

The Influence of Globalization on Land Tenure and Resource Management in Neoliberal Latin America

Annotated Bibliography

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I. Property, Equity and Development Theory

Birdsall, Nancy. 1990. "Efficiency and equity in social spending: How and why governments misbehave." *Working Paper No. 274*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Birdsall argues against the current theory that efficiency compromises equity, positing instead that inequity causes inefficiency in policy and resource allocation. The author provides examples from public spending in education, health, social security and housing, and focuses on measurement challenges (outputs vs. inputs, consumers vs. producers). Although this article does not address land use issues directly, the questions of how scarce public resources are spent and the tendency to favor the more politically organized urban middle class over the poor and rural populations provide good thought within the larger context of resource distribution and equity for rural producers.

Cernea, Michael M. 1991. *Putting people first: Sociological variables in rural development*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Although the articles in this volume do not address land reform or territory questions *per se*, the analysis of sociological considerations needed to make more effective rural development "interventions" provides a useful context for understanding the dynamics of government development projects. The book contains chapters by various authors covering irrigation, agriculture and livestock, fisheries, forestry and road building.

De Janvry, Alain. 1981. *The agrarian question and reformism in Latin America*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.

De Janvry presents a theoretical and technical discussion of political economy. He critiques the economic premise of structuralism and dependency theories, then develops a model of social disarticulation and functional dualism to describe the social and economic conflict between the export base and the peasant society. Although the language seems unnecessarily complex, the chapters on Land Reform (chapter six) and Rural Development (chapter seven) provide useful discussions and models for understanding rural land use dynamics.

Dore, Elizabeth. 1996. "Capitalism and ecological crisis: Legacy of the 1980s." In Helen Collinson, ed. *Green guerrillas: Environmental conflicts and initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean*. London, UK: Latin America Bureau, pp. 8-19.

As the introductory chapter to a more extended discussion of environmentalism in Latin America, this article provides an interesting overview of development thinking between the 1960s and 80s, and the greening of the environmental discourse. It makes passing reference to land ownership and how it has changed with neoliberal economic policies, increased poverty and migration. This essay also provides quick overviews of both Amazonian and Mexican development issues.

Dorner, Peter, ed., 1971. *Land reform in Latin America: Issues and cases*. Madison, WI: Land Economics Monographs, University of Wisconsin Press.

Although outdated in theoretical framework, this collection of articles on land tenure and land reform in Latin America provides interesting historical context. Chapters 5 through 8, in particular, provide case studies of agrarian reform in Chile, Bolivia and Colombia.

Dorner, Peter. 1992. *Latin American land reforms in theory and practice*. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press.

Of the six chapters in this brief monograph, the most forward looking—chapter 4, “Prospects for the 1990s: Are Reforms Still Needed?”—is perhaps the most interesting and helpful. Early chapters cover the progress through now out-dated theoretical frameworks, and provide brief overviews of major reforms and policies in most Latin American countries up until the mid-1980s. Chapter 5 may provide value to students of land reform and property institutions through its discussion of land registration and titling, land taxes, and land transfer mechanisms. In conclusion, Dorner finds that land reform still has need and value in the 1990s, but that political processes will work against it, and that social and economic dynamics may require different types of reform than in earlier eras.

Ghai, Dharam and Cynthia Hewitt de Alcántara. 1990. “The crisis of the 1980s in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean: Economic impact, social change and political implications.” *Development and Change* 21: 389-426.

This article looks at the social changes accompanying economic recession, and compares macroeconomic changes to levels of poverty and social coping mechanisms dynamics in Africa and Latin America. In particular, it provides an assessment of the losers of development by assessing urban labor, rural farmers, the middle class and the elite. Regarding rural agriculture, Ghai and de Alcántara provide a non-economic assessment of how economic hardship forces countries to cut food subsidies, and how higher gross domestic product affects profitability and motivates migration. This is a good foundation piece with which to look at adaptive responses of many social groups and their impact on human capital, food scarcity and economic growth.

Gow, David. 1989. “Development of fragile lands: An integrated approach reconsidered.” In John O. Browder, ed. *Fragile lands of Latin America: Strategies for sustainable development*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, pp. 25-43.

Gow discusses the USAID Development Strategy for Fragile Lands (DESFIL). One approach of DESFIL is Indirect Interventions, which include tenure reform and planning and reform policy. Interesting citation of Collier and Painter (1986) finding that instead of helping the small farmer, land titling in Central America can raise prices, encourage speculation and land concentration, thus forcing small farmers off their lands.

Grindle, Merilee S. 1980. “Whatever happened to agrarian reform? The Latin American experience.” *Technical Papers Series No. 23*. Austin, TX: The Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas Press.

Grindle analyzes the political and social pressures for and against land reform, especially looking at how attitudes and organizing ability changed with economic development, political regime and shifting urban/rural relationships. Her analysis of the incentives and objectives of the elite is particularly insightful.

Hirschman, Albert O. 1981. "The rise and decline of development economics." In *Essays in trespassing: Economics to politics and beyond*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-24.

This short essay provides Hirschman an opportunity to analyze the demise of the development economics discipline that he was a part of in the 1940s and 50s. He analyzes its theoretical aims and assumptions, along with what he perceives to be the major criticisms and eventual abandonment of the model. Through a discussion of neoclassical and marxist responses to development economics, he provides a fair introduction to the topic for a new reader.

Huntington, Samuel P. 1991 "Why?" In *The third wave: Democratization in the late twentieth century*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, pp. 31-108.

Huntington provides a detailed survey of various forms of democratization, their relationship to economic stability and religious and cultural variables, and the prognosis for an ongoing transition to democratic rule throughout the world.

Kahler, Miles. 1992. "External influence, conditionality, and the politics of adjustment." In Stephen Haggard and Robert R. Kaufman, eds. *The politics of economic adjustment*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, pp. 89-133.

