



# The Common Property Resource Digest

No. 4

Devoted to community-based resource management

September 1987

## At Work With Common Property

### Farm Forestry News:

The Forestry/Fuelwood Research and Development Project (F/FRED) is perhaps the most ambitious forestry project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in recent years. Aimed at meeting the needs of small-scale farmers for fuel and other forest products through the cultivation of multipurpose tree species, F/FRED is underway in a number of South and Southeast Asian countries, including India, Malaysia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Philippines, and Singapore.

Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development is the prime contractor with USAID for carrying out project activities. These encompass a broad range of research and dissemination efforts, including a quarterly newsletter, *Farm Forestry News*. This publication is printed in an 8-12 page illustrated format. Contents include news of F/FRED project activities, notes on publications, and notices of conferences and workshops. *Farm Forestry News* is available to anyone with a professional interest in agroforestry in developing countries. Requests for inclusion in the mailing list, submitted news items and other correspondence should be sent to:

The Editor  
*Farm Forestry News*  
Winrock International Institute  
1611 N. Kent St  
Suite 600  
Arlington, Virginia 22209 U.S.A.

### Debt and Resources:

Network members who are interested in problems of biological diversity and ecosystem preservation will be interested in a recent agreement in which a small portion of Bolivia's external debt was exchanged for an agreement by the government of that country to protect

nearly 1.6 million hectares of forest and grassland from extensive development. These lands border the existing Beni Biosphere Reserve featured in the second issue of the *Digest*.

The procedure was as follows. Conservation International, a U.S. environmental organization, purchased \$650,000 worth of Bolivian government debt on secondary markets from unnamed debt holders. Since Bolivia's promissory notes are being traded at sharp discounts from face value, only \$100,000 of actual cash was required to make the purchase, slightly over 15% of the face value of the debt. The required funds were provided by the Frank Weeden Foundation, a philanthropic organization from California. According to news reports, this foundation has allocated an additional \$200,000 for similar exchanges.

Conservation International then signed an agreement with the Bolivian government in which the debt was turned back to Bolivia in return for that nation's agreement to protect 1.6 million hectares

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located east of the Beni river in the Amazonian region of northern Bolivia. Part of the protected tracts will be completely preserved from all development and will be maintained as a biosphere reserve limited to scientific research.

Other areas will be used by the Chimane Indians, a local indigenous group, and may be opened to limited agricultural and forestry uses. The agreement between the government of Bolivia and Conservation International is detailed and includes the creation of a \$250,000 trust fund in local currency for managing the reserved areas.

The upshot of the deal is that Bolivia's external debt is reduced by \$650,000, a U.S. foundation has spent only \$100,000, and the Bolivian government has furnished approximately another \$250,000, but in its own currency. 1.6 million hectares are reserved, at a total initial cost of six cents per hectare in U.S. dollars.

There are, of course, possible problems which may develop over time. Critics have raised doubts about the long-term willingness of future governments of Bolivia to honor the terms of the agreement, given the chronic political instability of that country. Others have pointed out that the agreement covered less than one 1/100 of 1% of Bolivia's total external debt and hence was of little help in resolving that country's severe debt problems.

Still, the agreement may serve as a useful model for similar arrangements in the future. If tropical forests and other natural resources in developing countries are truly a "global heritage" which benefit all humankind, then the richer nations need to bear a high proportion of the economic cost of their preservation. The problem is that there are few institutional mechanisms for implementation of such cost-sharing.

The debt swap mechanism provides one possible example of such an institutional mechanism. It extends the budgetary reach of private-sector foundations and environmental groups, and arguably gives them somewhat greater bargaining power with the government involved than would a direct grant of money for conservation purposes.

The country government can lower its nominal debt without using any scarce foreign exchange. This debt reduction may be small, but as one U.S. politician was fond of saying, "A million dollars here, a million dollars there and pretty soon you are talking about real money." There is also an incentive for fiscally-strained regimes to devote some government resources for conservation efforts which they might not do otherwise.

In summary, this model may not be a panacea for either environmental or debt problems, but it is still a useful and concrete step that serves as an alternative for a number of countries and institutions.

The *Common Property Resource Digest* is the primary communication medium of the Common Property Resource Network. Funded with grants from the Ford Foundation, the General Service Foundation, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the CPR Network seeks to disseminate information dealing with common property resources, their management, and policies related to their use. It also seeks, by various means, to foster communication between professionals who work with common property resources, whether as policymakers, administrators, researchers, or educators. The ultimate goal of the network is to improve the conservation and wise use of these resources, and to improve the wellbeing of those people who depend on common property for their livelihood. Membership in the network is open to any individual or institution having an active professional interest in common property resources. There is no charge for membership.

The *Common Property Resource Digest* is published, and the CPR Network is administered, by the Center for Natural Resource Policy and Management of the University of Minnesota-Minneapolis. Facilities are provided by the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics. The Board on Science and Technology for International Development, an arm of the National Academy of Science of the United States, actively collaborates in network activities. Dr. C. Ford Runge is the project director and Edward D. Lotterman is the network administrator and *Digest* editor.

Network functioning depends on active participation by network members. News items, announcements, publications for review, suggestions, and questions are strongly solicited and should be sent to the *Digest* editor at the following address:

*Common Property Resource Digest*  
332e C.O.B.  
1994 Buford Avenue  
St. Paul MN 55108 U.S.A.  
Tel: (612) 625-7019

## Socially Scientific Fishing:

Professional and academic networks are the fad of the 1980's. Many Common Property Network members have strong interests in fisheries. They should be aware of the Fishery Social Science Network (FSSN), operated by the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Maritime Fisheries Service (NMFS). Compared to the CPR network, the FSSN is an old veteran, now completing its fifth year of existence.

The network publishes a quarterly newsletter featuring recent publications, conferences, and general news items. Reflecting its U.S. orientation, the majority of items in the June issue dealt with North American fishing questions. However, many other items were oriented toward other geographic areas, including developing countries, and dealt with a wide range of topics. The criteria for inclusion of submitted items is that the material should have implications for fisheries of the U.S. or U.S. fishery policy. Since the United States includes Caribbean territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as well as Trust Territories in the Pacific, the potential range of geographic coverage is quite broad.

