

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Based on the serendipitous acquisitions
during the first year of operations of
the Urban Development Staff

Prepared by

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C O N T E N T S

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Introduction

This annotated bibliography was prepared primarily for the use of the Urban Development Staff, Bureau of Technical Assistance, U.S. Agency for International Development. The purpose of it has been described as follows:

TA/UDS has inherited, collected, and received substantial quantities of written material on and related to urban development. Time does not permit the perusal of all this information by regular TA/UDS Staff; yet, there is a need to know the substance of what is on hand and to have it in some easily accessible form and order. Moreover, much of the information may be relevant immediately to the identification of key problem areas, approaches and resources, and to various back-stopping activities. The annotated bibliography was selected as a means of getting at this problem of office information control. It can be handled by a summer intern preferably one who has a reading knowledge of French and/or Spanish.

It was with great good fortune that the services of Michael Baum were obtained during the summer of 1971 for this task. Mr. Baum joined the Staff as an A.I.D. Summer Intern. He is a senior at the University of California at Berkeley majoring in economics. The combination of his competence, training, and interest made him exceptionally well suited to the task.

The annotations and the organization of the materials were made by Mr. Baum under the general supervision of the Urban Development Staff. As the table of contents indicates, the materials have been arranged under nine headings. The notations at the end of the author-title lines (e.g., 1-Ad, 2-Sc, 4-UN-2, etc.) are the symbols by which the materials have been catalogued in the TA/UDS office.

While the bibliography may be shared selectively, its original and primary purpose was and is to facilitate the work of the Urban Development Staff.

GENERAL

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Urban and Rural America: Policies for Future Growth (Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D.C.), April 1968, 186 pages. 1-Ad

A.I.D. "Pacific Conference on Urban Growth - Report", (A.I.D., Washington) reprinted June 1969. 1-A/A

A.I.D. "Pacific Conference on Urban Growth - Post Conference Training Program May 15 - October 31, 1967", (A.I.D., Washington, D.C.), reprinted June 1969. 1-A/A 2

BENDAVID, Avrom, A Practitioners Introduction to Common Descriptive Methods of Regional Economic Analysis (Draft). (Settlement Study Center, Rehovot, Israel), April 1971, 243 pages. 1-Be

The author has prepared a handbook for the regional development fieldworker. The material dealt with requires an introductory knowledge of economics and other relevant material but deals with these topics on a practical rather than an academic basis.

Topics discussed include: comparative advantage, regional models, income accounting, industrial location analysis, regional balance of payments, regional input-output analysis. Exercises are provided for each topic covered.

BOGLE, James E. "The Coming Urban Crisis in Asia", (Ministry of Public Works of Viet Nam; USAID), March 1971, p. 54. 1-Fo

A discussion of urbanization in Asia (and specifically in Viet Nam). The author seems to forget (or may never have known) about economics and relies very heavily on population data, population estimates, and population predictions to support a moderated form of the doomsday approach to the urban problem. To the author the immediate objective of urban developers is to stop urban growth since he sees no possibility of saving the central city.

BROWNING, Harley L., "Primacy Variation in Latin America during the Twentieth Century", (Lima, Peru), 1970, 30 pages and Appendix. 1-Br

Browning discusses the factors responsible for the high level of primacy in Latin America and the effects it will have on future urbanization and development. It is a thorough and well developed account.

Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. 1-Ce

Human Settlements, Vol. 1, No. 2 (United Nations, New York) April 1971

CHENG-SIANG, Chen, "Urbanization in Taiwan", (SEADAG, Malaysia), August 1970, 8 pages. 1-Ch

The author mentions the inefficacy of the Western theoretical framework for urban development in Taiwan; the Western concept of the urban unit, among other things, does not apply in Taiwan. A history of urban development for Taiwan is presented together with a discussion of the characteristics of some towns and how environmental factors effected development of these towns.

Djakarta Capital City Government, "The Development of Djakarta in Brief", 1-Dj

The paper discusses: 1) administration, 2) economics, 3) primacy, 4) urbanization, 5) elements of the five-year development plan in Djakarta. Not really a very useful paper except, perhaps, to demonstrate how primitive the "science" of urban development is in Indonesia.

Ekistics, Vol. 28, No. 169, December 1969. 1-Ek

Issue on "Prospects for Human Settlement in the Seventies: The United Nations Second Development Decade."

Ekistics, Vol. 29, No. 175, June 1970. 1-Ek-2.

Issue on "The City of the Future."

Ekistics, Vol. 30, No. 180, Nov. 1970. 1-Ek-3.

Issue on "Balanced Urban Development Versus Economic Development."

Environmetrics. City Model -- A directors guide and operators manual" (Environmetrics, Washington, D.C.) 1-En

Directors guide for Environmetrics "City" urban simulation game.

Environmetrics. City Manual (Environmetrics, Washington, D.C.) Aug. 1970 1-En-2. A manual for a computer simulated urban game.

FRIEDMAN, John, "Towards a National Urbanization Policy: Problem Decisions and Consequences"; (United Nations Seminar on Financing Urban Development, Copenhagen), 25 May - 10 June 1970, 72 pages. 1-Fr

Friedmann develops a four process paradigm for urbanization which leads through a series of structural transformations to successively higher levels of spatial integration. The nation is considered to be a spatially integrated social system in which the integration of national territories must be regarded as a critical variable for national development. Innovation diffusion, control processes, investment flows, and migration are the components of the paradigm which suggest the influence of urbanization on the socio-economic and political changes in a Turkish village is discussed. An example of hyperurbanization in Chile and its positive effects on political development is discussed. The interaction of the "Modernizing core" and "Dependent periphery" in Kenya is dealt with.

FRIEDMANN, John and others, "Urbanization and Development: A comparative analysis", (University of California, Los Angeles), June 1970, 65 pages. 1-Fr
Friedmann develops a four process paradigm for urbanization dealing with (1) the role of innovation diffusion and its effect on relations between core and periphery area, (2) investment and capital flows, (3) interregional migration flows, and (4) spatial organization. The paradigm is an attempt to present a system of cross-cultural generalizations for a unified theory of urban development. Each step in the urbanization process leads to spatial configuration and structural process patterns.

The spatial integration of a growing national system is said to involve "a three phased cycle of systematic change: negative feedbacks, disequilibrating innovation diffusion (positive feedbacks), and internal adjustments to the new structural conditions (negative feedbacks)." An annotated bibliography is included in paper.

FRYER, Donald W., "Megalopolis or Tyrannopolis in Southeast Asia?" (SEADAG, New York), May 1968, 6 pages. 1-Fry
A general, and not too useful discussion of the problems and promise of cities in Southeast Asia.

HENDERSON, Julia J., "Urbanization and the World Community", The Annals of the American Academy of Political Science, Vol. 312, July 1957, pp. 147-155. 1-He

A very general and vague sort of discussion of the "urban problem" which is probably characteristic of the mid-fifties awareness that "something was wrong" in the city.

Instituto de Credit Territorial, "Resumen De Desarrollo De Las Cooperativas De Production En El Mundo", ("Summary of the Development of Production Co-operatives Throughout the World"). (Instituto de Credit Territorial, Accion Cooperativa Integral, Bogota), April 1971, 13 pages.

The paper presents a discussion of the co-operative industry as a promising solution to economic difficulties of the underdeveloped countries. The principle characteristics of co-operatives in 15 countries are discussed.

International Development Foundation, Inc. "International Development Foundation, Inc., Annual Report 1970". (International Dev.Fd., N.Y.) 1970. 1-In

ISONURA, Eiichi, "The Urban Crises in Japan - What is the Crisis of the City as a Whole?" (SEADAG, Malaysia), September 1970, 9 pages. 1-Is
The author discusses the scope of the urban problem. Factors which stimulated the rate of urbanization in Japan directly and indirectly are presented. The need for approaching the urban problem from a social standpoint rather than one of engineering or architecture is noted.