Kahler analyzes how effective International Monetary Fund and World Bank conditions that are tied to loans actually are. His assessment is that these conditions cause much conflict between international policy advisors and in-country politicians, yet, or in part because of this, conditionality is actually a marginal influence to developing country policy.

Lipton, Michael. 1985. "Land assets and rural poverty." *World Bank Staff Working Papers No. 744*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

This World Bank study questions the degree to which having private property access reduces tendency toward poverty among the rural poor. It primarily looks at cases in India, and progresses from the observation that forms of communal land tenure (cooperatives, common property, collectives) that have been more successful in reducing poverty are disappearing.

Nelson, Joan M. 1992. "Poverty, equity, and the politics of adjustment." In Stephen Haggard and Robert R. Kaufman, eds. *The politics of economic adjustment*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 221-69.

This analysis focuses on the competition between the rural poor and the urban middle class and labor in the process of neoliberal economic reform and goals of maintaining political stability. Although the rural poor may be easier to help, with less political clout than urban groups their interests are frequently missed. This is a good piece to illustrate the conflicting interests between international powers, developing country technocrats and politicians, and the working rural and urban sector of the population.

Nelson, Michael. 1973. *The development of tropical lands: Policy issues in Latin America*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.

This article presents a discussion of the pros and cons of development in the humid tropics at the height of the structuralist period.

Riker, William H. and David L. Weimer. 1995. "The political economy of transformation: Liberalization and property rights." In Jeffrey S. Banks and Eric A. Hanushek, eds. *Modern*

political economy: Old topics, new directions. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, pp. 80-107.

The authors focus on the need for transitional governments to focus on property protection and legislative reform as a form of democratic consolidation. These steps to protect individual property in transitional regimes are essential to signal to potential investors that their property investments will be secure and protected, and is essential for governments privatizing large numbers of state owned enterprises.

Ryan, Alan. 1987. *Property*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

This is a highly accessible survey of political philosophy related to conceptions of private property. Covering arguments for private property (Plato and Aristotle; Machiavelli to Hume, and neoliberal theories), and arguments against private property (Utilitarianism, Natural Rights). This volume presents a basis for discussions and analysis of property and land management conflicts.

Thiesenhausen, William C. 1995. *Broken promises: Agrarian reform and the Latin American campesino*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

This revised look at land reform in the age of neoliberal economics provides a useful recasting of both original calls for reform, and the future of agrarian reform in a more commercial export driven market. Sandwiched between the introductory and concluding theoretical chapters, Theisenhausen provides detailed case histories of land reform movements and shortcomings in Mexico, Bolivia, Guatemala, Chile, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Williamson, John. 1990. "What Washington means by policy reform." In *Latin American adjustment, how much has happened?* Washington, DC: Institute for International Economics, pp. 7-20.

Williamson provides a list of ten strategies and expectations for developing countries to achieve macroeconomic stability and pursue capitalism, while recognizing that in many cases the performance from Washington has proved less than exemplary.

Yapa, Laksma. 1995. "Building a case against economic development." *GeoJournal* 35(2): 105-18.

Yapa argues that institutionalized economic development projects promote scarcity, negatively impact traditional cultures and threaten community health through restricting and redefining property. Analyzes various paradigms of development.

II. Infrastructure and Development

Browder, John O., ed. 1989. *Fragile lands of Latin America: Strategies for sustainable development*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

This volume presents contributions from 17 different researchers on an array of agricultural resource management strategies on "fragile lands" in Latin America.

Browder, John O. 1994. "Surviving in Rondônia: The dynamics of colonist farming strategies in Brazil's northwest frontier." *Studies in Comparative International Development* 29(3): 45-69.

This paper illustrates adaptation strategies adopted by migrant farmers under the Amazonian colonization experiment. Browder analyzes the constraints to colonist small-farmers that force

them to adopt short-term temporary survival strategies rather than longer term sustainable strategies. Constrained on the level of the environment, institutional/structural and household, these farmers dedicate themselves to different combinations of agricultural activities drawing on annual cropping only, coffee production, and cattle ranching.

Browder, John O. and Brian J. Godfrey. *Rainforest cities: Urbanization, development and globalization of the Brazilian Amazon*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

Browder and Godfrey provide both traditional models and propose a new model of disarticulated urbanization to explain urban expansion in the Brazilian Amazon. This book provides case studies of two recent high expansion areas in the region, one in the southeast (Xinguara) and one in the southwest (Roulim de Moura). This collaboration between a geographer and urban planner provides both insightful theoretical analysis and original content regarding growing urbanization in the Amazon.

Hecht, Susanna and Alexander Cockburn. 1989. *Fate of the forest: Developers, destroyers and defenders of the Amazon*. New York, NY: Verso.

Hecht and Cockburn provide a history of the landscape, resource users and evolution of theoretical conceptions and policies related to the Brazilian Amazon. Chapters six "The Generals' Blueprint" and seven "The Furies Unleashed" in particular, provide a good overview of development projects in the Amazon from both a political process perspective and with a view to the impact on indigenous peoples.

Mahar, Dennis J. 1989. *Government policies and deforestation in Brazil's Amazon region*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

This is a good piece of analysis of Brazilian government policies during the 1970s and 80s, and their impact on Amazonian deforestation. In effect it is a comprehensive case study, providing illustration of institutional limitations, policy design targeting, and particular examples of infrastructure development, small-scale farming and colonization, and the mining and ranching sectors.

Schmink, Marianne and Charles H. Wood, eds. 1984. *Frontier expansion in Amazonia*. Gainesville, FL: University of Florida Press.

This collection of articles came out of the conference *Frontier Expansion in Amazonia*, held at the University of Florida in 1982. The foreword presents a snapshot of the role of land tenure structures and their impact on deforestation in 1982. Subsequent chapters are grouped under topics addressing Indian Policy, Colonization Ecology, and Capital Sources. The collection of articles provide an excellent primer on human impacts on the forest in many Amazonian countries.

