

Agrarian Structures

Request:

Official Justice:

Sponsor:

Bill:

1) He will like

his family

subject to

ability to

write scholarly

orientation

2) If short line

cannot be find

seems like

suspended.

3) Revised:

Kal: meet

Tuesday.

ret.

To mean a set of institutions, norms and social political and economic relationships governing the access to and use of land as a productive resource.

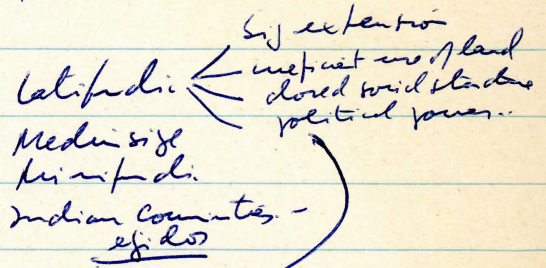
- Land tenure
- Work force
- Taxation
- Political Power

90% of land belong to 10% of the fams.

Legis. Paj. 5.

Paj. 48.

- Land tenure
- Land holdings
- encomienda: land + wealth + labor



Hacienda livestock-cereal operation

plantation: high cop. high profit ownership.

Agraria policy of the Spanish + portugese:

- a) reward and compact soldiers.
- b) product for Spain + for mining.

- a - Mercedes reales: land grant.
- encomiendas: the right right to exact tribute in kind money + services from native peasants.

- b) encomienda: supply of labor: slavery of the Indians forbidden.
- reparto for Africa.
- encomienda: highland areas.
- system of peonage: to give labor and on return you receive small plot of land.

Land Reforms:

- México: 1917 - Rights to expropriate + methods of distribution.
200 H²s. Communal tenure: ejidos
- Bolivia 1953 peasant uprising: redistribution of land do not for small fields
177 development of side-communities.
- Guatemala: 1952 5% of land was allotted to holdings over 1000 H²s. -
Expropriated only to those over a certain limit.
- Costa Rica: 1959.
- Chile: 1962-73 2.5 million H²s. - = Frei 60-67,
67- Frei
70- Allendé:

Military established.

1. Description of the Latin American Countries.
2. Why they intervene.
3. The new intervention: Why differs from the caudillos.
4. Desarrolos económicos elimina el caudillismo.

Huntington: Policy impact of military rule varies with the level of civilian participation. oligarchic phase limited participation → caudillos; they do not challenge the existing structure; Period of expanding middle class participation (formally authoritarian): armies play a "radical" role, opening the system; In a highly participant polity, they will be repressed.

— Many questions are not answered. ^{Peru} ^{Argentina}
Army's institutional strength: may be measured:

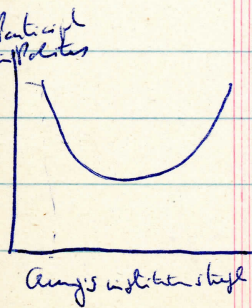
- a) - its resources (% of GNP + budget spent on defense;
- b) - its professional level (year of schooling for senior officers; journals, the ^{army's} ^{publications});
- c) - its cohesion and coherence; autonomy in recruitment,

Military involvement in politics changes in a curvilinear fashion as armies gain in organizational strength + coherence.

Lowest level of military institutional strength ^{high} participation in politics with long periods.

- Middle: the more professional, will intervene, displace a caudillo for a civilian.

- Self-confident sense of corporate autonomy + superiority. Intervention is reluctant, but when it comes, it will be extensive + long-lasting.



Questions: { 1) Circumstances when they intervene. - Security do not probe much.
 2) Motives. -
 3) Effects. what happen after some time.

Periods

- 1 18 20 - 50
- 2 50 - 900 → Crisis. fire period: Δ education Gov. should provide this.
 Efficiency was required: switch to civilian front. -
 Professionalism of the army. European influence: frontiers. -
- 3 Early XX Century: industrialization → working class.
 Armed forces: ambivalent reaction: against modernity.
 against middle class ??
 In industrialization; against oligarchy because they are export oriented.

— Copper nationalization.

— Nationalism; anti oligarchic; mobilization of masses; want to remain in charge of what is going on.