LAQUIAN, Aprodicio A., "Local Government and Problems of Rapid Urban Growth in Manila", (SEADAG, Honolulu), March 1968, 7 pages.

Urbanization requires increases in the quantity and quality of government and expands the scope of the political sector. 1-La

Laquian discusses some of the problems of urban Manila and postulates that inefficient courses of action are being pursued to solve these problems as a result of political fragmentation. Laquian's concept of fragmentation is similar to that of Goodman (see Goodman, Allen E.; "The Political Implications of Urban Development in Southeast Asia: The Fragment Hypothesis") but instead of resulting in progress in the urban sector fragmentation acts to retard progress. (It seems that Laquian's position is more easily defended than Goodman's).

National Economic Council, Republic of the Philippines, "Summary of Proceedings: Urban Development Project Evaluation Conference", (Republic of the Philippines, National Economic Council, Urban Development Project; Baguio City), 15-19 June 1970). 1-Na

The report deals with problems of urban development in five Philippine cities. Problems such as squatter's settlements, housing, and water supply are discussed from the administrator's point of view in a sketchy and non-technical manner. Guidelines and objectives of urban development plans are presented. A useful paper is that of Manuel A. Caoli, "Some Insights on the Management Problems of Philippine City Government."

National Gaming Council, "9th Symposium, April 17-19, 1970". (Environmetrics and Scientific Resources Corporation, Washington, D.C.), 1970. 1-Na-2

Presentations of the National Gaming Council's ninth symposium include simulation models and games of different sorts -- the most relevant to urban development are: 1) Adams, Harold W., "The Design Dilema. Games for Whom?" 2) Kibel, Barry M., "Gaming Simulation of Urban Spatial Processes". 3) Little, Dennis L., "The Connecticut Game". 4) Seader, David and K. Michael Burke, "Fun City: An Urban Planning Game. 5) Whithed, Marshall H. and Clifford N. Smith, "Two Urban Election Simulations and Urban Analysis."

Office of Science and Technology, "Protecting the World Environment in Light of the Population Increase - a report to the President". (Executive Office of the President, Office of Science and Technology; Washington, D.C.), December 1970, 36 pages. 1-Of

A general discussion of the problems of air and water pollution, food and land shortages, and other threats to the environment. A list of recommendations on how to cope with these problems are presented.

Office of Science and Technology, "Environmental Problems in Selected Developing Countries", (AID, Washington, D.C.), July 1971, 14 pages. 1-Of-2

The paper briefly assesses the major environmental problems of 35 countries in Latin America, Equatorial Africa, North Africa and the Near East, and Asia. Environmental problems in rural and urban areas are discussed for the regions covered. The survey permitted the general conclusion that environmental quality varied inversely with urbanization and population pressures. 1-Of-3

PHAT, Vu Manh, "Research Priorities for Urban Roles in National Development -- A Presentation from Viet-Nam", (SEADAG, Malaysia), September 1970, 8 pages. 1-Ph

The paper deals with the recent accelerated urbanization in Viet-Nam as a result of the conflict in the region. It is interesting to note that the slums of Saigon have been improving in quality rather than deteriorating; the author attributes this to the close family ties and centrality of the home to the Vietnamese - this provides researchers with an example of potential for development in slum communities. Developments in urban land markets as a result of withdrawal of allied forces and land reform measures are dealt with. Some of the urban development research projects undertaken are discussed and an Agenda for further urban research is provided. The goal of future urban research in Viet-Nam is to find how urban development can compliment the post-war development requirements of the country.

Republica De Panama, Estrategia Para El Desarrollo Nacional 1970-1980 (Strategy for the National Development 1970-1980) (Republica de Panama, Direccion General de Planificacion y Administracion, Departamento de Planificacion; Panama), March 1970, 247 pages. 1-Re

The study outlines the economic situation and tendencies of social and economic development in Panama and uses this as a basis for the formulation of a development strategy. The effects of historical antecedents, geography, and the canal on economic development are discussed. The need for economic and social integration is emphasized and discussed in two chapters.

Resources for the Future, "Resources for the Future Annual Report - 1970", (Resources for the Future, Washington), 1970. 1-Re-2

An annual report with many references to urban development related research projects.

RUSSEL, Clifford S. and Hans H. Landsberg, "International Environmental Problems - Taxonomy". Science, June 25, 1971; Vol. 172, pp. 1307-1314. 1-Ru

An interesting discussion of the multi-national tradeoff which results from the enactment of controls on factors destructive to the environmental controls will be enacted and what form these controls will ultimately take. The implications of environmental controls and "tradeoffs" on foreign aid policy, trade, health, and other factors are discussed.

RUSSETT, Bruce M., "Homogenous Regions", (SEADAG, New York), 29 Dec. 1969. 1-Ru-2
The author uses a system of "factor analysis" as a means of classifying different countries to provide a basis for comparison of diverse nations.

SEADAG, "Research on Urban Role in the National Development - The Case of Indonesia", (SEADAG, Malaysia), September 1970, 5 pages. 1-SE
The author discusses the growth of urban centers in Indonesia and he discusses priorities for national development in Indonesia but he does not attempt to demonstrate that a linkage between the processes of national development and urban development.

SEADAG Reports, "Urban Development Panel" - Summary. Dec. 10-11, 1970, 13 pages. 1-SE-2

THORBECKE, Erik and Ardy Stoutjesdijk, Employment and Output -- A Methodology Applied to Peru and Guatemala (draft). (OECD, Development Center, Research Division, Paris), October 1970, 227 pages. 1-Th
The authors' attempt to develop a methodology for the measurement of productive labor absorption capacity as a function of aggregate and sectoral output and to apply the methodology to Peru and Guatemala to estimate the future levels of unemployment and under-employment (particularly in the agricultural sector.)

The study concludes that no options are available in the future to substantially decrease the level of unemployment and under-employment in the countries studied due to limited increases in productivity, limited opportunities for employment outside of the agricultural sector, and natural increase in the size of the labor force. The projected situation is likely to result in increased rural-urban migration and, thus, higher levels of unemployment and underemployment in the cities. An optimistic note in the study was the observation that the production alternative in the agricultural sector which would maximize output and GNP would also be the alternative which maximized employment opportunities.

ULLMAN, Edward L. "The Primate City and Urbanization in Southeast Asia: A Preliminary Speculation", (SEADAG, New York), 18 Feb. 1968, 8 pages and Appendix. 1-U1

Ullman discusses: The Primate City (a) General social factors instrumental in the development of the primate city; specific local factors providing exceptions thereto. (b) Specific local factors instrumental in the development of the primate city. (c) Advantages and disadvantages of the primate city. Ullman presents a concise but superficial development of the role of the primate city in the urbanization process.

UNITED NATIONS, "Symposium on the Impact of Urbanization on Man's Environment", (United Nations, New York), 13-20 June 1970, 22 pages. 1-UN
An interesting paper dealing with the effects of urbanization on the environment. The authors take a broadranging interdisciplinary approach to the problem and propose useful recommendations on this basis.

KUDVAYAVTSAV, Aleksy Osipovitch and N.B. Baranov, "Urban Policies and Programs -- The U.S.S.R." and "Building New Towns in the U.S.S.R." (United Nations Symposium on the "Impact of Urbanization on Man's Environment"; Onoway, Mich.) 14-20 June 1970, 8 pages and 7 pages. 1-KU
Both authors discuss town planning guidelines in the U.S.S.R.'s new towns with an emphasis on the environmental preservation and enhancement policies. It seems that at any international conference the Russians can find nothing to talk about but their new towns.