Schmink, Marianne and Charles H. Wood. 1992. *Contested frontiers in Amazonia*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

This 15-year study examines how policies and perceptions of development changed in the Brazilian Amazon between the late 1970s and 1990. Schmink and Wood provide a valuable analysis of how development programs reflect dominant theories, and shift over time to represent new paradigms and new voices in the region. They also provide a case study of how both the region and smaller communities change their composition and survival patterns as the infrastructure and economic markets expand. This book provides good cases for analyzing the role of roads, dams, military policy, mining, agriculture, indigenous lands and economic liberalization in regional dynamics.

Infrastructure and Development: Urbanization

Baróss, Paul and Jan van der Linden, eds. 1990. *The transformation of land supply systems in Third World cities*. Brookfield, VT: Ashgate Publishing Company.

In contrast to Baken and van der Linen (below), this book looks at one sector of urban low-income housing: substandard commercial residential subdivisions. For the advanced urban policy student it provides an interesting exposé of land use, exploitation and adaptation patterns in developing country cities.

Baken, Robert-Jan and Jan van der Linden. 1992. *Land delivery for low income groups in Third World cities*. Brookfield, VT: Ashgate Publishing Company.

This book approaches questions of land distribution, economics, urban planning and public policies in developing country cities. It is rich with statistical detail, and may provide interesting reading for an advanced level undergraduate course.

Bhadra, Dipasis and Antonio Salazar P. Brandão. 1993. "Urbanization, agricultural development, and land allocation." *World Bank Discussion Papers No. 201*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

This article presents a review of recent literature related to the causes of growing urbanization, the interaction between urban growth and agriculture, and government interventions. This economically based analysis discusses advanced concepts and theories, rendering it abstract.

III. Resettlement

Catanese, Anthony V. "Haiti's refugees: Political, economic, environmental." *Field Staff Reports Latin America 1990-92/No. 17*. San Francisco, CA: Natural Heritage Institute.

Looking at domestic and international migration, Catanese argues that Haiti's boat people are environmental refugees based on geographic conditions and deforestation.

Cernea, M. and Scott E. Guggenheim, eds. 1993. *Anthropological approaches to resettlement: Policy, practice, and theory*. Boulder, CO and Oxford, UK: Westview Press.

These articles present both theoretical and practical approaches to managing involuntary resettlement. The introduction provides a useful overview of the causes and significance of involuntary settlement, caused mostly by push factors that affect all ages, and are permanent. This volume provides three approaches: policies related to land expropriation, resettlement, and recent remuneration; practice, or case studies of what development projects are actually designed, and the impacts on displaced persons; and theoretical issues regarding family structure and resettlement, impact of resettlement on micro-macro cultures, and the need for comparative interdisciplinary analysis.

Cernea, Michael M. 1988. *Involuntary resettlement in development projects: Policy guidelines in World Bank financed projects*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

This internal World Bank document provides a policy discussion and guidelines for World Bank projects to take more care to anticipate the sociological and economic effects of involuntary resettlement, and to plan for managed development assistance programs to those populations after resettlement. For development policy students the document provides an

inside look at World Bank objectives, although only a minimal critical interpretive analysis addressing the failures of past and current resettlement endeavors.

Collins, Jane. 1988. *Unseasonal migrations: The effects of labor scarcity in Peru*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Based on research among Aymara peasants in Peru, Collins looks at migration, economic activities and the social impacts of annual migration from highland subsistence farms to lowland coffee plots. The analysis is largely anthropological, looking at labor bases, "peasantization," and community structure. Chapter 1, "Seasonal Migration to the Tambopata Valley," could provide a stand-alone reading that covers migration, environmental impacts of cultivation, land reform issues and social context of this Aymara group.

Döös, Bo R. 1994. "Environmental degradation, global food production, and risk for large-scale migrations." *Ambio* 23(2): 124-30.

This scientific essay applies a study of climatology, soil science and agriculture to question whether environmental degradation will threaten food production capacity and lead to large-scale migration. The concluding discussion regarding the likely threat of food scarcity induced migration is quite compelling.

Essam, El-Hinnawi. 1985. *Environmental Refugees*. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

This is an oft-cited foundation piece that first defined and described the problem of environmental refugees.

Fox, Jonathan. (forthcoming). "When does reform policy influence practice? Lessons from the bankwide resettlement review." In Jonathan A. Fox and L. David Brown, eds. *The struggle for accountability: The World Bank, NGOs and grassroots movements*. Cambridge, MA: MIT University Press.

Analyzes the role of the World Bank in population resettlement. Fox provides a comprehensive review of how the resettlement policies were changed following the internal review process.

Homer-Dixon, Thomas F.; Boutwell, Jeffrey H; and Rathjens, George W. 1993. "Environmental change and violent conflict." *Scientific American* February: 38-45.

This brief article examines the role of overpopulation, resource depletion and uneven distribution of resources in a growing number of conflicts around the world. Examples look to cross-border conflicts and domestic ethnic conflicts that center around diminishing water and land resources in India, Mauritania, Honduras and Israel, as case studies of potential problems in other areas. The authors propose greater planning, cooperation and innovation to forestall these problems in the future.

Jacobson, Jodi L. 1988. "Environmental refugees: A yardstick of habitability." *Worldwatch Paper* 86. Washington, DC: Worldwatch Institute.

This is a key article in defining the environmental refugee problem and providing a broad overview of different causes of environmental refugees (toxic and resource sustainability) in both developed and developing countries.

Jones, Jeffrey R. 1988. "Colonization in Central America." In Walther Manshard and William B. Morgan, eds. *Agricultural expansion and pioneer settlements in the humid tropics*. Tokyo: United Nations University, pp. 241-65.

