan State University, East Lansing, to confer with USAID/W representatives and with faculty from Ohio State University and Michigan State University on university cooperative agreements as a funding instrument	USAID/W; MSU; OSU; UW		LTC	$186	4	discussion of the use of cooperative agreements by USAID/W and universities
3/78; 6-7/78; 7-8/78; 9/78 Series of consultations with staff of FAO/Rome to prepare background documentation, guidelines for presentation of papers, declaration of principles, and provisional agenda for "World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development," scheduled for July 1979	FAO/Rome	FAO/Rome	FAO	0	96	conference planning and preparation of background materials
4/78; 6/78 Attended meetings in Washington, D.C., with staff of USAID to discuss possible LTC assistance to USAID for the task of preparing the U.S. delegation to the July 1979 FAO "World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development"	USAID/W	USAID/W	LTC	$316	3½	discussions of LTC assistance to prepare U.S. delegation to FAO conference

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
DORNER						
1/78 Participated in discussion of the book, Food First, by Lappé and Collins, on Milwaukee television channel 6	Milwaukee Public Library		U.W. salary	0	3	provision of information to the public on world food problems
2-3/78 Participated in the Kuwait sessions of the "Wisconsin Seminar on Natural Resource Policies in Relation to Economic Development and International Cooperation"	Wisconsin Seminar on Natural Resource Policies (funded by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison Institute for Environmental Studies)			0	25	evaluation of natural resource policies in relation to economic development
3/78 Attended meetings to discuss the research programs planned by the U.N. Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva	UNRISD	UNRISD	UNRISD	0	4	discussion of UNRISD research program plans
4/78 Attended conference on "Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development," Wingspread, Racine, Wis., and delivered concluding comments at end of meetings	A/D/C; U.W. Center for Cooperatives; LTC		A/D/C	0	5	discussions of cooperatives, small farmers, and development

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
6/78 Attended meetings in Washington, D.C., with staff of USAID/RD to discuss possible LTC assistance to USAID for the task of preparing the U.S. delegation to the July 1979 FAO "World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development"	USAID/RD	USAID/RD	LTC	$260	2	discussions of LTC assistance to prepare U.S. delegation to FAO conference
8/78 Delivered paper at "Symposium on Food: A Challenge to Mexico" at Querétaro, Mexico	Banco de México		Banco de México	0	8	presentation of paper; discussions with leaders of Mexican agriculture about Mexican agricultural problems
ELDER						
7/77 As Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Transnational Sociological Training, Committee on World Sociology, American Sociological Association, conducted meeting to discuss means of strengthening ties between the American Sociological Association and sociologists outside the United States	American Sociological Association			0	3	establishment of policy guidelines for increased communications between ASA and sociologists outside the U.S.

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
9/77 Attended Conference of the American Sociological Association, Chicago	American Sociological Association		personal funds	0	4	exchange of information on U.S. and international sociological research and training
11/77-6/78 As a member of the Board of the American Friends Service Committee, attended meetings in Philadelphia of the Nominating Committee to select members for the AFSC Board and committees	AFSC	AFSC	AFSC and personal funds	0	8	selection of board and committee members to work for national and international social change for human justice
12/77-7/78 Attended series of meetings as a consultant for U.S. National Commission for UNESCO	UNESCO	American Sociological Association, with Elder as representative	UNESCO	0	5	development of a series of international research programs
2-3/78 As Chairperson of Committee on Professional Practices of the Association for Asian Studies, conducted meetings in Ann Arbor and Chicago to prepare a code of ethics for scholars working in Asia	Association for Asian Studies			0	4	preparation of a code of ethics for scholars working in Asia

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
3/78 As member of the Board of the American Institute for Pakistan Studies, reviewed the policy guidelines for selection of recipients of awards to conduct research in Pakistan	American Institute for Pakistan Studies			0	2	review of award granting procedures
5/78 Delivered lecture on "Social Effects of Religion in Contemporary India" at Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio	Wooster College		Wooster College	0	1½	deliver lecture on social effects of religion in contemporary India
5/78 Participant in panel at meeting of the Subcommittee on Transnational Sociological Training, Committee on World Sociology, American Sociological Association, Cincinnati. Read address, "Sociological Training in Modern India"	American Sociological Association			0	4	establishment of policy guidelines for increased communications between ASA and sociologists outside the U.S.
6/78; 7/78; 9/78 As a consultant for the Asia Society, attended meetings in Washington, D.C., New York City, and Columbia, S.C., to plan the development of a center for visual instructional materials on South Asia	Asia Society	Asia Society	Asia Society	0	7	planning of a visual instructional materials center on South Asia

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
7/78 Consultant to review proposals for panels to be organized for the Smithsonian Institution's anthropology conference to be held in India in 1979	Smithsonian Institution		Smithsonian Institution	0	4	review of proposals for conference panels
9/78 Traveled to Washington, D.C., to serve on Nominating Committee for the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO	U.S. National Commission for UNESCO		State Dept.	0	1	nominate a slate of officers for U.S. National Commission for UNESCO
9/78 Consultations with a French film-maker about preparation of film on India for showing to English-speaking audiences	Asia Society		U.W. salary	0	1	plan for conversion of French film on India into English
9/78 Served as consultant and panelist to "Conference on World Hunger," Madison; delivered paper, "Hunger and Human Rights"	Bread for the World Educational Fund		U.W. salary	0	3	exchange of information about world hunger and help make policy decisions for publicizing issue