BOLINDER, Erik, "Some Remarks Concerning Environmental Problems and Urbanization". (U.N. Conference on "The Impact of Urbanization on Man's Environment"; Onoway, Mich.), 14-20 June 1970, 7 pages. 1-Bo
A very general paper dealing with health problems which result from urbanization and industrialization.

CROOKS, R.J., "Major Trends in World Urbanization and Their Environmental Implications", (U.N. Symposium on "The Impact of Urbanization on Man's Environment"; Onoway, Mich.) 14-20 June 1970, 6 pages. 1-Cr
A good general type paper on urban problems. The author is supposed to be dealing with the environmental aspects of urbanization but he actually presents a good overview of the urban problem and some approaches for tackling it.

PALMSTIERNA, Hans, "Countermeasures against Environmental Destruction in Urbanized Societies", (U.N. Symposium on "The Impact of Urbanization on Man's Environment"; Onoway, Mich.) 14-20 June 1970, 8 pages. 1-PA
The author stresses the need to develop an adequate capacity for producing food for modern societies. He provides examples of the harmful effects of environmental pollution. On the whole the paper is rather insubstantive.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, "The City Model". (National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.) 1-U.S.
This publication presents a summary of the main features of the Environmetrics "City" urban simulation game.

Volunteers for International Technical Assistance, "Village Technology Handbook" (VITA, Schenectady) 1970, 387 pages. 1-Vo
This publication brings together information from different sources to aid the fieldworker in problems in such areas as water resources, health, sanitation, agriculture, food processing, and home improvement.

WHITE, Dana F., "The Underdeveloped Discipline: Interdisciplinary Directions in American Urban History", American Studies, Spring 1971, Vol. IX, No. 3, pp. 3-17. 1-Wh

A brief discussion of some of the literature dealing with the history of urban development in the United States. (Not really useful for our purposes.)

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

BRIGG, Pamela, A Survey of Case Studies on Migration to Urban Areas (draft).

(IBRD, Economics of Urbanization Division, Economics Dept., Washington, D.C.) 25 Jan. 1971, 115 pages. 2-Br

The author summarizes and criticizes studies on internal migration in developing countries. Chapter I identifies basic theoretical issues, Chapter II discusses the limitations of the sample survey method used in most of the studies, Chapter III identifies the highlights of individual studies by continent and country, and Chapter IV provides a summary and presents several hypotheses on the behavior and motivations of migrants.

The countries dealt with are: Latin America: Colombia, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, El Salvador, Venezuela; Asia: Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Korea; Africa: Ghana, Egypt.

Chapter IV presents the substance of the individual studies in a more generalized format and is readable as a paper in itself if one is not interested in studies for a particular geographic area.

BROWNING, Harley L., "Urbanization and Internal Migration in Latin America", (Ithaca, New York), Jan. 1968, 34 pages and Appendix. 2-Br-2
Browning discusses: (1) The rapid growth of urban centers in Latin America; (2) the dominance of, and historical basis for, the primate city in Latin America; (3) the characteristics of the rural-urban migrant and the process of migration - a comparison of the native urbanite and rural-urban migrants; (4) urbanization - its relation to economic development and the problematic nature of establishing a linkage between them.

Browning's presentation is a straight-forward discussion of the urbanization process in Latin America.

CARDONA, Ramiro, "Urbanization y Marginalidad", ("Urbanization and Marginality"). (Asociacion Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina, Division de Estudios de Poblacion Estudios Socio-Demograficos) March 20-31, 1968, 150 pages. 2-Ca

A collection of papers covering such topics as: general characteristic's of Colombia's population, the urbanization process in Latin America, urbanization and social integration, urbanization and the changes necessary in architectural programs of study, and plans of action to aid in the solution of the urban problem. All selections are generally aimed at the specific urban problem of slums and squatter communities.

CARDONA, Ramiro (ed.), "Migracion y Desarrollo Urbano". ("Migration and Urban Development"). (Asociacion Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina, Division de Estudios de Poblacion), May 15-18, 1969, 288 pages and Appendix. 2-Ca-2

A collection of papers dealing with such topics as the urbanization process, rural urban migration, urban development planning, areas for further study, examples of approaches to urban planning and development in several cities, and squatter settlements.

CHETWYND, Eric, Jr. and Charles Ritzer, "Internal Migration in a Low-Income Region: The Atlantic Coastal Plains". 2-Ch

The authors attempt to assess factors which account for intra-regional migration flows within the Atlantic Coastal Plain region. A multiple regression analysis and a gravity model is used to explain migration flows between standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas -- gravity variables (labor force, size and distance) and economic variables (wage rates and unemployment rates at the points of origin) can be used to explain point to point migration flows.

GOETZE, Rolf and Turner, John F.C., "Developing Incentives to Guide Urban Autonomous Growth" (SEADAG, New York) November 1968, 17 pages. 2-Go

Autonomous urban growth is chaotic and leads to the inefficient use of limited resources. The provision of proper incentives can guide growth in desired directions. (Incentives and sanctions used in conjunction provide the most efficient technique of "shaping" autonomous urban growth to constructive ends.)

Migrants will behave in a manner such that opportunities as they see them are maximized. Proper incentives can only be determined by planners if problems are viewed from the same frame of reference as that of the rural-urban migrant.

SCHULTZ, T. Paul. "Internal Migration: A Quantitative Study of Rural-Urban Migration in Colombia", (Rand Corporation, Santa Monica) Oct. 1967, 48 pages. 2-Sc

The author develops a model for rural-urban migration in Colombia based mainly on establishing a balance between the supply and demand for labor. Variables in the model are wage rate, geographic distribution factors, violence in the country, and individual characteristics of the populace in different areas.

SIMMONS, Alan B. and Cardona, Ramior, "La Selectividad De Los Migrantes -- Una Perspectiva Historica, El Caso De Bogota", 1929-1968 ("The Selectivity of Migrants - A Historical Perspective, the Case of Bogota 1929-1968"). (Division de Estudios de Poblacion de la Asociacion Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina el Programa Internacional de la Universidad de Cornell, no date), 13 pages and statistical Annex. 2-Si

The authors discuss changes in the characteristics of the migrants to Bogota over the 30 years covered by their study. Data and discussions on the objectives of migrants, their educational and occupational backgrounds, areas of origin, and related characteristics are presented.

SOCIO-POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

ADELMAN, Frank L. and Irma Adleman, "A Model of an Urban Community; Working Paper 1 -- A Political Simulation Model" (draft). (Center for the Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California) December 11, 1970, 44 pages. 3-Ad

The authors present a model of the political aspects of an urban community and the decision making process within the city council. The model attempts to account for economic, technological, social, political, and legal aspects of life. The model is developed around a case study of the "Chicago Housing Controversy of 1949-1951." Basically the model proceeds on the basis of the decision makers taking actions which would result in optimalization of their position in regard to factors of importance to them.

A.I.D., "Final Report, The Sixth Conference of the Americas on Malnutrition as a Factor in Socio-economic Development", (Bureau for Latin American Affairs and the Office of the War on Hunger of A.I.D.; Bal Harbour, Florida), May 18-23, 1969. 3-A.I.

The paper reports on a symposium dealing with the linkages between underdevelopment and malnutrition and what can or should be done about the problem. Workgroup recommendations are presented. One suggestion which may have UDS applications is that agri-industries be developed as the basis for an industrial development policy.

BRANDON, Bill, "Classical Muslim City-Culture and its Modern Successors". (Unpublished paper) January 1969, 36 pages. 3-Br

The author attempts to demonstrate that the structure of the city in Turkey and Iran are responsible for political differences in the two countries. This thesis is probably valid but I do not think it is demonstrated effectively in this paper.

