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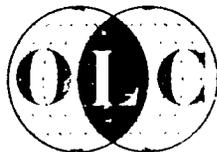
Development
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Experiences in Rural Development:

A Selected, Annotated Bibliography
of Planning, Implementing, and
Evaluating Rural Development in Africa

by
Tekola Dejene
and
Scott E. Smith



OLC Paper No. 1
August 1973

Overseas Liaison Committee
American Council on Education

American Council on Education

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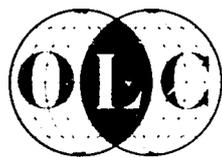
Glen L. Taggart, President, Utah State University

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Preface

The Overseas Liaison Committee's recently established Rural Development Network is an outgrowth of OLC's decision to emphasize rural development as a major program activity over the next five years. The Rural Development Network is a specialized information system designed to further the exchange of information on the planning, implementation and evaluation of rural development programs in developing countries through a series of seminars, workshops, field trips, and publications, including original papers, reprints and bibliographies on rural development.

This bibliography launches a series of OLC Papers on rural development and includes 256 entries on rural development published during the past ten years, with emphasis on Africa.

In October 1973, under the sponsorship of the Overseas Liaison Committee, the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa, Haile Sellassie I University, and the Institute of Agricultural Research of Ethiopia, a rural development field trip/workshop will be held in Ethiopia on the theme, "Development From Below." The "Development From Below" Field Trip/Workshop will bring together thirty participants from African universities and governments and ten from other regions, to discuss a series of analytical papers on rural development and fifteen case studies of successful and unsuccessful rural development schemes and programs in Africa.

Carl Keith Eicher

Chairman, Overseas Liaison Committee
American Council on Education

Introduction

This bibliography is intended as an aid to researchers, teachers, government officials, and the personnel of specific rural development programs in Africa, whose daily concerns bring them into contact with the problems of planning, implementing, and evaluating rural development projects. It is hoped that the bibliography will facilitate the exchange of information on rural development in African countries, the flow of information between the English- and French-speaking countries in Africa, and the creation of an international rural development network of individuals interested in the exchange of information, experience and ideas on rural development.

We have chosen to define "rural development" broadly for the purposes of this bibliography and include most activities which contribute to improving rural welfare. Thus, we are not only concerned with agricultural development—although most rural inhabitants earn their living from agriculture—but also with rural non-farm activities and supporting services in rural areas, such as education, extension and farmer training, health, food and nutrition, and rural communications. Two aspects of rural life not considered here are rural-urban migration and the mechanization of agriculture.

The material included in the bibliography is limited, with a few exceptions, to periodical articles, books, and conference papers written in English and French. While our major focus has been on rural development in Africa since the early 1960's, most entries have been published during the last five years. The majority of the entries deal with actual rural development projects and focus on their planning, implementation, evaluation, and training aspects, rather than with more general literature on the political, cultural, social, or anthropological aspects of rural development or the technical material on the agricultural sciences. The books and articles included in the bibliography were identified from a number of different sources, including *World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts*, *Tropical Abstracts*, the accessions list of the Africa collection of the Michigan State University Library, and the bibliographies included in section I.G. of this bibliography. The materials cited are generally available to the public.

Geographically, the bibliography concentrates on experiences in rural development in Africa. However, for comparative purposes, a few entries concerned with rural development issues and programs in Latin America and Asia have been included. For the most part, the citations from outside Africa emphasize a select number of rural development projects in these regions, the intent being to bring these experiences to bear on the rural development problems and processes in Africa. This bibliography excludes all literature dealing with rural development in the high-income countries of North America, Europe and Japan.

The bibliography is divided into two major sections: I) African experiences in rural development and II) Selected rural development experience in other developing areas. Section I is divided into the following sub-sections: a) general works on rural development dealing with more than one country, and a small number of entries on the experience of some African countries with community development in the 1950's; b) literature written about or describing experiences in planning rural development; c) the administration and implementation of rural development projects; d) the evaluation of rural development, including theoretical works on evaluation and evaluations undertaken of specific projects; e) extension, education, and training for rural development; f) case studies and descriptions of rural development schemes and national rural development programs; and g) bibliographies and other reference works on African rural development. Section II is divided into three sub-sections: a) assorted rural development experiences in Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia; b) selected material written on the Comilla Project in Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan); and c) selected material written about the Puebla Project in the Central

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Plateau of Mexico. A short annotation accompanies each entry which briefly states the purpose of each work, describes its contents, and summarizes the author's major conclusions. An index of authors and a subject index have also been included, as well as a list of addresses for the periodicals from which articles have been cited.

In the preparation of this bibliography we have been assisted by a number of people who deserve special recognition and our sincere thanks. We are grateful to Ms. Ellen Helfer of the International Council for Educational Development, Dr. Uma Lele and Ms. Shirin Velji of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Dr. Frank Moore of the Agency for International Development for their comments and suggestions on earlier drafts of the bibliography. Dr. Eugene DeBenko, International Librarian at Michigan State University, was instrumental in helping us locate a number of entries and offered many helpful suggestions on the organization of the material included. We particularly appreciate the efforts of Mr. Merritt Sargent and Mr. David Wilcock, who annotated most of the French-language materials included.

Tekola Dejene
Scott E. Smith

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Bibliography

I. AFRICA

A. RURAL DEVELOPMENT: GENERAL

1. ADAMS, DALE W. and COWARD, E. WALTER, Jr. *Small Farmer Development Strategies: A Seminar Report*. New York: Research and Training Network, Agricultural Development Council, July 1972. Pp. 33.

Reports on a seminar held at Ohio State University in September 1971 on Small Farmer Development (SFD) Strategies. A small farmer is defined as a person with very limited access to political power, productive services, productive assets, and/or income streams in society. The seminar emphasized four variables which provide a conceptual framework for specifying causal relationships in a dynamic rural system: 1) the nature of available technology, 2) the distribution of landholdings by size, 3) distribution of income and social power, and 4) the distribution of institutional services. Case studies were presented of integrated SFD projects such as the Puebla Project in Mexico, the Comilla Project in Bangladesh, and the Intensive Agricultural Districts Programme in India, and of partial or non-integrated programs such as credit programs in Peru and Southern Brazil, community development in Colombia, and cooperative development in East Africa. The seminar concluded that 1) SFD activities should be analyzed as part of a system, and 2) SFD strategies have a better chance for success in a unimodal society and if a) farmers develop the feeling that they can control their own destiny, b) farmers' incomes can be substantially increased, c) SFD strategies are strongly supported by regional and national agencies, and d) a trained and motivated cadre of technicians is available.

2. *Agricultural Research Priorities for Economic Development in Africa: The Abidjan Conference, 1968*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council, 1968. 3 volumes. Pp. 139, 473, 438.

The proceedings of and the texts of papers and special addresses presented at the April 1968 Abidjan conference on Agricultural Research Priorities for Economic Development, where the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (AAASA) was inaugurated. Volume 1 is the report of the conference and includes the reports of 11 commissions and the two plenary sessions on 1) the development of regional research programs on the basis of ecological zones, and 2) farming systems in Africa: mechanization and innovation. Volume 2 contains the contributed papers dealing with soil and water management, cereal production and crop production. Volume 3 contains the papers presented on animal production and health; the economics of agricultural production and marketing; farming systems in Africa; and education, research, and institutions.

3. *L'agriculture africaine. Tome 1: Cameroun, République Centrafricaine, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Dahomey. Tome 2: Gabon, Haute-Volta, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo*. Paris: Ediafric, 1970. Pp. 598.

A discussion of the current state of agriculture and various aspects of agricultural and rural development planning in Francophone West African countries. Each country is examined in detail.

4. ANCIAN, G., ed. *Le développement rural dans les pays d'Afrique noire d'expression française*. Paris: Société d'Etudes pour le Développement Economique et Social (SEDES), 1965, 1967. 8 volumes.

This extensive study analyzes rural development experiences in Francophone Africa, isolates "constraints" which help to explain the success or failure of these experiences, defines general principles of development, and presents usable methodological and technical models for rural development. Four basic points were established: 1) most of the programs have led to an extension of production for export combined with stagnation of food production; 2) the basic causes of failure in some experiments stem from a lack of knowledge of the differences between the traditional African agrarian system and a market economy and from inadequate attention to inevitable collisions between the two systems; 3) it is first necessary to define the exact context of development schemes, then to direct action towards the real needs of the beneficiaries, and finally to integrate these actions into their physical and human context in such a way that the scheme will be implemented from within; and 4) there is an urgent need to apply a rational methodology to rural development activities in each of their three phases—planning, implementation, and evaluation.

Part I (1965):

Volume 1: *Le développement rural; évolution—principes et méthodes*. Pp. 195.

An attempt to construct a system of macro-level measurement of development, which is then used to analyze the production of six agricultural export commodities in numerous countries. A general analytical history of rural development is given and one section is devoted to development evaluation criteria.

Volume 2: *Essai méthodologique sur les effets économiques et sociologiques dus à l'aménagement de la vallée du Bas-Mangoky (Madagascar)*. Pp. 77.

An analysis of a scheme for the large-scale introduction of irrigated cotton and rice production, begun as an agricultural research station project in 1952. Statistical evaluation is at the level of the production unit, the region, and the national economy.

Volume 3: Pp. 135.

Section 1: *L'action de la Compagnie Générale des Oléagineux Tropicaux en Casamance (CGOT) (1948-1964)*.

A detailed analysis of the failure of three major projects in Senegal: mechanized peanut production, semi-mechanized peanut and rice production, and a large-scale rice production program.

Section 2: *Le secteur expérimental de modernisation du Centre-Cameroun*.

An evaluation of a long-term effort to improve cocoa production and marketing through road improvement in South-Central Cameroon. In existence from 1953 to 1963, the program was considered an overall failure.

Section 3: *Les paysannats du Tchad*.

An analysis of rural modernization efforts in the cotton-producing areas of Chad during the late colonial era.

Volume 4: Pp. 155.

Section 4: *Les actions de développement rural en Haute-Volta*.

A general study of rural development problems in Upper Volta, looking at government and private efforts to increase

production of specific crops (e.g. millet, cotton, rice) and other multi-crop programs of broader scope (involving general animation, extension activities, pilot farms, etc.) such as an experimental integrated development program in the Ouagadougou Region.

Section 5: *La politique de développement rural au Sénégal*.

Stresses that since in Senegal, the government administrative apparatus is the only way of reaching the bulk of rural people, its development programs must be realistic, coordinated and receive strong political support. The last years of colonial control, when there was virtually no overall strategy of rural development, are contrasted with the first few years of independence when good, coordinated plans failed because few components received any meaningful political support.

Part II (1967):

Volume 1: *Synthèse*. Pp. 58.

A summary of the basic conclusions of the study to 1967 in four areas: 1) the degree of success in the agricultural sector, 2) basic ideas concerning development and traditional societies, 3) evolution of production methods as a result of development efforts, and 4) lessons to be learned from the past which could lead to a new approach to development.

Volume 2: Pp. 78.

Section 1: *Irrigation et développement rural en Afrique noire*.

Concludes that experience has shown that rudimentary irrigation improvements are generally more cost-effective than major projects and that because of the high investment and maintenance costs of major projects, the role irrigation could most beneficially play would be in small projects at the local and regional level.

Section 2: *Conséquences économiques et sociales de la culture de l'arachide au Sénégal*.

The social and economic consequences of peanut production in certain sections of Senegal is examined in terms of dependence on world prices, regional over-population, rare use of animal power on small plots of land, and ethnic differences in adaptation and cultural survival.

Volume 3: *Les perspectives alimentaires de l'Afrique Occidentale et Centrale en 1985*. Pp. 229.

Estimates West and Central Africa's nutritional needs in 1985 and examines the possibilities that these needs will be met.

Volume 4: *Evolution socio-économique des populations de la Région de Mora (Nord-Cameroun)*. Pp. 192.

An assessment of the socio-economic changes which have occurred in an area of northern Cameroon as a result of six years of successful rural animation efforts. The two most striking conclusions were that virtually all of increased profits were channeled into increased consumption with no saving for reinvestment, and that very little social reorganization had occurred to replace the traditional social systems which were rapidly collapsing due to the new patterns of economic change.

5. ANCIAN, G., LEGOTIEN, H. and MANLHIOÛ, B. "Propositions pour une réorientation des actions de développement rural." In: *Développement et Civilisations*, No. 38 (1969): 24-38.

A systematic examination of rural development experiences

in Senegal, Cameroon, Upper Volta, Chad, the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) and Laos and of the historical development of thinking on rural development in these countries. Guidelines for rural development schemes and the problems of domestic food crop production versus export crop production are discussed. The authors undertake a detailed socio-economic analysis of a Compagnie Française pour le Développement des Fibres Textiles (CFDT) development program in the Mora region of Cameroon. Hydro-electric schemes are also studied and an attempt is made to assess food prospects in Africa for 1985. It is argued that past approaches to rural development have been irrelevant to African conditions. Recommend emphasizing livestock and food production for African markets; expanding interdisciplinary studies of rural development; integrating local and regional structures into the development process; and involving technical assistance organizations at all phases of the development process.

6. "L'animation rurale: facteur crucial de développement agricole." In: *Afrique*, Vol. 67 (May 1967): 11-17.

Brief review of aspects of rural animation in five Franco-phone African countries: 1) the Malagasy Republic, whose training program for animators is crucial to its rural development; 2) Upper Volta, which has had startling success with rural animation projects initiated by the Société d'Assistance Technique et de Coopération (SATEC) in Mossi country where great emphasis is placed on training people to use the new ideas; 3) Cameroon, where vegetable production was expanded outside Yaoundé on a cooperative basis to replace European imports; 4) Senegal and Niger, where the cooperative movement has grown in response to popular interests with assistance from rural animators, but where the lack of dialogue between rural organizations and the central government has brought about the autocratic central control of the cooperatives.

7. **APTHORPE, RAYMOND**, ed. *Land Settlement and Rural Development in Eastern Africa*. Nkanga Editions 3. Kampala: Transition Books, 1968. Pp. 102.

Preliminary results of investigations into land settlement schemes in East Africa conducted by various authors. Topics included are: 1) planned social change and land settlement; 2) resettlement policy in Uganda from 1945 to 1963; 3) land hunger in Kigezi, Southwest Uganda; 4) land settlement policies in Kenya; 5) resettlement of refugees; 6) a case study of the Nyakashaka Resettlement Scheme for unemployed school leavers in Uganda; 7) the group farm scheme in Uganda; 8) a high density scheme; and 9) a sociological appraisal of the evaluation of settlement scheme performance. A tentative checklist of questions about settlement schemes is included to assist with the description and analysis of this type of project.

8. **APTHORPE, RAYMOND**, ed. *Rural Cooperatives and Planned Change in Africa: Case Materials*. Rural Institutions and Planned Change, Volume 4. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1970. Pp. 361.

Case studies of cooperatives as agents of rural change and development in seven African countries. Studies include the creation of two fishing cooperatives in Ghana, cooperative experiences in Cameroon, problems of cooperative development in Uganda, cooperatives and rural development in Kenya, cooperative farming developments in Zambia, agricultural production cooperatives in Tunisia, and cooperative enterprise and rural development in Tanzania.

9. **BATTEN, T. R.** *Communities and Their Development*. London: Oxford University Press, 1957. Pp. 248.

The author examines and compares differences in the aims, methods, and organization of the various community development efforts of governments and voluntary agencies in tropical countries, illustrating each with examples. Argues that the principles of community development have grown out of the experience of past efforts of government officers and missionaries.

10. **BELLONCLE, GUY.** *Le crédit agricole dans les pays d'Afrique d'expression française au sud du Sahara*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1968. Pp. 162.

A discussion of the history and theoretical importance of agricultural credit as a component of overall rural development strategy in West and Central Africa and a review of the agricultural credit experience in 18 countries. The author presents a general model which stresses that credit must be provided concurrently with broadly-defined extension services, and that it must be part of a multifaceted development strategy, backed by organizations which motivate newly formed co-operatives and specially-trained development cadres.

11. **BELLONCLE, GUY.** "Recherches coopératives: La coopération d'épargne et de crédit dans les pays en voie de développement." In: *Développement et Civilisations*, No. 43 (March 1971): 30-39.

A discussion of mutual agricultural credit schemes with special reference to Senegalese and Nigerien experiences. The historical decision to base mutual credit on the traditional solidarity of the African village is examined and discarded in favor of Nigerien and Senegalese suggestions to link credit with the marketing of crop production. In his discussion of investment capital, the author suggests that rather than needing savings to provide credit, it may be that credit will generate savings. Concludes that efforts should be made to preserve traditional values in "modern" cooperatives and that the maximum responsibility for cooperatives should be turned over to their members.

12. **BELSHAW, D.G.R.** and **HALL, MALCOLM.** "Economic and Technical Coordination in Agricultural Development: The Case for Operational Research." In: *East African Journal of Rural Development*, Vol. 2, No. 1, (1969): 9-25.

The authors argue that improved performance in implementing agricultural development programs will depend on the further penetration of economic thinking into the grass-roots levels of development. Coordination between economic planners and agriculturists, involving a two-way flow of information on the process and requirements of both economic planning and commercially viable operations, is necessary to avoid inefficiency. Agricultural development planning, agricultural extension and credit programs, the implementation of agricultural development programs, and the infrastructure of agricultural markets and prices, research and education are examined. The authors suggest several areas for interdisciplinary cooperation, operational research, and on-the-job innovation in these fields, and recommend that agricultural schemes in each region be evaluated by a regional economist; that comprehensive farm plans rather than the crop-by-crop approach be adopted; that agricultural projects be technically and economically coordinated; that research projects be ranked in order of desirability; that research designs be made project-oriented; and that agricultural education be adjusted to the type of work the student will eventually perform.

13. **BORTON, RAYMOND E.** *Selected Readings to Accompany Getting Agriculture Moving*. New York: Agricultural Development Council, 1966. 2 volumes. Pp. 1125.

A collection of 136 articles and extracts of articles selected by the Agricultural Development Council as being useful general reading for agricultural officials and technicians in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The readings deal with a range of topics concerning rural development.

14. **BROKENSHA, DAVID** and **ERASMUS, CHARLES.** "African 'Peasants' and Community Development." In: David Brokensha, ed. *The Anthropology of Development in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Society for Applied Anthropology Monograph No. 10. Lexington, Kentucky: University Press of Kentucky, 1969: 85-100.

Discussion of community development in Africa, based on observations in Ghana and Uganda in 1968. Focuses mainly on self-help construction projects. Authors compare characteristics of the African and Latin American social structure and their implications for generalizations about "peasant character," the nature of the peasantry, and rural participation in development. Argue that interest in local development is spontaneous in many parts of Africa. Conclude that community development has attached its label to a traditional form of self-help, namely, taxation in the form of local labor to support community construction projects, and has stimulated the intensification and expansion of this self-help method.

15. **BROKENSHA, DAVID** and **HODGE, PETER.** *Community Development: An Interpretation*. San Francisco: Chandler Publishing Company, 1969. Pp. 222.

A summary of community development experience, primarily in Africa, from the 1950's through the mid-1960's. The authors examine the contributions made by community development to the development process as a whole, and the major social, economic, political, and administrative features of community development. Community development is seen as a phenomenon growing out of earlier experiments and concepts in education and social work. Conclude that the success or failure of any community development project depends on the influence of many different factors, including the physical environment, the society, the political system, administration, the economic situation, and administrative staff. They argue that the process of community development must be flexible and must relate to other aspects of development such as political parties, agricultural development, cooperatives, credit unions, trade unions, schools, and clinics.

16. **BUNTING, A. H.,** ed. *Change in Agriculture*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1970. Pp. 813.