The network currently includes over 400 members, most of whom are social scientists and most of whom are from the United States. The primary criterion for membership is that members must be willing to share news with others. The newsletter reviews numerous publications, but the editor follows a strict rule of reviewing or annotating only those publications of which he has a complete copy in hand. Abstracts or publisher's announcements receive short shrift. Anyone who would like more information about the network or who would like to submit news items or publications for inclusion should write the social anthropologist at the NMFS who functions as the network coordinator and newsletter editor. His name and address are:

Dr. Peter Fricke  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
Office of Fisheries Management (F/M1)  
Washington, D.C. 20235 U.S.A.

## Canadian Land:

Land and marine resource questions are of particular importance to Canada, with its extensive coastlines and large, relatively unsettled, northern land areas. Indigenous peoples such as the Inuit who live in these northern areas traditionally have had a range of use rights in many resources which are managed as common property. Protecting the rights of these peoples as economic development proceeds is a

sensitive issue which must be dealt with as well as other resource use questions.

The Lands Directorate, a subdivision of Environment Canada, is the agency charged with managing public lands and with formulating all Canadian federal land-use policy. Specific functions in their institutional mandate include research, resource inventory, land use monitoring, and operation of a land-use management information system. The Lands Directorate publishes a newsletter, *Land*, which may be of interest to some network members. "*Land* is a free periodical published three times annually - April, August, and December - providing information on Canada's land resources. Anyone wishing to be put on the mailing list should send their name, address and language choice (French or English) to the address listed below. Comments and inquiries are invited." The Directorate also publishes a variety of other reports, maps, and working papers which are listed in an extensive bi-lingual publications catalog, available on request.

Lands Directorate  
Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0E7.

## World Bank Fellowships:

The World Bank will award approximately ten fellowships to outstanding scholars for a 12 month period beginning July 1, 1988 for fulltime work in the general area of economic development. While there are no restrictions on research topics within the general field, the selection committee is emphasizing two areas, technology transfer and real exchange rates. Applicants must be nationals of World Bank member countries, should be 35 years of age or under, and should have at least a Masters degree. Proposed research work must be carried out in a Bank member country other than the candidates own. The program is not intended to support work leading to an advanced degree. Applications must reach the Bank by November 1, 1987 to be considered for the current cycle. While this deadline will be impossible for many network members, they should be aware that this fellowship program is now in its sixth year, and that another set will be awarded next year.

More information on the program and application materials are available from:

McNamara Fellowships Program  
Economic Development Institute  
The World Bank  
1818 H Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.

## Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships:

The Rockefeller Foundation has announced a program of two-year research fellowships for young social scientists working with agricultural aspects of international development. There are two components, one for citizens of the U.S. and Canada, the other for Africans. Both are for persons who are completing or have recently completed the Ph.D degree. Individuals selected will normally be assigned to one of the international agricultural research centers. Candidates must have a degree in fields such as economics, agricultural economics, sociology, anthropology, geography, or history. Individuals must be nominated by their graduate institution. Nomination letters must arrive at the Foundation by November 15, 1987. Complete application instructions will then be sent to the nominees, and all materials must be completed by December 31 for North American applicants and January 31 for African applicants. At least five current CPR Network members received fellowships through this program in the past ten years, so it is obvious that an interest in natural resource or land use policy is not looked on with disfavor. Information has been sent to appropriate departments at universities in the U.S., Canada, and Africa and is available from:

Dr. Joyce Lewinger Mook  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
1133 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10036 U.S.A.  
Telephone (212) 869-8500

## Natural Resources Development & Management Program:

The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), located in Bangkok Thailand, has announced a new Interdisciplinary Natural Resources Development and Management Program (INRDM). INRDM will include short courses as well as degree and certificate programs, but the principal focus appears to be on the five-term masters degree program. This program will draw on courses from nine of AIT's academic divisions, grouped into three general fields of engineering, planning, and information technology. The masters program will include coursework, learning laboratories, and research components directed at three major areas:

1. "...the principles, policies, and practice of resource development through core courses which cover the economic, legal, social, physical, ecological, and political components of the environment as well as the role of human relations in the development planning process."

2. "Basic training in the planning and management 'tools' used to collect, process, reduce, and analyze natural resources and regional planning information, including both manual and computer-assisted techniques applied to remote sensing and geographic information systems."

3. "Advanced technological instruction in the specific natural resources development system selected by the student..."

AIT expects that applicants for the masters degree program will have a first degree in some natural-resource related social or physical science and will have a minimum of three years professional experience. Preference will be given to candidates, currently working in natural resource development agencies, who will be sponsored by their governments and who will return to their home country upon completion of the course. More complete information on this degree program as well as on all the other components of INRDM is available from:

Administrator, INRDM Program  
Asian Institute of Technology  
G.P.O. Box 2754  
Bangkok 10501 THAILAND

TELEX: 84276 AIT TH  
Cable: AIT BANGKOK  
Telephone: 529-0100 - 0113, ext 2751

## International Institute for Environment and Society:

The International Institute for Environment and Society or IIES (Internationales Institut für Umwelt und Gesellschaft IIUG), of the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin is a social science research unit, working on an interdisciplinary, empirical and internationally comparative basis. Its current five-year research program is focused on the concept of preventative environmental policy. The respective research areas are: Environmental Monitoring and Assessment; Environmental Impacts and Environmental Behaviour; Evaluation of Environmental Policies; Evaluation of Selected Policy Areas from an Environmental Perspective - including agricultural policy and development policy.

The IIES is one of five research units of the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, the others deal with labor market policy; industrial policy; labor policy; and global development. The IIES has a hefty list of publications, some of which will be noted in the Digest. Publication lists and further information on the IIES and its research activities can be obtained from:

International Institute for Environment & Society  
Potsdamer Str. 58  
D-1000 Berlin (West) 30  
West Germany

## Ecological Economics:

One of the unfortunate features of the early stages of the environmental movement was that many people assumed the disciplines of ecology and economics were in inherent conflict. This erroneous presupposition has, of course, been reinforced by the behaviour of certain individuals in both groups and has led to a great deal of unnecessarily heated dispute. On the whole however, many economists and ecologists share similar goals and values and can learn from each other's insights. A group of such people have organized a new international professional journal "devoted to the integration of ecology and economics". The following description of the aims and scope of the new journal is taken from the organizers' announcement.