CARDONA, Ramiro, Las Invasiones De Terrenos Urbanos, (The Invasion of the Urban Squatters) - Elementos para un diagnostico (elements for a diagnosis), subtitled - "El Dedo En La Herida" (The Finger in the Wound") (Note: This study is probably available in English in "Sixth Seminar on Urban Problems", Tulane University, New Orleans, December 1968), 1969, 105 pages. 3-Ca

The author discusses general problems of urbanization, psycho-social implications of urbanization, and rural urban migration. He discusses the social-demographic data of a census taken in a barrio of Bogota and compares this with survey data for other barrios. In his conclusion the author tries to demonstrate how the problems of the barrio and squatters settlements are normal manifestations of the process of urban development. The author attempts to point out contradictions of the political system in relation to urbanization and housing.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. Social Aspects and Management of Housing Projects -- Selected Case Studies (United Nations, New York), 1970, 104 pages. 4-De

Studies of the social aspects of housing development projects in the U.K., Poland, New York, and Caracas are presented. Studies discussing the management and administrative aspects of housing projects are presented for Hong Kong, the U.K., and India.

ECHEVARIA ALARON, Gilda, "Las Organizaciones Y La Difusion De La Informacion En Los Sectores Marginales Urbanos -- Comunicacion En Planificacion Familiar" (draft) (Organizations and the Diffusion of Information in the Urban Marginal Sectors -- Communication in Family Planning). (Asociacion Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina, Division de Estudios de Poblacion, Estudios Socio-Demograficos), 69 pages and statistical annex. 3-Ec

GOODMAN, Allen E., "The Political Implications of Urban Development in Southeast Asia: The Fragment Hypothesis", (SEADAG, Honolulu), March 1969, 16 pages. 3-Go

Goodman contends that the cities in Southeast Asia do not constitute "urbanized" societies; they constitute "fragment" societies which are formed by the migration to the cities of diverse groups in response to a "push". The fragmented composition of the city has political significance and is the basis for Goodman's Fragment Hypothesis.

If a fragment does not dominate the urban area to which it is transplanted it must engage in activity to preserve its identity. The degree of activity undertaken for this purpose is inversely related to the saliency of the fragment. Goodman proposes that in Southeast Asia the saliency of the dominant native fragment in relation to the Chinese minority fragment retards the development of the frustration necessary for dynamic political activity and is responsible for the political orthodoxy which is dominant in Southeast Asia.

HAGAN, Everett E., "The Power Structure and Economic Development", (SEADAG, New York), June 1968, 7 pages. 3-Ha

Hagen discusses the characteristics of the members of a power structure needed to facilitate development and the origins of a leadership core conducive to development. Hagen tries to demonstrate (as he usually does) that conventional economic criteria alone are not sufficient for economic development.

JOHNSON, Katherine M., The Decision-Making Process in Urban Administration: Studies of Resource Allocation in Six Metropolitan Areas. Paper submitted to the Economics of Urbanization Division, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by Katherine Marshall Johnson, Consultant, Institute for Public Administration, New York (n.d.), 130 pages. 3-Jo

An investigation of the urban political arena of several distinct cities. Valuable as a rather large piece of descriptive research. Deals with cultural, historical, and social aspects of various urban governments as well as governmental structure (institutional) and administrative capacity (decision-making/power). Questions of decentralization and comprehensive planning (metropolitan) are raised.

Technical assistance is explored with regard to administrative reform, financial administration, training, and regional planning. General evaluation of this paper is that it is a bit superficial. Concepts of power, resources, etc. taken for granted. Areas covered in text: Calcutta, Casablanca, Morocco, Lagos, Lima, Valencia, Zaghreb, Dakar, Karachi, Sao Paulo, and Tehran.

MEDVEDKOV, Y. and G.C. Myers and A. Rossi-Espagnet, "Ecological Studies of Urban Health Disorders", (Division of Research and Epidemiology and Communications Science), 30 July 1969, 11 pages. 3-Me

The authors present a methodology for the investigation of the distribution and level of health disorders within urban areas and their relation to physical and social environment. The identification of a spatial relationship between disease and social and environmental factors may aid in the control and prevention of disease and will have significance for urban planning.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Squatter Settlements: The Problem and the Opportunity, Washington, D.C. (April 1966), 48 pages. 3-US

Ideas and Methods Exchange Series No. 63. An overview of the squatter community problem. Includes sections dealing with the causes and characteristics of such settlements as well as coverage of social and legal aspects of squatter communities and methods for dealing with squatter settlements.

PHYSICAL AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

BERKMAN, Herman G., "Report on Regional Planning Field Observations", April 20-May 4, 1970. 4-Be

The author provides a summary of the physical characteristics of certain regions in Korea and mentions what activities are needed for the development of the respective regions.

BERKMAN, Herman G., "Report on Planning Consultation March 12, 1970-June 23, 1970". 4-Be-2

The author discusses his fieldwork in Korea. The paper is organized in the following manner: (1) Initial meetings; (2) University curriculum; (3) Physical development planning policy; (4) Local administration.

Centro de Investigaciones de Desarrollo, "Plan de Desarrollo Urbano de Manizales - el plan de desarrollo, Vol. 4, (The Urban Development Plan for Manizales - the development plan). (Centro de Investigaciones de Desarrollo, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, and Departamento de Planeacion Municipal de Manizales; Bogota), November 1969, 347 pages. 4-Ce

A detailed development plan for the Manizales region encompassing social factors such as health education and quality of life; economic factors such as growth poles and financing. Many charts and drawings are utilized in the report.

MORCILLO, Pedro Pablo, "Políticas Del Plan General De Desarrollo De Cali Y Su Area Metropolitana", (A speech-unpublished, Cali), Aug. 24, 1970; 16 p. 4-Mo

A brief summary of the urban development plan for metropolitan Cali. For a more detailed report in English see Cali Colombia-Urban Planning Mission - Final Report.

El Municipio De Cali, "Políticas De Desarrollo Urbano De Cali", (Urban Development Policy in Cali). (IX Congreso Nacional De Municipalidades, Pasto), February 1971, 41 pages. 4-Mu

The paper sets forth the basics of Cali's development policy for 1970-1985 and its policies of physical growth through the year 2000. The plan has as its objectives: 1) regionalization of the population; 2) control of the rate of population increase; 3) change the urban structure. The study discusses the results of surveys taken on the aspirations of the community and how these can be incorporated into urban development policy. The sections of the paper dealing with details of the physical plan, financial policies, and administrative policies are similar to those set forth in Cali Colombia-Urban Planning Mission-Final Report (in English).

Oficina De Planeacion - Cali, "Plan General De Desarrollo De Cali Y Su Area Metropolitana", (General Development Plan for the Cali Metropolitan Area), (Oficina de Planeacion Municipal - Cali), 6 pages. 4-Of

A very brief summary of the Cali urban development plan.

PLAZAS, Jorge (ed.), Alternativas Para El Desarrollo Urbano de Bogota D.E. (Alternatives for the Urban Development of Bogota) (Centro de Investigaciones Para el Desarrollo and Universidad Nacional de Colombia) 1969, 231 pages. 4-P1

This paper presents a development plan for Bogota which focuses on the relationships of the economic aspects of population, employment, land use, transportation, physical planning, and marketing. The critical problem of Bogota is viewed as being population increase and rural-urban migration as they relate to production and unemployment.

In the author's view the free-market system in Colombia has produced a system of capital intensive industry which is unsuited to Colombia's immediate development needs and has led to the creation of a "dual" economy - these factors must be considered in a development plan. The authors view urbanization as a necessary instrument to provide the labor force, educational opportunities, and planning to produce a modern agricultural sector - through population reduction in rural areas - which are requisites for economic development.