Summaries of the papers and case studies presented at an international seminar on change in agriculture held in Reading, England in September 1968, attended by 235 experts from 35 countries. Case studies from all areas of the world discuss various aspects of rural development, including the diffusion of new practices, the promotion of specific commodities, development sponsored by processor industries, national schemes for agricultural development, regional rural development, land settlement, rehabilitation schemes, institutions to support special projects, production credit, marketing boards, mechanization schemes, schemes to promote agricultural chemicals, human and animal health, and the role of women in agricultural change.

17. **BYERLEE, DEREK** and **EICHER, CARL K.** "Rural Employment, Migration and Economic Development: Theo-

retical Issues and Empirical Evidence from Africa." African Rural Employment Paper No. 1. East Lansing, Michigan: Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, 1972. Pp. 47.

An examination of the employment problem in Africa, with special emphasis on rural employment and migration. The authors provide a framework for analyzing rural employment in development, use this framework to analyze empirical information on rural employment, and raise a number of theoretical issues concerning the analysis of rural employment and migration in the context of overall economic development. The framework presented consists of a micro-economic analysis of the rural labor market, an analysis of rural-urban migration, and an aggregate analysis of rural employment as it is influenced by interaction in the product and factor markets between 4 sectors: urban large-scale, urban small-scale, rural non-farm, and agriculture. The authors dispel the notions of high leisure preference of African workers and the rigidities of the land tenure system as it affects labor allocation. Rather, they conclude that African rural labor markets show substantial mobility of labor between farm and non-farm jobs, between farms, and between regions. Various areas where further research is needed are enumerated and a bibliography of over 100 books, articles and papers dealing with rural employment is included.

18. **CHAMBERS, ROBERT.** *Settlement Schemes in Tropical Africa: A Study of Organization and Development*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1969. Pp. 294.

An analysis of settlement schemes in eight English-speaking African countries. Settlement schemes are viewed primarily as organizations; attention is directed to administrative aspects of the schemes and to the systematic relationships among managers, settlers, the physical inputs, and the social, political and economic environments in which the settlement schemes operate. The author analyzes and compares changes over time in the Mwea Irrigation Settlement scheme in Kenya and the Volta River Resettlement Scheme in Ghana. A classification for settlement schemes is discussed.

19. **COLIN, ROLAND.** "L'animation et le développement rural en Afrique noire francophone." In: *Archives Internationales de Sociologie de la Coopération*, No. 20 (July-December 1966): 133-199.

An attempt to classify the sociology of development based on a comparative study of various rural development methods employed in Francophone African countries. Rural animation is seen as an interdisciplinary approach to rural development. Presents an elementary typology and evaluation of rural animation schemes, on the basis of which a "strategy of animated rural development" is proposed.

20. **COOPER, ST. GEORGE CLERONA.** *Agricultural Research in Tropical Africa*. Nairobi: East African Literature Bureau, 1970. Pp. 193.

The author, an FAO Regional Advisor for Africa on Research and Development, discusses some of the key aspects of agricultural research in Africa and examines the agronomic and economic considerations which are essential if research is to contribute to rapid agricultural growth. Concludes that priority should be placed on building national agricultural research organizations in order to develop a cadre of competent African agricultural research workers and research administrators; on encouraging collaboration between all institutions involved in research in each country, as well as with national education and extension services; and on promoting interna-

tional and regional cooperation in agricultural research in Africa.

21. **COWAN, L. GRAY.** "The Political and Administrative Setting for Rural Development." In: Frederick S. Arkhurst, ed. *Africa in the Seventies and Eighties*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1970: 87-129.

Examines a variety of political and administrative settings at the national and local levels in which rural development has taken place in Africa. The author attempts to determine the type of framework most conducive to a satisfactory rate of rural advance, while recognizing that each country must find the political and administrative framework best suited to its own needs and most acceptable to its people. The first half of the paper discusses three political models of rural transformation: 1) the ideological framework for rural development as illustrated by Ghana, Guinea and Tanzania; 2) the forced-draft development as illustrated by settlements in Kenya; and 3) the laissez-faire approach as illustrated by the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, and Kenya outside of the settlement areas. The second half is devoted to a discussion of some of the problems of rural development created by politics and administration. Concludes that the problems of rural development are not easily solved by any formula of political organization or administrative structure.

22. **DAVIES, H. R. J.** *Tropical Africa: An Atlas for Rural Development*. Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1973. Pp. 81.

An atlas of 40 maps of tropical Africa between the Sahara and the southern fringes of the Congo Basin, showing the distribution of various physical, socio-cultural, and economic characteristics. The atlas is divided into three parts: the first presents a general background to the rural situation in tropical Africa and contains maps on physical characteristics, political boundaries, and population density. Part 2 concerns aspects of traditional life in these countries, including major ethnic groups, lines of descent, rural settlement, cattle population, and dominant subsistence crops. Part 3 contains maps depicting aspects of modernization in tropical Africa, including indices of development such as GNP, energy consumption, education, agricultural employment, minerals, and exports; dominant cash crops; communications; and urban growth. A brief introduction is provided and each map is accompanied by a brief explanation. A selected bibliography of 115 of the major works consulted in the compilation of the atlas is also included.

23. **DE WILDE, JOHN C.** *Experiences with Agricultural Development in Tropical Africa*. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins Press, 1967, 2 volumes. Pp. 254, 466.

A multi-disciplinary study of agricultural development in Africa conducted under the auspices of the World Bank. The study analyzes selected experiences in African agricultural development with a view to providing data and guidelines for future development. The first volume, the synthesis of the study, includes a discussion and evaluation of the principal features of tropical African agriculture; factors in rural society affecting receptivity and incentives to change; labor constraints, population pressure on the land, intensification, and resource utilization and maximization in African agriculture; farm machinery; land tenure and the organization of land use; agricultural extension, training, and education; and credit, marketing and cooperatives. Volume 2 presents the case stud-

ies on which the evaluation is based, including 5 areas in Kenya, 2 in Mali, 2 in Uganda, and one each in Tanzania, Upper Volta, Chad, and the Ivory Coast. Case studies were chosen to include a sample reasonably representative of major variations in ecological conditions, different stages in the evolution of rural society, differences in population pressure on land, and various approaches to agricultural development. An attempt is made to identify the more important causes of success or failure in the programs visited, focusing primarily on farmers and their reaction to innovation. Concludes that frustration and waste in many of the government efforts to develop agriculture have been due to a failure to correctly predict what responses particular projects or measures would elicit. The study also concludes that farmers have often lacked adequate incentives to adopt proposed innovations, that insufficient attention has been paid to manpower in African agricultural development programs, and that government-initiated development measures and projects have often been poorly timed. The study cites deficiencies in extension and research, emphasizing the need for multi-disciplinary assessments of the factors influencing agricultural development.

24. **DE WILDE, JOHN C.** "Making Agricultural Research Relevant to African Farmers." In: *Agricultural Research Priorities for Economic Development in Africa: The Abidjan Conference, 1968*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council, 1968. Vol. 3: 176-188.

The author argues that agricultural research must be principally oriented to the needs of the small family farm and must be concerned with all the socio-economic and technical factors which condition the receptivity to change at the farm level. Several suggestions are offered as to areas which should be emphasized by agricultural research, such as the labor implications of possible agricultural improvements, labor bottlenecks encountered on the farm, the level of incentives required to encourage the adoption of an innovation by the farmer, the factors conditioning farmers' response to change, and new ways and means of meeting the equipment requirements of African agriculture.

25. **DUMONT, R., RIVIERE, C., and MODERNE, F.** "Le système coopératif en Afrique." In: *Revue Française d'Etudes Politiques Africaines*, No. 59 (November 1970): 36-90.

Three articles on cooperatives in Africa. Dumont provides a critical analysis of the cooperative movement. He describes the whole range of types of cooperatives attempted in many different countries, most of which fell far short of their anticipated goals. The village cooperative scheme in Tanzania is viewed favorably because of its willingness to let each village develop its own cooperative structures. Rivière, in a case study of agricultural cooperatives in Guinea, discusses the obstacles commonly confronted in initiating agricultural cooperatives. Argues that the farmer encounters five difficulties in adapting himself to a "modern" cooperative: 1) fear of adventure, 2) inability to conform to the rhythm of large-scale farming, 3) complex accounting, 4) lack of consensus within cooperatives, and 5) the development of middle-class tendencies in rural areas. Concludes that each member must understand the integral logic of the cooperative organization, which emphasizes the importance of rural education and animation. Moderne examines the history of the Tanzanian agricultural cooperative movement from its beginnings. The cooperative movement was reoriented by the present socialist government and was given a centralized nation-wide structure, which the author feels is reminiscent of the British colonial system.

26. **DU SAUTOY, PETER.** *The Organization of a Community Development Programme.* London: Oxford University Press, 1962. Pp. 156.

Drawing on his experience as Director of Social Welfare and Community Development in Ghana in the 1950s, the author provides a guide to the practical application of a community development program in low-income countries. Community development usually includes adult literacy and basic social education, work with young people and women to deal with their special needs, self-help construction projects, low-level extension education (principally in the fields of health and agriculture), and the stimulation of cooperatives and small-scale rural industry.

27. **EICHER, CARL K.** "Reflections on West Africa's Rural Development Problems of the 1970s". In: Frederick S. Arkhurst, ed. *Africa in the Seventies and Eighties.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1970: 196-224, 241-246.

Overview of agricultural and rural development problems in West Africa. Rejects three myths of West African agriculture: lazy farmers, communal land tenure, and the concept of plantation crops. Illustrates how planning for rural development requires detailed micro and macro economic data and emphasizes the need to trace the consequences of alternative rural development strategies over time. The author draws on the Consortium for the Study of Nigerian Rural Development study to illustrate how to plan for rural development over a 10-15 year period.

28. **EICHER, CARL K., et. al.** "Employment Generation in African Agriculture." East Lansing, Michigan: Institute of International Agriculture, Michigan State University, July 1970. Pp. 66.

Discussion of the nature, dimensions and causes of unemployment and underemployment in Africa, with emphasis on the agricultural sector. The authors conclude that policy changes could lead to both an expansion of agricultural output and productive employment in agriculture in many African countries. A research agenda on employment problems in African agriculture is presented.

29. *Experiences de développement rural en Afrique Tropicale.* Documents de la Conférence Régionale Européenne de l'Association pour le Développement International. Paris: Association pour le Développement International (ADI), October 1968. 2 volumes. Pp. 337.

Selected papers of the 1968 European Regional Conference of the Society for International Development on rural development in tropical Africa. The first volume contains a report from the Société d'Études pour le Développement Économique et Social (SEDES) recommending a reformulation of general development strategy in Africa, and a number of more specific studies, including a discussion of the first two years of rural animation in Rwanda and a report on certain extension projects in Tanzania involving increased use of fertilizer, attempts to employ animal power, and the planting of fruit trees. The second volume is devoted entirely to research reports from most of the major French agricultural research institutes and agencies dealing with tropical areas.

30. **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.** "Report on FAO/SIDA Symposium on Agricultural Institutions for Integrated Rural Development," Rome: FAO, 1971. Pp. 36.

Report of a symposium financed by the Swedish Interna-

tional Development Authority (SIDA) held in Rome in June 1971, attended by representatives from 15 developing countries, including spokesmen from projects where the principle of integrated development is being tested, as well as various bilateral and international agencies providing technical assistance. Institutions and services that are required to bring about rural development, selection of an area and setting up of administrative structures to coordinate activities, generation of popular participation, and financial implications of rural development programs were discussed. The symposium consolidated the arguments in favor of the integrated approach to rural development and analyzed the experience regarding content, form, and management procedures. Concluded that political commitment at the highest level to rural development programs is essential; that a unified approach to the farmer is needed; that mobilization of public opinion behind rural development programs is of paramount importance; and that there should be a commitment to convert the usual sectoral- and budget-oriented method of economic planning into an area-oriented approach.

31. **GAUDY, MAURICE.** *Animation rurale, encadrement et moyens de développement économique et social en pays tropicaux.* Paris: Le Maison Rustique, 1969. Pp. 133.

An overview of rural development organization with respect to the roles of various national and foreign institutions in planning, financing, and training personnel for agricultural development. Emphasizes French-speaking countries in Africa and the Malagasy Republic. Part I deals with the elements of agricultural planning and methods of gathering information on agriculture and rural areas in general. Agricultural extension; farmer training; rural education; vocational, technical and professional training; agricultural research; rural advisory services; rural cooperatives; credit; and the financing of agricultural development are discussed in Part 2. Cites the importance of commitment to rural development goals by both the government personnel and farmers. Principal agricultural research centers and stations in Francophone African countries are listed in an appendix.

32. **GODART, ALBERT L.** "Social and Cultural Aspects of Integrated Rural Development in Some West African Countries." In: *International Labour Review*, Vol. 94, No. 3 (September 1966): 255-273.

The author describes the general economic and social characteristics of several West African countries to demonstrate the importance of the customs and social structures of rural people in the elaboration of rural development schemes. The role of social research in the planning and implementation of rural development is examined, and three objectives of social research are specified: 1) to evolve structures as closely adapted as possible to the traditional environment, 2) to determine essential needs and assess the efficacy of rural development plans, and 3) to pinpoint problems encountered in the adjustment from traditional to modern forms of social and economic organization and the impact of that evolution on traditional institutions. Concludes that it is imperative that integrated rural development plans, prepared by interdisciplinary teams, be devised for West African countries. Implementation of these plans must proceed hand-in-hand with permanent social surveys to evaluate the impact and success of the methods employed, authorities in charge of implementation must be provided with stability and flexibility, specialists in sociological research must be recruited, and groups of community leaders must be trained to assist and educate the researchers.

33. **GOUSSAULT, YVES.** "Liens et liaisons entre l'animation rurale et les institutions en Afrique noire francophone." In: *Développement et Civilisations*, No. 39-40 (March-June 1970): 90-112.

An examination of the relationships between traditional institutions, economic institutions, technical agencies, administrative agencies, unions, political institutions and "animation" in Francophone Africa. The author argues that with proper and sufficient political and financial support, animation can and should provide the link between traditional institutions and the new structures to be created.

34. **GOUSSAULT, YVES.** "Rural 'Animation' and Popular Participation in French-Speaking Black Africa," In: *International Labour Review*, Vol. 97, No. 6 (June 1968) 525-550.

The author, director of the Institut de Recherches et d'Application des Méthodes de Développement (IRAM), describes "animation," its origins and development in French-speaking African countries, the types of animation, and the methods employed. Animation aims at supporting government action for development through a sustained educational effort in the form of training courses, seminars, and information meetings coordinated with development projects. Distinguishes between national animation schemes headed by a governmental or semi-governmental organization at the national level, sectoral animation schemes built into programs or organizations established to develop particular sectors or regions, community animation schemes which encourage local initiative and are operated within a national framework of direct rule, and animation by a political party. Evaluates the relationship of animation to national rural development institutions.

35. **HALL, MALCOLM.** "A Review of Farm Management Research in East Africa." In: *Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa*, No. 12 (June 1970): 11-24.

A description of farm management investigations undertaken in East Africa, focusing on the methodologies employed and the predominant problems encountered in data collection and analysis. Farm management studies employing ex-post and ex-ante analytical techniques, as well as enterprise and labor studies, are discussed. The author argues that attempts to solve outstanding methodological problems have been uncoordinated and suggests that the various approaches to farm management research be reconciled and that a framework stipulating data collection and analysis procedures be developed.

36. **HILL, POLLY.** *Studies in Rural Capitalism in West Africa.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1970. Pp. 173.

An analysis of the way in which rural people in West Africa order their economic behavior, based on extensive fieldwork, principally in Ghana and Nigeria. The author argues that the accumulation of capital in indigenous West African economies has been accompanied by the emergence of rural capitalists who own and manage the capital stock. The behavioral characteristics of these capitalists are discussed, concentrating on migrant cocoa farmers in Ghana, Ewe seine fishermen, cattle-ownership on the Accra Plains, the Northern Ghanaian cattle trade, the northern Katina tobacco trade, and Hausa farmers in Northern Nigeria. The author focuses on the investment process and shows that West African indigenous economies follow laws of accumulation similar to those of other economies. Concludes that indigenous producers in West Africa are

differentiated and that any analysis of their behavior must distinguish between landless laborers, small capitalists, larger capitalists, and substantial capitalists, all of whom differ in horizons, skills, and performance.

37. **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.** *L'animation rurale dans les pays de l'Afrique francophone.* Geneva: ILO, 1970. Pp. 217.

A report on rural development programs in French-speaking Africa, based on a study conducted in 1966-1967 in the Central African Republic, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta. The rural development activities in each of these countries are analyzed. The report discusses various definitions of rural development, the types of rural development programs, the differences between rural animation in Francophone countries and community development programs in English-speaking ones, the impact of rural development on institutional structure, and the preparation and organization of the various programs.

38. **KEMPE, M. E. and SMITH, L.D., eds.** *Strategies for Improving Rural Welfare* IDS Occasional Paper No. 4. Nairobi: Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, 1971. Pp. 562.

The proceedings of a workshop on strategies for improving rural welfare in East Africa held in Nairobi in 1971. Twenty-five papers are included on the topics: 1) strategies: the Tetu experience; 2) agricultural and economic aspects of rural welfare; 3) socio-political development and rural welfare; 4) the human aspect of rural welfare; 5) implications for further research; 6) rural water supplies; 7) models for planning; and 8) industrialization, commerce, and rural welfare. The workshop concluded that there is an urgent need to redefine the overall rural welfare strategy by adopting an approach which would assess the role local leaders might play in improving rural welfare, reorient the planning process so that local people play a greater role in selecting alternatives, restructure and more equitably distribute extension services, and ensure interdisciplinary and interorganizational cooperation in the process of improving rural welfare.

39. **LEWIS, W. ARTHUR.** "Thoughts on Land Settlement." In: Carl K. Eicher and Lawrence W. Witt, eds. *Agriculture in Economic Development.* New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1964: 299-309.

The author argues that the success of land settlement schemes depends on the following factors: "a) choosing the right place; b) choosing the right settlers; c) physical preparation of the site before the settlers arrive; d) settlers' capital; e) the organization of group activities; f) the acreage per settler; and g) the conditions of tenure." Each of these factors is examined. Based on extensive experience in Africa and other developing areas, Lewis concludes that government-organized and -executed settlement schemes have generally failed because they have not adequately dealt with these factors.

40. **MENSAH, M. C.** "Agriculture: Definition and Objectives of Rural Development." In: *Africa Contemporary Record* (1970): 307-359.

Analyzes how rural activities underlie the expansion of other sectors in African countries. Defines rural development as the "outcome of a series of quantitative and qualitative changes occurring among a given rural population and whose converging effects indicate in time a rise in the standard of living and favorable changes in the way of life." Suggests short-

term, medium-term, and long-term objectives for rural development. Concludes that the goals to be achieved by rural development are 1) self-sufficiency in regard to food for the population concerned, 2) the creation of jobs, 3) the diversification of rural activities, and 4) increased per capita income.

41. MILLER, NORMAN N. ed. *Research in Rural Africa*. Montreal: Canadian Journal of African Studies and East Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State University, 1969. Pp. 341.

Contains a number of short articles, research inventories, and bibliographies on the current (1969) status of research in various aspects of rural development in Africa. Articles are organized according to five subject headings: 1) political anthropology, 2) local politics and administration, 3) agricultural economics, 4) rural sociology and communications, and 5) rural geography.

42. MOSHER, A. T. *Creating a Progressive Rural Structure to Serve a Modern Agriculture*. New York: Agricultural Development Council, 1969. Pp. 172.