Jones provides an accessible overview to the objectives and dangers of colonization in the humid tropics and then profiles colonization experiences in Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala.

Keely, Charles B. and Sharon Stanton Russell. 1994. "Responses of industrial countries to asylum seekers." *Journal of International Affairs* 47(2): 399-417.

This article analyzes strategies used by industrialized nations to cope with and manage global migration, looking particularly at the need for a synthesized asylum policy among industrial nations, and the tension between United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the governments of industrialized nations.

Lisansky, Judith. 1990. *Migrants to Amazonia*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

This detailed case study of a community in Brazil's southwestern Amazon basin in the 1970s (and an epilogue from subsequent research in 1987), covers farmer adaptations to income and production barriers, particularly focusing on migration and land policies that affect small farmers.

O'Lear, Shannon. 1997. "Migration and the environment: A review of recent literature." *Social Science Quarterly* 78(2): 606-18.

O'Lear illustrates the distinction between environmental impacts caused by immigration and resettlement, and migrations caused by environmental degradation. In this context she looks at the pressure placed on the land's human carrying capacity as a fundamental cause and effect of migration. O'Lear also provides a clear and accessible introduction to several differing perspectives and analyses on the topic of environment and migration.

Sanders, Thomas Griffin. 1991. "Northeast Brazilian environmental refugees: Why they leave, where they go." *Field Staff Reports Latin America 1990-91/No. 20*. San Francisco, CA: Natural Heritage Institute.

Sanders provides a thorough explanation of the evolutionary (as opposed to project-based) environmental exhaustion that caused migration out of Northeastern Brazil. Part 2, "Where they go," details the Amazonian colonization project of the 1960s and 70s.

Sollis, Peter. 1994. "The relief-development continuum: Some notes on rethinking assistance for civilian victims of conflict." *Journal of International Affairs* 47(2): 451-71.

This article questions the absence of non-relief development assistance for refugees and displaced persons who are frequently very poor and in conditions of rapidly changing social and economic environments.

Suhrke, Astri. 1997. "Environmental degradation and population flows." *Journal of International Affairs* 47(2): 473-96.

This article argues that although "environmental refugee" terminology has been overused—confusing environmentally motivated migrants with refugees, as well as the direct or indirect causality of environmental issues in motivating displacement—it is still a fundamental issue for study. The author provides a clear discussion of types of environmental

disturbances, the legal implications of “refugee” status, and policy responses to true “environmental refugees.”

Swain, Ashok. 1996a. “Displacing the conflict: Environmental destruction in Bangladesh and ethnic conflict in India.” *Journal of Peace Research* 33(2): 189-204.

Swain looks at the how the diversion of the Ganges river from Bangladesh to India affected Muslim Bengalis, and how their ensuing migration to India caused both cultural and environmental conflict.

Swain, Ashok. 1996b. “Environmental migration and conflict dynamics: Focus on developing regions.” *Third World Quarterly* 17(5): 959-73.

This is an excellent theoretical discussion regarding the social causes and impacts of environmental degradation, theoretical frameworks for understanding migrant/refugee distinction, and the nature of conflicts resulting from environmental migration. The latter part on conflicts highlights state-level tensions involving cross-border migrants, growing urbanization, and labor concentration and scarcity.

Thiele, Graham. 1995. “The displacement of human settlers in the Amazon: The case of Santa Cruz, Bolivia.” *Human Organization* 54(3): 273-83.

Thiele analyzes why small farmers in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, have not faced the same displacement as was seen in the frontier expansion in Brazil. He attributes differences predominantly to several conditions: state ambiguity in supporting large farmers created space for small farmer commodity brokering; strong presence of peasant farmer unions as collective voice for agrarian reform; agricultural specialization led small farmers to expand northwest, large farmers to the southeast, thus the decreased competition for lands. Provides a brief and notable case of small farmer dynamics.

Westing, Arthur H. 1992. “Environmental refugees: A growing category of displaced persons.” *Environmental Conservation* 19(3): 201-7.

In this brief article, Westing provides statistics on the growth of displaced peoples worldwide, placing them into categories of recognized (accounted for by United Nations definitions), and unrecognized (a growing group of cross-border and internal refugees). Westing proposes that the increase in numbers is due not to increased incidences of war, but to the diminishing carrying capacity of natural resources and to environmental conditions leading to environmental refugees.

Wilkes, Alex and Nicholas Hildyard. 1994. “Evicted! The World Bank and forced resettlement.” *The Ecologist* 24(6): 225-9.

This short article looks at the 1980 World Bank objective to better assess and provide for populations who are to be displaced by World Bank projects. The finding, is that the World Bank has not met this objective because it has consistently failed to identify all affected populations, and has compensated only heads of households or people with legal land titles.

IV. Natural Resources Management

Dean, Warren. 1995. *With broadax and firebrand*. Los Angeles, CA: University of California Press.

Dean presents a detailed history of human use of the Atlantic Rainforest in southern Brazil, with several chapters focusing on the use of natural resources to feed industrial development in the 20th century. This book would be of primary interest to the student of environmental history, offering a historic and cultural analysis of natural resource use in relation to Brazilian development.

Little, Peter D. and Michael M. Horowitz, eds. *Lands at risk in the Third World: Local level perspectives*. Boulder, CO: Westview.

The articles in this book are case studies, drawn from presentations at the conference *Lands at Risk in the Third World*, held in October 1985. The case studies highlight social, economic, political and biological dimensions of environmental degradation. Four chapters in particular address changing land rights and their impact on natural resources use, focusing on Kenya, Sudan and the Philippines.

Painter, Michael and William H. Durham. 1995. *The social causes of environmental destruction*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press.