"*Ecological Economics* is concerned with extending and integrating the study and management of "nature's household" (ecology) and "mankind's household" (economics). This integration is implied in the common Greek root "oikos" shared by the two disciplines. Unfortunately, at present they share little else. Conceptual and professional isolation have led to economic and environmental policies which are mutually destructive rather than reinforcing over the long run. Economists pretend that nature doesn't exist while ecologists pretend humans don't exist. No discipline studies what we might call the ecology of man or the economy of nature, the web of interconnections uniting the economic subsystem to the overall ecosystem of which it is a part.

*Ecological Economics* aims to fill this gap. It is interdisciplinary in spirit and methodologically open. The importance of problems addressed, the reasonableness, imagination, and insightfulness of treatment are the main criteria for selecting contributions. We do not seek disciplinary purity or technical rigor and sophistication beyond that necessary for the task at hand. Contributions may be theoretical or empirical, positive or normative, quantitative or literary, descriptive, predictive, or speculative. Contributions that within themselves combine methods and disciplines are especially welcome.

An incomplete and overlapping list of specific areas of work that would fit under the broad rubric of *Ecological Economics* includes: valuation of natural resources, sustainable agriculture, ecologically

integrated technology, integrated ecologic-economic modeling at scales from regional to global, implications of thermodynamics for economics and ecology, energy accounting and other methods aimed at allowing a unified treatment of economies and ecosystems, renewable resource management and conservation, critical assessments of the basic assumptions underlying current economic and ecological paradigms and the implications of alternative assumptions, economic and ecological consequences of genetically engineered organisms, gene pool inventory and management, alternative principles for valuing natural wealth, integrating natural resources and environmental services into national income and wealth accounts, case studies of economic-ecologic conflict or harmony, etc. New issues in this area are rapidly emerging and will find a ready forum in *Ecological Economics*." The editors include Robert Costanza of the Coastal Ecology Institute and Herman Daly of the Department of Economics, both at Louisiana State University; as well as Ann-Mari Jansson from Asko Laboratory at Stockholm University and David Pearce from the Department of Economics at University College London. The editorial advisory board includes individuals from 13 separate nations, so the promise of it being an "international" journal may be borne out. More information on this new journal will be published in a future issue or network members may receive a separate mailing. Anyone wishing more immediate information should write:

Dr. Robert Costanza  
Coastal Ecology Institute  
Center for Wetland Resources  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-7503 U.S.A.

## Vida Silvestre Neotropical

A new tri-lingual journal focusing on conservation of endangered plant and animal species is being published by the World Wildlife Fund-U.S. Entitled *Vida Silvestre Neotropical*, it will publish articles in English, Portuguese or Spanish, and will be issued twice a year. Other topics covered will include habitat of endangered species, biological diversity, design of protected areas, sustainable use management, and indigenous uses of wildlife. More information can be obtained from:

Curtis Freese, Co-Editor  
*Vida Silvestre Neotropical*  
World Wildlife Fund  
1255 23rd Street  
Washington, D.C. 20037 U.S.A.

# About Conferences

## Coastal Water Resources:

The American Water Resources Association (AWRA) and a number of other organizations are sponsoring a Symposium on Coastal Water Resources, to be held in Wilmington, North Carolina, U.S.A. on May 22-25, 1988.

Papers have been invited on a variety of topics ranging from biology to the social sciences to engineering. Specific topics which may be of interest to network members include wetland ecology, estuarine water quality, health and reproduction of fisheries, commercial fisheries, resource use conflicts, wetlands protection, and development regulation. A proceedings volume is planned.

Unfortunately, the deadline for submission of abstracts for submitted papers is October 1, 1987, which follows very shortly after mailing of this issue. Anyone who can meet this deadline should submit three copies of an abstract, not exceeding 200 words. The abstract must include the title, all authors' names, and their affiliations. The submitting author must include on a separate sheet a full mailing address and telephone number for all authors. Abstracts should be submitted to:

Dr. David H. Moreau  
UNC Water Resources Research Institute  
Box 7912  
North Carolina State University  
Raleigh, North Carolina, 27695-7912 U.S.A.  
Telephone: (919) 727-2815

General information about the conference itself can be obtained from the General Chairman:

Dr. Raymond J. Burby  
Center for Urban and Regional Studies  
Hickerson House 067A  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, NC 27514 U.S.A.  
Telephone (919) 962-3074

## Water Quality, Great Lakes, & Non-Point Pollution:

The AWRA will hold its 24th annual conference and symposia on November 6-11, 1988 in Milwaukee Wisconsin, U.S.A. The general theme of the conference is "Water For The Years Ahead-Quality And Quantity: 1990 And Beyond." The focus of the AWRA is on North America, but lessons from other areas with implications for North America are not ruled out.

Abstracts for submitted papers will be accepted until January 15, 1988. Abstract specifications and more information can be obtained from the Conference Technical Chairman:

Dr. Max Anderson  
University of Wisconsin-Platteville  
College of Engineering  
Platteville, Wisconsin 53818 U.S.A.

In addition to the general conference, two additional specific symposia are also being organized. The first may be of special interest to Canadian members of the CPR network who have been working with resource rehabilitation in the Great Lakes. The title is "The Great Lakes: Living With North America's Inland Waters." Submitted papers are solicited. Abstracts for submitted papers, following the same guidelines as for the Coastal Water Resources conference listed above, will be accepted until January 15, 1988. Suggested topics include:

Great Lakes management - interstate, international  
Great Lakes fisheries  
Law and the Great Lakes  
Cultural life and the Lakes

More information on requirements for submitted papers can be obtained from the symposium Technical Chairman:

Dr. David H. Hickcox  
Department of Geography  
Ohio Wesleyan University  
Delaware, Ohio 43015 U.S.A.

The second symposium is perhaps of more tangential interest to CPR Network members. Entitled "Non-Point Pollution: 1988-Policy, Economy, Management, and Appropriate Technology", the thrust of the symposium seems to be an examination of the policy aspects of different technical approaches. Network members who are interested in wetlands, groundwater, estuaries, and international pollution problems may wish to seek more information. Again, submitted papers are solicited, and abstracts will be accepted until January 15, 1988. The Technical Chairman is:

Prof. Vladimir Novotny  
Marquette University  
1515 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233 U.S.A.

## Dryland Farming:

An international conference on dryland farming will be held from August 15-19, 1988 in Amarillo Texas. The announced theme is "Past Progress and Future Challenges in Dryland Farming - A Global Perspective." Submitted papers are solicited and abstracts for the same will be accepted until November 2, 1987. The address for further information or for submission of abstracts is:

International Conference on Dryland Farming  
USDA Conservation and Production  
Research Laboratory  
Bushland, Texas 79012-0010 U.S.A.