A general discussion of one requirement for agricultural growth: creating a "Progressive Rural Structure"—a rural circulatory system that expedites the flow of goods, information, and support services between each farm and the wider society. A Progressive Rural Structure is composed of a number of highly complementary components, including market towns, rural roads, local verification trials, an extension service, and credit facilities. The author examines the nature and importance of the "farming locality"—the rural area within which a farmer can go from his home to a market center and return in the same day—and the farming district: the kinds of district servicing needed by farming localities; the importance of the district as the basic unit for creating and extending a Progressive Rural Structure; the problems of organizing and operating the components of the rural circulatory system; and the contributions a Progressive Rural Structure makes to rural welfare. Discusses the determination of place priorities for a Progressive Rural Structure, concluding that it is important to classify the regions of a country on the basis of the immediacy of their potential for agricultural growth and to develop separate programs for each region. Relevant services should be selectively and sequentially introduced according to these plans. Concludes with a set of general principles for creating a Progressive Rural Structure and, in an appendix, develops an illustrative set of procedural steps for so doing.

43. MOSHER, A. T. "Projects of Integrated Rural Development." New York: Agricultural Development Council, December, 1972. Pp. 8.

The author attempts to point out the distinction between agricultural development and rural development and features that are common to both. Asserts that all agricultural development can be rural development, but all rural development is not necessarily agricultural development. Considers agricultural development programs those concerned with the economic gain of the farming population through increased productivity. Integrated rural development, in addition to economic gain, is also concerned with employment equity, provision of social services, and building of infrastructure.

44. NICOLAS, GUY. "Développement rural et comportement économique traditionnel au sein d'une société africaine." In: *Genève-Afrique*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (1969): 18-35.

Based on the development experience of a town in Niger, the author provides a sociological analysis of the development process and of the ways in which economic and social factors are inextricably connected. Argues that development programs generally hope to alter the economic behavior of individuals, but often ignore the fact that these very behavior patterns, if changed, will change the social organization of that society.

45. OMINDE, S. H. and EJIUGU, C. N., eds. *Population Growth and Economic Development in Africa*. London: Heinemann Educational Books, Ltd., 1972. Pp. 421.

Papers presented at a 1969 seminar in Nairobi on the interrelationships between the rate of population increase and economic and social planning in Africa. The papers are divided into nine sections: part 1 is concerned with population data and characteristics. The pattern and trend of fertility are examined in part 2. Part 3 examines the general question of population and economic development in Africa, and specific case studies are presented in part 4. Part 5 concentrates on migration problems in a number of African countries. In part 6, the economic and social consequences of rapid urbanization and the impact of this trend on the fertility of the migrants is discussed. Part 7 deals with the consequences of population growth to social planning. Part 8 contains papers concerning the need for and practical uses of accurate population data in development planning, and part 9 deals with various national population policies and the experiences of African countries with national family planning programs. The seminar concluded that family planning programs are not an alternative to social and economic development, but an integral part of it.

46. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. "Rural Development." In: *Development Cooperation: 1972 Review*. Paris, OECD, December 1972: 141-150.

Draws on discussion from a seminar on rural development held in May 1972 at the Development Center of the OECD dealing with the various components of an integrated rural development program. States that rural development programs must be based on increased incomes from increased agricultural productivity, must be tailored to highly localized sociological factors, and must be based on a series of pilot programs followed by careful evaluation. Important issues in planning and implementing rural development programs need to be closely observed, and evaluation must be continuous to maintain momentum. Explores the role of donors in rural development efforts.

47. UCHENDU, VICTOR D. "Socioeconomic and Cultural Determinants of Rural Change in East and West Africa." In: *Food Research Institute Studies*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (1968): 225-242.

Examines the combination of social, economic and cultural factors that bring about change in African rural societies. Asserts that African societies are acquisitive, and hypothesizes that a common theme for all traditional African societies is the "primacy of polity"—the dominance of economic goals by political goals and manipulation of social and economic relations for political support and gain. The author argues that the structure of society does not in itself inhibit or promote economic development but does have an important bearing on the form of organization that is compatible with economic growth and rural change. Concludes that rural change is promoted by economic opportunities, and these opportunities challenge traditional social and cultural structures and lead to the creation of new and more compatible rural institutions.

48. **UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA.** *Integrated Approach to Rural Development in Africa.* Social Welfare Services in Africa No. 8. E/CN.14/SWSA/8. New York: United Nations, 1971. Pp. 115.

Results of a conference on integrated rural development in Africa held in Moshi, Tanzania in October 1969. An attempt is made to define rural development and to establish the short-, medium-, and long-term objectives of rural development. Innovative approaches to rural development being tried in Tanzania, Israel, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union are examined, as well as more orthodox programs of community development, rural animation, agricultural extension, cooperatives, and agricultural credit. The report details the basic principles underlying the integrated approach to rural development, specifies the roles of coordination, research and training in this approach, and discusses various examples of the integrated approach in Africa.

49. **WATTS, E. R.,** ed. *New Hope for Rural Africa.* Nairobi: East African Publishing House, 1969. Pp. 151.

Thirteen papers presented at a conference organized by the Department of Rural Economy and Extension of Makerere College in September 1967 for the purpose of bringing together the experiences gained in East Africa by voluntary agencies in rural development projects, to explore possible new approaches to rural development in light of existing experience, and to improve coordination between voluntary agencies and government ministries concerned with rural development. The papers deal primarily with various means of extension, education and training in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

50. **WEITZ, RAANAN.** *From Peasant to Farmer: A Revolutionary Strategy for Development.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1971. Pp. 292.

A practical framework for promoting agricultural development. In the first part, the author analyzes the correlation between the farm and the national economy and the adaptability of the family farm to various stages of development, compared with that of other forms of organizing agricultural production. Presents a model for a dynamic physical layout for different stages of farm evolution and demonstrates how the farm can be planned to produce a satisfactory income at every development stage. Discusses the type of environment necessary for agricultural development, including the need for a strong supporting system of civic services (education, health) and economic services (supply, credit, extension programs, marketing). Part 2 of the book deals with the planning and implementation of the proposed "institution-building" approach to agricultural development. The author advocates flexible and comprehensive planning which takes into consideration the human elements involved in the development process. Discusses the appropriate levels of organization for rural development planning, concentrating on regional planning, and examines the problems of implementing development plans, as well as the structure and organization of the regional bodies charged with implementation.

51. **WELLS, JEROME C.** "Equality and Efficiency in Rural Development." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association, Philadelphia, Pa., November 1972. Pp. 35.

Discusses agricultural growth in sub-Saharan Africa in the 1960s. Where food shortage has not been a major concern, employment has assumed the overriding concern in most countries. The author argues that the Israeli Moshav has been

the only successful rural development model, and analyzes the implications of applying the Moshav model in the African situation.

52. **WHARTON, CLIFTON R., Jr.,** ed. *Subsistence Agriculture and Economic Development.* Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1969. Pp. 481.

Contains the papers and case studies presented at a conference on subsistence agriculture and economic development held in March 1965 and attended by forty social scientists from eleven countries. Part 1 includes papers presented on the social structure of peasant societies, the institutional aspects of agrarian economies, and the motivational characteristics of subsistence farmers; part 2 deals with the micro-economics of peasant production; part 3 concerns theories of change and growth in subsistence agriculture and the role of agriculture in economic development; part 4 contains papers on modernizing traditional agriculture, including four case studies of planned change: the Cornell Program in Vicos, Peru; the Comilla Program in Bangladesh (East Pakistan); the ACAR Program in Minas Gerais, Brazil; and the Rockefeller Foundation Program in corn and wheat in Mexico; and part 5 consists of a "research agenda" which presents the major issues that arose in the conference and the priority areas where it was felt additional research was needed.

53. **WHITE, G. F., BRADLEY, D. J.,** and **WHITE, A. U.** *Drawers of Water: Domestic Water Use in East Africa.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972. Pp. 306.

A study of systems of water use and their improvement in East Africa, based on research conducted between 1965 and 1968. The authors describe the various East African environments and the pattern of water use characteristic to each. Contend that the pattern of water use is influenced by the stage of economic development of an area. Six different types of water improvement are examined and the individual, household, and social costs and benefits of obtaining water and improving water supplies are estimated. The authors attempt to evaluate the effects of water upon working productivity and community welfare and the relationship between water quality, quantity, and the health of water users.

54. **WIDSTRAND, CARL G.,** ed. *Cooperatives and Rural Development in East Africa.* Uppsala, Sweden: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1970. Pp. 271.

Papers presented at the seminar on cooperatives and rural development in East Africa held at the University of Uppsala in April 1970. Papers discuss traditional society and cooperatives; traditional "ujamaa" and modern producer cooperatives in Tanzania; cooperatives and their socio-political environment; cooperatives and the law in East Africa; cooperatives in Tanzania as economic and democratic institutions; the place of marketing cooperatives in the economy of Uganda; organizational analysis and Ugandan cooperative unions; some problems of evaluation; and efficiency and cooperatives.

B. PLANNING RURAL DEVELOPMENT

55. **ABOYADE, OJETUNJI.** "Relations Between Central and Local Institutions in the Development Process." In: Arnold Rivkin, ed. *Nations by Design*. New York: Doubleday and Company, 1968: 83-119.

An examination of development planning and various aspects of the planning organization in Nigeria in the 1960s. Suggests that development is most effective when the social and administrative realities of the country are recognized by development institutions, and conflicts between central and local institutions are resolved. Points out the importance of a country's administrative network for the success of development programs. Argues that the character of the social goals being attempted will affect the relationship between central and local planning institutions in the development process. The author concludes that it is necessary to look to the Nigerian local communities for a fresh approach to institution-building, although he recognizes that local planning efforts will succeed only with the necessary supporting institutions at the top.

56. **BARTSCH, WILLIAM and RICHTER, LOTHARE.** "An Outline of Rural Manpower Assessment and Planning in Developing Countries." In: *International Labour Review*, Vol. 103, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 (January, February, and March 1971): 65-76, 179-194, 269-285.

The authors argue that future planning in low-income countries will have to include an important element of rural manpower assessment and planning in order to ascertain what manpower is available and necessary for rural development, what training and other facilities are needed, how productive employment can be created, and how excessive migration from the rural areas can be stemmed. The first part of the article shows how a systematic assessment of the human resource situation in rural areas should be initiated. The second part deals with the role of the rural manpower planner in the formulation of the first draft of a development plan, especially in the forecasting of rural labor supply and demand in order to pinpoint manpower imbalances, and the third part deals with the role of the rural manpower planner in the preparation of the revised draft of the development plan.

57. **BELSHAW, DERYKE and CHAMBERS, ROBERT.** "A Functional Review Sequence for Rural Development Programmes: A Procedure for Recurrent Resource Management." IDS Working Paper No. 24. Nairobi: Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, February 1972.

A discussion of the allocation of recurrent resources in rural development planning. The authors describe a system for programming, reporting and operational control of recurrent resources devised in Kenya. Because of the considerable size of the resources—manpower as well as financial—involved in recurrent expenditures, it is felt that this aspect of the public sector deserves greater attention in most African countries.

58. **BOTTOMLEY, ANTHONY.** "Planning for Innovation in African Rural Areas." In: *Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa*, No. 9 (October 1967): 64-78.

A theoretical analysis of the determinants of net rural product and factor prices provides the basis for enumerating the criteria for innovation policy in developing areas. Concludes

that planners must pay attention to the income effects of the innovation being introduced and its effect on factor prices.

59. **CHAMBERS, ROBERT.** "Planning for Rural Areas in Africa: Experience and Prescriptions." In: *The African Review*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (January 1972): 130-147.

An examination of attempts in Africa during the 1960s to develop decentralized planning. Deals specifically with area-based planning in Tanzania and Kenya, i.e. the planning and implementation of multi-sector programs for specific rural areas which involve participation by local-level staff, focusing principally on the district and sub-district levels. Distinguishes between planning which is not followed by implementation (such as target-setting, preparing shopping lists, and development studies which stop short of detailed action proposals) and planning which is implemented (for example, settlement and ranching schemes and the SRDP in Kenya), and surveys the experience of East Africa with each. Concludes that standardized procedures and comparability in planning are among the primary requirements for increasing the effectiveness of rural development administration and in introducing area-based planning. Recommends a gradual and experimental introduction of simple new procedures through area-based planning, which can be modified and made more complex depending on experience and planning and implementing capacity. Also recommends avoiding over-attention to the early operations in the planning-implementing sequence and that implementability should be the prime criterion for good planning.

60. **CHAMBERS, ROBERT.** "The Special Rural Development Programme: Planning and Replication." SRDP Research and Evaluation Unit, Evaluation Report No. 2. Nairobi: Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, December 1970. Pp. 23.

A report of the principal achievements of the first phase of the area-based planning process of the SRDP in Kenya, the lessons learned to date, and the problems that have been encountered. The author argues that the development of area-based planning is limited by finance, planning and managerial capacity, the abilities of the Ministries to mount sectoral programs in rural areas, government procedures, and training capacity. Asserts that extensive replication of area-based planning beyond the SRDP areas will only be possible by further decentralizing planning responsibility, although this decentralization is hindered by serious managerial problems in the field civil service. The report makes a number of recommendations designed to assist in the development and spread of area-based planning.

61. **CHEREL, JACQUES.** "Secteur traditionnel et développement rural en Mauritanie." In: *Tiers Monde*, Vol. 8, No. 31 (July-September 1967): 631-677.

The growth of development planning in Mauritania is examined and, through the example of an animal-powered agricultural development scheme, an approach to rural development is suggested. Argues that rural development planning must be based on a knowledge of the physical, economic, and social conditions of the area where the plan must be implemented. The author rejects the commonly held view that the traditional social structure inhibits cooperative or individual awareness of problems and possible solutions. Introduces the concept of "dissonance" and asserts that if development projects can inject enough dissonance between traditional habits and new ways of doing things, new social structures will evolve.

52. **COLLINSON, MICHAEL P.** "Experience with a Trial Management Farm in Tanzania." In: *East African Journal of Rural Development*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (1969): 28-43.

Describes the planning and results of the Trial Management Farm Unit established by the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture at the Western Research Center, U'kiriguru, over the period 1962-1965. Efficiency improved over the three-year period and family income was increased due to increased productivity of family labor brought about by acreage extension. Although the recommendations adopted on the farm were designed to improve yields per acre, good yields were not regularly and consistently achieved.

63. **COLLINSON, MICHAEL P.** *Farm Management in Peasant Agriculture: A Handbook for Rural Development Planning in Africa*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1972. Pp. 444.

Describes how farm management economics can make an effective contribution to the development of traditional African agriculture. Part 1 outlines some of the reasons for the past failure to apply farm management economics to development programs in Africa and discusses the conditions in African peasant agriculture as they affect the application of farm management techniques. Drawing principally on Tanzanian and other East African experiences, parts 2 and 3 describe in detail a research and planning sequence aimed at improving farmers' resource use. Part 2 concerns the investigation phase of agricultural development programs and part 3 concentrates on the planning and content of extension strategy. A bibliography lists over 150 items.

64. **HELLEINER, GERALD K.**, ed. *Agricultural Planning in East Africa*. Nairobi: East African Publishing House, 1968. Pp. 183.

Papers presented at a conference on agricultural planning in East Africa held at the University College, Dar es Salaam, in April 1967. Part 1 deals with recent experiences with agricultural planning in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. The papers encouraged increased emphasis on policies rather than projects, recurrent expenditures rather than capital, and local knowledge and needs. Also suggested that agricultural economists should increasingly be concerned with micro-level evaluations, cost-benefit analysis of small-scale pilot projects, the provision of new inputs for smallholders, and recurrent expenditure items. In Part 2, five papers analyze specific agricultural problems and policies in East Africa, including extension, education and research, mechanization, agricultural settlement, and agricultural credit.

65. **HEYER, JUDITH.** "Choice in the Rural Planning Process." In: *East Africa Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (March 1972): 4-9.

The author argues that rural development planning could be considerably improved if the element of choice was deliberately recognized and made a central feature of the planning process. Choices must be guided by specific objectives made through political processes at the local level, by detailed overall goals, and by basic strategy decisions. Planning decisions, in turn, must be guided by costs and resource constraints. Discusses the formulation of a production program, including kinds of information necessary to make final choices between various alternatives. Concludes that new approaches will only come through paying careful attention to the existence of choices, and through careful consideration of alternatives, particularly those that are unfamiliar and untried.

66. **KULP, EARL M.** *Rural Development Planning: Systems Analysis and Working Method*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1970. Pp. 664.

A manual which proposes a complete working method for project planning in rural development, involving data collection, compilation, analysis, documentation, review, evaluation, and decision. Relies heavily on a systems analysis approach. Presents several techniques and concepts in rural development planning, including single-sheet planning, simplified systems analysis, modular plan building, "management by exception," cost-benefit analysis of institutions, and the development curriculum. Part 1 discusses concepts and criteria for rural development and for the planning system. Part 2 evaluates these concepts through examination of case studies of Taiwan, Malaysia, Bangladesh (East Pakistan), and Senegal. Part 3 develops a planning system model for agriculture, designed principally for use by middle-level managers. Part 4 applies a part of this model—the individual project planning system—to education, health, family planning, and transportation, and a new planning system is developed for decentralized planning of community facilities by the villagers themselves. Part 5 extends the model-building process by presenting two supplementary techniques and additional concepts for some particularly difficult problems of rural development: credit, the private sector, and counterinsurgency. The author concludes with some techniques for computation in rural development planning, including a mathematical model.

67. **MALIMA, KIGHOMA A.** "Subsistence Accounting and Development Planning in Africa." Economic Research Bureau Paper 70.14. Dar es Salaam: Economic Research Bureau, University College, 1970. Pp. 19.

A discussion of the problems of obtaining accurate statistical measurements of the subsistence sector in developing countries. Since activities in the subsistence sector make up a sizable portion of total domestic production, the author argues that a more accurate method of subsistence accounting is required. The UNECA framework of rural household accounting, which is based on extensive rural household surveys, is recommended.

68. **MIRACLE, MARVIN P.** "The Smallholder in Agricultural Policy and Planning: Ghana and the Ivory Coast, 1960 to 1966." In: *The Journal of Developing Areas*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (April 1970): 321-332.

Reviews and compares agricultural planning in Ghana and the Ivory Coast between 1960 and 1966 and examines some of the conceptual problems that have hampered these planning efforts. Agricultural development planning in Ghana emphasized state farms and cooperatives while the Ivory Coast depended principally on private foreign investment. The author argues that much of the sterility of agricultural planning in Africa can be traced to planning from the top down, i.e. to an overly macro view of development problems and of small-scale farmers.

69. **MYERS, ROBERT J.** "Rural Manpower Planning in Zambia." In: *International Labour Review*, Vol. 102, No. 1 (July 1970): 15-28.

A discussion of the role of manpower planning in rural areas, based on the author's experience in Zambia. Argues that rural manpower planning is essential in that it contributes to an understanding of how many workers—and what kind—are seeking to participate in productive efforts, how labor intensive and capital intensive production should be, how much

consumption capacity there is in the rural area, and the level and kind of education that can prepare young people to earn a living.

70. **SCHICKELE, RAINER.** "Farm Management Research for Planning Agricultural Development." A/D/C Reprint. New York: Agricultural Development Council, December 1966. Pp. 16.

The author recommends that farm management work in developing countries should be an essential part of national development planning. Asserts that planning and implementation of agricultural development require close cooperation between economic planners at the national level and farm management specialists. A feed-back process between farm management researchers and economic planners at all levels is also critical.

71. **SMITH, E.** "An Exercise in Rural Development Planning in Swaziland." In: *Journal of Administration Overseas*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (April 1968): 367-377.