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
EMERSON						
7-8/77 Consultant to evaluate tenure situation for a review of World Bank performance in Indonesian agriculture. Preparation of background report, "Institutional Aspects of World Bank-Assisted Projects in Indonesian Agriculture, 1968-77," for larger report to be prepared by the Operations Evaluation Department of IBRD	IBRD/OED	IBRD/OED	IBRD/OED	0	60	evaluation of Indonesian tenure and preparation of background paper for IBRD use
8/77 Delivered series of lectures on contemporary Indonesian politics to Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Indonesia, Jakarta	University of Indonesia		not funded	0	4	lectures on contemporary Indonesian politics
8/77 Lecture on "Institutions for Rural Development" delivered to National Institute of Development Administration, Bangkok, Thailand	National Institute of Development Administration, Bangkok, Thailand			0	3	lecture on rural development institutions
8/77 Lecture about the lending policies of the World Bank delivered at Unitarian Church, Madison	Unitarian Church, Madison		U.W. salary	0	½	lecture on IBRD lending policies

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
9/77 Participant in interview on WHA, Wisconsin's public radio, to discuss the work of the IBRD in Indonesia. Interview was rebroadcast on National Public Radio	WHA	WHA	U.W. salary	0	½	provision of information on IBRD lending policies in Indonesia
9/77-3/78 Series of consultations for Agriculture and Rural Development Department, Economics and Resources Division, IBRD, to prepare background documentation on the development of artisanal, labor-intensive inshore fisheries in coastal Asia. Wrote monograph, "The Development of Artisanal Marine Fisheries in Some Less Developed Areas from Experiences in Tropical Asia and the Pacific," to be used in preparation of complete evaluation of World Bank's lending policies	IBRD	IBRD	IBRD	0	90	preparation of monograph on artisanal inshore fisheries in coastal Asia for IBRD use
4-6/78 Lecture tour in Asia for U.S. International Communication Agency to discuss U.S. foreign policy in Asia, and the topics of rural development and fisheries. Toured Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines, and Japan, giving 21 formal lectures and participating in many interviews and roundtables	ICA	ICA	ICA	0	49	lectures on U.S. foreign policy in Asia and on rural development and fisheries

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
6/78 Consultant for International Center for Living Aquatic Resource Management-Manila to review ICLARM policies toward the development of small-scale fisheries	ICLARM	ICLARM	ICLARM	0	10	evaluation of ICLARM policies toward small-scale fisheries development
FALLON						
10/77 Attended "Midwest Conference on Asian Studies," DeKalb, Ill., and presented paper on the socioeconomic history of northeast Thailand	Association for Asian Studies		personal funds	0	14	presentation of paper on socioeconomic mobility and development in northeast Thailand
3/78 Consultations with representatives of the Government of Thailand and USAID/Thailand on land tenure and land reform conditions in Thailand; review of request for 3 foreign advisors to assist ALRO (Agricultural Land Reform Office); preparation of "Report on Land Tenure Conditions and Land Reform in Thailand"	USAID/Thailand		USDA	0	35	review of projects and presentation of background information on land tenure and land reform; review of request for 3 foreign advisors to assist ALRO; preparation of report
8/78 Attended American Political Science Association meetings, New York, and presented paper on "Agricultural Development and Political Decentralization in Thailand"	American Political Science Association		personal funds	0	21	presentation of paper on agricultural development in Thailand

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
FELSTEHAUSEN						
4/78 Attended spring meetings of the North Central Council of Latin Americanists, Green Bay, and delivered paper, "The Target Technique: A Research Methodology for the Study of Community Resources and Institutions	U.W.-Green Bay		U.W.-Green Bay	0	10	discussions on contemporary problems in Latin America and presentation of paper on research methods for community studies
FRIEDMAN						
8/77 Attended "Conference on Interest Group Theory and China," Ann Arbor, sponsored by the Social Science Research Council, and delivered paper, "The Chinese State and the Limits of Interest Group Theory: One Cheer for Totalitarianism"	SSRC	SSRC	SSRC	0	7	presentation of paper on interest group theory and China
9/77 Participant in seminar on "China and America: Mutual Perceptions," held at Wingspread, Racine, Wis., and sponsored by the China Council of the Asia Society	China Council of the Asia Society			0	2	exchange of information on U.S./China relations
10/77 Spoke on "Chou En-lai and the Leadership Succession in China" at the Midwest Conference on Asian Studies, DeKalb, Il'	Northern Illinois University		Northern Illinois University	0	1	presentation of information on leadership succession in China

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
11/77 Presented paper, "Einstein and Mao," at the Modern China Seminar, Columbia University, New York	Columbia University		Columbia University	0	7	presentation of paper
7/77-7/78 Served on Executive Committee of the Association for Asian Studies, and as the Chair of the China and Inner Asia Council and a member of the Nominating Committee for the Association for Asian Studies	Association for Asian Studies		Association for Asian Studies	0	14	committee service to assist with the management and organization of the Association for Asian Studies
FRYKENBERG						
12/77-5/78 Lectures and consultations with faculty, students, and staff of universities and institutions in India -National Labour Institute (New Delhi and Madras) -Nehru Memorial Library (New Delhi) -Tamil Nadu Archives -Sri Venkateswara University (Tirupati, Andhra) -Madras Christian College -Madurai University	American Institute of Indian Studies		AIIS	0	21	lectures, seminars, and discussions on comparative land tenure systems and political issues relating to the process of development in India