Laughlin Currie was one of the authors of this study and his influence is noticeable throughout (perhaps this is why I found the paper quite interesting.)

STALLWORTH, Thomas W. and Jesus H. Hinojosa and Prakash, Ved, Cali Colombia -- Urban Planning Mission - Final Report (USAID HUD division and DNP, Bogota), 1970. 4-St

An A.I.D. study to formulate a physical development plan for Cali is presented. The study is concerned mainly with urban growth, transport systems, and municipal finance. Elements of the physical plan encompass an integrated urban cluster around Cali with each cluster serving different, but complimentary, functions in the urban development strategy. The plan is formulated with the understanding that infrastructure should be an expression of the socio-economic objectives of the community. The central design element of the plan is that of a "multi-nucleated linear concept" which permits the integration of a linear transit system (along a presently existing railroad right-of-way) into the plan. Suggestions for improving the present transit system before a rapid transit system is introduced are included. The authors stress capital outlays and long run maintenance costs must be viewed as interrelated and integral parts of the decision making process for urban development planning.

United Nations, Planning of Metropolitan Areas and New Towns, (U.N., Dept. of Economic Affairs; New York) 256 pages. 4-Un

A collection of papers dealing with urbanization and the relations of urbanization to development. The main emphasis of the studies are on physical planning.

United Nations, "Report of the United Nations Seminar on Physical Planning Techniques for the Construction of New Towns -- Moscow, USSR, 2-22 September 1968", (United Nations, New York) 1971, 52 pages. 4-Un-2

The paper discusses town planning in Russia and covers the following aspects of the topic: 1) Distribution of population regional planning; 2) Planning and construction of new towns; 3) Transportation systems of new towns; 4) Planning of residential districts and micro-districts in new towns; 5) Planning and construction of public centers in new towns; 6) Public utilities of new towns; and 7) Application of mathematical methods and data processing techniques in town planning. Discussions of new town planning in Ghana, India, and the United Arab Republic are presented.

All studies emphasize the physical aspects of town planning. The presentations on Russian town planning, although non-technical, are quite thorough and provide an introduction to many of the basic concepts of physical planning. Conclusions and planning guidelines are presented.

Universidad Nacional de Colombia, "Plan de Desarrollo Fisico de Neiva Con Recomendaciones Economicas y Sociales", 3 Vols. (Universidad Nacional de Colombia Facultad de Artes-Departamento de Planificacion Urbana; Centro de Investigaciones Para El Desarrollo) 434 pages and statistical annex. 4-Uni

The authors present a detailed development plan for the city of Neiva in Colombia. The plan takes into consideration the social aspects of development planning. The plan is meant to cover a time span of twenty years.

HOUSING

A.I.D., National League of Insured Savings Associations of the United States, Inter-American Home Savings and Loans Union, "Eighth Inter-American Savings and Loan Conference" (AID et al, Managua, Nicaragua), Jan. 25-31, 1970, 108 pages. 5-Aa

This paper discusses few substantive topics; much of it is devoted to cordial speeches of greetings and superficial reporting of cordial speeches of greetings. Among the more useful sections are a statistical appendix and papers on housing cooperatives, saving and loan systems and the construction industry, and the relation between central agencies and the promotion of savings and loan institutions.

CHETWYND, Eric, Jr., "Theoretical Analysis of Urban Housing Markets" (Duke University, December, 1969). 5-Ch

The author develops a model of land and housing economics and a market structure. An economic rationale, based on the model, is presented for the development of the slum and ghetto in developed countries. The role of urban renewal in urban development is discussed. Some of the classical models are discussed.

CHONG, Howe Yoon, "Public Housing Policy in Singapore", (SEADAG, Honolulu), March 1969, 5 pages. 5-Ch-2

Chong describes the housing problem in Singapore, describes how the problem was dealt with in a successful manner, and discusses what remains to be done to improve the housing program.

Ekistics, Vol. 31, No. 183, February 1971. Issue on "Housing an Urbanizing World." 5-Ek

FRANKENHOFF, Charles A., "The Economic Development Potential of a Slum Community in a Developing Economy", (U.N. interregional seminar on improvement of slums and uncontrolled settlements, Medellin, Colombia), 24 Feb. 1970, 34 pages. 5-Fr

The author sets forth the position that the slum should be viewed as representing something more than a blight which must be removed. The socio-economic worth of the slum or squatter community must be recognized.

The author notes the similarity of the core-periphery structured relationship of the urban center; slum community and the relationship of developed; underdeveloped countries. The author stresses the need for an urban development strategy with a component dealing with the integration of the slum into the mainstream of the urban economy at the present time the lack of a well defined urban development policy is an obstacle to slum community integration. A system of accounting must be developed which takes into consideration the non-monetized assets of a slum or squatter community. There is a need for research into the characteristics which give a slum community potential for development and integration into the urban economy. A case study of the integration of a favela in Brazil is presented.

KAPLAN, Milton and Willcox, David L., "The Law and Urban Development in Southeast Asia: An Introduction to Research", (SEADAG, New York) May 1968, 12 pages. 5-Ka

The paper discusses the need for in-depth studies of the relationship of the law and urban problems. Several brief case studies dealing with legal problems relating to squatters settlements are presented.

United Nations and the Government of the U.S.S.R., "Report of the Workshop on Organizational and Technical Measures for the Development of Building Materials" (United Nations, New York) 1970, 129 pages. 5-Un

Guidelines are presented for materials use and choice, personnel, plant design, etc. There are comments on specific industries such as cement, prefabricated concrete, walls, asbestos, and glass. There is some discussion of advanced scientific processes and innovation. 81 photographs of factories and construction sites in the U.S.S.R. are provided.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Proposed Minimum Standards for Permanent Low-Cost Housing and for the Improvement of Existing Substandard Areas, Washington, D.C. (May 1966) 98 pages. 5-U-2

Prepared by the Office of International Affairs, the publication is number 64 of the Ideas and Methods Exchange series. A technical piece written in response to AID's Latin America Bureau. Standards are based principally upon codes, ordinances and standards obtained from Central and South America and the Caribbean area. Performance standards are stressed.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Aided Self-Help in Housing Improvement, Washington, D.C. (January 1967), 59 pages. 5-U-3.

Number 18 of Ideas and Methods Exchange series. Publication deals with the rationale, organization, and components of aided self-help programs in general. Brief citations of country-specific self-help activities include: Cambodia; Burma; Chile; Jamaica; Puerto Rico; Taiwan; Greece; Nicaragua; Mali; Morocco; Rhodesia; Colombia; Guatemala.

VAN HUYCK, Alfred P., "Housing for Lowest Income People: Random Ideas from India and Tanzania", (SEADAG, New York), November 1968, 25 pages. 5-Va
Van Huyck's paper stresses the need to abandon the notion of "standard levels of housing" or even "housing" in favor of the notion "total community living environment." The notion of a "housing threshold" -- a cost level below which standard housing cannot be provided -- should be discarded in favor of plans which utilize diverse and

non-conventional means to attain the goal of providing adequate housing. Housing construction requires flexible planning in anticipation of future economic conditions to prevent pre-mature obsolescence. Not only must the physical environment be improved but assistance must be provided to facilitate the social transition required for urban living. The total spectrum of urban dwellers needs must be taken into account, and the planners spectrum must not be limited to the narrowest connotation of housing.