A description of a field exercise in rural development planning carried out as part of an administrative training course. After a series of background and theoretical lectures and briefing on certain rural areas, two teams of participants developed an indicative plan for an area, and, in consultation with the people of that area, produced a detailed local development plan and recommended future action and tentative development targets for 1966-1968. The operation of the field exercise is discussed and the team reports, many of questionable value, are critically reviewed.

72. **WARNER, DENNIS.** "Project Planning for Rural Development: A Case Study of the Manonga Plains Water Supply Schemes." Economic Research Bureau Paper 69.5. Dar es Salaam: Economic Research Bureau, University College, 1969. Pp. 39.

A general history of the development of the water resources in the Manonga Plains of Tanzania and of the type and extent of planning. Provides an economic and sociological appraisal of the past and future impact of the project.

Also see 3, 12, 27, 31, 50, 92, 95, 97, 167, and 221.

C. ADMINISTRATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

73. *An African Experiment in Radio Forums for Rural Development: Ghana, 1964/1965.* Reports and Papers on Mass Communication No. 51. Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 1968. Pp. 73.

A description and an evaluation of the rural radio forum project in Ghana. The Farm Radio Forum, an adult education effort, aims at giving rural people a new incentive to take group action on common problems affecting their community and to help them to improve their condition as farmers. Discusses the development of, and topics included in, the Pilot Farm Radio Forum Project begun in Ghana in 1964, which included 40 villages in which 60 forums were organized. The project is evaluated in terms of the nature of the broadcasts, the effectiveness of the Forum technique, the impact of the Forum broadcasts, and the interest in further radio programs of this nature in villages involved in the project. The study concludes that there is a need for constant and consistent attention to the organizational and administrative aspects of operating Farm Radio Forums.

74. **BAKANG, JACQUELINE.** "Les zones d'actions prioritaires intégrées (ZAPI)." In: *Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun, Etudes et Statistiques*, No. 161 (February 1971): 83-105.

Describes the creation and development of the "zones of priority integrated action" (ZAPI), a program initiated in 1967 by the government of the Cameroon with technical and financial assistance from the French government. The program's primary purpose is to provide technical and credit assistance to small farmers, particularly for coffee and cocoa production. The methodology, bureaucratic structure, and financial statements of the ZAPI are discussed in detail. Particular emphasis is placed on the need for farmers to organize themselves along the lines suggested by the government in order to fully exploit the possibilities offered them by ZAPI.

75. **BELLONCLE, GUY.** "Problèmes du crédit coopératif à l'agriculture africaine traditionnelle." In: *Archives Internationales de Sociologie de la Coopération*, No. 19 (January-June 1966): 19-43.

Describes the credit system used for groundnut production in Senegal as a model for cooperative farm credit in Franco-phone African countries. A cooperative supplies production factors on credit and markets the products. If, at the end of the year, the cooperative shows a credit balance, all members who have completely paid their debts receive dividends. This procedure creates a solidarity on the part of the members, which the author feels is the impetus for agricultural credit schemes.

76. **BELLONCLE, GUY.** "Une expérience d'animation coopératif au Niger." In: *Archives Internationales de Sociologie de la Coopération*, No. 21 (January-June 1967): 47-73.

Analyzes the creation of village cooperatives in Niger. A program involving both the Union Nigerienne de Crédit et de la Coopération (UNCC) and the Animation Rurale sought to stimulate the creation of village cooperatives based on marketing of groundnuts through an integrated educational process. Farmers were responsible for collecting dues, weighing produce, accounting, and distributing dividends. The success of this first phase encouraged optimistic thinking about further cooperative programs at the village level, including the introduction of animal-powered agricultural development and the construction of wells and warehouses. Important factors in the success of this experiment were a respect for farmers' abilities on the part of the agents involved and good coordination between agents of the UNCC and Animation Rurale.

77. **BLINKHORN, THOMAS A.** "Lilongwe: A Quiet Revolution." In: *Finance and Development*, Vol. 13 (June 1971): 26-31.

A brief discussion of the background, general design, and objectives of the integrated rural development project in Lilongwe, Malawi, which was begun in 1968 with the assistance of the World Bank.

78. **BOUFFEL, MARC.** *Une action de développement à Dzogbegan (Togo)—Contribution d'un monastère au développement rural.* Documentation Agricole No. 4. Abidjan: Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social (INADES), 1967. Pp. 70.

The farming and rural animation activities of a Benedictine monastery, established in 1960 in southwestern Togo, are described. Groups of locally-recruited "animateurs" are put

through a year's training in crop and livestock production at the monastery's experimental farm and rural training center, both now controlled by a public corporation. While three years of operation did not produce definitive results, the author stresses the importance of the permanent installation of a local "engine of development," the use of animal power, extensive experimentation, and practical education coupled with continual supervision as all enhancing the chances of success of this project and overcoming local feelings that agricultural modernization is beyond reach.

79. **CHARLICK, ROBERT B.** "Induced Participation in Nigerien Modernization: The Case of Matameye County." In: *Rural Africana*, No. 18 (Fall 1972): 5-29.

Critical analysis of the rural modernization process in Niger, principally since 1958, in the context of Nigerien politics and government rural development policies, illustrated through a case analysis of rural modernization in Matameye county. The author examines the policy of induced participation as a modernization strategy in the years 1962-1972, through which the national government attempted to induce local participation in order to release new political forces which it hoped to use for its own power development. This strategy was to be implemented on the village level through the creation of two key institutions: the rural animation network and the cooperative organization. The author argues that animation in Niger failed to create the basis for a "dialogue" between villagers and the government or to broaden the basis of local political participation. Rather, the only effect of the animation program in terms of participation expansion was a significant increase in villager symbolic participation in extralocal affairs. Nor did the cooperatives provide a basis for broadening political participation, since they were generally controlled by the most affluent farmers and existing political leaders.

80. **CHILWUMBO, ALIFEYO.** "The Response to a Planned Change: A Study of the Rice Scheme in Chief Mwambo's Area (Lake Chilwa, Zomba, Malawi)." In: *Cahiers d'Etudes Africaines*, Vol. 11, No. 42 (1971): 314-326.

Examines the impact and consequences of the introduction of an irrigated rice scheme in Malawi by Taiwanese in 1967. The scheme is introducing several changes in the economy, in work patterns, in the concept of ownership of land, in the status role of both the matrilineage and the extended family, in the concept of inheritance, and in the role of women. One serious handicap is the lack of adequate market facilities in the area. Author concludes that the response to the scheme has been very favorable and that the scheme has been successful in encouraging farmers to adopt new methods of farming. The behavior patterns of the Chinese demonstrators, who operated their own farms like any other farmer, contributed to the success of the project, as did the inclusion of the local chief in the scheme.

81. **COLIN, ROLAND.** "L'animation du développement dans la République du Niger." Paris: Institut de Recherches et d'Application des Méthodes de Développement (IRAM) 1967. Pp. 31.

A brief history of rural animation in Niger from 1962 to 1966 (by which time approximately 15% of the population had been reached directly or indirectly by the program) is followed by two regional case studies. In the first, the difficult task of coordinating the broad goals of animation with the narrower goals of the CFDT, a private French cotton company, are stressed. The second focuses on, and praises highly, the creation of village animation networks including village develop-

ment teams composed of village chiefs, political party representatives, and trained animators, which enhance broad-based local participation and regularized administrative contacts.

82. **COLIN, ROLAND.** *Histoire de l'Opération du Mandoul, les origines et l'évolution d'une opération novatrice en vue du développement intégré.* Paris: Group de Recherches Education et Développement, Institut International de Recherche et de Formation en Vue du Développement Harmonisé (IRFED), July 1971. Pp. 38.

Describes the background, objectives and chronological implementation of an integrated development program in the Mandoul Valley in southern Chad which has as its main goals the increase of primary crop production, the development of livestock herds (with the later use of animal power for cultivation), the formation of groups of progressive villagers, and the training of semi-professional extension workers.

83. **COMBAZ-FAUQUEL, ANDRE.** "Comment créer des structures d'intervention et de participation au développement? Les enseignements de la commune rurale malgache." In: *Développement et Civilisations*, No. 29 (1967): 66-71.

The dual obligation of governments in developing countries to decentralize economic actions in order to better reach the rural masses and to integrate these people into the development process is examined in light of the "rural commune" administrative scheme in the Malagasy Republic. This scheme is criticized by the author for being a product of Western traditions which may or may not be relevant to the Malagasy Republic. Concludes that the government must forget the narrow confines of the French model and develop its own appropriate structures for establishing the rural commune as the communications link between itself and the people.

84. **COSNOW, JEFFREY E.** "A High Density Scheme." In: Raymond Apthorpe, ed. *Land Settlement and Rural Development in Eastern Africa.* Nkanga Editions 3. Kampala: Transition Books, 1968: 65-78.

An examination of the Bandek Land Settlement Scheme in the Kenya Highlands as an experiment in social change. Discusses the characteristics of the scheme and the reactions of plot-holders to innovations requiring radical shifts from traditional behavior, principally artificial insemination, the introduction of European cattle breeds, and new forms of maize production. Concludes that plot-holders have been willing to accept innovations to the degree that they do not interfere substantially with traditional values and methods. However, due to the nature of land settlement schemes, which requires a simultaneous acceptance of several interdependent innovations, the lack of complete acceptance of one innovation leads to the reduction in the effectiveness of the package.

85. **DIGUIMBAYE, GEORGE.** "Une expérience de développement régional intégrée: l'opération de développement de la vallée du Mandoul." In: *Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun, Etudes et Statistiques*, No. 164 (May 1971): 302-317.

A description of the first four years of an integrated regional development program in southern Chad which has attempted to increase the production of cotton and rice, introduce the use of animal power, coordinate complementary government programs to "ruralize" education, increase professional agricultural training, and launch a rural animation program. The statistics presented are tentative, but reflect some of the prob-

lems which have beset the program. The author reports that poor weather and communications have further compounded the problems of marketing and loan repayment.

86. **EASTON, PETER A.** *Functional Literacy and Cooperative Education: Development of the Maradi Project, 1970-1971*. Paris: Institut de Recherches et d'Application des Méthodes de Développement (IRAM), 1972. Pp. 87.

Describes the Maradi functional literacy project, established in 1968 and 1969 under the auspices of the rural development agencies of Niger in order to train village cooperative leaders in the southern central part of that country. Concentrating on the 1971 campaign, describes the development of the program, its administrative framework, and the impact and applications of functional literacy. Concludes that the key to the progress of the third year of the project was the development of strategies for local assumption of responsibility in various areas of rural life and the use of these strategies as the basis for the course materials taught at the functional literacy training centers. The strategy of agricultural extension developed by the project in 1970 is described in an appendix.

87. **GUERIN, V.** "Une expérience de modernisation rurale dans l'extrême sud de Madagascar." In: *Cahiers I.S.E.A.* (Institut de Science Economique Appliquée), Vol. 5, No. 7, Supplement 145 (January 1964): 227-255.

Describes the implementation of several projects by the Bureau pour le Développement de la Production Agricole (BDPA) in the southern part of the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), based on a district-wide cooperative with sub-sections spread throughout the district. Animal-powered agriculture was introduced in one area, marketing schemes in another, and drying and smoking techniques were introduced in some fishing villages. Once established, the cooperative served as a source of new ideas and as a means to channel savings into village-level development projects, such as wells, warehouses and shops. The author observes that rural development must be a total effort, addressed to the technical, economic and social needs of an area. Concludes that only projects which make the rural areas economically more desirable will stem the tide of migration of young people to urban centers.

88. **HALLARD, J.N.** "Une action de développement intégrée dans le Nord Togo, 1967-1968." In: *L'agronomie Tropicale*, Vol. 24, No. 5 (May 1969): 463-504.

A description of a development program in Northern Togo involving animal-drawn cultivation, development of selected rice growing, introduction of selected groundnut varieties, and encouragement of rural construction works. Credit cooperatives of 5 to 10 farmers were established. Additional innovations included the introduction of fruit and citrus varieties, small agricultural industries, and animal husbandry techniques. The author found positive signs that the project would achieve its 1970 goals. The most serious problem facing the project was the training of Togolese to replace foreign technical assistants in the 1970's.

89. **HOLMQUIST, FRANK W.** "Implementing Rural Development Projects." In: Goran Hyden, Robert Jackson, and John Okumu, eds. *Development Administration: The Kenyan Experience*. Nairobi: Oxford University Press, 1970: 201-229.

Analyzes the difficulties involved in implementing rural development projects in Kenya through a case study of the relationships within and between governmental and non-govern-

mental institutions as they affect a policy aim of introducing cattle dips to Kisii District. The author argues that this case illustrates some general characteristics of rural development policy implementation in Kenya when central government institutions extensively co-opt local leadership, relatively autonomous local government bodies, and voluntary associations into the process of implementing central government policy. The study outlines the basic decisions made in the evolution of the dip program in Kisii District and discusses policy implementation under conditions imposed by the situation of cooptation. Examines self-help activity in the light of the political strategy of pre-emptive development, whereby self-help is generated by local leaders who, by promoting development activities, seek to gain government support by pre-empting other local leaders. By so doing, they may actually cause self-help activity to generate more demands on the government from below than the government can handle or finance, rather than shift the burden of development away from the government. The author concludes that policies do not evolve as planned because each institution involved in the implementation process has its own idea of how the policy should evolve, and because fundamental policy decisions are made during, as well as prior to, implementation. Given the central government's lack of firm control over the implementation of its policies due to the involvement of many other groups and institutions in this process, the author asks if government acts responsibly in initiating integrated policies involving a chain of activities and functions, a breakdown in any one of which seriously jeopardizes the entire program.

90. **HUTTON, CAROLINE.** "Making Modern Farmers: Case Study of the Nyakashaka Resettlement Scheme for Unemployed School Leavers in Uganda." In: Raymond Apthorpe, ed. *Land Settlement and Rural Development in Eastern Africa*. Nkanga Editions 3. Kampala: Transition Books, 1968: 38-56.

Discusses an attempt to turn school leavers into willing and productive farmers in the Ankole District of Western Uganda. The author describes the origins and organization of the Nyakashaka Resettlement Scheme, the general characteristics of the settlers, and the attitudes of the settlers towards farming, based on a social survey of farmers conducted in May 1966. Concludes that the Scheme has been successful in terms of meeting the needs of the settlers, even if not in terms of its stated objectives. The Scheme also appears to have been successful in inculcating a positive attitude about farming among the settlers. However, the author argues that the success of the project is principally based on the personality and ideals of its manager.

91. **INGLE, CLYDE R.** *From Village to State in Tanzania: The Politics of Rural Development*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1972. Pp. 279.

An analysis of the linkages between selected village political systems and the national system in two districts of Tanzania—Tanga and Handeni—in an effort to demonstrate how these intermediate political systems are used to bring national goals into the village communities. The study, based on field research in 1967-1968, shows how the national policy enunciated in the Arusha Declaration has been interpreted and implemented by peasants and officials. The author first describes rural development policies and efforts before and after independence, then examines the interaction between the political institutions linking the villages, district headquarters, and the national government immediately after the Arusha Declaration. Argues that as the national government increases its capacity to maintain itself, it stimulates increased self-sufficiency on the part of local governments and the national system becomes

less able to enforce its will on these levels. Concludes that such a development has occurred within the district and sub-district systems in the two districts studied, thus creating a paradox for Tanzanian leadership, since the institutions in these subsystems are needed to implement national development goals at the local level.

92. **JOHNSEN, TOM.** "Small-Holder Adaptation to Technological and Economic Change: Implications for Local Level Implementation of Development Plans: A Chagga Case." Paper presented at seminar on "Changes in Tanzanian Rural Society and Their Relevance for Development Planning," Afrika-Studiecentrum, Leiden, Netherlands, December 1970. Pp. 26.

The author points out two factors that are becoming detrimental to the development of the Chagga area of Tanzania: the falling world-market price of coffee and the shortage of arable land. Also mentions the measures that have been taken to counteract these problems at different institutional levels and the reaction of the small-holder population to these problems. Concludes that planning which considers the socio-economic situation of the small farmers, presents clear and concrete alternatives, and includes machinery for implementing the plan.

93. **LUMSDEN, D. PAUL.** "The Volta River Project: Village Resettlement and Attempted Rural Animation." In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1973): 115-132.

An examination of the aims and results of the Volta River Hydroelectric and Resettlement Project in Ghana, particularly the impact of the dam project and agricultural development scheme on the lifestyle of the Nchumuru people in Krachi Administrative District. Concludes that the Volta River Authority has paid too little attention to local conditions and sensitivities in the resettlement and agricultural development schemes, which did not allow enough time for sufficient sociological research and its feedback into the planning process.

94. **MBITHI, PHILIP M.** "Community Leadership and Power as Factors Affecting Efficiency of Governmental Administrative Action: A Case Study in Rural Development Strategy." In: *East African Journal of Rural Development*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (1971): 63-71.

Examines the role of governmental bureaucracies as spearheads or leaders in rural development. Also examines the validity of the assumption that the bureaucratic arm of the government monopolizes power. Discusses the cause for the collapse of many rural development programs in East Africa after the external financial and administrative support is removed. Suggests that research techniques into the nature of rural leadership and the impact of governmental intervention should be based on a broader definition of power relationships.

95. **MORIS, JON R.** "Administrative Authority and the Problem of Effective Agricultural Administration in East Africa." In: *The African Review*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (June 1972): 106-146.

Discusses the various concepts and methods in development administration. In the first section, the author 1) identifies the internal and external linkages which are important in the analysis of the transfer of central plans into local practices; 2) suggests that the transfer of plans and initiatives from the center to the periphery be represented by a "tree" metaphor

rather than the usual pyramid; and 3) points out that the centralist tendencies that are observed in East African countries cannot be understood apart from an analysis of the rural ideologies of national authorities. In the latter part of the paper, the concept of "engaged planning" is introduced to emphasize the need for constant and planned control over all administrative activities. The author concludes that field administration has not shown the kind of flexible and rational capability required for centrally-planned development, and recommends the stimulation of "engaged planning" as a potential solution to this problem.

96. **NEKBY, BENGT.** *CADU: An Ethiopian Experiment in Developing Peasant Farming.* Stockholm: Prisma Publishers, 1971. Pp. 124.

A report on the performance of the Chilalo Agricultural Development Unit (CADU) from 1967-1970, written by the former head of the Project. The goals of the Project, the activities undertaken, and the results achieved through the end of 1970 are detailed. The main goals of the CADU Project were 1) to bring about economic and social development in the Project area, 2) to give the local population an increased awareness of and responsibility for the development work, 3) to verify methods of agricultural development, and 4) to train staff. The report includes a summary of an evaluation of the Project undertaken by an international group in 1969, which reported positively on the Project approach and its achievements to that date.

97. **NELLIS, J. R.** "The Administration of Rural Development in Kenya." In: *East Africa Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (March 1972): 10-17.

Discusses the planning, funding problems, and implementation of the Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP) in Kenya within the general framework of administrative problems in the rural development process. The author argues that 1) planning in advance should be avoided unless there is a fair guarantee of funds for implementation; 2) if meaningful rural change is to occur, there has to be a greater Kenyan commitment to rural development at all levels and in all sectors; and 3) SRDP has introduced significant innovations and improvements in Kenyan rural development. Concludes that the critical issue in Kenyan rural development is to convince line officers in the operational ministries that inter-agency cooperation and innovative activities should rank as equal in importance as routine procedures.

98. **REDER, ALAIN.** "Participation populaire au développement: l'animation des aménagements hydro-agricoles (1): Investissement humain au Rwanda." In: *Développement et Civilisations*, N° 43 (March 1971): 40-45.

