

## Primary Sources:

*Markets Without Borders: Globalization and the Rule of Law.* Video by Hernando De Soto Polar, Free to Choose Network.

This documentary helped the viewer come to an understanding of what Globalization is, and how much it influences the economy down to the level of the working people even in Third World and developing countries. This video, produced by the subject of this research project himself, informed my research about Hernando De Soto because his economic solution to poverty originated through ideas of how to harness both globalization and the legal system in a way that benefits the poor.

*Markets Without Borders: Globalization at the Crossroads.* Video by Hernando De Soto Polar, Free to Choose Network.

This video, produced in collaboration with Hernando de Soto Polar, allowed direct access to explanations of his theories of the origins and ongoing impact of globalization. This helped me to understand why so many people are poor, how the systems that they live under need to be improved, and why Hernando de Soto's ideas were so significant.

*The Power of the Poor.* Video by Hernando De Soto Polar, Free to Choose Network.

A third video produced in collaboration with de Soto Polar, this video completed the picture, in easy to understand terms, of Polar's economic theories and his insight into how free markets along with legal rights could combine to provide poor people with a new power to become successful contributors.

De Soto Polar, Hernando. *The Other Path.* New York, Basic Books, 1989.

This primary source was the most famous and important of Polar's books, and has changed the minds of many national leaders about their countries' economic systems. It used Polar's success in Peru as a guideline to other developing countries as to how to give an economic answer to terrorism and communism which has been a non-productive alternative for many of the world's working poor.

De Soto Polar, Hernando. *Realizing Property Rights.* Frank/Wynkin de Worde, 2006.

This book gives a number of case studies of property rights of the everyday person in developing countries like China, Sudan, and Zimbabwe, showing that Polar's groundbreaking concepts can be put into practice in economies other than Peru.

"Hernando De Soto Polar." *Cosas Hombres*, Dec. 2012.

Although in Spanish language, this magazine cover provided a dramatic photo of the author.

"Hernando De Soto Polar." *Cosas Magazine*, 12 Dec. 2014.

As De Soto Polar's theories became more famous, magazine covers began to feature him. This particular reference provided an insight into how the press and governments were beginning to follow him and show his growing impact.

Hernando de Soto. "Listening to the barking dogs: property law against poverty in the non-West," *Focaal- European Journal of Anthropology*, no. 41, 2003, pp. 179-185.

This newspaper article describes how many people are at a disadvantage, living in countries where true ownership of property cannot be identified, and there are many resulting problems that hold people back from being able to achieve economic success. In many countries, because of a lack of specific property laws, loan holders cannot be made to pay their debts, resources cannot conveniently be turned into money, ownership cannot be determined through documents, descriptions of assets are not standardized and can not be easily compared, and the rules that govern property can vary from neighborhood to neighborhood or even from street to street. The title of this reference notes that property rights are clear to the people who live in poor countries. As he did his research, De Soto would wander through barrios and poor neighborhoods, and would be barked at by dogs whose owners certainly knew the boundaries of their property. However, in many developing countries the legal systems do not recognize property even though the barking dogs do. De Soto attacks this issue by describing how passing legal reforms to make the ownership of property specific and clear-cut, will eventually lead to making poor people wealthier.

"The Constituency of Terror", *The New York Times*, 15 October 2001.

This article helped me understand how Polar was able to successfully translate his theories into the real-time events that continued to show that approaching the problems of the poor in an effective way would turn them away from destructive belief systems such as radical Islamic terrorism. Shortly after the attack on the World Trade Center, Polar wrote this article to ask readers to consider appealing to the entrepreneurial spirit of the poor working class in Islamic countries, because to do so would rob the terrorists of an important constituency.

"Push Property Rights", *The Washington Post*, 6 January 2002.

This newspaper article was a follow on to Polar's earlier editorial in the *New York Times*, and it linked the recent terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center to De Soto Polar's theories on alternatives to terror. It summarized in a very brief editorial that the US and the West need to actively push property rights everywhere, or else the West will depend only on the failure of other alternatives like communism and terrorism.