VAN HUYCK, Alfred P., "Planning for Sites and Service Programs" (draft). (PADCO, Washington, D.C.), March 1970, 124 pages. 5-Van

Van Huyck stresses the notion that the physical structure is not the most important component of a housing plan for lower income groups. The standard concept of housing should be discarded since any housing plan based on this concept would be limited by the state of national underdevelopment and thus lack the ability to house all those who need housing. Housing policy should recognize the potential resources of the lower income groups in squatter and slum settlements and try to resolve the housing problem outside of the "standard" frame of reference. A sites and service program should be "concerned with reservation of space and the orderly layout which will provide the most economical situation for later installation of higher standards of infrastructure and facilities." Such a housing scheme will provide a channel of upward mobility to the lowest income groups. Guidelines for a housing policy based on a sites and service scheme are presented. Examples of sites and service schemes undertaken in India, Senegal, Zambia, and Chile are presented in some detail.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

OWEN, Wilfred (with assistance by Ina Bradfield), The Accessible City (Manuscript). (The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.), May 1971, 216 pages and Appendix. 6-Ow

The author discusses the historical rise of the automobile to its position of dominance as a mode of transport and how it has effected the development of the city. The scope of the transportation problem is discussed and one is led to realize that the automobile was a shortsighted "solution" to the problem of getting from one place to another; it is argued that public transit must receive high priority in any development plan. Existing systems of public transit are discussed and it becomes apparent that no transit system can overcome disadvantages of poor city design. Examples of planned towns and their attempt to deal with transit problems are presented. Public policy relating to transit systems is discussed.

The author deals with many different facets of the problem in detail and presents examples for the following countries; England, France, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Philippines, Scotland, Singapore, Sweden, and the United States.

The substance of the paper may be summarized in a few words -- transportation must be dealt with as a subsystem of the larger urban system; this point is made clearly and effectively.

RURAL-URBAN SECTORAL INTEGRATION; REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ARIFF, Mohamed Ishank bin Haji Mohamed, "Urbanization in Penang State (With Special Reference to Problems of Physical Planning)". (SEADAG, Malaysia), September 1970, 19 pages. 7-Ar

The author summarized the physical characteristics of Penang and attributes the rapid urbanization in the region to a "push" from the rural sector. Suggestions for increasing employment opportunities in the urban sector deal with developing the rural sector to achieve these ends. The author listing of priorities for regional development are concerned with developing the rural sector for the benefit of both the urban sector and national or regional development as a whole. The author stresses the need for increased cooperation between development planners and physical planners.

COHEN, Yehoshua, Urban Zones of Influence in the Southern Coastal Plain of Israel. (National and University Institute of Agriculture and Settlement Study Center, Publications on Problems of Regional Development: Jerusalem) 1967, 112 pages. 7-Co

This study deals with the role of central place theory -- the assumption that there exists a hierarchy of central places and zones of influence -- in the southern coastal plain of Israel. The author attempts to determine if the thesis of central place theory is valid and, if valid, how this hierarchy is utilized by the people. The author's objectives in the study were: 1) ranking of urban centers according to services offered; 2) determination of the types of goods and services offered in the area of study; 3) determination of the zone of influence of the urban center; 4) to determine factors which influence the relationship between the agricultural sector and central places in the urban hierarchy.

FRYER, Donald W., "National Development Plans and the Budget: Public Sector Resources for Urbanization." (SEADAG, Honolulu) March 1969, 8 pages. 7-Fr
Fryer wants to determine whether any bias exists in the development plans of Malaysia and Thailand towards either urban or rural development. He finds that a number of circumstances lead to biases in favor of the urban sector for development expenditures. Fryer suggests that balanced development planning might keep the rural urban migration rate from increasing.

Indian Institute of Technology. Urban and Industrial Growth of Kanpur Region -- Report of the International Seminar (Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur), 1967. 7-In

Recommendations for the development of the Kanpur region are presented and can be categorized as follows: 1) integrated regional planning; 2) strengthening of infra-structure; 3) formulation of a land use and development policy; 4) organization of a system of data collection and analysis. Some topics for preliminary study are suggested: 1) dynamics of migratory patterns; 2) identification of the regions boundaries; 3) identification of potential growth centers; 4) forecasts of demand and industrial structure needed to meet the demand; 5) institutional structure; 6) transportation and communication;

7) education; 8) general data. A synopsis of research in the region to date is presented. The most interesting feature of the symposium is the integrative approach to development which is assumed throughout much of the study.

OWENS, Edgar, "The Capacity to Compete". (SEADAG, 1970) 8 pages. 7-Ow
Owens states that, to promote economic growth, a nation must develop a capacity to export processed goods that are competitive in world markets. Exports chosen should be of a nature that have a modernizing impact on the whole country to maximize the possibilities for development. Some form of agro-industrial integration is critical to achieve the goal of distributing technological skills, managerial talent, and entrepreneurial talent throughout the country. Case studies of Mexico and Taiwan are presented.

Regional Development Branch, Department of the Treasury and Economics, "Design for Development: The Toronto Centered Region" (The Queens Printer and Publisher, Toronto), May 5, 1970, 25 pages. 7-Re

The paper presents a development proposal for an urban center in an economically developed country. The plan deals with such problems as transport, land use, equal distribution of development throughout the region, integration with other market and industrial centers, socio-economic characteristics of the populace, and population considerations. The paper sets forth 1) Development principals; 2) goals for the region; 3) trends which interfere with development plans; 4) physical planning element of the development scheme.

Settlement Study Center, Urban-Rural Relations in Israel - Social and Economic Aspects. Publications on Problems of Regional Development
(Settlement Study Center, Rehovot, Israel) 1970, 180 pages. 7-Se

The relationship of the village to the town in Israel is discussed. The authors contend that the traditional rural-urban dichotomy should be abandoned when dealing with these relationships and be replaced by a continuum. When the urban center (the town) cannot fulfill the needs of the consumer he will be forced to leave the village for the city. The authors recommend that the intermediate urban stratum (the towns) should be fortified in regions with growth potential; resources for development should be allocated according to the principles of marginal advantage and marginal disadvantage.

The authors conclude that "It appears in order to prevent or retard the decline of rural population the economic structure of the village must be diversified and strengthened through industrial expansion . . . and the expansion of services including recreation and tourism, transport, and communications, and other major services." This study is useful in providing information on policies of population dispersal and urban decentralization.

Stanford Research Institute, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Cost of Urban Infrastructure for Industry as Related to City Size in Developing Countries -- India Case Study. (Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park; School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi; Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyberdad), Oct. 1968, 435 pages. 7-St

An interesting and comprehensive study which is indicative of the directions which future urban research should be taking. Research is done to determine the cost of supplying physical and social infrastructure for industry in cities of different sizes and the effect on infrastructure cost when industrial composition varies with city size. The paper attempts to examine the widely held hypothesis that "unit costs of incremental infrastructure for industry tend to be relatively high in small cities, to decrease significantly over some intermediate range of city size and to rise significantly beyond some large city size." The issues analyzed are fundamental to a policy of industrial decentralization.

WATTS, Kenneth, "Small Town Development: A Restatement of the Case", (SEADAG, New York), November 1968, 4 pages. 7-Wa

Watts emphasizes the notion that urban development research specialists should not neglect the small town and its role in the development scheme. The small town acts as a bridgehead to the metropolis. Spontaneous development of small towns is occurring and this development should be noted so that it can be controlled to fit in with the broader goals of modernization and metropolitan growth.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK; RESEARCH METHODOLOGY; ADMINISTRATION

Anonymous, "The Urban Reform Law" (Colombia). 8-An

The paper presents a summary of the provisions of Colombia's Urban Reform Law. It deals with provisions for credit, taxes, expropriation, rent control, squatters' renewal and other factors. The functions and powers of the National Council for Urban Development and Housing are discussed. There is a discussion and criticism of the law.