A discussion of the use of "human investment" in an irrigation project in Rwanda. The author argues that human investment can be a useful means of economic development if the people are provided with sufficient and accurate motivation, and that human investment projects can be invaluable tools for educating people in the development process.

99. **SOCIETE D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE ET DE COOPERATION (SATEC),** "Une opération de développement rural en pays Mossi (Haute Volta)." In: *L'agronomie Tropicale*, Vol. 19, No. 7 (July 1964): 579-597.

An extensive description, and a discussion of the social, financial, and agronomic implications, of a 4-year agricultural development scheme introduced in the central region of Upper

Volta by SATEC. Row cropping and donkey-powered agriculture were introduced the first year; in the second year fertilization and seed treatment were introduced; the third year concentrated on reducing acreage in food crops, continuing fertilization, extending the area in cash crops (cotton, groundnuts), and introducing crop rotation systems; and in the fourth year forage crops and carts were introduced. Cooperative organizations were also added for credit schemes and to distribute production factors.

100. **WUIDAR, JOSE.** "Dynamique d'une action d'animation: Kibungo au Rwanda." In: *Développement et Civilisations*, No. 44 (June 1971): 45-54.

Discusses the technique of animation used in an AIDR (Association Internationale de Développement Rural Outre-Mer) project in the Prefecture of Kibungo in Rwanda. The author provides an historical description of the project and a detailed discussion of the role of a foreign technical assistance agency in projects based on animation methods. Argues that the role of the foreign agency is an advisory one, while responsibility for execution belongs to the host-country nationals.

Also see 4, 12, 21, 50, 55, 59, 102, 113, 155, 183, 198, and 221.

D. EVALUATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

101. **ASCROFT, J. R., ROLING, N., KERR, G., and HURSH, G.** *Patterns of Diffusion in Rural Eastern Nigeria*. Diffusion of Innovations Research Report 11. East Lansing, Michigan: Department of Communications, Michigan State University, 1969. Pp. 175.

Report of a study which sought to explain innovativeness and informal leadership among peasant farmers with a view to developing useful strategies of communicating new ideas for extension agents. Two types of innovations are studied: new agricultural practices and new health practices. A random sample of 1142 farmers from 18 villages interviewed in 1966 is analyzed in terms of individuals' relative positions of innovativeness and opinion leadership. The study found awareness knowledge of agricultural innovations, agricultural innovativeness and opinion leadership to be linked together by three independent variables: 1) the index of agricultural improvement and/or the index of change agency contact; 2) functional literacy or education; and 3) formal group membership or officership. Opinion leadership was significantly related to agricultural innovativeness and awareness knowledge. Contact between farmers and change agents was the single most important predictor of agricultural innovativeness. The study concluded that opinion leaders are useful to extension agents as opinion weathervanes and helpers in initiating, introducing, and implementing new ideas into a social system.

102. **ASCROFT, J. R., CHEGE, F. E., KARIUKI, J. F., and ROLING, N. G.** "Accelerating the Flow of New Ideas to Rural People: A Proposal for a Pilot Extension Training Project in Nyeri." IDS Discussion Paper No. 133. Nairobi: Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, 1971. Pp. 31.

An overview of the Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP) in Kenya is presented, outlining some of the problems encountered in its implementation. The authors, a research team from the IDS, then concentrate on the progress of the

SRDP in Tetu Division. The rationale, methods of research design, and major findings of a baseline survey conducted across a representative sample of 354 farmers in Tetu Division in 1970 are presented. Research was particularly concerned with methods of diffusing innovative income-generating ideas and practices among small farmers. The baseline survey concluded that government extension personnel concentrate their efforts primarily on the most progressive farmers in the rural areas. The authors outline an experimental strategy for increasing rural incomes which calls for training farmers in homogeneous groups determined by their relative progressiveness. Appendices describe the farmer classification index used and an outline of the evaluation of the proposed strategy after it has been implemented on a small scale.

103. **BERRY, LEONARD and KATES, R. W.** "Planned Irrigated Settlement: A Study of Four Villages in Dodema and Singida Regions, Tanzania." BRALUP Research Paper No. 10. Dar es Salaam: Bureau of Resource Assessment and Land Use Planning, University of Dar es Salaam, 1970. Pp. 63.

The results of a study of 4 village-scale irrigation schemes in the Singida and Dodoma regions of Tanzania conducted in 1968 and 1969. The study analyzes how well the water resources of these villages have been used in the development of irrigated farming, the major bottlenecks in effective utilization of water and land, whether improvements could be made in land and water utilization in these villages, and what lessons can be learned that would apply to other village irrigation schemes. Concludes that no village irrigation scheme should be undertaken without an economically attractive market for its products; that demonstration farms and training programs should accompany such schemes; that new cash crops and varieties showing good results under irrigation should be introduced; and that such small schemes are worthwhile if they play a role in local development, meet specific market needs, serve as training grounds for farmers, and are integrated into district and regional development programs.

104. **BLANCKENBURG, PETER VON and HUBERT, KLEMENS.** "The Khashm El Girba Settlement Scheme in Sudan." In: *Zeitschrift für ausländische Landwirtschaft*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (December 1969) 328-365.

An article based on a study of the Khashm El Girba Scheme in Sudan conducted for the World Food Programme in 1969. Describes the aims of the project, sugar production in the scheme area, and the system of allocation of tenancies. The economic status of the tenants and the returns to government expenditures in the scheme are evaluated. The report concludes that although the agricultural services (credit, marketing, cooperatives, supervision, and extension) in the scheme compare favorably with the general Sudanese standard, the economic potential of the scheme's agriculture has not yet been fully utilized, tenants incomes remain low, and the economic profitability of the scheme is unsatisfactory.

105. **BLANCKENBURG, PETER VON, et al.** *The SAMANGOKY Settlement Scheme on the Lower Mangoky River in South-West Madagascar. An Appraisal for the World Food Programme, Rome*. Berlin: Institut für ausländische Landwirtschaft der Technischen Universität Berlin, 1966. Pp. 52.

An appraisal of a settlement scheme based on irrigated cultivation of rice and cotton in the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) performed in 1966 for the World Food Programme.

The appraisal was based on discussions with the Scheme management and interviews with 24 settlers, made in almost all of the 14 villages belonging to the Scheme. The report describes the natural and socio-economic conditions of the SAMANGOKY (Société pour l'Aménagement et la Mise en Valeur de la Vallée du Bas-Mangoky) Scheme, begun in 1961. An overall economic evaluation of the Scheme was undertaken, which reported that it would be difficult for the SAMANGOKY to attain profitability in the short-run, that the structure of expenditures was unfavorable, that fixed costs and costs of supervision and training were high, and that the administrative body was too large. The report concluded that moderate profitability might be achieved after 10 to 15 years and that the economic activities of the project will have a substantial impact on the economy of the entire region.

- 106. BOWDEN, E. and MORIS, J. R.** "Social Characteristics of Progressive Baganda Farmers." In: *East African Journal of Rural Development*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1969): 56-62.

Analyzes the characteristics of progressive farmers based on questionnaire data of 87 Baganda farmers collected in 1968. The criterion for assessing the "progressiveness" of respondents was a Farm Modernization Index based on whether individual farmers had or had not adopted a range of agricultural practices, implements, or crops regarded as "modern." Results showed that "progressive" Baganda farmers were willing to experiment with new ideas; visited the nearby town more frequently; tended to have lived in a town; tended to have worked for wages; tended to have some work-skill that they could practice instead of farming; tended to have had some kind of work training; had wider contacts with local administrative, government and farming officials; were more likely to visit farm institutes, research stations and cooperatives; and had more contact with the outside world through radio and newspapers. Age, sex, and education did not distinguish the "progressive" farmers from others.

- 107. CARRUTHERS, I. D.** "Assessing the Contribution of Rural Water Investment to Development." In: *East African Journal of Rural Development*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (1970): 96-110.

Examines the implications of the high priority given to the development of rural water facilities in Kenya and Tanzania. The author presents a brief historical survey and a review of current policy in rural water investment in these two countries, and examines the most important problem areas in this field. Attempts to make explicit the assumptions and hypotheses that are accepted by implication but go untested in the formulation and implementation of rural community water supplies for domestic use, stock watering, and minor irrigation programs. The direct costs of rural water projects are examined and a few empirical studies of the benefits of such programs are reviewed, although the author finds a general lack of concrete documentation of the benefits of rural water facilities in Kenya and Tanzania. Concludes that *a priori* notions and implied hypotheses used to formulate policy in this area must be made explicit, critically examined and subjected to empirical testing to specify the type of gain planners anticipate from their investment allocations.

- 108. COHEN, JOHN M.** "The Chilalo Agricultural Development Unit as a Program Intermediary for Foreign Assistance in Ethiopia." In: *Small Farmer Credit in Ethiopia*. AID Spring Review of Small Farmer Credit, Country Papers, Volume 8. Washington, D.C.: Agency for International Development, February 1973. Pp. 74.

An analysis of the CADU Project prepared for the U.S.

Agency for International Development. The development of CADU is evaluated, including the origins and objectives of the Project, its organization and administration, and its achievements and failures. The author concludes that change has come to the Chilalo area through the efforts of the Project, but not necessarily along the lines envisioned by the Project design. He states that although substantial benefits have been generated by the Project for the small scale landowner and tenant, the bulk of change has tended to benefit primarily the large farmers, the merchants, and the tradesmen of the town. "Change came to Chilalo through the efforts of CADU, in the form of growth, but not in the form of rural development, transformation, and modernization."

- 109. COLLINS, PAUL.** "The Working of Tanzania's Rural Development Fund: A Problem in Decentralization." IDS Communication No. 62. Brighton, England: Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, July 1971. Pp. 48.

Evaluates Tanzania's Rural Development Fund (RDF) as an instrument of "development from below." The RDF, established in November 1967, makes available funds for small village projects, ideally suggested by local people. Examines some of the socio-political, administrative and organizational conditions for successful planning and implementation of village development schemes, including ways to enhance local participation and initiative, to improve vertical communication links between levels of government, to improve coordination between agencies at key levels of government, and to strengthen the local means available for project identification and selection. Concludes that communications problems and the nature of local institutions have muted the intended mobilization effects of the RDF, and that the RDF's achievements have been mixed as regards decentralization: although the reorientation of the RDF towards ujamaa village development since 1969 has provided unique opportunities for "democratic decentralization," in most cases the RDF's working approximates "bureaucratic decentralization" in which government, as opposed to popular elements, dominates at all levels.

- 110. COMTE, BERNARD.** "La vulgarisation agricole dans la perspective du développement rural." In: *Cahiers Economiques et Sociaux*, Vol. 6, No. 3-4 (December 1968): 379-400.

A cost-benefit approach to evaluating the relative merits of five methods of disseminating agricultural knowledge in developing countries: 1) professional (including secondary) agriculture schools; 2) community schools—largely primary—with curricula focused on concrete rural problems; 3) extension services of a sophisticated nature; 4) rural animation programs (as developed in French-speaking Africa); and 5) civic service (self-help collective labor) programs. Stresses the necessity of balancing the short-run low cost and high levels of local participation of civic action and animation programs with the long-run development impact of the far more costly school and extension programs.

- 111. DECKER, HENRY DE.** *Nation et développement communautaire en Guinée et au Sénégal*. Paris: Mouton, 1967. Pp. 470.

An evaluation of the quantitative and qualitative results of two types of community development schemes—mass mobilization programs centered around the PRG in Guinea and rural animation programs in Senegal—based on interviews and government reports and statistics. The author suggests that in both countries program formation was overly influenced by

ideology at the expense of more realistic economic and social considerations. Stresses the general lack of true socio-economic restructuring due to the inertia of traditional institutions and to the variable effects of politicizing community development, which can both build national unity and participation and intensify pre-existing ethnic, regional and political divisions. Argues that community development programs should aim at sensitizing both government personnel and the people to a spirit of community for the nation as a whole. An extensive bibliography is included.

112. **ELLMAN, A. O.** "Progress, Problems and Prospects in Ujamaa Development in Tanzania." Economic Research Bureau Paper 70.18. Dar es Salaam: Economic Research Bureau, University College, 1970, Pp. 35.

Evaluates the progress of the ujamaa strategy during the first 12 months of its operation, and discusses progress made in the adoption of the ujamaa concepts by farmers not formally part of ujamaa villages. The author examines the institutions and programs supporting members of ujamaa villages. Some of the problems and difficulties that initially confronted the ujamaa development efforts are discussed, including 1) difficulties in mobilizing the farmers; 2) poor farm planning prior to the establishment of the villages, which later disillusioned farmers when their efforts failed to bring anticipated returns; 3) the inability of some villages to become self-sufficient enough to acquire legal status enabling them to obtain credits, bank accounts, etc.; 4) designing a system of work which would ensure that every member would play his part in the village; 5) physically arranging the villages and fields so as to promote cooperation among village members; and 6) conflicts with some private agencies involved in Tanzanian rural development.

113. **HEYER, J., IRERI, D. and MORIS, J.** *Rural Development in Kenya*. Nairobi: East African Publishing House for the Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, 1971. Pp. 132.

The report of a survey of 14 rural areas in the southwestern half of Kenya, conducted in 1968, which originated at the Kericho conference on employment, education, and rural development. The authors consider the economic, social, and institutional aspects of development in Kenya's rural areas, and attempt to measure the level of current programs and their effectiveness in meeting the needs of the areas surveyed. Discuss government and self-help organization; producer services such as crop production programs, field extension, and the cooperative movement; and education and training, including the formal school system, adult education, and youth training outside of school. The authors argue that economists have tended to concentrate exclusively on the producer services aspect of rural development while ignoring other services which are important components of rural development. Conclude that current approaches are inadequate for solving rural development problems in Kenya, that there are serious deficiencies in activities traditionally reserved for lower levels of government, that existing programs are based on an insufficient knowledge of rural development, and that far-reaching solutions must be found through fundamental experimentation.

114. **HOLMBERG, JOHAN.** "The Credit Programme of the Chilalo Agricultural Development Unit (CADU) in Ethiopia." In: *Small Farmer Credit in Ethiopia*. AID Spring Review of Small Farmer Credit, Country Papers, Volume 8. Washington, D.C.: Agency for International Development, February 1973. Pp. 94.

The author evaluated CADU's credit program for the 1973 AID Spring Review of Small Farmer Credit. Examines the background, objectives and characteristics of the program. The performance of the program is evaluated and problems encountered at the governmental, agency, and farm levels are discussed. The author stresses that credit must be viewed as only one of a package of programs with which CADU is working, and that it is difficult to analyze the credit program in isolation. Concludes that the credit program—which has been used almost entirely for purchases of fertilizer and wheat seed—has been instrumental in creating substantial income increases in the CADU Project area. The economic benefits, however, have not been accompanied by any social development. Also concludes that CADU has been important in determining the policies for small farmer development in Ethiopia, especially as a model for the minimum package project, and that CADU's main contribution to Ethiopian agriculture has been to provide a design for an approach to small farmer development and a testing ground for methodology connected with this process.

115. **HULLS, ROBERT H.** "An Assessment of Agricultural Extension in Sukumaland, Western Tanzania." Economic Research Bureau Paper 71.7. Dar es Salaam: Economic Research Bureau, University of Dar es Salaam, 1971. Pp. 65.

Discusses the findings of an evaluation of agricultural extension in Western Tanzania. An attempt is made to gauge the influence of extension services on the husbandry practices of farmers, and extension program planning as practiced in the area is discussed with respect to several theoretical considerations.

116. **HURSH, GERALD D., et. al.** *Innovation in Eastern Nigeria: Success and Failure of Agricultural Programs in 71 Villages of Eastern Nigeria*. Diffusion of Innovations Research Report No. 8. East Lansing, Michigan: Department of Communications, Michigan State University, 1968. Pp. 237.

Report of the findings of a survey conducted in 1965-1967 in 71 villages in Eastern Nigeria. The study attempted to discover the factors underlying the innovativeness of farmers and what distinguished villages in which agricultural change programs were relatively successful from villages in which such programs were relatively unsuccessful. Data, gathered for each village on the characteristics of the village, of village leaders, and of the change agent serving the village, were collected through interviews of ten leaders and one to three innovative farmers identified by sociometric techniques, in each of the 71 villages. Multiple correlation analyses were used to indicate the major influences affecting inter-village differences on the level of adoption of 12 agricultural innovations. Most of the variation in the number of agricultural innovations successfully introduced in the 71 villages is explained by 13 characteristics, the most important of which are the village leaders' personal contact with the extension agent, the leaders' exposure to extension sources outside the village, and the agent's use of multiple communication methods. The report enumerates several implications for change agents, and offers recommendations for future research.

117. **LANDELL-MILLS, P. M.** "On the Economic Appraisal of Agricultural Development Projects: The Tanzanian Village Settlement Schemes." In: *Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa*, No. 8 (1966): 1-35.

A discussion of the economic evaluation of the Tanzanian village settlement program as an illustration of the need to adopt benefit-cost analysis of development projects. The author examines the problems of practical application of benefit-cost analysis in evaluating village settlement schemes in Tanzania. Argues that the techniques of benefit-cost analysis need to be carefully adapted to the specific situation in which they are applied; that secondary effects should be included in the benefit-cost calculations; that benefit-cost calculations depend on the group whose interest is being considered; and that the non-economic benefits arising from a particular scheme should be evaluated and compared with their cost.

118. **MERCOIRET, JACQUES.** *Stratégies et méthodes de l'animation au Mandoul, Bilan 1967-1971.* Paris: Group de Recherche Education et Développement, Institut International de Recherche et de Formation en Vue du Développement Harmonisé (IRFED), December 1971. Pp. 75.

An overall evaluation of the rural animation component of the Mandoul Project in southern Chad, including a description of its goals, financing, government participation, and training methods used. This is followed by an assessment of some of the problems which have arisen in the program. The author suggests that the elitist behavior of some government officials and the intricate clashes with traditional society, beliefs, and practices have led to an erosion of traditional power and to some structural reorganization at the village level.

119. **MORIS, J. R.** "The Evaluation of Settlement Scheme Performance: A Sociological Appraisal." In: *Makerere Institute of Social Research, Conference Papers.* Kampala: Makerere Institute of Social Research, 1967, part B. Pp. 24.

An examination of the factors which, after four years of experience, have led Kenya and Tanzania to renounce their programs of colonization of government-owned lands. The author stresses that the results of these types of programs should be evaluated from a sociological point of view as well as in terms of economic profitability.

120. **SPENCER, DUNSTAN S. C.** "Micro-Level Farm Management and Production Research Among Traditional African Farmers: Lessons from Sierra Leone." African Rural Employment Paper No. 3. East Lansing, Michigan: Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, 1972. Pp. 29.

A description of experiences in collecting data in West Africa for development planning and other purposes. Reviews different methods of farm management and production economics research, including model farm studies, farm account books, farm business surveys, and the cost route method. Based on a study of rice production in Sierra Leone, the author makes a number of suggestions as to how to handle methodological problems encountered in data collection, the measurement of inputs of labor, capital and land, and the estimation of output. The Sierra Leone rice production study, particularly the selection of a sample of farmers for the study, is described. Some general principles in applying the cost route method (used in the Sierra Leone study) in African conditions are enumerated. The author concludes that to insure farmer cooperation in micro-level research, the purpose and scope of every field survey conducted should be well understood by government officials, local leaders, and the farmers themselves.

121. **STANLEY, WILLIAM R.** "Evaluating Construction Priorities of Farm-to-Market Roads: A Case Study." In: *The Journal of Developing Areas*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (April 1971): 371-399.