This volume presents case studies from both South and Central America to analyze different forms of environmental destruction and the social causes of this degradation. A common theme through all of the cases, however, is that the causes of such destruction are derived from complex social and political processes, of which land tenure relationships frequently play a pivotal role.

Sponsel, Leslie E.; Headland, Thomas N.; and Bailey, Robert C., eds. 1996. *Tropical deforestation: The human dimension*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

This collection of articles looks at the causes of tropical deforestation from around the world providing both contemporary and historic perspectives. Section IV "Development as Degradation" (chapters 6-9) in particular address more contemporary issues in Brazil, Peru and Honduras. All of these chapters are concerned with the anthropology of deforestation within the context of the complex political and social dynamics of regional development policies.

Natural Resources Management: Extractive Reserves

Allegratti, Mary Helena. 1990. "Extractive reserves: An alternative for reconciling development and environmental conservation in Amazonia," In Anthony B. Anderson, ed. *Alternatives to deforestation: Steps toward sustainable use of the Amazon rain forest*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, pp. 252-64.

Using the example of rubber tappers in the Brazilian Amazon, Allegratti makes the case for researchers and social organizations to continue to pursue the establishment of extractive reserves. In discussing land tenure relationships, Allegratti looks at the problems that land agencies have had with extractive reserves as a non-traditional land holding model, and attempts to address communal land ownership policies.

Anderson, Anthony B. 1992. "Land-use strategies for successful extractive economies in Amazonia." In Daniel C. Nepsted and Stephan Schwartzman, eds. *Non-timber products from*

tropical forests: Evaluation of a conservation and development strategy. New York, NY: New York Botanical Garden, pp. 67-77.

Anderson presents a comparison of three forms of resource use in the Amazon, and compares the relative merits of their ability to generate income, their labor demands, and their agricultural and subsistence capabilities. This article provides an interesting look at the comparative economics of different forms of agriculture and forest extraction, but does not assess the role of land rights in this process.

Bromley, Daniel W. and Michael M. Cernea. 1989. *The management of common property natural resources: Some conceptual and operational fallacies.* Washington, DC: World Bank.

This theoretical synthesis of recent research and World Bank work regarding common property management particularly relates to natural resource management. It discusses the dynamics of four management regimes: state ownership, private property, common property and open access; and identifies that resource degradation is not the result of common property and Hardin's "tragedy of the commons," but that open access property regimes transition to a state of private and common ownership. This is a clear presentation of the role of property classifications and the interaction of social organization models in World Bank development projects using cases from Botswana, Thailand, Morocco, Senegal and India.

Browder, John O. 1992. "Social and economic constraints on the development of market-oriented extractive reserves in Amazon rainforests." In Daniel C. Nepsted and Stephan Schwartzman, eds. *Non-timber products from tropical forests: Evaluation of a conservation and development strategy.* New York, NY: New York Botanical Garden, pp. 33-41.

Browder concludes that extractive reserves offer little potential as an extensive model for resources use in the Amazon because of two factors. First, many current extractor families live a marginal economic existence and likely would tend toward destroying the resource for greater economic gain. Second, a greater problem in the region is to focus on stabilizing farming and ranching practices so they have less tendency to migrate into forested areas.

Burley, F. William. 1988. "The tropical forest action plan: Recent progress and new initiatives." In E.O. Wilson, ed. *Biodiversity.* Washington, DC: National Academy Press, pp. 403-8.

This brief essay profiles the growing recognition and movement to create forestry and conservation plans in developing countries where social inequality of economic reforms are leading to increased environmental degradation. At the same time, Burley provides figures to illustrate that many multinational organizations fail to meet funding needs, or miss the target in their investments.

Hall, Anthony. 1996. "Did Chico Mendes die in vain? Brazilian rubber tappers in the 1990s." In Helen Collinson, ed. *Green guerrillas: Environmental conflicts and initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean.* London: Latin America Bureau, pp. 93-101.

Hall looks at the development of the rubber tappers movement, their halting but successful claims for land (including the federal classification of "rubber reserves"), and the difficulty of both rubber and Brazil nut processing for the international market.

Nepsted, Daniel C. and Stephan Schwartzman, eds. 1992. *Non-timber products from tropical forests: Evaluation of a conservation and development strategy.* New York, NY: New York Botanical Garden.

This collection of essays on extractive reserves provides a range of arguments for and against extractive reserves as a larger development model, as well as several detailed case studies of the economics of extractivism and marketing of non timber forest products. Although primarily focused on the Amazon, several articles draw from Africa and South Asian experiences.

Nugent, Stephen. 1996. "Amazonian Indians and peasants: Coping in the age of development." In Helen Collinson, ed. *Green guerrillas: Environmental conflicts and initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean*. London: Latin America Bureau, pp. 84-92.

Nugent updates the discussion of appropriate land use technologies in the Amazon by considering recent studies and developments in agroforestry, cattle ranching and non-timber forest product (NTFP) marketing. This is another good introductory piece for students to understand the many actors and activities pursued in the rainforest, while arguing that sustainable practices are expanding in the region.

Peters, Charles M.; Gentry, Alwyn H.; and Mendelsohn, Robert O. 1989. "Valuation of an Amazonian rainforest." *Nature* 399, 6(89): 655-6.

Peters et al. provide an economic valuation comparing the net present value of lifetime profits of one hectare of forest extractive products to one hectare of timber logged forest. Although their findings are controversial, the methodology and policy direction merit further attention.

Pinedo-Vasquez, Miguel; Zarin, Daniel; and Jipp, Peter. 1992. "Community forest and lake reserves in the Peruvian Amazon: A local alternative for sustainable use of tropical forests." In Daniel C. Nepsted and Stephan Schwartzman, eds. *Non-Timber products from tropical forests: Evaluation of a conservation and development strategy*. New York, NY: New York Botanical Garden, pp. 79-86.