BADGLEY, John, "The Nation-State: Unlikely Instrument for Development" (SEADAG, 1970), 16 pages. 8-Ba

Badgley believes that studies of urban development are often unrealistic in their failure to consider the limitations of the state as an instrument of development. The concept of the centralized nation state is foreign to many "Third World" peoples. Such projects as the state can undertake will have their focus where the "state" is strongest -- in the urban centers. For the developing countries to be economically viable, a concept of the state must be developed which can integrate the rural and agrarian segments of the populace into the maincurrent of the nation's politics and economy.

BERGSMAN, Joel and Peter Greenston, Robert Healy, "Urban Economic Development and Growth Policy -- An Agenda for Research". (The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.) revised February 1970, 54 pages. 8-Be

This paper deals with the types of research needed to analyze the determination of economic development in the metropolitan U.S. The authors deal with the need to develop methods of econometric testing about "the level and structure of economic activity and the rate of change of those variable" central to the process. The authors discuss the need for research to determine why industries seek a given location, how industrial location affects the system of cities, how the system of cities contributes to the economic structure, and how the economic structure affects development; the knowledge of these mechanisms will permit planning to weaken or strengthen these forces as is deemed necessary. The authors discuss research design for various hypotheses to be tested.

BHATIA, S.K., "The Current Cost of Urbanization -- (A Cost Model for Urban Planning)" (Draft) (Economics of Urbanization Division, Economics Department, IBRD, Washington, D.C.), July 17, 1970, 62 pages. 8-Bh

The author sets forth the notion that the present interpretation and application of "social overhead costs" is inadequate for urban planning. According to Bhatia optimal resource allocation occurs when "average social overhead expenditure" is equal to "marginal social overhead expenditure." Calculations which proceed on this basis facilitate comparisons of the costs of urbanization between cities and aid in the determination of the location of future capital investments and optimum city size; Bhatia believes that government policy should be directed towards these latter ends.

BREESE, Gerald, "The Great City and Economic Development in Southeast Asia" (SEADAG, February 1968), 8 pages. 8-Br

Breese questions the complacency of researchers in the urban development field who will accept without question generalizations commonly found in the literature which, due to changes brought on by the passing of time or tenuous data to begin with, may no longer be valid. Breese states that the only acceptable "given" in the field is that "urbanization is increasing and cities are here to stay." Breese's paper poses questions which researchers should be investigating but are not.

BURNS, Leland S. and B. Khing Tjioe, "Omphalaskesis in Housing" (Graduate School of Business Administration UCLA, Los Angeles), May 1967, 26 pages. 8-Bu

The authors ask the question as to whether housing and housing improvements are resource generating investments or not. They emphasize the need to view housing as a development tool rather than a development target.

CARDONA, Ramiro, "Algunos Antecedents Para La Creacion De Un Servicio Interinstitucional Para Estudios De Urbanizacion En Colombia" (Asociacion Colombiana de Facutades de Medicina Division de Estudios de Poblacion Estudios Socio-demograficos, Bogota) October 1966. 8-Ca

Papers dealing with the antecedents to the establishment of an interinstitutional center for the study of urban development are presented. Notes on the definition of a conceptual framework for the center are presented. Projects, agencies, and organization involved in the center are discussed. An interesting Annex is presented (in English) which discusses applications and opportunities for urban development in Colombia.

DOTSON, Arch, "Urbanization, Administration, and National Development: a Prolegomen to Theory", (SEADAG, Honolulu), March 1969, 12 pages. 8-Do

Dotson discounts traditional theory which characterizes urbanization as being a variable dependent on economic development. He discounts traditional theory which can find no relationship to administration, urbanization and development.

Dotson proposes that national development, administrative capability, and urbanization are all interrelated as a series of dependent, intervening and independent variables. If Dotson's construction is valid urbanization can be construed as a stimulus to economic development. A strategy for testing this hypothesis is proposed. (Dotson's proposal seems valid but I do not think it is as novel as he makes it out to be).

ESMAN, Milton J., "Foreign Aid: Not by Bread Alone". Public Administration Review, Vol. XXXI, No. 1, Jan.-Feb. 1971. 8-Es

A review of four books dealing with foreign aid. The author points out that the books have weaknesses in their failure to indicate the importance of technical assistance in addition to capital assistance. The TA Bureau strikes again! A well done article.

FELDMAN, William M., "The Evolution of a National Urban Development Concept: Lessons for U.S. Foreign Aid" (AID, LA/DR, Washington, D.C.) April 30, 1969. 8-Fe

FRIEDMANN, John, "General Theory of Polarized Development" (Univ. of California, Los Angeles) October 1969, 47 pages. 8-Fr

Friedmann attempts to set forth a theory which explains the "systematic interrelations between development and space . . . a theory of the development process in its spatial dimensions" to provide an adequate framework for regional planning. His theory is based on the premise that existing spatial relations and the dynamic tensions which accompany them influence the spatial structure of a society undergoing transformation.

The components of the theory are A) the role of innovations in a society and their relation to development, B) a hierarchical development of how innovations become accepted, C) a definition of the "core" and the "periphery" combined in a dependency relationship as the components of a complete spacial system" and D) characteristics of the core region and various hierarchical patterns of core-periphery relationships.

Friedmann's general theory" goes beyond existing theories for the growth of a regional economy; existing theories, which are basically variations of classical location theory, are a special case of the "general theory." Friedmann's formulation "assigns a decisive influence to the institutional and organizational framework of society and specifically to the patterns of authority and dependency that result from the unusual capacity of certain areas to act as cradles of innovation."

McGEE, T.G., "Research Priorities for Urban Roles: The Case of Hong Kong" (Department of Geography and Geology, University of Hong Kong) 4 pages. 8-Mc

The author questions the validity of regional generalizations on urbanization in Southeast Asia and suggests some modifications to these generalizations. He establishes a fourfold pattern of urbanization for the region which accounts for the diverse nature of economic development in the countries considered: 1) Rapid economic growth (i.e. Hong Kong, Singapore) - the problems of national development are the problems of city development; 2) Middle sized states with institutional problems that hinder economic growth (i.e. Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia); 3) States with slow GNP growth (i.e. Indonesia, Burma) - urban centers reflect the problems of general economic underdevelopment; the major problem is to generate economic growth; 4) Indo-China where the primary need is for reconstruction and rehabilitation of a war torn economy. An outline of major urban related research projects in Hong Kong is presented. The relation between government and university research is touched upon.

McGEE, T. G., "The Urbanization Process: Western Theory and Southeast Asian Experience", (SEADAG, Honolulu), March 1969, 18 pages. 8-Mc-2

McGee believes that Western urbanization theory does not apply in all aspects to the realities of Southeast Asian urbanization.

He believes that viewing urbanization as a catalyst to development and social change is not generally applicable in Southeast Asia.

RO, Chung Hyun, "Research Priorities for Urban Roles in National Development with Special Reference to Korea" (SEADAG, Malaysia) September 1970, 16 pages. 8-Ro.

The author outlines some aspects of the problems of urbanization in Korea; he then sets forth some directions which urbanization research should take. He cautions against blanket denunciations of the primate city in LDC's - the centralization of labor, education, technology, and institutional linkages they provide may be critical for development. Any attempts at decentralization must be designed to provide benefits similar to those of the primate city in order to attract the rural-urban migrants.

The author discusses the programs of the Institute of Urban Studies and Development and their purposes: 1) to focus continually on the human value aspects of urbanization, 2) to engage in research in order to influence public and private institutions toward more responsive decision making in regards to urban development, and 3) to encourage and assist citizen participation in development process.