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
7/78 Delivered paper, "Education as an Instrument of Imperial Integration During the Companies' Raj in South India," to the University of London School of Oriental and African Studies	University of London, SOAS		SSRC; U.W. Graduate School	0	90	presentation of paper
7/78 Delivered paper, "Conversion and Crises of Conscience During the Companies' Raj in South India," to the Sixth European Conference on Modern South Asian Studies, Paris	6th European Conference on Modern South Asian Studies		SSRC; U.W. Graduate School	0	90	presentation of paper
HARBESON						
11/77 Attended conference of the African Studies Association, Houston, and presented paper, "Modernization in Pastoral Societies: The Afar of Ethiopia"	African Studies Association		U.W.-Parkside	0	21	presentation of paper on African modernization and exchange of information on African research
4/78 Attended meeting of the Ethiopian Studies Association, Chicago, and presented paper, "Toward a Political Theory of Ethiopian Development"	Ethiopian Studies Association		Northwestern Univ., Univ. of Chicago, and Univ. of Illinois	0	21	presentation of paper on Ethiopian development

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
4/78 Attended Conference on Radical Military Regimes at SUNY-Fredonia, and presented paper on "The Military and Ethiopian Political Development"	SUNY		SUNY	0	21	presentation of paper on the military and Ethiopian political development
HARKIN						
12/77 Attended seminar on Agrarian Reform in the Philippines, Washington, D.C., and prepared report based on discussion sessions which was used by the RAND Corporation to compile a draft document entitled "Agrarian Reform in the Philippines"	USAID/W and RAND Corp.		USAID/W	0	4	discussions and evaluation of Philippine agrarian reform, discussions of future options for the Philippine Government and AID, and preparation of report
1-7/78 Visiting Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, India	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University		Ford Foundation	0	7 mo.	teaching and consultations with faculty

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
HART						
3/78 Attended meetings of the Association for Asian Studies, Chicago, and chaired panel on problems and prospects of present (Janata) government of India	Association for Asian Studies		U.W.	0	3	discuss current political situation in India
6-8/78 Conducted study on the utilization of canal irrigation systems in India	AIIS; Secretary of Ag. (New Delhi); Secretary of Command Area Devt (Andhra Pradesh); & Administrator, CAD (Karnataka State)	American Institute for Indian Studies	AIIS and U.W. Graduate School	0	60	provide evaluation of the irrigation Command Area Development program; article in Economic and Political Weekly

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
HAVENS						
7-8/77; 6-8/78 Consultant in agricultural and rural development in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile	Min. of Ag, Peru; Natl Agrarian Univ, Peru; Ctr for Soc-Econ Res., Ecuador; Catholic U. of Bolivia; U. of Cuzco, Peru; independent res. groups in Chile	Ford Foundation	Ford Foundation/ Santiago	0	150	regional program of research and training on rural development
7/77-7/78 Served on Fulbright Awards committee, Latin American Fellowships	Council for International Exchange of Scholars		U.W. salary	0	7	selection of award recipients
7/77-7/78 Served on Editorial Board of Estudios Rurales Latinoamericanos	Estudios Rurales Latinoamericanos		U.W. salary	0	3	review of articles submitted for publication
10/77 Conducted discussion session on "A Review of Alternative Development Strategies" for the Madison Chapter of the Society for International Development	Society for International Development, Madison Chapter		U.W. salary	0	½	discussion of development strategies

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
J. HOGAN						
11/77 Attended USAID/WID conference, Houston, to set directions for future research	USAID/WID		USAID/WID	0	4	planning of future research
2/78 Attended USAID/WID meeting, Washington, D.C., to plan future research	USAID/WID		USAID/WID	0	3	planning of future research
JACKSON						
8/77 Assessment of manpower needs requirement for USAID/REDSO/East over next 2 fiscal years; collected baseline data for Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana and prepared report, "Manpower Needs Assessment"	USAID/REDSO/East		USAID/REDSO/East	0	30	collection of data and assessment of manpower needs
9/77-2/78 Designed farm records system for agrarian reform recipients for USAID/Chile	USAID/Chile		USAID/Chile	0	30	design of farm records system and preparation of report
3/78 Designed road evaluation and monitoring system for Ministry of Public Works, Bogotá, Colombia	USAID/Colombia		USAID/Colombia	0	20	design and implementation of road evaluation and monitoring system
11-12/77 Evaluation of the PIADIC agricultural information system for Central America	ROCAP	ROCAP	ROCAP	0	14	evaluation of agricultural information project

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
3-4/78 Data collection in Peru for survey of local rural development organizations	USAID/DSB	USAID/DSB		0	36	report in preparation
JONES						
4/78 Attended conference on "Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development," Wingspread, Racine, Wis., and presented "Bibliography on Cooperatives and Small Farmers"	A/D/C; U.W. Center for Cooperatives; LTC		A/D/C	0	3	preparation of bibliography on cooperatives and small farmers and attendance at Wingspread conference
KADA						
7/77 Co-researcher-specialist on crop insurance programs in Japan and Sri Lanka	USAID	USAID (via Mr. Nelson Maurice)	USAID	0	15	summary report on the development of crop insurance programs in Japan
8/77 Consultant/discussant of the 2nd Interim Meeting of the Method for Planning of Comparative Regional Development	United Nations Center for Regional Development (UNCRD), Nagoya, Japan			0	5	assistance in setting up research methods for regional planning in India, the Philippines, and Korea for viable rural development