"The Secret of Non-Success", *Time* magazine, 16 April 2001.

This reference work allowed many mainstream popular magazine readers their first exposure to De Soto Polar's theories. It emphasized his recent work in advising the presidential cabinet of Indonesia in how to unleash the economic power of its poor rice farmers.

"Why Capitalism Works in the West but Not Elsewhere", *International Herald Tribune*, 5 January 2001.

This primary source introduced the phrase "enforceable legal representations" to the international newspaper reading public. De Soto pointed out that many of the world's poor own houses, cell phones and other property but cannot represent them legally, and therefore cannot use them as collateral to multiply their own capital.

Bowen, S. (1992, Jul 31). Peru's 'shining path' presses war in capital as public doubts grow. *The Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current File)* Retrieved from <https://search.proquest.com/docview/513127068?accountid=8175>

This newspaper article is a first hand account of the progress that the Shining Path Guerillas had made in Peru. De Soto Polar was quoted using a clever analogy comparing the Peruvian Government to watchmakers who know how to assemble the parts but have no concept of time, meaning that a military solution will not work.

"What if you can't prove you had a house?", *International Herald Tribune/New York Times*, 20 January 2006.

This article by De Soto Polar continued providing a 'hook,' or a surprising example that would stick in the minds of readers, to illustrate the problems facing many of the world's poor who had possessions, but because of the lack of documentation and property laws, they could not use that property as the basis for a loan to get loans to grow their farm or business.

De Soto, Hernando. Interview. By Jeremy Clift. Dec. 2003.

This interview talked about De Soto's best selling book *The Other Path* and how it relates to many crises today. Through this interview I realized how important De Soto's message was and how De Soto's beliefs were sought out after Presidents.

De Soto, Hernando. Interview. By The Region. 1 June 2001

Through this source, the region asks Hernando to define what Capitalism is and how it is misunderstood in the West and other parts of the world. By answering these questions, De Soto

describes how many people believe Capital will never work but only because their version of Capital is misunderstood.

De Soto, Hernando. Interview. By Jim Harford. Apr. 2004.

In this interview, Hernando de Soto gives the central ideas of his books *The Other Path* and *The Mystery of Capital*, new ideas he would like to put in his next book, and gives a full description of what projects the ILD is involved in.

De Soto, Hernando. Interview. By Commanding Heights. 30 Mar. 2001.

This source focuses on big goals for Hernando de Soto and how he can slowly change the third world.

De Soto, Hernando. Interview. By Rik Kirkland. Oct. 2012.

This interview talks about how many entrepreneurs are in the Western society but are locked out of the system and how to bring those entrepreneurs back in through the ILD, etc.

De Soto, Hernando. Interview. By Mac Margolis. 24 Sept. 2003.

Through this primary source, Hernando answers why poverty is so persistent in third world countries and what we can do to solve that problem.

"Hernando De Soto Polar." [upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d3/Hernando\\_de\\_Soto\\_Polar\\_bw\\_hi\\_res.jpg/1920px-Hernando\\_de\\_Soto\\_Polar\\_bw\\_hi\\_res.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d3/Hernando_de_Soto_Polar_bw_hi_res.jpg/1920px-Hernando_de_Soto_Polar_bw_hi_res.jpg).

This image provided a dramatic photo of Hernando de Soto.

Time Magazine. "Hernando De Soto." *El Comercio*, 2004, [cde.3.elcomercio.pe/ima/0/1/3/8/1/1381539.jpg](http://cde.3.elcomercio.pe/ima/0/1/3/8/1/1381539.jpg).

This source helped provide a picture of Hernando de Soto through Time Magazine.