The authors provide a case study of two peasant communities in relatively isolated settings that established regulated reserves for access to their lake and forest. The study looks at the organizational structure of such a community response, as well as problems that arise when individuals and communities are not recognized as the rightful owners and stewards of their land.

Revkin, Andrew. 1990. *The burning season: The murder of Chico Mendes and the fight for the Amazon rain forest*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Revkin recounts the plight of the rubber tappers in the western Amazon, their organizational struggle, and the murder of rubber workers organizer and activist Chico Mendes.

Schwartzman, Stephan. 1992. "Land distribution and the social costs of frontier development in Brazil: Social and historical context of extractive reserves." In Daniel C. Nepsted and Stephan Schwartzman, eds. *Non-Timber products from tropical forests: Evaluation of a conservation and development strategy*. New York, NY: New York Botanical Garden, pp. 51-66.

This paper develops an analysis of the frontier expansion in the western Brazilian Amazon and resulting land tenure conflicts. It reviews the economic returns of extractive households on extractive reserves to economies of unskilled urban migrants and concludes that extractive reserves offer solid economic opportunities (in areas with access to transportation). Schwartzman concludes that extractive reserves and the social dynamics around their formation might provide a good model for encouraging land-use zoning and demarcation in the region.

Natural Resources Management: Indigenous Lands

Dove, Michael R. 1993. "A revisionist view of tropical deforestation and development." *Environmental Conservation* 20(1): 17-24.

Dove criticizes dominant development strategies regarding indigenous groups, arguing that current models for economic development and conservation hinder economic autonomy. He observes that resource use problems are not caused by indigenous groups but are only present once other populations try to compete for the same natural resources. Dove calls for the need to develop a new discourse with which to analyze and frame the development issues related to indigenous populations and conservation.

Gedicks, Al. 1996. "Native peoples and sustainable development." In Helen Collinson, ed. *Green guerrillas: Environmental conflicts and initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean*. London: Latin America Bureau, pp. 34-9.

Gedicks discusses the tension between native peoples wanting to be stewards for sustainable development, while indigenous lands are quickly ravaged as a result of megaprojects. One model that seems to have worked to counter this problem is establishing indigenous reserves and nature preserves, which of course require land demarcation. Indigenous groups, for their part, have suggested mounting a war-crimes tribunal at which indigenous people would try multilateral developers for crimes against nature and indigenous peoples. Although far-fetched, the conclusion is nicely made that indigenous peoples are gaining important allies with whom to organize and politicize their cause in the environmental movement.

Kimerling, Judith. 1996. "Oil, lawlessness and indigenous struggles in Ecuador's Oriente." In Helen Collinson, ed. *Green guerrillas: Environmental conflicts and initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean*. London: Latin America Bureau, pp. 61-73.

Although primarily concerned with the environmental hazards of oil exploration in the Amazon and the political responses of indigenous peoples confronting these problems, an important subtheme is the alliance between government and international oil interests against the well-being of indigenous peoples. This is a well written case study sure to spur discussion.

Peres, Carlos A. 1994. "Indigenous reserves and nature conservation in Amazonian forests." *Conservation Biology* 8(2): 586-8.

This brief article proposes the need for greater reform and regulation on indigenous reserves in the Brazilian Amazon to prevent indigenous groups from selling logging and mining rights on their reserves. With indigenous reserves accounting for 54 percent of all Amazonian reserves, Peres calls for greater controls on how indigenous groups manage these lands, and the prevention of prospecting their natural resources. He demands greater regulation and collaboration between the federal Indian Agency and the federal Environment Department, as a way to restrict indigenous activity and "redeem some of their credit as conservationists."

Stevens, Stan, ed. 1997. *Conservation through cultural survival: Indigenous peoples and protected areas*. Washington, DC: Island Press.

The introductory chapters provide a discussion of growing numbers of natural reserves that are managed by or inhabited by indigenous populations. This presents a new model for natural reserve management compared to the human exclusion model or "Yellowstone" model in the United States. Case studies drawn from Asia, the Americas and Oceania are provided to illustrate varying forms of indigenous management, land based conflicts, and new alliances between indigenous populations and conservationists. Essays by Peter H. Herlihy (pp. 99-133)

and Bernard Nietschmann (pp. 193-224) address dynamics in the Mosquitia Rain Forest Corridor in Honduras, and along the Miskito Coast Coral Reefs in Nicaragua.

Natural Resources Management: Sustainable Development

Alcorn, Janis B. 1990. "Indigenous agroforestry strategies meeting farmers' needs." In Anthony B. Anderson, ed. *Alternatives to deforestation: Steps toward sustainable use of the Amazon rain forest*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, pp. 141-51.

Alcorn outlines the strategies that indigenous farmers use to manage forest resources through selective forest management and cultivation.

Anderson, Anthony, ed. 1990. *Alternatives to deforestation*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

This volume provides a valuable collection of analysis on forest resource management, forest regeneration and sustainable agriculture in the Amazon rainforest.

Berardo, Karin; Uhl, Christopher; and Veríssimo, Adalberto. 1996. *Pará in the twenty-first century: Natural resource development and management*. Internal document, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: The Ford Foundation.

This report to the Ford Foundation provides a comprehensive assessment of dominant resource use practices in the eastern Brazilian Amazon (mining, logging, agriculture and fishing) as well as the institutional capacity of local public and non-governmental agencies to address these problems. The article provides a series of overviews of current trends and strategies for creating conceptual shifts in how to promote more sustainable practices.

Denevan, William. 1989. "The geography of fragile lands in Latin America." In John O. Browder, ed. *Fragile lands of Latin America: Strategies for sustainable development*. Boulder: Westview Press, pp. 11-24.