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
KANEL						
9/77 Attended meetings in Madison to plan April 1978 conference on "Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development"	A/D/C; U.W. Center for Cooperatives; LTC		U.W. salary	0	1	conference planning
11/77 Attended meetings with staff of USAID/RD and Africa Bureau to discuss African research	USAID/RD and Africa Bureau		LTC	$102	3	discussions of African research
- - - - - - -						- - - - -
Met with researchers from Bureau of Economic Research and Development, Virginia State College, Petersburg, to discuss possibility of collaboration on joint research on Africa	BERD	BERD				discussions of possible BERD/LTC collaboration on African research
11/77 Attended meeting in Washington, D.C., to discuss first draft of paper to be presented at April 1978 conference on "Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development"	A/D/C; U.W. Center for Cooperatives; LTC		A/D/C	0	1	discuss first draft of paper for CSFD conference

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
12/77 Consultations with PIDER (Integrated Rural Development Project) in Mexico to study redirecting funds from commercial agricultural regions toward peasant agriculture, in an attempt to reach rural poor in selected rural areas ("micro regions") outside the highly developed areas of northwest Mexico	PIDER	PIDER	LTC and U.W. Nave Committee	$207	5	evaluation of PIDER projects
1/78 Attended meeting in New York to plan April 1978 conference on "Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development"	A/D/C; U.W. Center for Cooperatives; LTC		A/D/C	0	1	conference planning
3/78 Attended rural development meetings at Michigan State University, East Lansing, to discuss: -Alternative rural development strategies and rural development in Tanzania -Use of cooperative agreements by USAID/W and universities to assist with rural development projects	MSU; UW		LTC	$197	3	discussion of rural development and the use of cooperative agreements as a funding instrument

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
3/78 Consultations with representatives of the Government of Thailand and USAID/Thailand on land tenure and land reform conditions in Thailand; review of request for 3 foreign advisors to assist ALRO (Agricultural Land Reform Office); preparation of "Report on Land Tenure Conditions and Land Reform in Thailand"	USAID/Thailand		LTC	$1,557	14	review of projects and presentation of background information on land tenure and land reform; review of request for 3 foreign advisors to assist ALRO; preparation of report
4/78 Consultations in Philippines with David King, Research Advisor on Agrarian Reform for USAID/Philippines	USAID/Philippines, ARI, University of the Philippines-Los Baños		LTC	$440	2	review of USAID, ARI, LTC research program
4/78 Attended conference on "Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development," Wingspread, Racine, Wis., and presented paper, "Some Observations Based on Issues Raised in the Nine Workshops on Cooperatives, Small Farmers, and Development	A/D/C; U.W. Center for Cooperatives; LTC		A/D/C	0	14	presentation of paper and discussions on cooperatives, small farmers, and development

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
4/78; 6/78 Attended meetings in Washington, D.C., with staff of USAID to discuss possible LTC assistance to USAID for the task of preparing the U.S. delegation to the July 1979 FAO "World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development"	USAID/W	USAID/W	LTC	$476	3½	discussions of LTC assistance to prepare U.S. delegation to FAO conference
7/78 Attended meetings in Washington, D.C., with staff of USAID/PPC and USAID/IIA to discuss preparation of the U.S. delegation to the July 1979 FAO "World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development"	USAID/PPC and USAID/IIA		LTC	$225	1½	discussions of LTC assistance to prepare U.S. delegation to FAO conference
8/78 Attended meeting in Chicago with representatives from MUCIA institutions to discuss response to RFP from USAID /W on "Administration and Organization of Integrated Rural Development"	MUCIA	MUCIA	MUCIA	0	1	to discuss and plan response to USAID/W request for proposal
8/78 Attended sessions of the Association of Indian Economics Studies at the Allied Social Science Association's Annual Meeting in Chicago; served as discussant for paper, "Elements in Ghandhian Economics," by Romesh Diwan and Sushila Gidwani	Association of Indian Economics Studies		LTC	$47	1	served as discussant for paper

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance?
KARPAT						
3/78 Lectured on the foundations of the land tenure system in the Middle East	Bogafiçi University, Istanbul		Bogafiçi Univ. (part of travel)	0	6	lecture and exchange of information
4/78 Lectured on formation of elites, development, and ideology in the Third World	Polish Academy of Science, Warsaw		Polish Acad. of Science (part of travel)	0	14	lecture and exchange of information
7/78 Delivered paper on shantytowns in Turkey at the Conference on Shantytowns in Developing Nations	Wenner-Gren Anthropological Foundation, New York		Wenner-Gren Foundation	0	10	deliver paper
7/78 Delivered paper on "The Importance of Ottoman Census" at conference on the economic history of Turkey	Hacettepe University, Ankara		Hacettepe University	0	10	deliver paper

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
**KING						
7/77-9/78 Research Adviser on Agrarian Reform for USAID/ Philippines, including the following projects: (1) Conducted a series of Agrarian Reform Research Methodology Seminars, held in different regions (2) Worked with AID and MAR staff, conducting a full project evaluation of Operation Land Transfer and preparing a project extension proposal (3) Conducted a study of OLT agrarian reform beneficiaries in Leyte (4) Completion of study on Bicol River Basin Development Program (5) Completion of project proposal on "Role of Women in Rural Development"	USAID/Philippines; Agrarian Reform Institute-University of the Philippines at Los Baños; Ministry of Agrarian Reform; Bureau of Land Tenure Improvement, Planning Service, Agrarian Reform Education Service, regional District Offices and their field teams; Social Science Research Unit-Ateneo de Naga; Central Luzon State University, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija; Institute of Philippine Culture-Ateneo de Manila; Philippine Council on Agricultural and Resource Research;	USAID/ Philippines	0	12.5 mos.	Organize and conduct regional seminars on agrarian reform research methodology; research priorities set; upgrading research capabilities; evaluation of MAR/ USAID agrarian reform project; design and evaluation of specific research projects; integration of related research projects; enhanced cooperation between agencies and field teams;

**For a complete description of research and consulting activities, see EXPANDING KNOWLEDGE--Staff Member in the Philippines (Section A, p. 97).