"Hernando De Soto Reads a Lecture "Significance of Registration Structure, Validation of Property Rights Is Foundation of Progress"." *Independent Mongolian Metals&Mining Research*, [uclalum.blogspot.com/2010/02/mongolia-economic-forum-2010-together.html](http://uclalum.blogspot.com/2010/02/mongolia-economic-forum-2010-together.html).

This primary image depicted Hernando de Soto reading his speech "Significance of Registration Structure, Validation of Property Rights Is Foundation of Progress", which was useful for the creation of my website.

Honda, Stan. "Hernando De Soto at World Bank." *CQ Press*, [library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/document.php?id=cqrglobal2011090600](http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/document.php?id=cqrglobal2011090600).

This image is another dramatic photo of Hernando de Soto talking at the World Bank. *Workers of the World, Unite! Five Years of People's War!!* Communist Party of Peru. May 1985. This poster was used during the 1980's as propaganda to identify the Shining Path's stand on the International Conflict in Peru. It was also used by the Shining Path to celebrate the fifth anniversary of its uprising.

*Peruvian people, don't vote! Long live the people's war!* Communist Party of Peru. 1980. This source is a Shining Path propaganda poster calling for an electoral boycott. This poster was used to illustrate and recognise the Shining Path's campaign against elections.

*Hernando de Soto Polar*. Flavia Gondolfi.

This is a photo of Hernando de Soto Polar from the back cover of his second book, *The Mystery of Capital*. This source helped me in my research because this is the image I used on my homepage.

### **Secondary Sources:**

ILD. "President". *Ild.org.pe*. 4 Jun. 2008. Web. 17 Feb. 2017.

<http://ild.org.pe/about-us/ild-president>

This article gives a brief biography of Hernando de Soto, the President of the ILD. It listed the books he has written and his recognition status.

"Toxic Paper", *Newsweek*, 21 Feb. 2009.

Hernando de soto continues his strategy of relating current events to his life's work. In this case, this helpful reference provided De Soto's views on the financial crisis which threatened the credibility of financial documents, or toxic paper. He contrasted the idea of valueless paper, the worthless but well documented paper assets which had been the cause of the financial crisis, to the idea of paperless value, meaning assets that had concrete value but had no documentation.

"Toxic Assets Were Hidden Assets", *The Wall Street Journal*, 25 March 2009

Through this opinionated article, De Soto continued his theme of drawing a contrast between current events and his earlier work on property rights. Here, he makes a detailed argument that no economic activity should take place without being properly represented in property law. He emphasized this includes derivatives on Wall Street as well as houses in the Third World.

"The Destruction of Economic Facts", *Bloomberg Businessweek*, 28 April 2011

This reference yielded the idea that if one wants to get credit flowing again, one must restore trust in paper as soon as possible. And that means measuring the assets, recording them, finding and purging those that are toxic and preventing future debasement of the paper. And, like Hernando de Soto, submitting it to property law just like all the other assets that people own and value.

"The cost of financial ignorance", The Washington Post, 7 October 2011

This article suggested that reformers in economies have struggled for the past two decades, however, if people are given property titles and assets, one can bring millions of citizens out of living in an economic anarchy. Through this source, I also learned that Hernando de Soto believes that all financial activity must be documented if trust is to be regained in markets.

"The free-market secret of the Arab revolution", Financial Times, 8 November 2011

This article supported this research by providing De Soto's perspective on how his theories apply to ongoing world events, in this case, the Arab Spring. The article focused on the broad underclass of working poor who aspire to become part of the legal, functional economy. In the words of an interviewee, "the poor have a right to buy and sell," and de Soto explains again that this right can only be secured through ownership reforms.

"The Secret to Reviving the Arab Spring's Promise: Property Rights", The Wall Street Journal, 26 February 2013

This newspaper entry contributed an understanding of the real reason for the anger that propelled the Arab Spring unrest, which De Soto claims was the lack of having a chance to participate in the market economy. The working poor of the Arab world felt shut out of participation in ways to succeed, and were not angry at the West, but rather at having no option to have ownership rights which would expand their economic well being.