A basic conceptual framework for urban development is set forth: 1) the city is the "nerve center" of transformation from a pre-modern to a modern society, 2) do the benefits of increased centralization outweigh the problems of alienation of the real social system, 3) planners should not be constrained by bureaucratic requirements for concern with immediate problems only, and 4) research should not be based solely on the theoretical constructs within Western experience.

SEADAG, "Urban Development Research in Indonesia - Outline Research Program Center for Planning Studies" (SEADAG, Malaysia) September 1970, 4 pages. 8-Se

A program for the proposed "Center for Planning Studies" is presented. The Center would be composed of the following research groups: I. Environmental Studies; II. Studies of Resource Development; III. Studies of Population Growth and Settlement; IV. Studies of Infrastructure; and V. The Development of Techniques and Systems. The preliminary objectives of the center are outlined.

SENDUT, Hamzeh, "Southeast Asian Urban Research - Problems and Resources" (SEADAG, Malaysia) September 1970, 9 pages. 8-Sen

The paper stresses the need to adopt an urban research methodology suited specifically to the Southeast Asian situation. The author notes that basic and applied research are complimentary means of approaching the urban problem. The following "Urban Research Objectives" are outlined: 1) The need for a body of basic data; 2) The need to gain an insight into urban and regional phenomena; 3) to find means of solving problems; and 4) to produce rapid results given the resources of the lesser developed countries. The author notes the need for a broad interdisciplinary approach to the urban problem and suggests that a "joint urban research center" be established through the mutual cooperation of the Southeast Asian nations to further this goal (prospective research topics for the center are enumerated.)

SENDUT, Hamzeh, "Urban Development in Malaysia, A Bibliographic Survey" (University of Benang), 37 pages. 8-Sen-2

Sendut provides a bibliography with the following categorizations: 1) Characteristics of Internal Migration; 2) Patterns of Urbanization; 3) City studies: city distribution and general city studies; studies of specific towns; economic features of cities; social and cultural studies; housing and urban planning; 4) Demographic studies; 5) Methodological studies.

For each of these classifications reference material is provided dealing with the following countries: Malaysia, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and regional studies.

Sendut provides background material for Malaysia dealing with each of the five bibliographic categorizations.

STERNSTEIN, Larry, "A Note on Priorities in Urban Research Relevant to General Socio-economic Development in Southeast Asia" (SEADAG, Malaysia) September 1970, 9 pages. 8-St

Sternstein discusses the need for basic research rather than specific problem oriented research. He notes the need for increased inter-communication among urban development planners, intercommunication and data interchange within government agencies, and more efficient systems of data gathering and organization.

Research should include "a discussion of the evolution of the system of centers, an evaluation of the performance of the system and, particularly in regard to promoting the desired development, an indication of the place accorded the network of centers in the scheme of national development, and recommendations on how to restructure the system to accommodate and encourage change."

VILORIA, Leandro A., "Centers for Regional Development Studies in the Philippines" (SEADAG, Malaysia) September 1970, 35 pages. 8-Vi

A detailed presentation of the organization and function of the regional research centers for environmental planning of Mindanao State University and University of the Philippines.

WONG, F.M., "A Study of Methodist Social Services - Interview Schedule for Program Staff" (University of Hong Kong) 8-Wo

A questionnaire designed to be used for the determination of social services offered by various groups. The format may be useful as a guide for the design of questionnaire to be used in various urban research contexts, such as the social services of the squatter settlement.

WONG, Sidney, "A Progress Report of the Hawker Study" (University of Hong Kong, September 14, 1970), 4 pages and Appendix. 8-Wo-2

The paper summarizes the research methodology used to determine the significance of hawking (Street vending) to the Hong Kong populace. Similar techniques could be useful in other urban contexts. A bibliography of work done on hawking is included.

YEH, Stephen H.K., "Urban Research Priorities in National Development with Reference to Singapore" (SEADAG, Malaysia) September 1970, 15 pages. 8-Ye

The author emphasizes the need for researchers to focus attention on developmental rather than scholarly or general research (this view is in opposition to that of Larry Sternstein, "A Note on Priorities in Urban Research Relevant to General Socio-economic Development in Southeast Asia" (SEADAG, 1970). It is the author's position that the major impetus to urban development must come from the governmental sector rather than the private sector. The main objectives of the Urban Renewal and Development Project of Singapore, undertaken in 1967, are set forth. The function and activities of Singapore's "Housing Development Board" are detailed. A role of the private sector in urban development is demonstrated in the discussion of the "Singapore Planning and Urban Research Group."

RANDOM AND PERIPHERAL PAPERS

ATHENS CENTER OF EKISTICS, "Ekistics Index" (Athens Center of Ekistics, Athens, Greece), Vol. 30, No. 176-181, July-December 1970.

Multi-national list of cross-referenced articles dealing with the "science of human settlements." 10-At

Office of External Research, "Monthly Accessions List of the Foreign Affairs Research Documentation Center", (U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.) 10, 11, 12/1970; 1,2,3,4, 6/1971. 10-Of

Office of Developmental Administration, Technical Assistance Bureau, "Urban Development - Including Housing - A selected list of references for A.I.D. Technicians (A.I.D., Washington, D.C.) April 1, 1971, 16 pages. 10-Of-2

A brief annotated bibliography dealing with urban development divided into four main sections: 1) AID Policies and Activities; 2) Urbanization Trends and Programs; 3) Urban Planning; 4) Housing; 5) Bibliographies.

TA/RUR, Erven J. Long, "Inventory and Priority Ranking of A.I.D. Research Projects", February 24, 1971. 10-Ta

A listing and description of A.I.D. research projects classified as being of high, low, or medium priorities.

TA/RUR, "The Research Aid Program 1962-1971 - Project Objectives and Results" (A.I.D., Washington, D.C.) 1971, 115 pages. 10-Ta-2

The report "provides information on the centrally funded research program of A.I.D. It describes the purposes and characterizes briefly and in a general way the results of each of the 142 projects undertaken up until March 1971."

There are reports on studies dealing with low-cost housing construction materials, housing in Latin America, and other urban development related works.

UNITED NATIONS, "Cumulative List of United Nations Documents and Publications in the Field of Housing, Building, and Planning" (Reports and Documentation Section, Research and Development Branch, Center for Housing, Building and Planning, United Nations; New York) 10-Un

UNITED NATIONS/Economic and Social Council/ Committee on Housing, Building, and Planning. Agenda papers for the 6th session, Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, September 2-12, 1969. 10-Un-2

<u>Paper Ref.</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
E/C.6/87	Record of Meetings
6/89	Coord. & Coop in field of Hsng, Bldg., and planning
6/90	Housing, Bldg., and Planning in UN 2nd Dev. Decade
6/91	Problems of the Human Environment
6/92	Campaign to Focus World Attention on Housing
6/94	Pilot Demonstration Programmes
6/95	Training of Skilled Manpower in the field of Hsng., Bldg., & Plng.
6/96	Estab. of UN Int'l. Inst. for Documentation Hsng., Bldg., Plng.
6/97	Housing: General Progress Report
6/98	Financing of Housing and Community Facilities
6/99	Building: General Progress Report
6/100	Physical Planning: General Progress Report
6/101	Urban Land Policies and Land Use Control Measures
6/102	Technical Coop. in Housing, Building, and Planning: Funds
Add. 1 and 2	Expended in International Programmes for Hsng., Bldg., Plng. (1966-67)
6/103	Tech. Coop. in Hsng.,Bldg.,Plng.: UN TechCoopProgramme in H.B.Pl.
6/104	Work Programme of the Committee on Hsng.,Bldg.,Plng. 1970-75

Sixteen papers from the year 1969. Some interesting notes on what the Center has been doing. Specific projects. None of this information is very timely.