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
(6) Continuation of study on "Socioeconomic Changes After Eleven Years of Agrarian Reform: A Re-Survey of Plaridal (Bulacan) Farmers" (7) Served as consultant to IBRD/Philippines agrarian reform project (8) Worked with the Integrated Agricultural Marketing and Development Project at Central Luzon State University (9) Served on the Joint Research Liaison Committee of MAR/ARI/-UPLB/NEDA/USAID and worked with the Research Technical Group of MAR	Visayan State College of Agriculture, Baybay, Leyte-Rural Development Group; Ministry of Natural Resources-Bureau of Lands; Land Bank of the Philippines; Bureau of Cooperative Development; Land Registration Commission; National Economic and Development Authority-Regional Offices; offices of Provincial Governors and numerous academic institutions					government officials informed of policy implications of their work; research reports completed
KUSSOW						
7/77 Consortium for Soils of the Tropics, Houston	USAID/W	USAID/W	U.W.-Madison	0	4	
3-4/78 Attended annual review of the MUCIA-AID Indonesia Project, Jakarta	USAID	USAID	USAID	0	15	project review

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
6/78 Consultant for USAID to the Institute Pertanian, Bogor, Indonesia, to assist in the institute's self-evaluation	USAID	USAID	USAID	0	35	evaluation of Institute Pertanian, Bogor, Indonesia
LEDESMA						
10/77 Attended seminar/workshop on Small Farmer Credit Problems, Legazpi City, Philippines	Technical Board for Agricultural Credit (TBAC), Central Bank of the Philippines, FAO			0	7	discussions of small farmer credit problems
5/78 Attended "Experts' Group Meeting on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development," Bangkok, to discuss planning, implementation, and evaluation of agrarian reform and rural development programs in South Asia	FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East (Dr. D.L. Umali, Regional Head for FAO, requested that Ledesma stay on for a few weeks to help prepare notes for the upcoming FAO Regional Conference for Ministers)			0	30	discussions of the main issues in agrarian reform and rural development; consultation with FAO Regional Office
MARQUARDT						
6-7/78 Evaluate the cost-benefit ratios of proposed development efforts in a USAID multilaterally funded rural development project in Swaziland; prepare critique of IBRD economic analysis and assist Government of Swaziland to prepare a budget to fund project	Gov't of Swaziland; USAID/ Swaziland	USAID	USAID/ Swaziland	0	30	prepare a cost-benefit analysis of proposed USAID rural development project in Swaziland

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
PARSONS						
10/77 Participated in "Symposium on Institutional Innovation and Reform--The Ladejinsky Legacy," Kyoto, Japan, and presented comments on a paper by Vernon Ruttan, "The Generation of Institutional Innovations for Agricultural Development: A Comment"	Agricultural Development Council			0	27	discussions of institutional innovation and agricultural development
12/77 Attended VI National Congress of Colombian Economists, Cali, Colombia, and presented a paper, "The Political Economy of Agricultural Development"	Sociedad Colombiana de Economistas			0	28	presentation of paper and discussions of agricultural development
4/78 Represented LTC at OAS/IICA seminar on the "Institutional Aspects of Agricultural Development of Latin America," San José, Costa Rica	IICA	IICA	IICA	0	5	discussions of institutional aspects of Latin American agricultural development
4/78 Consultations in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, with staff members in Ministry of Economy; Instituto de Investigaciones Socio-Económicas; and USAID/Honduras	development professionals in Honduras		personal funds	0	5	exchange of information on agrarian reform and rural development in Honduras

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
8/78 Attended Allied Social Science Associations' Annual Meeting in Chicago	Allied Social Science Associations		personal funds	0	1	exchange of information
PENN						
9/77 Conducted special sessions on land tenure and agrarian reform at USDA "Agricultural Policy Seminar," Washington, D.C.	USDA	USDA/USAID/W	USDA	0	5	conduct special seminars on land tenure and agrarian reform
1-2/78 Attended Kuwait session of the "Wisconsin Seminar on Natural Resource Policies in Relation to Economic Development and International Cooperation"	Wisconsin Seminar on Natural Resource Policies (funded by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison Institute for Environmental Studies)			0	9	evaluation of natural resource policies in relation to economic development
REED						
8/77 Attended Seminar on Group Farming in Asia, Singapore, and presented paper, "Group Farming in South Korea: A Case Study of Two Approaches to Cooperation in Rice Farming"	A/D/C	A/D/C	A/D/C	0	28	presentation of paper on group farming; write-up of conference summary

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
11/77 Presented paper on "Traditional and Modern Forms of Cooperation in Korean Rice Farming" to Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch, Seoul	Royal Asiatic Society		personal funds	0	7	presentation of paper on Korean rice farming
12/77 Conducted orientation sessions on Korean rural development for Peace Corps trainees	Peace Corps/Korea		Peace Corps	0	14	Peace Corps training sessions
8/78 Attended the Association of Comparative Economic Systems Meeting on "Comparative Perspectives on the Productivity of Group Farming," at the Allied Social Science Associations' Annual Meeting; presented paper, "Organizational Issues in Group Farming in South Korea"	Association of Comparative Economic Systems		personal funds	0	18	presentation of paper and exchange of information
RIDDELL						
11/77 Attended meetings with staff of USAID/RD and Africa Bureau to discuss African research	USAID/RD and Africa Bureau		LTC	$269	3	discussions of African research
- - - - - - - -						- - - - -
Met with researchers from Bureau of Economic Research and Development, Virginia State College, Petersburg, to discuss possibility of collaboration on joint research on Africa	BERD	BERD			2	discussions of possible BERD/LTC collaboration on African research