Landshager: Why they intervene:

Motives

- ① Conservative reasons: Unions - 21 pp.
 a) Against politicians
 b) Against masses. -
- ② Anti concentration camp.
- ③ Modernity & industrialization ^{but} <sub>Rejoice Pinilla...
Selia</sub>
- ④ Reaction to chaos.
- ⑤ Ousting a dictator. -
- ⑥ Candidillismo. -

- ① Repression
- ② Formal Institutions Parliament
Electors
Papers
- ③ Economic Policy.
- ④ Mobilization
- ⑤ Social programs. Dist. NY. -
- ⑥ General Trends Peru left
Brazil Right

Johnson: -

Why this different perspective. -

Effects:

Students

Elite: % of their generation

Autonomy: Sanctuary..

Lipman, Welkel + Glaser:

Latin American University
Students: a six nations study.

Why impact of the US:

(Harvard, 1972)

- 1) Because there are few institutions;
- 2) " they belong to upper + middle class. (No bourgeoisie)
- 3) " you have a mass of people together (like a factory)
- 4) " for the US will come the future leaders of society.

Cordoba movement 1918:

a) Student participation ..

b) deelitization of the U.

c) mistrust of professors.

Political activism of U. student.

- 1.- + que otros grupos por ser clase media, alta.
- 2.- Es distinta por métodos.
- 3.- Porque todos los hacen: socialización.
- 4.- Politically committed
- 5.- Left is more vocal; no more numerous..

Bakers

Political Parties..

Cuba: Totalitarian: embraces all aspects of society..

- Causes..

- Plan de God: Nuevos.. jokers..

- Periodos Economicos..

Factors externos - Alianza por Progreso
Fidel 20.000.
Factors internos
Economía primitiva..

- History: \rightarrow 70% Instruct. Dist of Y: 90-10%
Period:

- Goals: - Pluralism..
- Change of the economy..
 - Short run ec. policy:

1st year. success.. \rightarrow social aspects: class consciousness. -

Failure: I had already told.

Opposition..

Source:

- Erroneous view of the world press
- Ambiguities of one single direction
- Allende's role
- Economics + CIA + etc.

1929

- 1. - Industrialization before 1930
 - Argentina 22.8%
 - Mexico 14
 - Brazil 11
 - Chile 7.9
 - Colombia 6.2

- 2. - After 1930
 - Tariff protection
 - "Easy substitution" - Furtado figures
 - WW II - Role played by the state
 - After WW II - Increase in international reserves
 - Middle 50's - process came to a stand
 - Demationalization of industrialization

Cap. investment in Ind. during

	50	65
Arg.	161	617
Brazil	285	722
Mex	133	752
Chile	29	39
Colombia	25	160

Indicators of growth

(average rate of growth - 60-65)

	Argentina	Brazil	Mex	Peru
GNP	2.8	4.9	5.9	5.4
Industrial output	4.1	4.9	8.0	9.4
Branch sales	24.0	6.4	13.0	14.0

- La nueva dependencia
- Inflation
 - Prerogative services {
 - Agriculture
 - Transport
 - Monopolies
 - Taxation
 - Circumstantial factors {
 - earthquake
 - weather

Propaganda mechanism

1. - El Mercantilismo colonial. -
2. - Las relaciones centro - periferia. -
3. - La independencia. -
4. - El cambio del centro. -
5. - Instituciones heredadas. -
Hacienda y esqui-linaje. -

- Economies oriented toward foreign trade.
 - Export dominated growth model. -
 - Expansion of the center: G.B; Germany - USA. -
 - Exports increased because technological advances in transportation + railroads. -
 - Around dynamic ^{export oriented} sector you will have a lack of railroads + highways. -
 - With new revenues: conspicuous consumption. -
 - Fiscal revenues increase. -
 - National industries will not play any role. -
 - The export sector will influence:
 - level of Y ; its growth + distribution; employment, balance of payments; federal budget (public works) fiscal expenditures; level of investment. -
 - The limits to growth:
 - On the supply: do we have enough raw materials
 - If we introduce technology: saving of labor. -
 - On the demand side: Engel law. -
 - Technological advances. -

Population

Lower than world in India

- 1 Facts -
- 2 Implications { Dependency ratio
C/O ratio COR
Employment.
- 3 Simultaneous & interrelated. ——— { Education } in place KAP
{ Family Size } only limited notes.

4 Policy -

Styces Ideology Family Plan in India

- External Problem {
- 1. - Control of foreign prod. equal. 5 →
 - 2. - Mono-export problem.
 - 3. - Service A debt problem
 - 4. - Technology -

Relation 12
T. Ind. 2-3
F. Dist. - product.