"Understanding formalisation and its benefits – for all Egyptians", Egypt Daily News, 25 June 2014

This was a contemporary newspaper entry that furnished an opportunity to read about De Soto's counter arguments to an Egyptian critic of his ideas. De Soto very helpfully quoted from ILD's work applying his ideas to Egypt and having worked with 120 Egyptian researchers over the course of 6 years. This served as an instructive case study of how small Egyptian businesses work to make business combinations and increase value of their assets only if allowed to do so by 'formalization,' or the ability to legally own the assets they want to combine and build businesses with.

"The Capital Cure for Terrorism", The Wall Street Journal, 10 October 2014

This newspaper article presented the idea that a strong agenda for market empowerment would be needed in the Middle East in order to gain the longer term advantage over terrorist groups like the Islamic State. De Soto argued that politicians in the Middle East are missing the fact that if ordinary people cannot engage in business legally, they will be far less able to resist what terrorist are offering them as an alternative.

"What Piketty Gets Wrong About the Third World", The Huffington Post, 25 February 2015

This source was an online article that De Soto used as his first of a series of arguments against the very popular French economist Thomas Piketty, who was gaining fame in socialist Europe by attacking capitalism.

De Soto addressed Piketty's anti-capitalist viewpoints by pointing out that Piketty's statistics did not cover the 90 per cent of the world population that lives in the Third World and developing countries in Eastern Europe because their citizens hold their assets, or capital, in the underground economy. De Soto backed up his argument with research that proves that most working poor actually want more rather than less capital.

"Why Thomas Piketty is wrong about capital in the 21st century", The Independent, 15 May 2015

A follow-on placement of De Soto's objections to Thomas Piketty's view on capitalism in a UK newspaper, in which De Soto further builds on his idea that "the worst inequality is to not have capital." De Soto builds on his previous publications by explaining further that capitalism is not the cause of misery and violence, as Piketty claims without the proper statistics, but instead keeping people from having it is the root of misery and anger on the part of the working poor.

"This is How We Win The War on Terror", World Economic Forum, 15 February 2016

In the 15th year after the War on Terror began, De Soto continued to formulate and promote his original ideas which he formed in Peru and had made successful there. By this time, however, he feared that the West was missing the main idea, that Western governments should not seek a military solution, but instead they should help Middle East governments to provide their working class with the protections that will feed their potential to succeed and be competitive on the global market. Again he emphasizes in this key reference work that his theories are the most certain way to keep extremist groups from becoming attractive to workers.

"Globalization for Everyone", Project Syndicate, 19 September 2016

During the controversy over whether working class people benefit from globalization, De Soto set down his arguments in an article, stating that

James Brooke, Special to The New York Times. (1990, Nov 27). A Peruvian is laying out another path. *New York Times* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/427867914?accountid=8175>

This special article describes the many comments given after Hernando de Soto gave the property rights to the poor of Peru.

Business: The economist versus the terrorist; face value. (2003, Feb 01). *The Economist*, 366, 64-58. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/224048266?accountid=8175>

I had a new perspective on the topic after reading this source because I realized it was De Soto's pro-capitalist intellectual crusade against Shining Path terrorists in his native Peru that made him one of their top targets. In this article, it described how he survived at least three attempts on his life and wrote his book *The Other Path* which may even have helped to turn the poor against the Shining Path, ensuring its defeat. What worked in Peru, he says in this article, can work wherever terrorism now thrives.

Riding the black market to development. (1988, Jan 15). *New York Times* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/426722751?accountid=8175>

This database article addresses what is commonly called the "black market" and how De Soto's book, "The Other Path," uses evidence from Peru to show that this informal economy encourages far greater productivity than can be found in the official sector. De Soto shows, with both real and hypothetical examples, just how much time is consumed by unproductive procedures whenever anyone actually attempts to follow the letter of Peruvian law.