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
11/77 Attended conference of the African Studies Association, Houston	African Studies Association		LTC	$437	3	discussions of current African research
3/78 Attended rural development meetings at Michigan State University, East Lansing, to discuss: -Alternative rural development strategies and rural development in Tanzania -Use of cooperative agreements by USAID/W and universities to assist with rural development projects	MSU; UW		LTC	$171	3	discussions of rural development and the use of cooperative agreements as a funding instrument
STRASMA						
7-8/77 Field evaluation in El Salvador of results and current status of UCS (Unión Comunal Salvadoreña), a peasant cooperative grantee organization. Presented report to the National Executive Council of UCS, to the Director of USAID/El Salvador, and to the Inter-American Foundation on the structure of base-level cooperatives and the problems of financial management in the peasant cooperative federation	UCS; USAID/El Salvador; IAF	IAF	IAF	0	25	presentation of oral and written reports and recommendations on status and management of peasant cooperative organizations

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
8/77 Evaluation of host country plans for a major development project in Tonosí Valley, Panama. Studied land tenure situation and potential for land taxation to support project services such as clinics, roads, etc.	Government of Panama	USAID/ Panama	USAID/ Panama	0	10	review of project plans led to conclusion that a national land tax not yet feasible, but a locally collected tax (similar to a U.S. model) would enable Tonosí project to fund continuing services after the initial loan period ended
12/77 Consultation to evaluate host country submissions on conditions, precedent, and help in planning future study of tenure and rural development in Nicaragua	Gov't of Nicaragua	USAID/ Nicaragua	USAID/ Nicaragua	0	9	preparation of report for USAID/ Nicaragua and delivery of oral report to Minister of Agriculture, Nicaragua, on tenure situation and rural development
1-3/78 Gave radio station interviews on the Panama Canal Treaties which were carried by Wisconsin radio stations	WHA Radio	WHA Radio	U.W. salary	0	3	broadcast of information on Panama Canal Treaties

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
1-3/78 Gave 6 public lectures to church groups, American Legion, and a retirement home on the Panama Canal Treaties	community groups		U.W. salary	0	3	lectures on Panama Canal Treaties
6/78 Attended workshops on "Who Should Control Mining?" and "Dealing with the Impacts of Mining" at conference on "The Role of Community Development Corporations in Strategies for Rural Economic Development," Stevens Point, Wis. ; presented paper, "Alternatives for Community Management of Impacts from New Mine Development"; and presided over session on "Financing New Mine Development"	State of Wisconsin, Governor's Manpower Planning Office			0	5	presentation of paper and contribution of information on experiences of third world countries with mine development
4/78 Conducted seminar on the evaluation of grants in social and economic development for	IAF	IAF	IAF	0	2	staff training seminars

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
6-7/78 Consultation and field evaluation in Chile of the conditions of 12 rural cooperatives serving land reform beneficiaries. Provided verbal report to INPROA, the Catholic Church agency for land reform. Now preparing report, "Viability of Cooperatives and Effectiveness of Services to Land Reform Beneficiaries in Chile: 1978"	INPROA	IAF	IAF	0	25	preparation of report on rural cooperatives and correction of economic error in agricultural extension network
7/77-7/78 Consultations for Joint Spanish-American Commission on Cultural Exchange to develop undergraduate major in agricultural economics and rural development in the School of Economics, Autonomous National University, Madrid. Presently serving as American Coordinator for the project	Joint Spanish-American Commission on Cultural Exchange			0	30	program has received funding and is now functioning; the training of 3 Spanish faculty members to begin fall 1978; U.S. professor to begin teaching assignment in Spain, Jan. 1979
THIESENHUSEN						
11/77 Represented Land Tenure Center at meetings of the Latin American Studies Association, Houston	LASA	LASA	LTC	$433	5	discussions of contemporary Latin American issues

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
1-5/78 Served on Academic Screening Committee for the Learning Fellowship on Social Change, Inter-American Foundation: 1/78: meeting in Rosslyn, Va. 2/78: meeting in Chicago 2/78: meeting in San Francisco 5/78: meeting in Manzanillo, Mexico	IAF	IAF	IAF	0	12	selection of award recipients; review of research fellows' field-work; planning follow-up fellow-ship seminars; suggestions for fellowship program
1/78 Consultation in El Salvador to analyze the legal and economic environment in which a loan for a land sale program would be given to the Government of El Salvador	USAID/RDO/EL Salvador		USAID/ El Salvador	0	13	consultation and preparation of report on land sale program in El Salvador
1/78 Lectured on "The Case for Agrarian Reform in Latin America" to a course on "Trans-national Corporations, Nutri-tion, and the Third World," at the University of Delaware, Wilmington	University of Delaware		University of Delaware	0	2	lecture on agrar-ian reform in Latin America
2/78 Gave lecture, "Agricul-tural and Livestock Development in Latin America," at Inter-American Defense College, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.	Inter-American Defense College			0	2	lecture on agri-cultural and live-stock development in Latin America