## Restoring the Earth:

While many people who work with environmental or resource questions struggle to slow the rate of resource degradation, others, more ambitious or more fortunate, can think of resource restoration. Network members who have worked with ecosystem rehabilitation in the Great Lakes or the Sahel come to mind. Now there is a conference for such people! The first annual Restoring the Earth Conference, with the theme "Restoring the Earth, 1988," will be held in Berkeley California on January 13-16, 1988. Additional information can be obtained from:

Restoring the Earth Conference  
1713C Martin Luther King Jr. Way  
Berkeley, California 94709 U.S.A.  
Telephone (415) 843-2645

## Community Land Trusts:

In many common property regimes, while "ownership" remains vested in a community or other group, specified use rights are frequently assigned to individuals or families. In the United States, an urban analog to this time-honored pattern is being developed.

Community land trusts are non-profit community-controlled institutions which own urban housing property and lease it to individuals for long-term periods. Though not strictly common property, these trusts face many of the same problems as more conventional common property regimes, for example dealing with legal systems that traditionally have not dealt with "unbundled" property rights. Community land trusts are the focus of a conference being held, Sept 10-13, as this issue is in the mail. Organized by the Institute for Community Economics and the South Atlanta Land Trust, the conference is intended to disseminate the land trust model as a viable

alternative in community housing. More information about land trusts can be obtained from:

Institute for Community Economics  
151 Montague City Road  
Greenfield, Massachusetts, 01301 U.S.A.  
Telephone: (413) 774-7956

## Culture and Conservation:

Common property questions seem to be popping up in many diverse institutions. The National Zoological Park, a branch of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C. is organizing a conference which will emphasize human dimensions of managing plant and animal resources with the goal of maintaining biodiversity.

Entitled "Culture: The Missing Element in Conservation", the conference will focus on two general areas, "Human Dimensions of Conservation Problems" and "Culture as an Element of Conservation Solutions." Interestingly enough, the first topic listed on the conference agenda is "the Commons issue and the politics of conservation." Other topics listed in the call for papers include:

- economic development and its impact on the environment of developing countries
- the changing roles of zoos, parks, and conservation agencies
- ethnoecology and resource management
- traditional resource management by indigenous people
- how local value systems influence resource management
- co-management, or local participation in conservation and resource management

Abstracts, or preferably the papers themselves, will be accepted until October 15, 1987. Selection of contributed papers will be based on criteria of topics, regions, species, and disciplines. Decisions on participants will be made by November 31.

The conference itself will be held April 8-9, 1988 in Washington D.C.. The organizers are seeking funds for travel grants. Abstracts and requests for more information should be addressed to the symposium coordinator:

Katy Moran  
Office of Public Affairs  
National Zoo  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington D.C. 20008

## Gestion de Recursos Naturales:

La Sociedad de Vida Silvestre de Chile, ONG miembro de la UICN, y la Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile - Sede Temuco, IX Region, estan organizando el I Congreso Internacional Sobre Gestion de Recursos Naturales (I CIGRN) que se realizara entre el 11 al 15 de Enero de 1988, en la ciudad de Temuco (700 km al sur de Santiago de Chile) Este Congreso contemplara cuatro Simposia:

Simposio de Manejo de Vida Silvestre  
Simposio Internacional de Recursos Geneticos  
Simposio Iberoamericano de Educacion Ambiental  
Simposio de Desarrollo Sostenido y Gestion de Recursos Naturales

El I CIGRN se enmarcara dentro de los tres objetivos basicos de la Estrategia Mundial de Conservacion (UICN)

- Preservacion de la diversidad genetica.
- Mantenimiento de los procesos ecologicos esenciales y los sistemas vitales.
- Aprovechamiento sostenido de las especies y de los ecosistemas.

El Congreso pretende estimular la discusion, intercambio de informacion y experiencia entre los profesionales, investigadores y cientificos relacionados con la Gestacion de Recursos Naturales. De este modo, el I CIGRN pretende contribuir en la implementacion de la Estrategia Mundial de la Conservacion.

La estructuracion de los Simposia estera en funcion del numero y naturaleza de los resúmenes recibidos. La exposicion de los trabajos sera en forma oral (15 min) o panel. Fecha limite de recepcion de resúmenes 31 de Septiembre de 1987. Despues de 01.10.87, el valor de la inscripcion sera de:

Profesionales que presentan trabajo U.S.\$ 30  
Profesionales asistentes U.S.\$35  
Estudiantes: U.S.\$10

La cuota de inscripcion da derecho a participar en la ceremonia inagural, sesiones de trabajo, resúmenes del Congreso y documentacion adicional. El valor de las inscripciones debe ser enviado a nombre de la Tesorera del Congreso Prof. Gladys Lara Cardenas. Mayores informaciones pueden solicitarse a los Coordinadores del Congreso:

Prof. Andres Munoz Pedreros  
Sociedad de Vida Silvestre de Chile  
Casilla 805  
Valdivia, Chile

Prof. Rolando Vega Aguayo  
Depto. de Biologia  
P. Universidad Catolica de Chile  
Sede Temuco  
Casilla 15-D  
Temuco, Chile

**(English Summary:** The Wildlife Society of Chile, and the Pontific Catholic University of Chile at Temuco are organizing the First International Congress on Natural Resource Management. It will be held January 11-15, 1988 at Temuco, 700 km. south of Santiago. Four symposia are anticipated; Wildlife Management, Genetic Resources, Environmental Education, and Sustained Development & Management of Natural Resources. The Congress will be structured by the three basic objectives of the IUCN's World Conservation Strategy. Paper abstracts will be received until September 31, 1987. Registration fees for presentors, participants, and students are \$30, \$35, and \$10 respectively. Registrations should be addressed to the Conference Treasurer, Gladys Lara Cardenas, other correspondence should be addressed to the coordinators listed at the end of the notice above.)

## Editor Appeals for Help:

In this section of the *Digest*, we would like to include reports on past conferences as well as notices of uncoming events and calls for papers. Unfortunately, once the party is over it is difficult to find someone who is willing to take the time to assess an event and report on its salient accomplishments. I will continue to write to participants, requesting reports. It would be appreciated if organizers of conferences or sessions with significant CPR content would appoint a reporter during the planning stages. I would also appreciate it if any network member would write me indicating persons who could possibly report on the following events:

Rights to Oceanic Resources - Athens Georgia, May 1-2, 1987.