A study of the development and application of a model for field evaluation of rural road construction priorities, based on fieldwork undertaken in Liberia in December 1966-January 1967. The model, consisting of 9 weighted rating items representing direct and indirect benefits accruing to the local economy from construction of a road, is intended to provide a means of applying evaluation criteria with minimal reliance on published statistics or maps. Analyzes the relationship of each of the model's 9 classification items to Liberia.

122. **VASTHOFF, J.** *Small Farm Credit and Development: Some Experiences in East Africa with Special Reference to Kenya.* IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung München Afrika-Studienstelle, Afrika-Studien No. 33. Munich: Weltforum Verlag, 1968. Pp. 144.

Discusses how the government of Kenya, rather than spending a large proportion of its budget on settlement and development of a limited acreage in former European areas, was planning to channel a substantial amount of money for small-holder credit for the period 1966-1970. Describes the structure and working of the national credit system, offers suggestions for an organizational reform based on an evaluation of experience to that date, and reviews the experience of Uganda and Tanzania with similar agricultural credit programs. The author makes an effort to measure the economic impact of the loans on farms and on the farm family by choosing 108 sample farmers from different parts of Kenya and then measuring the additional income derived by the farmer as a result of the loan and the net return to the average invested loan capital. The results obtained from the sample farmers show that most income increments resulting from the loans were slight, but if taken together the program has been a success. The annual net return on average invested loan capital was 26%.

123. **WEISFL, P., VON PISCHKE, J. D., and HANRAHAN, M.** "The Vihiga Maize Credit Program." In: *Small Farmer Credit in Kenya.* AID Spring Review of Small Farmer Credit, Country Papers, Volume 7. Washington, D.C.: Agency for International Development, December 1972. Pp. 43.

An examination of the Maize Credit Scheme in the Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP) in the Vihiga District of Kenya. The Scheme, initiated in 1971, helps small farmers (2-4 acres) increase their output through the adoption of hybrid seeds and other innovations. The authors conclude that more micro-data are needed to determine the extent to which credit is a key constraint on small farmer development.

Also see 7, 12, 60, 73, 80, 84, 125, 142, 155, 173, 182, 198, 200, 205, and 249.

E. EXTENSION, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

124. **ANDERSON, JOHN.** "Primary School-Leavers in Progressive Rural Areas in Kenya." In: *Teacher Education*, Vol. 8 (February 1968): 201-214.

Examines the expectations of primary school-leavers and their activities after leaving school. Based on a questionnaire

given to over 425 boys and girls in 6 schools in 2 progressive areas of Kenya, the author asserts that students' expectations are low, but realistic. The activities of 203 male primary school leavers from four schools were traced in a 1966 survey, the results of which indicate that 57% continued their education (although only 12% attended government-aided secondary schools), 9% found wage employment, and 32% found no wage employment. The author concludes by analyzing how school leavers living at home occupy their time.

125. **ANDERSON, JOHN.** *The Village Polytechnic Movement.* IDS/SRDP Research and Evaluation Unit Evaluation Report No. 1. Nairobi: Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, August 1970. Pp. 39.

Evaluates village polytechnics in Kenya, begun in 1966 as an experimental measure to train young people to play constructive roles in rural development. Village polytechnics were originally conceived as low-cost centers serving to 1) provide young people with skills and knowledge, 2) bring the harambee drive for post-secondary education more closely into line with basic rural development needs, and 3) act as an agency for mobilizing youth into local community services to help with special self-help projects. Examines employment opportunities in rural areas, the employment experience of the village polytechnics, the institutionalization of the village polytechnics, and their sources of support. The author recommends that 1) occupational opportunities for young people in rural areas be studied, 2) teaching in the polytechnics focus more clearly on the multiple occupational roles of rural peoples, 3) polytechnics remain small and serve small areas, 4) aid to village polytechnics be coordinated, 5) an agricultural service for polytechnics be provided, and 6) government aid to cover the recurrent costs of village polytechnics be expanded.

126. **ASCROFT, J. R., CHEGE, F. E., KARIUKI, J. F., ROLING, N. G., and RUIGU, G.** "Does Extension Create Poverty in Kenya?" In: *East Africa Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (March 1972): 28-33.

Reports on the findings of a survey of farmers in the Tetu Division of the Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP), with special emphasis on the distribution of extension benefits. The survey found that richer farmers benefited most from extension and that farmers who have modernized their farms get the most attention from extension workers. The authors argue that the introduction of new agricultural technology and the lopsided distribution of extension services seem to increase the poverty of large numbers of rural people. Recommend a policy which would regard rural areas as "holding grounds," where people can live relatively happily until alternative employment is provided for. Such a policy would require a more equitable distribution of extension benefits.

127. **BRANFMAN, FRED.** "Some Suggestions Concerning the Teaching of Agriculture in the Tanzanian Primary School." In: *Mbioni*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (October 1966): 29-45.

Discusses various aspects of teaching agriculture in primary schools in Tanzania. The author argues that the school agriculture program must give equal attention to the teaching of skills, understanding, and attitudes, and emphasizes the need to explain why to do things as well as how. Makes recommendations on what the academic syllabus for the agriculture program at the Standard 5-7 levels should include, and argues that a small school garden is important in complementing classroom instruction. The garden, however, must not be large nor a source of income for the school, and can be useful only if it is a place for learning, not just working. The author recog-

nizes the problems created for a school agriculture program by negative attitudes towards agriculture, and suggests several ways the program could be designed to minimize the effects of these attitudes.

128. **BRETONES, G. J.** "Enseignement agricole et l'éducation rurale dans la stratégie du développement." In: *Tiers Monde*, Vol. 10, No. 38 (April-June 1969): 301-334.

A detailed discussion of all levels of agricultural education, with emphasis on making it relevant to a country's development problems. Asserts that the transfer of technical knowledge is the fundamental factor in development. Proposes the creation of an international Institute of Agricultural Pedagogy, in which each department would have three functions: research, instruction, and technical cooperation.

129. **BROWNSTEIN, LEWIS.** *Education and Development in Rural Kenya: A Study of Primary School Graduates.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1972. Pp. 212.

A study of the relationship between education and economic and political development and the consequences of the educational strategy being applied in Kenya. Research focused on 834 candidates for the 1964 Kenya Preliminary Examination, most of whom were contacted two years later for follow-up information. Data were collected by means of two questionnaires—one for the family and one for male school leavers living at home. Concludes that Kenya is heading for a crisis in her educational system and that a new strategy must be developed based on a recognition that educational planning must be concerned with rural as well as urban development and must focus on the output of all levels of the educational system, not just on post-primary levels. Recommends revision of secondary school curriculum; an educational strategy which would attempt to coordinate the development plans for both the rural and urban sectors; and the creation of rural secondary schools seeking to raise the general educational level of the students, to inform them generally about the problems of rural development, and to train them for a specific occupation in the rural area.

130. **CAINE, AUGUSTUS F.** "Rural Education and Research in Liberia: An Evaluation." In: *Rural Africana*, No. 15 (Summer 1971): 37-50.

Briefly discusses the development of rural education in Liberia, then considers and evaluates the role of education in the transformation of the Liberian countryside, particularly its relevance in developing human resources in rural areas. Examines the policies of the Tubman administration, of which the author was a part, in this area. Argues that rural education must change the image of rural life by demonstrating that agriculture can generate increased income through cash-crop farming.

131. **CHURCH, MICHAEL A.** "Extension by Health Centers: Luteete Maternity and Child Health Centre, Uganda." In: E. R. Watts, ed. *New Hope for Rural Africa.* Nairobi: East African Publishing House, 1969. 69-79.

A brief description of a rural maternity and child health center which integrated agricultural extension into its activities through the use of a small holding surrounding the center. The center acts as a liaison between the local people and the local government agencies, particularly government extension ser-

vices. Its activities include improving hygiene and cooking facilities, introducing methods of preserving wood, construction of simple buildings and storage facilities by local people, and small-holding agriculture, in addition to the maternal and child health activities of the clinic. The author concludes that the most important factor in the success of the center is the feeling of identification with it and its programs by the local people.

- 132. COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS, ACCRA, 1970.** *Education in Rural Areas: Report*. London: Commonwealth Secretariat, 1970. Pp. 31-4.

A report of a conference on rural education held in Accra in 1970. Describes education in rural areas and examines the aims and objectives of the formal school in a rural context, with reference to the curriculum, teacher training, inspection of schools, evaluation and measurement, educational media, and the school and the community. The conference recommendations are given in chapter 2. Chapter 3 discusses out-of-school education and training for young people, and education for adults in rural areas is discussed in chapter 4. A chapter on the education and training needed for agricultural development discusses the training of farmers; the role of women in rural development; farm settlements; the selection and training of extension workers, intermediate level technicians, agricultural instructors, and scientists; the place of agriculture in schools; and the role of agriculture in national development.

- 133. CUNNINGHAM, GRIFFITHS L.** "Education for Rural Development." In: Idrian N. Resnick, ed. *Tanzania: Revolution by Education*. Arusha: Longmans of Tanzania, 1967: 181-192.

Discusses the educational services of the Ministries of Agriculture and Health in Tanzania; the adult education activities of central and local government, the University College, Dar es Salaam, and Kivukoni College; the role of the formal education system in rural development; the educational role of the Tanzanian political machinery, especially the President and TANU; the educational activities of voluntary agencies such as the Christian missions; and the role of mass media in the educational process. The author suggests ways to expand these activities. Argues that the chief educational objective in Tanzania should be that all education, from primary school through university, contribute to improving living standards in the rural areas. Concludes that small inputs of money and large inputs of leadership and organization could make an important impact on the provision of education in Tanzania's rural areas.

- 134. DE LOISY, E.** *La maison rurale de Fignolé: un exemple de formation d'exploitants agricoles Nord-Cameroun*. Documentation Agricole No. 3. Abidjan: Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social (INADES), 1966. Pp. 85.

A training center for young farmers created in 1958 at the village of Fignolé, in the Poli region of northern Cameroon, is described. Students receive formal training, oriented toward practical agricultural techniques, and are made responsible for managing $\frac{3}{4}$ hectare of land, from which they may keep the revenue. The center has introduced some new crops and improved methods of cultivation, including the use of animal power, and has raised the local standard of farming. At the completion of training, the author reports, the students are approximately three times as productive as before.

- 135. DUMONT, RENE.** "Le développement agricole spéciale-tropical exige un enseignement totalement re-pensé." In: *Tiers Monde*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (January-March 1964): 13-34.

After a brief outline of the practical educational needs of traditional agricultural societies undergoing modernization and a demonstration of the inadequacy of existing systems of basic education to meet those needs, the author proposes a system which would make most rural primary schools into small agricultural training centers. The key elements of such a system of mass education would be a stress on physical labor, the use of the schools for dissemination of basic agricultural knowledge, and reoriented teacher training which would emphasize the formation of farmers rather than underemployed bureaucrats.

- 136. DURAND, A.** "Les éléments d'une pédagogie renouvelée dans l'enseignement agricole en Côte d'Ivoire." In: *Promotion Rurale*, No. 31 (January-February 1970): 3-20.

A description of innovations being introduced in some agricultural secondary schools in the Ivory Coast. Secondary agricultural education is provided at two levels in the Ivory Coast: 1) a three-year course in rural training centers for technical staff, who subsequently give specialized agricultural instruction, and 2) a five-year course for technical assistants, who subsequently work as farm supervisors, forest supervisors, and livestock farm assistants, in agricultural colleges. By comparing the job requirements with the initial educational level of the candidates, it was possible to shorten the technical and science courses, to eliminate general scientific data that was not directly applicable, to adapt the teaching of French, to recast and supplement economic and social training, and to stress the importance of training with regard to the carrying out of surveys and agricultural extension work. Teaching methods emphasize active participation of students, practical work, manual dexterity, and involvement in the social problems and cultural activities of the community.

- 137. FISCHER, D.** "L'enseignement de la vulgarisation au centre de formation et de vulgarisation agricole de Kaedi (Mauritanie)." In: *Promotion Rurale*, No. 29 (September-October 1969): 3-27.

A description of the teaching and training methods used in training rural instructors at the Kaedi Rural Development Training Center in Mauritania. Training program duration; teaching aids, including audio-visual aids; and the curriculum are discussed.

- 138. GOUSSAULT, Y.** *Interventions éducatives et animation dans les développements agraires (Afrique et Amérique latine)*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1970. Pp. 260

The author describes the development of various forms of educational initiatives in rural areas, concentrating on the programs in which the Institut de Recherches et d'Application des Méthodes de Développement (IRAM) has cooperated. Three types of educational activities are distinguished: 1) the institutional type which conceives of development efforts in the context of existing institutions, 2) a social type which attempts, especially through community development, to bring about a better adaptation of the educational effort to the needs of agrarian situations, and 3) the third type, which promises a new link between power and development and entails greater participation of rural communities in the process of reorganizing development programs and structures. This third type of activity, which the author prefers, is illustrated with examples from Africa and Latin America.

139. **GRIFFITHS, V. L.** *The Problems of Rural Education*. Fundamentals of Educational Planning No. 7. Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), 1968. Pp. 42.

A discussion of the role of rural schools in rural development. The author argues that rural schools designed to provide students with a general education cannot be a major instrument for change and development, but they can play a subsidiary, though important, role only when other programs and activities are already promoting rural development. Stresses that the goals of rural schools should be set realistically, and warns against over-optimistic expectations of what these schools can do.

140. **HEIJNEN, J. D.** "Primary Education and Proposed Agricultural Experiment in Mwanza District." BRALUP Research Paper No. 6. Dar es Salaam: Bureau of Resource Assessment and Land Use Planning, University College, 1969. Pp. 27.

A study of the influence of primary school education on agricultural practices, based on field work conducted in 1964-1967. A comparison of non-educated farmers and Standard VII farmers in Mwanza District, Tanzania, indicated little difference in farming knowledge and techniques between the two groups. Suggests a plan in which students would improve their farming knowledge in the classroom and apply it by working in the fields together with non-students.

141. **HUNTER, GUY.** *Manpower, Employment and Education in the Rural Economy of Tanzania*. Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), 1966. Pp. 40.

Discusses the expansion of opportunity for productive employment in the Tanzanian rural economy and ways to make existing investment in primary education fruitful. Concludes that investment in formal education has outrun investment in other educative services directly aimed at increasing production and economic opportunity in Tanzania and emphasizes the need to expand agricultural and simple vocational services. The author suggests a number of ways to increase extension services with an absolute minimum of additional recurrent expenditure by the government, and makes a number of suggestions about improving the training of school leavers who cannot find worthwhile employment. Discusses the coordination of school and agricultural training with other educative services such as community development, youth service, cooperative training, and national service.

142. **MARKHAM, A. E. G.** *A Study of Farmer Training in Some English-Speaking Countries of Africa*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 1967. Pp. 88.

An examination of the basic principles of effective farmer training. Training methods, techniques, and problems and the effectiveness of the instructional methods are discussed. The possible impact of training schemes on production is assessed and, on the basis of experience in East Africa, staffing requirements for the development of farmer training, including youth training and training of women in rural areas, is examined. The author makes a number of recommendations for rural training programs in these countries.

143. **MORIS, JON.** "Farmer Training as a Strategy of Rural Development." In: James R. Sheffield, ed. *Education, Employment and Rural Development*. Nairobi: East African Publishing House, 1967: 322-365.

Paper based on a field survey of agricultural training in East Africa. Identifies four institutions through which training can be given: 1) programs like settlement schemes where direct government administration is involved, 2) intermediary organizations (cooperatives, extension) that offer rural services, 3) mobilizing systems (local committees) that encourage local participation, and 4) training programs. Recommends that rural assistance be concentrated on what the author calls "grass roots" types of training institutions: primary schools and farmer training centers.

144. **MUELLER, J. O.** "Beobachtungen zur Reaktion kleiner Landwirtschaftler in Togo auf Berater und Beratung." In: *Zeitschrift für ausländische Landwirtschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (1967): 278-292.

An examination of the reaction of small Togolese farmers to agricultural extension workers and extension methods, based on a study of forty peasant holdings in 4 different areas: 1) the cassava-maize area of the Ouatchi, 2) the coffee-cassava-rice area of the Ewe on the highlands of Dayes, 3) the cotton-yam-rice area of the Kabre and Losso peoples in central Togo, and 4) the cotton-groundnut-sorghum area in the dry northern part of the country. The author concludes that in the initial stages of agricultural development, the intensive extension method is particularly effective and economical, and that extensive advisory service without field demonstrations has very little effect and should be abandoned.

145. *Nonformal Education for Rural Development: Strengthening Learning Opportunities for Children and Youth*. Essex, Connecticut: International Council for Educational Development, 1973. Pp. 134.

An interim report of a two-year study of nonformal education, particularly for out-of-school children, adolescents, and youth in rural areas in developing countries. The report examines the main tasks of nonformal education in rural societies, provides an overview of existing rural nonformal education programs, and introduces 12 country case studies from Africa, Asia and Latin America which have been prepared in conjunction with the study. The report concludes that the overall effort of educating rural children and adolescents must be guided by a well-conceived strategy, adapted to the special characteristics of each country and rural area; that the building of a multipurpose rural learning system must be seen as an integral part of a process of re-examining and redefining the goals of rural development; that this effort requires a redesign and reorientation of all the components of the rural learning system and the blending of these components into a coherent whole; that the initiative, resources, and enthusiasm and human energy required for this massive educational effort will require fundamental attitude changes by parents, teachers, and administrators toward education; and that this massive effort can succeed only through an allocation of educational resources that will more equally benefit *all* rural young people.

146. **ODIA, S.** "Rural Education and Training in Tanzania." In: *International Labour Review*, Vol. 103, No. 1 (January 1971): 13-28.

Tanzania's emphasis on rural development and its initiative to establish a production-oriented education and training sys-

tem is a very important aspect of its development effort. This article is concerned with the education aspect of its development program, particularly with its attempt to relate formal education and other kinds of training to the country's employment needs.

147. "Les problèmes posés par la formation professionnelle des jeunes ruraux à Madagascar." In: *Tiers Monde*, Vol. 11, No. 41 (January-March 1970): 129-148.

An examination of the problems of training young rural people in the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), concentrating on rural primary schools, post-school training, and agricultural training centers. Stresses that the agricultural training centers have a particularly important role to play in integrated rural development. Recommends that these centers become a meeting place for the different types of senior staff involved in rural development and agricultural extension work, for farmers and farm advisors, for young people and adults. Also recommends that the staff of the centers be chosen from among the agricultural extension workers and rely on voluntary group leaders at the village level.

148. SHEFFIELD, JAMES R., ed. *Education, Employment and Rural Development*. Nairobi: East African Publishing House, 1967. Pp. 499.

The proceedings of the 1966 Conference on Education, Employment and Rural Development held in Kericho, Kenya. The 24 papers presented at the conference dealt with numerous aspects of rural development; employment generation, particularly in rural areas; rural education and training; and financing rural development. The papers focus principally on Kenya, and the Kenyan Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP) which was an outgrowth of the conference. The conference recommended a strategy of rural development that calls for concentrating development efforts on certain key growth points. Concluded that research must form the basis for all extension education and training in the fields of agricultural development. A number of other specific conclusions on employment policy, rural education, and domestic finance and foreign aid were reached.

149. SHEFFIELD, JAMES R. and DIEJOMAOH, VICTOR P. *Non-Formal Education in African Development*. New York: African-American Institute, 1972. Pp. 258.