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
3-4/78; 6-7/78 Series of consultations with staff of FAO/Rome to prepare background documentation, guidelines for presentation of papers, declaration of principles, and provisional agenda for "World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development," scheduled for July 1979	FAO/Rome	FAO/Rome	FAO/Rome	0	49	conference planning and preparation of background materials
5/78 Attended conference on "Agricultural Technology for Developing Nations," University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and delivered paper, "Some Social Consequences of Mechanization"	University of Illinois; American Society of Agricultural Engineers; Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility			0	5	presentation of paper on social consequences of mechanization
6/78 Meetings with USAID staff in Washington, D.C., concerning possible LTC assistance to USAID for the task of preparing the U.S. delegation to the July 1979 FAO "World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development"	USAID/W	USAID/W	LTC	$249	2	discussion of possible LTC assistance to prepare the U.S. delegation to the 1979 FAO World Conference on Agrarian Reform
6/78 Attended "Conference on Landlessness and Near-Landlessness in Developing Countries," Ithaca, New York	Cornell University		Cornell; LTC	$246	2	discussions of the problems of the landless and near-landless in LDCs

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
7/77-7/78 Editorial consultations for Economic Development and Cultural Change, University of Chicago	Economic Development and Cultural Change		U.W. salary	0	2	review of manuscripts submitted for publication
9/78 Attended meetings in Washington, D.C., of the Advisory Screening Committee in Economics to review applicants for overseas lecturing and advanced research awards under the Fulbright-Hays Act. (Will serve on this committee for 3-year term.)	Council for International Exchange of Scholars			0	5	screening of applicants
THOME						
1/78; 5-6/78 Consultations in El Salvador to analyze the legal and economic environment in which a loan for a land sale program would be given to the Government of El Salvador	USDA/RDO/El Salvador		USAID/ El Salvador	0	13	consultation and preparation of reports on land sale program in El Salvador
6/78 Consultation in Haiti to determine what effects an AID project to develop infrastructure in project area will have on peasant land tenure insecurity, and to suggest procedures for implementing development project without increasing peasant tenure insecurity	Government of Haiti	USAID/Haiti	USAID/Haiti	0	8	preliminary investigation of peasant land tenure status and report on project implementation, "Land Tenure Insecurity in Haiti"

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Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
TIEN						
8/78 Attended meeting in Chicago with representatives from MUCIA institutions to discuss response to RFP from USAID/W on "Administration and Organization of Integrated Rural Development"	MUCIA	MUCIA	MUCIA	0	1	discuss and plan response to USAID/W request for proposal
TIENDA						
9/77 Presented 2 papers at Rural Sociological Society and American Sociological Association meetings, Madison (topic: population in Peru)	ASA/RSS	ASA/RSS	U.W. salary	0	3	presentation of papers
11/77 Attended USAID/WID conference, Houston, to participate in discussions to outline "World Plan of Action"	USAID/WID	USAID/WID	USAID/WID	0	3	discussions to plan "World Plan of Action" for women in development
3/78 Attended seminar on "Management and the Role of Women in Development," Washington, D.C.	USDA	USDA	USDA	0	1½	discussions on the role of women in development

Description of Request for Assistance	Whom Did You Assist?	Who Requested Assistance?	Who Funded Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Results of Assistance
9/78 Presented 3 papers at Rural Sociological Society and American Sociological Association meetings, San Francisco (topics: population and women in Latin America)	ASA/RSS	ASA/RSS	Ibero-American Studies	0	14	presentation of research manuscripts
TIFFANY						
11/77 Lectured on "Samoan Kin, Community and Land: Conflict Management in a Polynesian Chiefdom," at University of Iowa, Seminar on Peoples of the Pacific	University of Iowa		U. of Iowa	0	1½	lecture on kinship, community, and land in Samoa
1/77-9/78 Serving as Secretary Treasurer for Association for Social Anthropology in Oceania (has held position since 1976)	Association for Social Anthropology in Oceania		U.W.-Whitewater salary	0	21	service to professional association
			TOTAL	$5,878	85.35 Work Months*	

* 1 Work Month = 30 days

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TABLE I (B)

REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE RECEIVED DURING REPORTING PERIOD 7/1/77-9/30/78

(B) REQUESTS NOT FULFILLED

Description of Request for Assistance	Who Requested Assistance?	Size of Effort: Grant Money	Size of Effort: Work Days	Why Not Met
DORNER				
Serve as a consultant on agricultural development problems in Bangladesh	Ford Foundation		30	conflicted with commitment to work full time as Co-Chairman of the Wisconsin Seminar on Natural Resource Policies
Attend "1ª Simposium Internacional sobre los Problemas de los Trabajadores Migratorios de México y los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica," held during July 1978 at Universidad de Guadalajara	Universidad de Guadalajara, México		7	conflicted with work commitments to Wisconsin Seminar on Natural Resource Policies
Serve as a consultant to review a settlement project in Guatemala	USAID/Guatemala		7-14	canceled by Mission
THIESENHUSEN				
Lecture tour of Central America to discuss U.S.-Central American trade and economic relations	ICA		30	conflict with consulting, teaching, and research commitments
Give 1 week of lectures in Spanish on basic issues in agricultural and economic development	State Dept., USIS		7	conflict with consulting and teaching responsibilities

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TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF 211(d) GRANT FUNDS AND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING

Reporting Period 7/1/77 - 9/30/78

GRANT OBJECTIVES/OUTPUTS	211(d) Expenditures		Non-211(d) Funding*	
	Period Under Review	Projected Next Year	Actual Monies	(Support in Lieu of Cash)
Expanding Knowledge	$200,847.45	$178,819	$176,000	$173,800
Education and Training	65,338.55	55,632	295,700	109,100
Information Capacity				
Library	89,926.09			
Publications and films	57,992.13			
(Sales and rental credits)	(5,917.65)			
	142,000.57	107,291	3,300	75,000
Advisory Capacity	49,853.90	39,738	10,000	23,400
Linkages	26,938.24	15,895	10,000	4,600
TOTALS	$484,978.71	$397,375	$495,000	$385,900

*Refer to Section VI of this report for an explanation of this column.