International Groundwater Conference - Kuala Lumpur, June 22-26, 1987.

Aquaculture Development in Southeast Asia - Iloilo City, September 8-12, 1987.

Forces Shaping Resource Management- Billings Montana, August 3-5, 1987.

# CPR In The Journals

In this issue of the *Digest*, a separate section will be devoted to brief reviews of recent journal articles which treat common property-related questions. When available, existing abstracts are quoted. Subscription information and addresses of the journals are given so that network members may become more familiar with new or unfamiliar publications.

## The World Bank Research Observer:

The second volume of this new voice for IBRD researchers contains two significant articles dealing with common property. The opinions expressed in these articles may signal that the Bank is turning from some of the policies it has been criticized for in the past, or that at least some sensitivity to common property questions and possibilities is being discussed within the institution.

### Land Rights in Sub-Saharan Africa:

The authors of this article review the history of land rights in Africa, and argue that individual, private ownership was prevalent in the past and is the trend of the future. Their own abstract is an excellent summation.

"Links between land rights and agricultural development provide a conceptual framework to analyse land rights systems in Sub-Saharan Africa. The discussion demonstrates that land rights in Sub-Saharan Africa evolved in response to changing political, social, and economic conditions, often the result of governmental interventions that may not have been conducive to efficiency or equity.

The evidence dispels some popular misconceptions about land rights systems in Sub-Saharan Africa. There is increasing individualization of ownership, and in many areas possession has always been individual. Even in areas where communal ownership has been imposed, cultivation and possession remain with individual households and an increasing range of rights to land are appropriated by the individual household. Existing and indigenous systems are not inherently equitable. Land sales and mortgaging by individuals are observed frequently in many areas where such transactions are not recognized under the formal legal system.

The lesson from other parts of the world is that efficiency ultimately requires formal recognition of individual land rights. That stage has not been reached yet in many parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, but in many other parts the justification for a change in land rights arrangements already exists. The practical problem in

such cases is the careful analysis of benefits and costs, including equity considerations."

Feder, Gershon & Raymond Noronha, "Land Rights Systems and Agricultural Development In Sub-Saharan Africa", *World Bank Research Observer*, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 143-169. July 1987.

### Management of CPR:

Another Bank staffer, writing in the same issue, is less pessimistic about the future of other-than-individual ownership. Robert Wade briefly reviews the concept of common property, gives some examples from grazing and irrigation management in an Indian village, relates CPR to ecological concepts, and draws lessons for theory and for organizational design. Again, the abstract is cited:

"When will villagers come together to supply themselves with goods and services that they all need but could not provide for themselves individually? Can locally based collective action be a viable way to manage common property resources? Many writers on collective action and common property are pessimistic about the ability of people who face problems with common property resources to organize sustainable patterns of use for themselves. Some writers favor privatization of the commons as the only viable solution; others, the imposition of state regulation. This article shows, with reference to Mancur Olson's, 'logic of collective action,' that the analytical basis for this pessimism is weak for the village-based use of common property resources. There can be no general presumption that collective action will fail in the management of common property resources any more than there can be a general presumption that it will work. The article suggests that the chances of success through collective action depend on the characteristics of the resources, the user group, and group-state relations."

Wade, Robert, "The Management of Common Property Resources: Finding a Cooperative Solution," *World Bank Research Observer*, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp 219-234, July, 1987

The *World Bank Research Observer* is published twice yearly by the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development. "It seeks to keep nonspecialist readers informed about economic research currently being undertaken within the Bank and special areas of economics relevant for development policy." The subscription price for readers in OECD countries is

U.S.\$20.00 per year. The publication is free to residents of non-OECD countries. Inquiries or comments on content should be addressed to:

*World Bank Research Observer*  
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## Natural Resources Journal:

### U.S. Foreign Policy & Tropical Deforestation:

In an extensive article, David C. Stowe, a doctoral candidate in Political Science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology examines the official response of the U.S. government to deforestation in the tropics and finds it wanting. According to Stowe, bureaucratic rigidities within the government and lack of imagination among forestry professionals have contributed to make U.S. policy much less effective than it might be. The complete abstract follows:

"Deforestation in the tropics is proceeding rapidly. It is in the interest of the United States Government to implement policies for improved management of tropical forests. The most effective approach is through development aid.

The Agency for International Development (AID) lacks the technical resources with which to adequately address the problems of tropical forestry, though the agency does have access to an extensive network of experts in the private sector. The Department of Agriculture, including the Forest Service, has ample technical resources, and these could be used to greater advantage in support of AID. However, the Department perceives its mission as domestic and is reluctant to participate in programs for international development.

In addition to this organizational segregation of responsibility and resources, historical and conceptual obstacles to the policymaking process exist. In the United States, farmers and foresters have usually (mis)perceived their activities as unrelated. Additionally, in the forestry community, researchers and practitioners have been slow to integrate traditional conservation techniques with ecological science. Both cleavages impede the formulation of international forestry policy, as shifting farmers do most of the damage to

tropical forests, the ecology of which is exceedingly complex."

At nearly 50 pages, the article is too lengthy to fully review here. While provocative, Stowe does not fully deal with the pragmatic political parameters which constrain agencies involved. The research presented is evidently part of the author's dissertation research, and will likely receive further dissemination in the future.

Stowe, Robert C. "United States Foreign Policy and the Conservation of Natural Resources: The Case of Tropical Deforestation" in *Natural Resources Journal*, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp 56-101.

### Appropriate Institutions for Common Pools:

David Goetze, a political scientist at Utah State University, argues that traditional distinctions between public, private, and common-pool goods are not the crux of the matter. "The argument is advanced in this paper that the private-public or market-government distinction is a red herring and that single versus multiple ownership rights is really the institutional distinction most closely related to the variable characteristics of common pools and to efficiency in use patterns."

Strong stuff, and not the last! He goes on to assert "... this paper explores the proposition that common pools really do not manifest special properties that present us with distinctive institutional problems." The author's summary is much better than the abstract in capturing his main points.