In the first chapter of *Fragile Lands*, Denevan outlines that extensive land management strategies are sustainable on fragile lands, but that intensive strategies requiring concentrated changes in the landscape are not. This is an important consideration in questions regarding: how stable are rural producers on their land, do they have sufficient area to farm extensively, and what percentage of the lands in Latin America are quite fragile.

Downing, Theodore E.; Hecht, Susanna B.; Pearson, Henry A.; and Garcia-Downing, Carmen, eds. 1992. *Development or destruction: The conversion of tropical forest to pasture in Latin America*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

This collection of articles is the outcome of the United States Man in the Biosphere conference in Oaxaca, Mexico in 1988, the goal of which was to stimulate analysis and debate about the rapid conversion of the Latin American forests to pastureland. With perspectives represented from agronomists, foresters, social scientists, loggers and peasant farmers, issues of access to land and shifting land use patterns are at the heart of many of these articles.

Duran, Sergio. 1988. "Organized settlement on the Amazon frontier: The Caquetá Project in Colombia." In Walther Manshard and William B. Morgan, eds. *Agricultural Expansion and Pioneer Settlements in the Humid Tropics*. Tokyo: United Nations University, pp. 266-79.

Duran describes a planned colonization project in the Colombian Amazon in the late 1960s. The article touches only briefly on land tenure and the need for agrarian reform as the motivating purpose for implementing colonization, and is of primary interest in providing a brief overview of the institutional actors and structuring of a colonization project.

Eckholm, Erik. 1979. "The dispossessed of the Earth: Land reform and sustainable development." *Worldwatch Paper 30*. Washington, DC: Worldwatch Institute.

Despite a call for renewed attention to land reform in the introduction, this brief primer provides a largely impartial presentation of the core issues in land reform, its relationship to development, and social movements in the 20th century to address land issues. Although published in 1979, many of the definitions and issues are still current.

Hecht, Susanna B. 1985. "Environment, development and politics: Capital accumulation and the livestock sector in eastern Amazonia." *World Development* 13(6): 663-84.

Hecht analyzes the growth of cattle ranching in the 1980s in light of international market demand and domestic policy. She also examines the impact of ranching on environmental sustainability by analyzing popular arguments regarding population pressures, public good and commons management, and appropriate technology.

Hecht, Susanna B. 1992. "Logics of livestock and deforestation: The case of Amazonia." In Theodore E. Downing, Susanna B. Hecht, Henry A. Pearson and Carmen Garcia-Downing, eds. *Development or destruction: The conversion of tropical forest to pasture in Latin America*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, pp. 7-25.

This article provides a quick overview of the range of theoretical explanations as well as policy experiments for ranching and deforestation in the rainforest.

Peck, Robert B. 1990. "Promoting agroforestry practices among small producers: The case of the Coca Agroforestry Project in Amazonian Ecuador." In Anthony B. Anderson, ed. *Alternatives to deforestation: Steps toward sustainable use of the Amazon rain forest*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, pp. 167-80.

Looking at the impact of oil exploitation and road construction on attracting migrant farmers to eastern Ecuador, Peck provides an overview of the on-farm demonstration program utilized in that setting to promote agroforestry practices.

Subler, Scott and Christopher Uhl. 1990. "Japanese agroforestry in Amazonia: A case study in Tomé-Açu, Brazil," In Anthony B. Anderson, ed. *Alternatives to deforestation: Steps toward sustainable use of the Amazon rain forest*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, pp. 152-66.

Subler and Uhl analyze the intensive agricultural practices of the Japanese immigrant farmers in the Brazilian Amazon. Concluding that their practices are extremely resource dependent and also depend upon having secure land title, they conclude that this model may not be easily reproduced in other migrant farming settings.

Toniolo, Angelica, and Christopher Uhl. 1995. "Economic and ecological perspectives on agriculture in the Eastern Amazon." *World Development* 23(6): 959-73.

This case study of an agricultural colony in the eastern Amazon provides an economic productivity valuation of intensive farming, and compares per hectare output to the dominant

extensive cattle ranching being practiced in the same area. The findings support a call for further research and development to support intensive small holding agriculture.

Uhl, Christopher; Bezerra, Oswaldo; and Martini, Adriana. 1993. "An ecosystem perspective on threats to biodiversity in Eastern Amazonia, Pará State." In Christopher S. Potter, Joel I. Cohen, and Dianne Janczewski, eds. *Perspectives on biodiversity: Case studies of genetic resource conservation and development*. American Association for the Advancement of Science: AAAS Press.

Although the body of this article addresses environmental impacts of land and subsoil extractive activities, the concluding discussion focuses on the need for concrete policy resource use guidelines, mapping and institutional coordination to manage unoccupied regions.

Veríssimo, Adalberto; Barreto, Paulo; Mattos, Marli; Tarifa, Ricardo; and Uhl, Christopher. 1992. "Logging impacts and prospects for sustainable forest management in an old Amazonian frontier: The case of Paragominas." *Forest Ecology and Management* 55: 169-99.

This team of researchers presents a comprehensive labor and capital valuation of all stages of the timber extractive practice in one logging region in the eastern Amazon. It also provides projections of added productivity using sustainable forest management techniques.

V. Politics of Land Tenure

Barry, Tom. 1995. *Zapata's revenge: Free trade and the farm crisis in Mexico*. Boston, MA: South End Press.

This historical account of early agrarian movement and peasant land disputes provides a backdrop for the comparison of current social and agrarian conflicts in Mexico. It provides a discussion of 20th century agrarian movements and agrarian reform in politics, NAFTA and the Zapatista uprising in 1994.

Collier, George A. 1994. *Basta! Land and the Zapatista rebellion in Chiapas*. Oakland, CA: The Institute for Food and Development Policy.