TABLE III-A

211(d) EXPENDITURE REPORT
UNDER INSTITUTIONAL GRANT #AID/csd-2263
Reporting Period 7/1/77 - 9/30/78

	Expenditures For Reporting Period	Projected Expenditures October 78 - September 79
Salaries (and allowances)	$337,418.59	$282,198
Student stipends	45,577.08	40,273
Library	13,184.98	15,000
Computer	316.12	500
Travel and transportation	38,516.55	33,751
Equipment and supplies	11,516.76	15,518
Publications and films	8,998.36	5,090
(sales and rental credits)	(5,917.65)	(6,455)
Other direct cost	35,365.92	11,500
TOTALS	$484,978.71	$397,375

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TABLE III - B

211(d) EXPENDITURE REPORT

Reporting Year Detail

Under Institutional Grant #AID/csd-2263

Reporting Period 7/1/77 - 9/30/78

I. Salaries Name	Salary	Fringe Benefits	Total	Work Months	Percent Time
A. Faculty					
Bennett	$ 18,000.00	$ 3,366.00	$ 21,366.00	4.5	100
Brown	16,335.66	3,123.10	19,458.76	15	47/100
Dorner	1,083.76	213.41	1,297.17	4	9
Fallon	7,057.23	793.82	7,851.05	11.5	50/100
Frykenberg	661.19	123.64	784.83	.25	100
Gashaw	3,940.00	699.54	4,639.54	13	38/33
Kanel	18,017.55	3,418.85	21,436.40	15	50
King	4,440.36	- 181.43	4,258.93	2.5	97
Parsons	16,764.72	3,179.88	19,944.60	15	50
Riddell	1,780.00	332.86	2,112.86	9	10
Thiesenhusen	20,068.29	3,807.98	23,876.27	15	57
Thome	4,808.34	961.66	5,770.00	1.5	100
Tien	2,297.66	459.53	2,757.19	1	100
	$115,254.76	$20,298.84	$135,553.60		
B. LTC Staff					
Austin	$ 12,075.03	$ 2,291.49	$ 14,366.52	15	100
Dennis	11,583.84	3,393.63	14,977.47	15	100
Erickson	9,205.97	2,682.74	11,888.71	13	100
Esser	17,647.84	5,165.98	22,813.82	15	100
Knowles	8,317.05	1,578.36	9,895.41	15	40
Rhem	1,766.66	330.36	2,097.02	2	100
Schwenn	19,553.55	3,710.29	23,263.84	15	100
Vaughn	342.88	105.60	448.48	.5	100
	$ 80,492.82	$19,258.45	$ 99,751.27		
Student Hourly Help			$ 13,970.76		
Other Hourly Help	3,691.56	218.59	$ 3,910.15		

(cont.)

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TABLE III - B (cont.)

I. Salaries (cont.) Name	Salary	Fringe Benefits	Total	Work Months	Percent Time
C. Library Staff					
Anderson	$ 18,771.38	$ 3,563.64	$ 22,335.02	15	100/90
Frye	11,568.08	3,390.91	14,958.99	15	100
Lott	11,863.02	2,232.74	14,095.76	13.5	75/100
Phillips	1,778.26	355.65	2,133.91	3	100
Sharpless	11,232.94	2,134.79	13,367.73	15	50/100
	$ 55,213.68	$11,677.73	$ 66,891.41		
Student Hourly Help			$ 16,131.86		
Other Hourly Help	1,141.65	67.89	$ 1,209.54		
II. Graduate Students					
Cox United Kingdom	$ 6,639.00	$ 231.74	$ 6,870.74	15	50
Fernando Sri Lanka	6,639.00	231.74	6,870.74	15	50
Greenman United States	- 816.00	- 26.92	- 842.92	- 2	50
Heisey United States	6,170.00	212.04	6,382.04	11	50
Hogan,A. United States	1,308.00	43.16	1,351.16	3	50
Hogan,J. United States	6,639.00	231.74	6,870.74	15	50
Lagman Philippines	1,427.85	47.11	1,474.96	4.5	33
Lemel United States	5,301.00	183.37	5,484.37	14	50/33
Morton United States	930.00	87.40	1,017.40	15	7
Reed United States	529.50	22.23	551.73	1	50
Strachan Canada	2,581.74	93.64	2,675.38	8.5	33
Teferra Ethiopia	6,639.00	231.74	6,870.74	15	50
	$ 43,988.09	$ 1,588.99	$ 45,577.08		

(cont.)

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TABLE III - B (cont)

III.	A. Consultants: No. = 4	Amount =	$ 6,275.00
	B. Guest Lecturers: No. = 8	Amount =	$ 2,530.00
IV.	Travel		
	A. Domestic: No. Trips = 24	Amount =	$ 7,606.82
	B. Foreign: No. Trips = 8	Amount =	$ 6,517.46
			$ 14,124.28
	C. International Seminar		
	Travel No. Trips = 21	Amount =	$ 24,192.27
	Per Diem No. = 22	Amount =	8,246.00
			$ 34,438.27
V.	Equipment	Amount =	$ 3,024.02
VI.	Library Acquisitions	Amount =	$ 6,745.78
VII.	Publications		
	A. Regular LTC Publications: No. = 23	Amount =	$ 13,244.73
	B. International Seminar Papers: No. = 63		
VIII.	Other	Amount =	$ 23,600.96

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