"Ironically, the efficiency of assigning single or multiple ownership right to common pools defined by the characteristics of nonexcludability and subtractability seems to depend on the extent to which nonexcludability can be violated or on the extent to which subtractability is, in fact, violated. If a way can be found to divide up the commons then the various parts of the commons can be treated as private goods with each part or good allocated to a separate owner. Owners would then have legal backing to exclude others from using their portion of the pool.

If however, those parts or goods are not perfectly subtractible over the space of potential users, then a division of the pool has no conceptual basis. If the same unit of a good can be reused by different individuals then its division among all users makes no sense. The integrity of the unit could be destroyed. There is no feasible way to divide up the warning services of a lighthouse. Nonsubtractive pools must be treated as public goods with single ownership a reasonable alternative to the market failures predicted for multiple ownership.

Only the possibilities for market provision of public goods disturb the neat correspondence between divisible common pools and multiple property right assignments and between imperfectly divisible pools and a single property right assignment. Small groups of users may find themselves able to maintain agreements about appropriate use of common pools with indivisible characteristics. Altruistic motives may also enhance the prospects for market provision of the indivisible goods. Further study of such goods is needed, especially in controlled experimental settings, to determine whether such common pools can be preserved for beneficial future use where multiple owners exist and open markets are operative."

How nice it would be if "controlled experimental settings" were easily arranged! Nevertheless, many network members whose work involves determining "whether such common pools can be preserved for beneficial future use" may want to examine this article.

Goetze, David "Identifying Appropriate Institutions for Efficient Use of Common Pools" in *Natural Resources Journal*, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp 187-1991.

The *Natural Resources Journal* is published four times a year by the University of New Mexico School of Law. While its format and style show its ancestry as a law journal, it contains articles by a fairly broad range of social scientists. Annual subscriptions are U.S.\$20.00, single issues are \$7.00.

*Natural Resources Journal*  
School of Law  
University of New Mexico  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131 U.S.A.

## Journal of Economic Theory:

### Varying Quality CP Resources:

In a brief five-page note, two researchers from the London School of Economics examine possible outcomes when common property resources vary in quality. Their article is essentially a comment on M.L. Weitzman's earlier article. As their abstract states:

"Weitzman (*J. Econ. Theory* 8 (1974) 225-234) has established that under free access properties of average or better quality will be overutilized relative to the efficient private property equilibrium. This leaves open the question of what happens to the low quality properties. It is shown here that there are conflicting considerations and the outcome is ambiguous. Necessary and sufficient conditions are obtained for less of a variable input to be attracted to a site when access is free than when a private owner makes a charge for access."

As an exercise of pure economic theory unconnected with any empirical work and with no discussion of policy implications, this article may typify the best or worst of modern economics, depending on one's point of view.

De Meza, David, and J.R. Gould; "Free Access vs Private Ownership: A Comparison" in *Journal of Economic Theory*, Vol. 36, No.2, August 1985.

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## Development Policy Review

### Indian Forests

Simon Commander, an Overseas Development Institute staff member briefly the depletion of forests in India and examines possible means of dealing with this problem. The thrust of his arguments are expressed in the article's second paragraph:

"Recent proposed policies designed to achieve a more efficient management of Indian forests have assumed that this can be achieved through strengthening the monopoly rights of the state with regard to forest exploitation. The present paper argues that this is unlikely to be a feasible option and that, if monopoly rules cannot be enforced, the consequences will be continuing rapid depletion of the resource. Instead, the paper proposes that a loosening of these rules should occur and that decentralization of management remains the critical factor. Rather than effecting a largely theoretical strengthening of monopoly rights, leasehold tenures should be granted to forest communities. At present, flawed rules for state exploitation of the forests ensures that no section of the society has an organized interest in the retention and long-run management of the resource. Time preferences are collapsed and encouragement is given to the short term plunder of this national asset."

Commander, Simon "Managing Indian Forests: A Case for the Reform of Property Rights" in *Development Policy Review*, Vol.4, No.4, December 1986. pp 325-344.

*Development Policy Review*, formerly *ODI Review* is the journal of the Overseas Development Institute. Subscriptions are Lb.40/\$60 for institutions and Lb.20/\$30 for individuals. Correspondence regarding subscriptions should be addressed to:

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## Northeastern Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics:

### Commons in Colonial Massachusetts:

Barry C. Field, an agricultural economist at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, examines how property rights in agriculture changed over a three century period from initial British settlement through independence and finds that while common property in agriculture was prevalent in the early period, it tended to disappear over time. But the disappearance was not rapid or abrupt as others have argued, and elements of common property persisted for an extended period. Field asserts that "Institutional change did not occur as a discrete jump in tenure practices, from 'common' to 'private' property. Tenure relationships progressed through a variety of intermediate forms, consisting of complex blendings of common and individual property. Models of institutional analysis that rely on discrete ideal-type tools are inadequate to the study of this phenomenon."

Field's article is followed by a brief discussion authored by Duane Chapman, Professor of Resource Economics at Cornell University.

Field, Barry C. "The Evolution of Individual Property Rights in Massachusetts Agriculture, 17th-19th Centuries." *Northeastern Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics*, Vol. 14, No. 2, October 1985, pp. 97-109.

The *Northeastern Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics* is published by the Northeastern

Agricultural and Resource Economics Association and is issued twice per year. A subscription is included with membership in the Association which has dues of \$15 per year for regular memberships and \$5.00 per year for students. Membership is open to anyone with an interest in agricultural or resource economics. Subscriptions without membership are also U.S.\$15.00 per year. Membership and subscription requests should be addressed to:

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## Journal of Range Management:

A recent issue of the JRM contains three articles which deal in some way with common property in Latin America and Africa.

### Range Condition in Peru:

Three Small Ruminant Collaborative Research Support Program researchers evaluated vegetation at high altitude under different management regimes. The focus of their report is technical as shown in their abstract.

"Little published information is available on the vegetation or its response to grazing in the high elevation (3,900-4,800m) grasslands of the Andes, known as the puna. The objective of this study was to evaluate grazing-induced vegetation changes on a major range site in the puna. Basal cover and diversity were compared on (1) rangelands managed by a cooperative of landholders (moderate grazing); (2) communal grazing land (heavy grazing); and (3) sacrifice or holding pastures (very heavy grazing). Basal cover was determined using point transects. With increased grazing pressure standing height of the vegetation was greatly reduced as was vegetation basal cover. Total cover of grasses was reduced while forb cover increased. Ability of a species to grow close to the soil surface probably enabled it to tolerate very heavy grazing. Species diversity as determined by Simpson's D, Shannon-Weaver's H', and species richness was highest on the community lands."