Collier tracks the development of peasant movements in the Chiapas region through early colonial and commercial agriculture, to the oil boom of the 70s and into the 1990s. He examines how land reform policies, and the implementation of (or failure to implement) land reform has affected the social and economic network of peasants in the region. Finally, looking at the present macro-economic policies and new trends of land use and property entitlements, he focuses on the adaptations that the population has made to incorporate different economic activities into their traditional agricultural pattern. This book provides a rich case history with which to analyze many dynamics of land reform, colonialism, globalization, peasant movements and social conflict.

Collinson, Helen, ed. 1996. *Green guerrillas: Environmental conflicts and initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean*. London, UK: Latin America Bureau.

This is a volume of short essays providing case studies of social movements around land rights, and environmental health. Most essays run ten pages and provide good introductions to key issues.

Davis, Shelton H. 1988. "Land rights and indigenous peoples: The role of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights." *Cultural Survival Report No. 29*. Cambridge, MA: Cultural Survival, Inc.

This short volume presents the work of numerous indigenous rights organizations, the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Issues and the Organization of American States Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to define and protect indigenous lands. Case studies are provided of the Guahibo of Eastern Colombia, the Aché of Paraguay and the Yanomami of Brazil, and the limitations of the IACHR to effectively help these populations.

Santos, Roberto. 1984. "The problem of land in the Brazilian Amazon." In Marianne Schmink and Charles Wood, eds. *Frontier expansion in Amazonia*. Gainesville, FL: University of Florida Press.

This is a good overview of land reform policies in Brazil and the conflicting goals of land and property laws with particular focus on dynamics in the Amazon. Focusing on two periods: the *latifundio* period from 1616-1824, and from 1824 to the present, characterized by tensions between capitalist firms and growing pressures on small farmers. Particular attention is given to the formation of the rural peasantry, the impact of laws on shifting social standings, early social movements related to land in the Amazon and the legal process in Amazonia. This is an important foundation piece for understanding the nature and evolution of land tenure tensions in the region, although its omission of indigenous rights issues is somewhat troubling.

VI. Neoliberal Reform

Ayres, José Márcio. 1989. "Debt-for-equity swaps and the conservation of tropical rain forests." *Trends in ecology and evolution (TREE)* 4(11): 331-2.

This brief article presents an introduction to the debt-for-equity swap as a tool for reducing national debt in developing countries, and the development of the debt-for-nature swap application in tropical areas. It presents a discussion occurring in Brazil in 1989 regarding the potential application of debt-for-nature swap programs, and the increasing role of foreign capital in environmental issues.

Bunker, Stephen G. 1985. *Underdeveloping the Amazon: Extraction, unequal exchange and the failure of the modern State*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

This book provides an extensive analysis of the institutional structures in place to "manage" development in the Amazon, and the frequent conflict between different institutions and the occupants of the region. Bunker first examines common theories for explaining the "underdevelopment" of the Amazon, moving away from dependency theory, demonstrating the long trend in environmental degradation from 1600 to 1950, and focusing finally on the internal institutional conflicts and power relations that undermine coherent planning. Final chapters present case studies of this failure looking at colonization, government agricultural programs, and the land tenure system.

Edwards, Sebastian. 1997. "Latin America's underperformance." *Foreign Affairs* 76(2).

Neoliberal economic reforms have failed to reduce poverty or boost employment and wages, while growth has been only moderate. Edwards calls for expanding the export base and infrastructure, increasing inputs to education, reforming judicial and labor legislation, and professionalizing public employees. Although he does not address the impact of these suggestions on the rural sector, this formula addresses some of the institutional needs for land reform, while raising other challenges to policy attention to land demarcation and rural support.

Evans, Peter. 1992. "The State as problem and solution: Predation, embedded autonomy, and structural change." In Stephen Haggard and Robert R. Kaufman, eds. *The politics of economic adjustment*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, pp. 139-81.

This piece provides an interesting theoretical discussion of the institutional limitations that affect public sector land grant and extension agencies during neoliberal political and economic reform. It highlights the “orthodox paradox,” whereby reform governments are called on to dismantle and streamline cumbersome bureaucracies, while relying on those same bureaucracies to do the work. The institutional dilemma described in this article highlights yet another explanation for why land reform is unlikely to occur in transitional states.

Grabel, Ilene. 1996. “Marketing the Third World: The contradictions of portfolio investment in the global economy.” *World Development* 21: 1761-76.

Grabel provides a critical analysis of the shift from commercial and development loans to foreign direct investment over the past fifteen years, and the impact on macroeconomic decision making and policies that such dependence on portfolio investment has led to in Mexico and other developing country economies.

Myers, Norman. 1993. *Ultimate security: The environmental basis of political stability*. New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc.

Myers combines personal anecdotes and reflections with solid analysis of global developments to look at regional and sectoral dynamics that jeopardize our environmental sustainability. With chapters on El Salvador, Mexico, Global Warming, Environmental Refugees, and Trade-Offs with Military Security, Myers manages to tackle many problems, while returning consistently to the challenges of global carrying capacity, poverty and threats to national and global security.

Stallings, Barbara. 1992. “International influence on economic policy: Debt, stabilization, and structural reform.” In Stephen Haggard and Robert R. Kaufman, eds. *The politics of economic adjustment*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, pp. 41-88.

Stallings revisits dependency theory in the post-neoliberal era. She identifies three forms of international influence (markets, professional linkages and political leverage), and how these influences are revealed in economic reform. This is an interesting theoretical piece providing an explanation for the ongoing international influence on local policy.

Williams, Robert G. 1986. *Export agriculture and the crisis in Central America*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press.

This book provides a good set of case studies with which to analyze the intersection of US foreign policy, the promotion of agro-industry and the resulting social tensions and landlessness caused in Central America in the 1960s and 70s. The first half of the book provides close analysis of the shift to cattle and cotton plantation systems, with interesting analysis of overall social dynamics in chapter seven, and then brief analysis of the resulting impact and crisis in each of the five Central American countries (Chapter 8).