Millman, J. (1994, May 23). The next path. *Forbes*, 153, 106. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/194957719?accountid=8175>

This website was helpful because it stated De Soto's goals in which he is now trying to capitalize Peru's peasant farmers, to emphasize their exclusion from the official economy by Peruvian statistics. To do this he is trying to establish formal legal title to plots of land and houses that, by common consent if not official law.

Freddoso, D. (2015, Mar 05). He sees prosperous path for the world's poor enlighten: Hernando de Soto emphasizes property rights. *Investor's Business Daily* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1660546186?accountid=8175>

This article focuses on how many third world leaders have called on Hernando de Soto to repeat what he had created in Peru in other third world countries.

Alan Gilbert. "On the mystery of capital and the myths of Hernando de Soto: What difference does legal title make?: International Development Planning Review: Vol 24, No 1."

This paper explains how many governments around the world are following De Soto's advice and are busy distributing legal titles to self-help families. Using data gathered in the now legalised self-help settlements of Bogotá, the paper questions a number of the alleged benefits of legalisation. It shows how sales are more common when people lack legal title, how informal finance is available at the commencement of an illegal settlement and how little formal finance is forthcoming after legalisation.

Fox News. "The Man Who Really Helped the Poor." *Fox News*. 14 Apr. 2004. Web. 20 Feb. 2017. <<http://www.foxnews.com/story/2004/04/14/man-who-really-helped-poor.html>>

This link was offered to me to look at by Scott Morrison, Manager of Web Technologies at the Cato Institute. It was important in my research because it revealed how Through books like 2000's "The Mystery of Capital," and hands-on work with the Institute for Liberty and Democracy in Egypt, Mexico, Haiti, and elsewhere, de Soto has pushed developing-country governments to simplify and streamline the process of granting title. Bringing formal property rights to the poor can bring them out of the sway of leftist demagogues and into the extended order of the modern global economy.

Encyclopedia Britannica. "Shining Path | Peruvian revolutionary organization." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. n.d. Web. 26 Feb. 2017. <<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Shining-Path>>

This source was crucial in giving a general idea of what the Shining Path is and how destructive it was during the 1980s-1990s. It discusses how the shining path was created and how the Shining Path fell. It gave a lot of great background research.

*Sendero Luminoso Peru*. *Commons.wikimedia.org*. 19 Feb. 2017. Web. 27 Feb. 2017.

<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sendero\\_Luminoso\\_Peru.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sendero_Luminoso_Peru.png)>

This secondary image was useful in identifying which areas of Peru were The Shining Path was most active.

Peru Reports. "El Comercio Archives | Peru Reports." *Peru Reports*. n.d. Web. 27 Feb. 2017.

<<http://perureports.com/tag/el-comercio/>>

Many of my pictures about poverty, street vendors, and peddlers in Lima, Peru were found on this source.

-. "PERU-SHINING PATH." *The Conversation*, Conversation, [theconversation.com/the-ashaninka-of-peru-rescued-from-shining-path-militants-but-still-at-risk-45410](http://theconversation.com/the-ashaninka-of-peru-rescued-from-shining-path-militants-but-still-at-risk-45410)

This photograph depicts Shining Path members trying to recruit new members in a post civil-war hideout. This image is extremely dramatic because it shows just how awful the movement is.

*Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.*

This image depicted women holding machine guns who are apart of the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, another extremely violent party in Peru. This source shows that the Shining Path was not the only terrorist group in Peru.

ILD. "ILD Logo." *ILD*, [www.ild.org.pe/](http://www.ild.org.pe/).

This source depicts the ILD logo which was helpful because it gave a nice visual for the organization.

Jay Nordlinger. "De Soto's Excellent Path." *National Review*. 17 Mar. 2014. Web. 12 Apr. 2017.

<<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/373473/de-sotos-excellent-path-jay-nordlinger>>

This article by Jay Nordlinger describes de Soto's quest for inclusion in the legal system and describes some of his personal life. I received many interesting quotes from this site.