Report of a survey of non-formal education in a number of African countries. Non-formal education was considered to include nearly all training and instruction outside the formal school system. The survey sought to identify successful, productive, and innovative non-formal education programs which could provide the basis for developing useful programs elsewhere. Five in-depth case studies are presented: 1) Vocational Improvement Centers, Nigeria; 2) Brigade Training, Botswana; 3) Village Polytechnics, Kenya; 4) Work-Oriented Literacy Project, Tanzania; and 5) Pan-African Institutes for Development, Cameroun. Descriptions of 30 projects and brief sections on over 40 other projects of the following types are also presented: pre-employment industrial and vocational training programs; on-the-job and skill-upgrading industrial and vocational training programs; training programs for out-of-school youth in rural areas; training programs for adults in rural areas; and multi-purpose training programs. The concluding chapter of the report generalizes about the purposes, characteristics, operation, impact, and financing of non-formal education programs in Africa on the basis of the case studies and enumerates several areas for further research.

150. UNITED NATIONS. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA/FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION JOINT AGRICULTURE DIVISION. *A Comparative Analysis of Agricultural Extension Systems of Eight East African Countries—With Suggested Guidelines for Improvement*. E.CN.14.AGRIP.10. Addis Ababa: ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, 1971. Pp. 74.

A study of the organization and administration of agricultural extension services in Ethiopia, Kenya, the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), Malawi, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The importance of each service, its organization, and the methods used in each country are compared. The availability of research findings on extension programs is also discussed. A special chapter is devoted to factors which limit the effectiveness of agricultural extension, such as the lack of qualified staff, marketing facilities, credit, transportation, and travel funds for extension officers. The study's tentative conclusions and recommendations are presented in the final chapter.

151. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. FIELD SCIENCE OFFICE FOR AFRICA. *Education for Rural Development in Africa*. Report of the Seminar for English-speaking African Policy and Executive Officers. Nairobi, 26-31 July 1971. Nairobi, 1971. Pp. 65.

The report of a seminar on education for rural development in Africa sponsored jointly by UNESCO and UNICEF. The report includes summaries of the main papers presented at the seminar. The seminar recommended that primary education reflect national goals, be flexible, and prepare each child for further progress after its completion, whether it be in or out of the formal school system. Recommendations are also made for curriculum development and training teachers for primary schools.

152. VAN RENSBURG, P. "The Brigade System of Technical Training and Education in Botswana." In: *Education in Eastern Africa*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1970): 45-57.

Describes the "brigade system" of providing training programs for rural school leavers in Botswana. The author makes recommendations concerning the administration of the training programs, the financing of training centers by the trainees, and the provision of instructors and teacher training. Statistical data on capital costs of such training programs are included.

153. VERDIER, M. *Le recrutement et la formation des cadres moyens agricoles dans la perspective de développement économique des Etats de Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, République Centrafricaine et Tchad*. Paris: Bureau pour le Développement de la Production Agricole (BDPA), 1967. Pp. 57.

The author analyzes agricultural education in French-speaking African countries, claiming that this aspect of rural development has not received the same attention as agronomic research, agricultural experimentation, or extension work. Suggests giving rural education a professional character so that specialized training for technical assistants may be obtained in their own countries.

154. WARD, JENNIFER C. "Education for Rural Development: A Discussion of Experiments in Botswana." In: *Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (December 1972): 611-620.

A description and analysis of two experimental secondary schools established in Botswana in the mid-1960's. The philos-

ophy of education developed at these two schools is that rural development is the key to Botswana's overall economic development and that it should be achieved through the mobilization of the rural population in cooperative, labor-intensive efforts, maximizing the utilization of all available resources. The brigades system developed by the principals of the schools, in which school leavers produce goods and services that help pay for their training and equipment, is discussed. Brigade trainees receive technical and academic instruction at the experimental schools. The author reports that the brigades and schools have not been fully integrated, as was hoped; rather, their programs still differ in content, many school children resist voluntary work, and brigade members consider themselves inferior to the "academic students." The curriculum at the two schools emphasizes development studies, but no appreciable changes in student attitudes toward secondary schools have been seen to date. The problems of using expatriate staff in these secondary schools are also discussed. The government schools have not followed the example of these two experimental schools, although the 1968-73 National Development Plan did provide for the establishment of brigades, and the government has not interfered with the innovative programs underway at the two schools.

155. WATTS, E. R. "Agricultural Extension in Embu District of Kenya." In: *East African Journal of Rural Development*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1969): 63-77.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of agricultural extension in Kenya, based on a case study of the structure, organization, and implementation of extension work at the farmer level in the Embu District. Argues that extension work is a neglected function in that it occupies only 1/4 of the time of field staff. Concludes that progress in agricultural extension has been slow until recently due to rapid staff transfers, frequent changes of policy and extension methods, inadequate basic education of most farmers, a generally negative approach to extension, and a disciplinary approach through agricultural by-laws.

Also see 31, 49, 56, 71, 73, 78, 86, 90, 98, 101, 110, 116, 118, 158, 159, 189, 215, 217, 223, 226, 227, and 234.

F. EXPERIENCES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT: CASE STUDIES, RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES, AND NATIONAL PROGRAMS

156. AMANN, V.F., BELSHAW, D.G.R., and STANFIELD, J.P., eds. *Nutrition and Food in an African Economy*. Kampala: Department of Rural Economy, Makerere University, 1972. 2 volumes. Pp. 581.

Contains 26 papers concerned with the various aspects of the problem of infantile malnutrition in Uganda, the majority of which were presented at a June 1967 conference at Makerere University. The papers, which comprise volume 1, were updated to mid-1970, and are divided into 5 sections. The first section deals with the ecology, distribution, extent and results of nutritional imbalance in Uganda. The second section concerns food requirements and food consumption in Uganda, and the third section includes papers on food production performance and future potential. Sections 4 and 5 describe practical projects aimed at improving community nutrition. Volume 2 is a bibliography on human nutrition

and food supply in Uganda, updated to the end of 1970 and containing almost 1,000 titles classified in 22 sections.

157. "L'animation rurale." In: *Bulletin de Madagascar*, Vol. 15, No. 231 (1965): 703-714.

A discussion of the aims of rural animation and the development of this movement in the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar). Rural animation is not intended to replace the provision of technical services, nor is it an activity in the field of rural extension, rather it is a national movement which tries to develop more dynamic attitudes among the rural population through the intermediation of a progressive farmer elected by the village community.

158. BELLONCLE, GUY. "Le développement des collectives rurales par la formation d'animateurs: Essai sur les méthodes de l'IRAM." In: *Archives Internationales de Sociologie de la Coopération*, No. 10 (July-December 1961): 61-104.

Describes the rural development strategy of the Institut de Recherches et d'Application des Méthodes de Développement (IRAM), a private international agency established in 1957 to research and implement ways of incorporating popular participation in the development process. The IRAM methodology is examined using experiences from Morocco and Senegal. This method involves training influential peasants as rural animateurs with the dual purpose of getting people to work on development projects and educating people on new goals and new ideas. IRAM's training program is discussed in detail and the results of the Institut's work in Morocco and Senegal is analyzed.

159. BELLONCLE, GUY. "Pédagogie de l'implantation du mouvement coopératif au Niger." In: *Archives Internationales de Sociologie de la Coopération*, No. 23 (January-June 1968): 52-71.

Discusses the creation of marketing-oriented cooperatives in Niger. The author emphasizes the need to use traditional values of cooperation constructively, rather than destroy these values. Argues that literacy training would be a major step in increasing the village's self-confidence to manage its own affairs. The article is followed by two appendices which present 1) a guide for a course on the workings of the cooperative to be given to villagers, and 2) the experience of 5 village cooperatives in marketing their groundnut production.

160. BOTSWANA. MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING. *Rural Development in Botswana*. Government Paper No. 1. Gaborone, March 1972. Pp. 23.

The official statement of the Government of Botswana's rural development goals and strategy and a review of some of the country's achievements in this area. The Government's program for rural development has 4 principal aims: 1) to increase sustained production from the land and from wild-life through research, coordinated extension work, and conservation planning; 2) to improve marketing and credit facilities in the rural areas; 3) to create new employment opportunities, particularly through the promotion of industries, services and crafts in rural areas; and 4) to improve rural social services, such as water supplies, transportation, education, and medical and welfare services. Emphasis is placed on raising farm incomes (principally through expanded livestock

production), the creation of economically viable cooperatives, the need to expand and improve primary education, and the need to promote grass-roots initiative and mobilize local resources for village projects. Botswana's experience with the Cooperative Development Center, Rural Training Centers, the Brigades System, and Community Development Committees is outlined. The report emphasizes the importance of close coordination between all levels of government in the planning and implementation of the national rural development program.

- 161. CAMBOULIVES, MARGUERITE.** *L'organisation coopérative au Sénégal.* Paris: Editions A. Pedone, 1967. Pp. 402.

A professor of law analyzes the organization of the cooperative movement in Senegal. The history and structure of cooperative organizations in Senegal is closely examined with special reference to rural organizations. Examines how cooperatives are used and can be used as instruments of social development. Concludes that the cooperative movement in Senegal is a reaction to the influences of both capitalism and communism. The primary reason for the poor results of its 5-year history is the lack of appropriately trained personnel and a failure to educate the people in the methods and goals of cooperative development.

- 162. CHEVALIER, GENEVIEVE and COLIN, ROLAND.** *L'animation à Madagascar.* Paris: Institut de Recherches et d'Application des Méthodes de Développement (IRAM), 1966. Pp. 30.

A discussion of the first five years of IRAM's involvement in rural animation programs in the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar). The animation movement, growing out of the traditional *Fokonolona* system, is described, followed by a practical outline of the mechanics of operating an animation training program and by several case studies. The authors conclude by reviewing the results of the program to that date (1966) and by stressing differential success caused in part by differences in the degree of isolation of the target villages, the abilities of training center heads, and the degree of parallel development of supportive government institutions.

- 163. CISSE, BEN MADY.** "L'animation rurale' base essentielle de tout développement, Ou en est l'expérience Sénégalaise?" In: *Afrique-Documents*, No. 68-69, Troisième Cahier (1963): 115-129.

The author, former director of Rural Animation in Senegal, describes rural animation in the political economy context of planned development in post-independence Senegal. Discusses the characteristics of grass-roots rural development "cells" which, it is hoped, will lead to the formation of rural communes and cooperative unions.

- 164. CLIFFE, LIONEL.** "The Policy of Ujamaa Vijijini and the Class Struggle in Tanzania." In: *Rural Africana*, No. 13 (Winter 1971): 5-27.

An examination of some of the broader implications of Tanzania's ujamaa strategy and the calculations that lie behind it. Discusses the political and economic reasons for a frontal emphasis on ujamaa in Tanzania. Reviews the policy of ujamaa, evaluates its implementation to date, and discusses possible future strategy in the light of a class analysis of rural society and national structures. Suggests a shift of

emphasis away from villagization to a strategy based on changing the mode of production and on stressing the benefits of larger-scale, cooperative production and specialization.

- 165. COLIN, ROLAND.** "L'animation et le développement dans la République du Niger." In: *International Review of Community Development*, No. 17-18 (1967): 159-168.

Describes rural animation in Niger since that country's independence in 1960. From 1960 to 1964, eight training centers were created for rural animators. The role of the "animateur" is to inform the farmers of the new techniques available to them, to convince farmers of the importance of their participation in the development effort, and to assist villages in organizing themselves. Two other types of animation were also initiated: one aimed at young men which attempted to stem migration to urban centers through a revitalization of their conception of the rural village; and a second for women, which took into account their influential role in the village's economic and social life. Concludes that Niger has been successful in combining its political philosophy, human resources, and development needs into an integrated rural animation program.

- 166. CUNNINGHAM, GRIFFITHS.** "The Ujamaa Village Movement in Tanzania." In: *Rural Africana*, No. 13 (Winter 1971): 28-35.

A brief description of rural development policies in Tanzania in the post-independence period and of progress made in the development of ujamaa villages. Describes the village settlement experience in Tanzania prior to 1967 and the formation of the ujamaa village movement. Outlines the process of establishing an ujamaa village and briefly describes various types of ujamaa villages, including large-scale settlements, high-value crop villages, former settlement schemes, defense communities, Dodoma ujamaa villages, ujamaa farms, and nomad resettlements.

- 167. DEQUIN, HORST.** *Agricultural Development in Malawi.* Munich: Weltforum-Verlag for IFO - Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Afrika-Studienstelle, 1969. Pp. 248.

A description of agriculture in Malawi and its development possibilities, undertaken as a background paper for a German loan project to Malawi and as part of the IFO studies on Africa. Analyzes agricultural development policies in Malawi from the 1890's through the present, and evaluates the instruments and plans utilized and the development projects that have been established. Concludes the study with a more detailed analysis of the planning process undertaken in connection with the SALIMA Regional Agricultural Development Project, including a discussion of the collection of data for the project proposal, the establishment of cost/benefit figures, evaluation of the project, and detailed planning of the project for execution.

- 168. DEZ, J.** "Un des problèmes du développement rural: l'évolution des comportements." In: *Bulletin de Madagascar*, Vol. 15, No. 230 (1965): 589-641.

An outline of the response of peasants in the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) to certain aspects of rural development in that country, including mechanization of agriculture, improvements in rural technologies, and the adoption of land improvement measures.

169. DONALDSON, G. F. and VON PISCHKE, J. D. "A Survey of Farm Credits in Kenya. In: *Small Farmer Credit in Kenya*. A.I.D. Spring Review of Small Farmer Credit, Country Papers, Volume 7. Washington, D.C.: Agency for International Development, 1973. Pp. 163.

A survey of the credit institutions and programs serving the agricultural sector of Kenya. The authors discuss sources, types, and uses of farm credit, and the limitations to the proper provision and use of credit in Kenya. Organization, operation and performance of some of the major credit institutions and programs are discussed and the loan disbursement and collection mechanism for each program is analyzed. Two experimental credit schemes are described: 1) a fertilizer demonstration program involving fertilizer trials, field demonstrations, and experimentation with alternative methods and channels of distribution, and 2) a scheme for financing stocks of farm inputs at the retail distribution level to insure a timely supply.

170. DUPRIEZ, G. "Le développement communautaire en milieu rural au Ghana." In: *Problèmes d'Afrique Centrale*, No. 41 (July-September 1958): 154-159.

An examination of community development programs in Ghana in the early 1950s by a French scholar. Discusses the history of schemes involving teams of community development workers aimed at literacy training, informing rural masses of the uses of taxes, new techniques in cocoa production, and the education of women. The author argues that mass education programs serve only to satisfy immediate necessities.

171. DU SAUTOY, PETER. *Community Development in Ghana*. London: Oxford University Press, 1958. Pp. 209.

The author, the former Director of Social Welfare and Community Development for the Ghana government, examines the Ghanaian approach to community development. Discusses the principles behind community development, namely self-help, popular initiative, and the stimulation of the people by the community development organization. Community development began in Ghana in the early 1950s in the form of mass education training programs in literacy, sports, drama, music, first aid, crafts and hobbies, and midwifery. Concludes that for community development to be effective, it is essential that 1) a community development organization be established, 2) relationships between the national community development administration and local government be well defined, 3) local opinion influence the allocation of funds for community development projects, and 4) the participants and administrators be enthusiastic about community development.

172. ELLMAN, ANTONY. "Development of Ujamaa Farming." Paper presented at seminar on "Changes in Tanzanian Rural Society and Their Relevance for Development Planning," Afrika-Studiecentrum, Leiden, Netherlands, December 1970. Pp. 31.

Traces the development of cooperative farming in Tanzania including both government-initiated and spontaneous developments, through the present stage of ujamaa villages, concentrating on the development of ujamaa farming since 1967. The author describes the objectives of the ujamaa villages and the government's strategy for achieving these goals and discusses the major problems and obstacles in the spread of ujamaa villages. Concludes that the success of the ujamaa village program will be judged not so much by the number of villages

established over the next few years, but by how genuinely and how widely farmers' attitudes about ujamaa living change, and how successful the Government and Party are in encouraging and responding to these changes.

173. FOGG, C. DAVIS. "Economic and Social Factors Affecting the Development of Smallholder Agriculture in Eastern Nigeria." In: *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 13 (April 1965): 278-292.

An examination of the economic and social factors affecting smallholder agricultural development. The article includes an economic analysis of agricultural development schemes based on input-output ratios for the various types of approaches tried in Eastern Nigeria, concluding that smallholder schemes offer the greatest economic return to the economy as a whole. Lists seven economic barriers to successful smallholder schemes: 1) limited government capital, 2) scarce capital among peasant farmers, 3) market imperfections, 4) limitations of land, 5) labor limitations, 6) lack of efficient processing facilities, and 7) limiting factors of time and distance on extension agents. Also considers 5 social barriers to smallholder development: 1) inertia and fear of failure, 2) fear of loss of prestige through failure, 3) bias against agriculture, 4) a short time horizon affecting investment by peasants, and 5) social demands on a peasant's capital. Concludes that the economic factors are the most important in developing smallholder agriculture in Eastern Nigeria.

174. FOSTER, PHILLIPS W. and YOST, LARRY. *Population Growth and Rural Development in Buganda*. Miscellaneous Publication No. 62. College Park, Maryland: Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Maryland, 1968. Pp. 87.

A study of the relationship between population growth, educational capacity, and economic development in a rural community in Uganda. The authors attempt to estimate, through simulating a micro-economic system using a computer, the probable impact of different population growth rates on the rates of growth of educational level and per capita income. The development and use of the economic and econometric models employed and the use of a computer in making the simulations are described. The investigation concluded that in the community studied, a strong inverse relationship exists between the population growth rate and the rate of increase in per capita income, and that an inverse relationship also exists between the population growth rate and the capacity of the community to educate its children.

175. GRANDE, ODD T. "Reconciling Different Goals and Values in Rural Development in Tanzania." Paper presented at seminar on "Changes in Tanzanian Rural Society and Their Relevance for Development Planning," Afrika-Studiecentrum, Leiden, Netherlands, December 1970. Pp. 22.

Reviews some of the salient features of Tanzania's rural development policy, examines the goals and resources of the rural Tanzanian population and the government's political goals for the rural sector. The author argues that Tanzania's development policy presents a dilemma in policy-making: while policy-making is often a search for sound compromises through the reconciliation of different goals and values, it sometimes may be more important to avoid compromises which themselves render attainment of important national goals impossible. The externally-imposed and internally-generated aspects of this dilemma are explored.

176. **HAPGOOD, DAVID.** "Rural Animation in Senegal." In: *International Development Review*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (September 1964): 15-18.

Discusses the technique of rural animation in Senegal, which was developed by the Institut de Recherches et d'Application des Méthodes de Développement (IRAM), and was begun on a substantial scale in Senegal in 1961 following a brief period of experimentation. The author describes the animation method, which relies on finding leadership for innovations within traditional village society. The differences between animation and community development are pointed out: animation does not work through outsiders sent into the village and it emphasizes economic rather than social goals. Animation differs from standard extension methods as well in that it approaches the community as a whole rather than the individual. The author discusses the progress achieved by animation, principally in the fields of organizing cooperatives and of human investment—the contribution of free labor to projects of public interest. Concludes that animation has demonstrated that rural Senegalese will respond to innovations if the approach is made through their system of values.

177. **HELLEN, JOHN A.** *Rural Economic Development in Zambia, 1890-1964.* IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung München Afrika-Studienstelle, Afrika-Studien No. 32. Munich: Weltforum Verlag, 1968. Pp. 290.

The author, a geographer, provides an extensive regional analysis of the bases of development in the rural areas of Zambia. Part 1 provides a detailed discussion of the Zambian physical environment and population. Part 2 contains a province-by-province analysis of agricultural exploitation in these 8 regions over the period 1890-1964 and of the agricultural potential of the provinces. In Part 3, the author evaluates development and development planning in the rural areas of Zambia. Concludes that the agrarian landscape may be the best indicator of development potential and that the concept of agrarian landscape succession is valuable in research methodology and, more importantly, in the practical problems of national development programs in Africa. An extensive bibliography contains 480 titles, mostly in English with some in German and French.