This case study notes and briefly explains observed differences in the resource under different

management regimes, but does not attempt to generalize or draw conclusions about causal relationships between type of regime and resource condition. Interesting, but tantalizing in terms of what was unexamined or was outside of the scope of the study.

Wilcox, Bradford P., F.C. Bryant, and Victor Belaun Fraga. "An Evaluation of Range Condition on One Range Site in the Andes of Central Peru." *Journal of Range Management*, Vol.40, No.1, January 1987. pp. 41-45.

#### **Livestock, Wildlife & Humans in Kenya:**

"In response to the demand for inventories of livestock and wildlife populations in Kenya, animal censuses were completed during the period 1977 to 1983 using low level, systematic reconnaissance flights. Total stocking levels, ratios of livestock, and ratios of cattle to sheep and goats, and human population density were negatively correlated to aridity. In the driest districts, livestock were low in absolute density, but their per capita importance to the human populations was high."

Peden, Donald G. "Livestock and Wildlife Population Distributions in Relation to Aridity and Human Populations in Kenya." *Journal of Range Management*, Vol.40, No.1, January 1987. pp. 67-71.

#### **Seasonal Livestock Diets in Eastern Africa:**

Two range science researchers from Colorado State University examined how available forage was divided by different livestock species on a common range in Kenya. Though the adjective "common" refers here to simultaneous use by more than one species, the implications are obvious for common property pastoral systems where ownership of different species is not uniformly distributed among group members.

"Although there have been several reports on the food habits of domestic herbivores in various semiarid regions of the world, there has been no previous report on the partitioning of forage resources by camels and sheep, goats and cattle using a common range. In the semiarid region of northern Kenya, the seasonal exploitation by these herbivores resulting from herding by the nomadic Rendille pastoralists makes the system for management of these rangelands very complex. Information on the food habits of animals utilizing a common range is important in offering a basis for assessing the usefulness of the range components to the animals. Consequently, food habits information becomes an important tool in making management decisions. Camels were predominantly browsers while cattle were predominantly grazers. Sheep and goats were intermediate feeders. Cattle browsed most during

the 'green' season when the browse shoots were most abundant and easiest for their large mouth parts to harvest. Camels grazed most during the very dry season when most trees and shrubs has shed their leaves. The observed variations in food habits among the 4 herbivores suggest that they may require different management to obtain optimum production."

Migongo-Bake, Wangoi and Richard M. Hansen. "Seasonal Diets of Camels, Cattle, Sheep and Goats in a Common Range in Eastern Africa." *Journal of Range Management*, Vol.40, No.1, January 1987. pp. 76-79.

The *Journal of Range Management* is one of two regular publications of the Society for Range Management. The other is *Rangelands*, which is a less formal periodical for more general audiences. Both are published six times per year, in alternating months, and are included in the U.S.\$56.00 annual dues of the Society for Range Management. More information on these publications and on membership in the society can be obtained from:

Society for Range Management  
1839 York Street  
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#### **Journal of Political Economy:**

##### **Suboptimal Controls in a Fishery:**

Fisheries as examples of common property have been popular with economists since the publication of Gordon's seminal article in 1954. Jonathan M. Karpoff of the University of Washington returns to this arena in an article which examines what he argues is an increasing gap between economic theory and fisheries regulation.

His abstract states: "The discrepancy between elaborate proposals to 'solve' the common pool fishery problem and actual fishery regulations is examined. The self-interest hypothesis of regulation and fisherman heterogeneity can explain two historically popular types of fishery regulations, season closures and capital constraints. These have differential impacts on fishermen and typically redistribute the fishery's harvest from more efficient toward less efficient producers. To the extent that fishermen indigenous to a regulatory body's jurisdiction also tend to be relatively inefficient, it is predicted that these regulations will withstand the theory and data that demonstrate their sub-optimality."

The article presupposes that the fisheries in question are decadent common property regimes in which users no longer develop and enforce access rules and in which government regulation is the

His arguments show an assumption of at least parts of a public choice model.

Karpoﬀ, Jonathan M. "Suboptimal Controls in Common Property Resource Management: The Case of the Fishery", *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol.95 No.1, February 1987. pp. 179-194.

The *Journal of Political Economy* is one of the oldest and most prestigious economics journals in the U.S., edited at the University of Chicago and reflecting views of the Department of Economics at that institution. The basic subscription rate is U.S.\$33.00 per year for six issues. Correspondence regarding subscriptions and other business should be addressed to:

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## Journal of Economic Issues:

The *JEI*, published by the Association for Evolutionary Economics, is either the last bastion or the beachhead of institutional economics, depending on one's interpretation of trends in the discipline. Anyone who is put off by excess abstraction or use of mathematics in other economics journals should examine the *JEI*.

The following description of institutional economics, which appeared in a recent issue, illustrates its possible relevance to those who deal with social systems in development. "Institutional economics is based upon the propositions that:

- 1) Economic behaviour is a consequence of enculturation and therefore best be understood by description of the cultural patterns ("institutions") of particular times and places.
- 2) Institutional change is a consequence of processes of instrumental valuation and is an always ongoing feature of economic systems.
- 3) Intelligent reform of economic systems is more likely when the system is understood in detail and as an inherited system of cultural patterns."

Three recent articles, while not dealing directly with common property, illustrate the approach of many *JEI* contributors.

## Evaluating Environmental Policy:

Marie Leigh Livingston, of the University of Northern Colorado, examines the use of neoclassical, public choice, and institutional models in evaluating the effectiveness of environmental policies. Most of her remarks would apply equally well to land and resource issues. She gives short shrift to "the neoclassical mainstream" since it unquestioningly accepts initial distributions of control over resources, and works within an accepted exogenous set of institutions.

Public choice receives a more lengthy and sympathetic examination. The author notes approvingly that public choice approaches at least study institutions themselves, rather than taking them as a given. She also views public choice's emphasis on questions of "transaction costs" and "rent seeking" as providing useful insights. But there are two problems with this school. "First, 'efficient' institutional adjustment is necessarily bound by the initial rights distribution. Second, and perhaps more importantly, there is fundamental confusion between property rights and institutional arrangements." She concludes "This school takes a starting point different from that of mainstream neoclassical analysis. Unfortunately, they come to exactly the same conclusion."

The third alternative is preferred. "Institutional theory is well suited to an evaluation of environmental policy. According to institutional theory, institutions should change to resolve problems, thus accommodating diverse social interests. However, newly developed institutions . . . can be criticized on several grounds, including institutionalized polarization, information misuse, and high decision-making costs."

Livingston, Marie Leigh. "Evaluating the Performance of Environmental Policy: Contributions of Neoclassical, Public Choice, and Institutional Models" *Journal of Economic Issues*, Vol.XXI, No.1 March 1987. pp. 281-294

## Building Environmental Control Institutions:

James A. Swaney comes out swinging at the onset of his article. "The traditional economic approach . . . is to construct typologies of market failure." ". . . the atomistic, mechanical foundation, and reductionistic methodology of the traditional economics paradigm blinds its practitioners to the fundamental nature of the problem." He argues that "An evolutionary holistic model can provide the framework for ongoing policy development which encourages initiative and flexibility".

How is such a model to be constructed? After examining specific environmental policy questions in the

Swaney advocates four principles of "instrumental environmental policy." (The first three are taken from J. Fagg Foster)

- 1)'social problems can be solved only by adjusting the institutional structures involved in the problem so as to bring them into instrumentally efficient correlation with the technological aspects of the problems'
- 2) 'the degree to which people involved... will function interrelatedly is determined by the degree of their recognition of interdependence.'
- 3)"Among alternative institutional adjustments to a change in technology, "the one chosen is the one that least dislocates the institutional structures which are not considered part of the problem."
- 4) "... coevolutionary sustainability is that, among the many possible directions forward in a technological sense (narrowly defined), those paths that pose serious threats to continued compatibility of sociosystem and ecosystem evolution should be avoided."

Terms such as "compatibility of sociosystem and ecosystem evolution" are not in the vocabulary of all economists, but may embody useful insights in development of practical, real-world policies and institutions. Again, while Swaney focuses his article around environmental policy in the United States, his basic arguments apply equally well to natural resource questions, including common property, and to economic development in general.

Swaney, James A. "Building Instrumental Environmental Control Institutions" *Journal of Economic Issues*, Vol.XXI, No.1 March 1987. pp. 295-308

#### Response-Ability of Environmental Controls:

In a second article, Swaney continues in the same vein. He argues that for institutions and policies to evolve with new technology and new knowledge, they must be flexible. Continuing with the example of environmental regulations, Swaney asserts that they should incorporate both "standard fluidity and compliance flexibility." By the first, he means that regulations should encourage the development of new knowledge and respond accordingly. He argues that northwest European countries such as the Netherlands and Sweden have been more successful than the United States in environmental regulation because their policies tend to be incremental and adaptive.

Swaney agrees with the criticism that many environmental regulatory standards are too rigid, and sees tradeable pollution permits as useful, if not ideal way of dealing with this problem in the interim. Over the

longer run, transitioning to a more adaptive policy must take place.

Swaney, James A. "Response-Ability of Environmental Controls" *Journal of Economic Issues*, Vol.XXI, No.2 June 1987. pp. 911-919

The *Journal of Economic Issues* is published four times per year by the Association for Evolutionary Economics. Issues tend to be larger than many of the other journals and include several book reviews. Association membership includes a subscription and is priced at U.S.\$22.00. Library subscriptions cost U.S.\$25.00 per year. Dues, subscriptions, and other business matters should be conducted with the Association's Secretary-Treasurer:

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#### Agricultural Administration:

##### Erosion in Sri Lanka:

It is unfortunate that this journal is published only as a commercial venture without subsidy, since the subscription price is such as to deter all but wealthy or large institutions. Much of the focus is on research and extension in development efforts. A recent issue contained an article by C. Bogahawatte, of the University of Peradeniya, dealing with erosion in Sri Lanka.

He states; "Common property resources form a major agricultural resource base in the villages of Sri Lanka, but they have deteriorated in recent years. This research study was conducted in two districts of Sri Lanka to investigate the major causes of the erosion of the common property resources. The irregular felling of trees for timber, clearing, and the burning of forests for rainfed rotational cultivation were evident in the study villages. The overgrazing of the communal pastures is not a serious problem due to the low cattle/buffalo population. The income from the common property resources is significant in the drier districts."

Bogahawatte, C. "Erosion of Common Property Resources: Evidence from Villages in the Dryzone Districts of Sri Lanka", *Agricultural Administration*, Vol.23, No.4, 1986.

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## Notes From The Editor's Desk:

### Milestones:

This fourth issue of the *Digest* marks the end of our first year of operation here at Minnesota. During that time we have seen the size of the mailing list grow from somewhere under 800 to over 2300 individuals and institutions. We have received many favorable comments from you, and we appreciate your support. At the same time, this issue marks the first on our new cycle of funding, which will continue through a three-year period. So there is cause for celebration both in terms of past accomplishments and future prospects.

### Funds:

In our last issue, I reported that we had received a renewal of our grant from the Ford Foundation for baseline support and a new grant from the General Service Foundation to cover production and mailing of the *Digest*. Since then we have also received a two-year grant from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund to cover *Digest* production and other network expenses. With these grants, our future is pretty well secure for the next three years we plan to spend at this site. We continue to have a commitment to moving administration of the network and editing of the *Digest* to a new site in a developing country by the end of that period. Writing and following up on grant proposals has taken up quite a bit of our time in the last six months, with that behind us we hope to devote more time to making the network substantially more than a newsletter.

### Bureaucracies and PVO's:

In a past issue, I stated that one of my prime goals was to expand network membership out of academic-research circles into policy-making and policy-administering agencies. I also want to reach staff members of Private Voluntary Organizations. With the help of John M. Kramer of CARE, we are getting more members from PVO's, but with the exception of Asia, getting into the ministries is still difficult. I will repeat my appeal from the last issue; share copies with your contacts in these agencies, pass the word around.

### Mail Order Publications:

Let me state once again that unless a statement is specifically made that a publication is available from the *Digest*, we are not a source for any of the books, articles, reports, or other publications which we may review or note. We make an effort to include ordering information when possible, but network members must basically depend on their own bibliographic wits. If the authors are network members, securing their address from the **Directory** and writing for a copy will often be the most direct approach, particularly for members in developing countries without access to a good library.