178. **HOLM, JOHN.** "Rural Development in Botswana: Three Basic Political Trends." In: *Rural Africana*, No. 18 (Fall 1972): 80-92.

Examines rural development in Botswana in the context of three political trends which, if they continue, the author feels will be of major importance in shaping rural transformation. The author argues that "1) government gives low priority to rural resource allocations, both material and human; 2) popular participation is mostly an instrument for bureaucratic domination of the village modernization process; and 3) an agricultural and shopkeeping bourgeoisie is acquiring the mantle of local political leadership and is being benefited and expanded by existing programs of rural change."

179. **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.** *Employment, Income and Equality: A Strategy for Increasing Productive Employment in Kenya.* Geneva: ILO, 1972. Pp. 600.

The report of an inter-agency team organized by the International Labour Office. Examines the scope and nature of the employment problem in Kenya, including rural and urban employment problems, migration, and employment problems among particular groups. The causes of the employment problem in Kenya are viewed as aspects of imbalances be-

tween the growth of the labor force, the urban population, education, and the economy, on the one hand, and people's aspirations and expectations of work and the structure of incomes and opportunities available on the other hand. In rural areas, the unemployment problem is also related to land ownership, ecological conditions, and the traditional division of labor between men and women. Three major thrusts are proposed for an employment and incomes strategy for the agricultural sector: 1) intensification of land use, concentrating on raising the living standards of the poorer families and requiring increased research, improved extension services, easier access to agricultural inputs, and a continuous review of agricultural pricing and marketing policies; 2) land redistribution favoring more labor-intensive farm units; and 3) settlement of unused or underutilized land. Rural development efforts, particularly rural works, need to be synchronized with the supply and demand of agricultural labor, and linked to regional development. The report emphasizes the need for strong decentralized planning for integrated rural development at the district and local levels.

180. **JACKSON, I. C.** *Advance in Africa: A Study of Community Development in Nigeria.* London: Oxford University Press, 1956. Pp. 110.

An analysis of how community development was organized and carried out by the British colonial administration in Eastern Nigeria in the early 1950s. Major emphasis is placed on the social and economic aspects of community development. Local government and the administrative framework for community development is also discussed. The author concludes that on the balance, community development has been successful in Nigeria.

181. **JOHNSON, G. L., SCOVILLE, G. J., DIKE, G. and EICHER, C. K.** *Strategies and Recommendations for Nigerian Rural Development, 1969/85.* East Lansing, Michigan: Consortium for the Study of Nigerian Rural Development, July 1969. Pp. 158.

A summary of the studies of the Consortium for the Study of Nigerian Rural Development (CSNRD) and its recommendations for the further development of Nigerian agriculture. Reviews the characteristics of Nigerian agriculture and the history of rural development in that country, and identifies the major agricultural problems in Nigeria. Three agricultural development strategies are suggested: 1) continuation of present policies and programs, 2) modification of present policies and programs by giving greater emphasis to rural development, and 3) pursuing policies and programs less favorable to agricultural growth in order to invest in infrastructure and other non-farm activities. The report includes projections of the effects of these strategies over a fifteen-year period. The authors recommend adoption of the second strategy as a target, and project the financial and manpower requirements called for by this alternative.

182. **KATES, R. W., McKAY, J. and BERRY, L.** *Twelve New Settlements in Tanzania: A Comparative Study of Success.* Kampala: University Social Sciences Conference, Makerere University, December 1968-January 1969. [also In: *Geography Papers* (1970): 63-100.]

A comparative analysis of twelve settlements in Tanzania, both planned and unplanned, is undertaken in an effort to discover the contributing factors of success in these settlements. The authors enumerate the implications of their analysis for current Tanzanian land settlement policy.

- 183. KAY, GEORGE.** "A Regional Framework for Rural Development in Zambia." In: *African Affairs*, Vol. 67 (January 1968): 29-43.

Based on his eight-year study of the geography of Zambia, the author critically analyzes the existing network of boundaries. Proposes an alternative approach of sub-dividing the country so as to provide a more realistic framework for development and administration.

- 184. LONG, NORMAN.** *Social Change and the Individual: A Study of the Social and Religious Responses to Innovation in a Zambian Rural Community.* Manchester, England: Manchester University Press for the Institute for Social Research, University of Zambia, 1968. Pp. 257.

An examination of factors affecting social and economic change in Zambia, based on field research conducted in Serenje District in 1963-64. The author analyzes the extent to which economic innovations have brought about concomitant changes in the social organization and values of the people in a small rural community. Examines the implications of these changes for individuals and analyzes the strategies adopted by particular innovators. The study examines changing patterns of agriculture, settlement, and social status; the dynamics of farm management; and the relationship between religion and social action in the Zambian community. The author argues that the change from axe to plow cultivation, together with the development of commercial production, brought about innovations in the organization of agricultural labor, affected attitudes towards land ownership, and led to an expansion of the local economy. A rapid fragmentation of the village into smaller residential units, partly in response to changing economic and ecological conditions, was also observed.

- 185. MBILINYI, SIMON M.** "Rural Development and Rural Employment Generation: Lessons from Experimentation in Tanzania." In: *Rural Africana*, No. 19 (Winter 1973): 67-85.

A discussion of rural development and rural employment generation in Tanzania. Concentrating on the causes of unemployment, the author analyzes the changes in the patterns of Tanzanian agriculture brought about by the introduction of new crops and an expansion of the monetized economy, and the changes in rural attitudes brought about by the externally-introduced formal education system. Reviews the efforts of Tanzania in the area of rural development from the perspective of employment generation, and briefly discusses the problems of transition from capitalism to socialism in the rural sector. Argues that during the colonial era and the early part of Tanzania's independence, rural development did not generate much wage employment or contribute to nonagricultural wage employment through agriculturally-related industries. Concludes that the present rural development policies of the Tanzanian government will succeed in expanding agriculture, improving the quality of life in rural areas, and bringing about full employment.

- 186. MBITHI, PHILIP M.** "Issues in Rural Development in Kenya." In: *East Africa Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (March 1972): 18-22.

A Kenyan sociologist describes rural development as a multi-sectoral, inter-ministerial, coordinated set of action programs aimed at improving incomes, welfare and employment opportunities of rural people, which is still in the formative stages in Kenya. Argues that, in the past, the social aspects

of rural development (e.g., nutrition, public health, community involvement, and education) have tended to be neglected. Emphasizes that rural development approaches must aim at stimulating and motivating rural people to take an active part in the development of their communities. Rural development should be viewed as the ability of the individual and the community to increase their span of control over factors which affect them without undue government patronage but as equal partners in development. Some major problem areas in rural development and means for effecting rural change are analyzed.

- 187. MILLER, R. A.** "District Development Committees in Malawi: Case Study in Rural Development." In: *Journal of Administration Overseas*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (1970): 129-142.

An examination of the District Development Committees (DDC's) of Malawi, begun in 1966 as the primary vehicle in effecting grass-roots participation and involvement in that country. The author describes the decentralized nature of the DDC's, which is considered one of the primary reasons for their success. The program has emphasized the development of close relations between the center and the committees, and, in turn, between the committees and the villages.

- 188. MOLLET, ALBERT.** "L'animation rurale à Madagascar." In: *Développement et Civilisations*, No. 21 (March 1965): 10-24.

A general description of the Malagasy Republic's (Madagascar) rural animation program after two years of operation, including a discussion of a typical animation center at Ambatondrazaka, the central administration of the program, and the training of center personnel. Mention is made of "dangers" facing animateurs on their return to the village which may undermine their effectiveness: self-imposed isolation, assumption of petty bureaucratic status, manipulation by government officials, and misunderstanding of animation on the part of the target population. The major difficulties facing the program were seen to be the rural population's traditional suspicion of government-sponsored programs, fear on the part of some government officials of a competing system of local power, and conflicting perceptions by various agencies of what rural development should entail.

- 189. MOLLET, ALBERT.** "La pédagogie des stages d'animateurs ruraux à Madagascar." In: *International Review of Community Development*, No. 17-18 (1967): 139-158.

The author defines rural animation as the mobilization of the rural masses to involve themselves in the national development effort. A step-by-step outline of training programs for rural animators in the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) is suggested. Concludes that 1) training courses should be better adapted to methods used in the field, 2) the necessary structures (cooperatives, markets, production factors) should be available at the local level for animation to be successful, and 3) in some instances, animators will have to be revolutionaries to break the hold of a few local political leaders.

- 190. MOOCK, P. R.** "The Vihiga SRDP Farm Level Survey: A Preliminary Report of Findings." IDS Discussion Paper No. 111. Nairobi: Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, 1971. Pp. 75.

A report of the findings of a survey conducted in the Vihiga Special Rural Development Programme. The report principally consists of 116 tables which relate the findings of interviews conducted with 592 farmers from 6 locations within the

Vihiga District, selected through a random sample. Each table is accompanied by a brief comment on the findings by the author.

191. **MUELLER, P.** and **ZEVERING, K. H.** "Employment Promotion through Rural Development: A Pilot Project in Western Nigeria." In: *International Labour Review*, Vol. 100, No. 2 (August 1959): 111-130.

Progress report on the International Labor Organization's pilot rural development and employment promotion project in Western Nigeria. Concludes that rather than concentrate funds on creating new employment, rural development policy should aim at up-grading the performance of farmers, craftsmen, and apprentices already at work. The report recommends that efforts to increase agricultural productivity should emphasize a more intensive agricultural extension service, and suggestions are offered on measures to encourage local crafts and services and small-scale businesses.

192. **NORMAN, D. W.** "Economic Analysis of Agricultural Production and Labour Utilization Among the Hausa in the North of Nigeria." African Rural Employment Paper No. 4. East Lansing, Michigan: Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, 1973. Pp. 48.

A case study of the farming practices in 3 villages in the Zaria area in Northern Nigeria. The study describes present traditional farming and labor utilization in the area, then analyzes the goals underlying the farmers' actions, particularly profit maximization and security. Argues that the goals pursued by farmers are of fundamental importance in determining their attitudes toward innovations, farming practices, crops grown, and income levels derived from farming. The study found that the goals of profit maximization and security are consistent with the farmers' practices in the study area. The author suggests, however, that changes in the existing indigenous conditions might create conflict between these two goals. Concludes that, because of the farmers' inability to handle much risk, new profit-increasing technology should be of the same or less risk than traditional practices.

193. **NORMAN, D. W.** "Guided Introduction of Change in Rural Communities." Zaria, Nigeria: Rural Economic Research Unit, Ahmadu Bello University, 1972. Pp. 9.

A proposal for a project aimed at bridging the gap in Nigeria between actual production by village farmers and potential yields demonstrated by experiment stations through an evaluation of the different ways of introducing change in rural communities. The main objective of the project, to be undertaken by the Rural Economic Research Unit (RERU) of Ahmadu Bello University in northern Nigeria, will be to determine the best way to introduce change in rural communities in that part of the country. The author elaborates the approach and methodology to be used in the proposed project.

194. **OLATUNBOSUN, DUPE.** *Nigerian Farm Settlements and School Leaver's Farms: Profitability, Resource Use, and Social-psychological Considerations.* CSNRD Report No. 9. East Lansing, Michigan: Consortium for the Study of Nigerian Rural Development, Michigan State University, 1967. Pp. 303.

An evaluation of the performance of modified Israeli-moshav-type farm settlements established in Western Nigeria in 1959 to increase agricultural productivity and absorb unemployed school leavers. The author suggests several modifi-

cations in the present settlements, including the determination of each farmer's property and indebtedness, a greater role for farmers in decision-making, a reduction in government personnel attached to farm settlements, the elimination or reorganization of farm institutes, and the formation of multi-purpose cooperative societies. Recommends that external agencies consider supporting through loans the expansion of modified farm settlements and school leavers' farms, and that a new type of credit institution be established in Western and Mid-western Nigeria to offer farmers loans which will be guaranteed by the government.

195. **OLUWASANMI, H. A., et. al.** *U'boma: A Socio-Economic and Nutritional Survey of a Rural Community in Eastern Nigeria.* World Land Use Survey, Occasional Paper No. 6. Bude, Cornwall: Geographical Publications, Ltd., 1966. Pp. 116.

A detailed study of the physical, economic and social characteristics of a typical Eastern Nigerian community. The area chosen for the survey consisted of six villages in Eastern Nigeria, from which 81 families were selected at random. Crop and livestock data and information on social characteristics were collected by means of questionnaires, interviews and field observation. The study analyzes the physical environment of U'boma; demographic, cultural, religious, economic, and political aspects of the people of U'boma; the diet, food economics and health of the community people; land tenure and agriculture in the area; and the results of the first year of a technical assistance program begun in 1965 to raise per capita income of farmers and foster community welfare.

196. **QUIRINO-LANHOUMEY, JULIEN.** "Le développement communautaire en Afrique Noire. Leçons d'une expérience au Dahomey." In: *Politique Etrangère*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (1964): 161-180.

A philosophical examination of community development drawing on experiments in Dahomey. The Israeli scheme, modeled along the lines of the kibbutz, is discarded as being unsuitable for the rural farmer in Dahomey. The village collective fields, imposed by the government, are discussed at length. The failure of community development in Dahomey is linked to the intense regionalism in that country and the failure of the government to inform and educate its people to understand what was being asked of them and why.

197. **READER, R. A.** *A Socio-Economic Survey of Agriculture in the Lilongwe Land Development Program Area. Part I: The Structure of Smallholder Agriculture.* Report No. 7. Lilongwe: Evaluation Section, Lilongwe Land Development Program, 1971. Pp. 53.

A summary of the findings of an investigation into the structure of smallholder agriculture in the Lilongwe Land Development Program area in Malawi. The investigation entailed a survey of smallholdings, undertaken between November 1969 and June 1971, which collected information on the size and composition of the smallholdings, the structure of the farm family, and the ownership of livestock and equipment.

198. **ROIDER, WERNER.** *Farm Settlements for Socio-Economic Development: The Western Nigeria Case.* IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung München Afrika-Studienstelle, Afrika-Studien No. 66. Munich: Weltforum Verlag, 1971. Pp. 223.

Based on a field study conducted in 1965-1967, the author analyzes the Western Nigerian Farm Settlements, a program begun in 1959 modeled after the Israeli Moshavim. An eco-

conomic evaluation of the program is undertaken, based on the planning phase of the scheme and the experiences of the first seven years of its implementation. The study examines the origins of the settlement scheme in 1959-1960, including its objectives and costs, and the planning of the program. The situation of the scheme seven years later is analyzed on the macro and micro levels, and the external effects of the settlement scheme, its costs and profitability are examined. Concludes that the settlement scheme has been a political and economic failure.

199. **RUSSELL, T.** *A Working Atlas of the Lilongwe Land Development Program*. Lilongwe: Lilongwe Land Development Program, 1971. Pp. 45.

An atlas of 20 maps showing various aspects of the existing socio-economic infrastructure in the Lilongwe Land Development Program area in Malawi, and the progress of development work undertaken by the Program to 1971.

200. **RUTHENBERG, H.** *Smallholder Farming and Smallholder Development in Tanzania: Ten Case Studies*. IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung München Afrika-Studienstelle, Afrika-Studien No. 24. Munich: Weltforum Verlag, 1968. Pp. 360.

Ten case studies discussing smallholder farming, the economic behavior of smallholders, and the impact of development measures on them. The case studies deal with different crop and livestock production schemes, settlement schemes, land reclamation schemes, and land use. The author concludes that 1) there is considerable underemployment in the smallholder economy, 2) farming practices are only adapted to present circumstances and there is much scope for rationalization, 3) innovations are more readily accepted in plant production than in animal production, and 4) innovations are more readily accepted in cash crops than in subsistence crops.

201. "Le Service Civique." In: *Eburnea*, No. 14 (June 1968): 6-12.

A brief account of two Ivory Coast Civic Service programs which have evolved from former systems in which regular military units did civilian work. In the para-military "progressive village" program, aspects of which resemble the Israeli Kibutz system, trainees build, then live and learn in, their villages. In the second program, groups of 20 persons from the same village receive a year's training in "Formation Centers;" then return to the village for a year of supervised farming. Similar programs for women are also described.

202. **SMOCK, DAVID R.** and **SMOCK, AUDREY C.** *Cultural and Political Aspects of Rural Transformation: A Case Study of Eastern Nigeria*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1972. Pp. 387.

The authors—an anthropologist and a political scientist—analyze the cultural and political aspects of social and economic development in Eastern Nigeria from data and observations gathered between 1962-1966. The first six chapters discuss pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial social and political institutions in the Eastern Region of Nigeria and their impact on agricultural development. Case studies of key development programs, such as community plantations and resettlement schemes, are then presented, and critical problem areas that affect the adoption of new farming practices, such as land tenure and cultural traditions, are studied in detail. The authors evaluate the organization and effectiveness of the Eastern Nigerian political system with regard to its ability

to promote rural development. Based on attitude surveys conducted in the region, a framework and list of questions for predicting which villages tend to be responsive to rural development efforts and new ideas is developed. The study concludes by assessing the implications of its findings for governmental policy or for other agencies involved in rural development in Eastern Nigeria and other parts of Africa.

203. **SY, CHEIKH TIDIANE.** "Rural Modernization in Senegal." In: Arnold Rivkin, ed. *Nations by Design*. New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1968: 227-252.

A discussion of three approaches used by Senegal to develop its rural sector. The first is animation of the population, a technique where people participate in the execution of plans with voluntary leadership and minimum government involvement. The second is the use of the cooperative movement as an instrument for rural development. The third is agrarian reform, particularly land reform, designed to enhance the chief objective of Senegal's rural development.

204. **VAN WERSCH, HERMAN J.** "Rural Development in Morocco: Operation Labor." In: *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (October 1968): 33-49.

An analysis of the Moroccan rural development campaign begun in 1957-58 known as "Operation Labor." The author attempts to determine the causes of its failure as an approach to agricultural development. Concludes that the major reason for the disappointing results was the over-optimism of the initiator: neither the Moroccan government nor the majority of the farmers were sufficiently prepared for such an extensive program. The program has, however, contributed in an indirect way to the acceleration of the development of the Moroccan countryside.

205. **WALLMAN, SANDRA.** *Take Out Hunger: Two Cases of Rural Development in Basutoland*. Monograph of Social Anthropology No. 39, London School of Economics. London: Athlone Press, 1969. Pp. 178.

An analysis of two rural development schemes in Lesotho. A general discussion of the political structure and village economy in Lesotho is followed by a description of the two schemes and an examination of the factors which caused them to fail. The failure of the "Taung" reclamation scheme and the initial non-success of the "Farmech" mechanization scheme are attributed to ambiguous political leadership, insecurity, and cumbersome administrative machinery. The author argues that the later phase of the Farmech scheme was more successful because of the presence of a neutral and competent manager, the use of the familiar sharecropping system in the introduction of new farming methods, and the evolution of a simple administration involving maximum individual responsibility.

206. **WALLMAN, S., HUTTON, C., and LAWSON, R.** "Three Rural Development Schemes in Africa." In: *African Affairs*, Vol. 27, No. 267 (April 1968): 111-129.

Summaries of three papers selected from those presented at a 1967 conference on rural development projects in Africa sponsored by the African Studies Association of the U.K., which represent the range of case studies dealing with different local circumstances, size of operation, and area. The discussion of the Farmech scheme in Basutoland (now Lesotho) deals with the effect of a limited scale of mechanization on the political and economic life of a small community. The second paper describes the Nyakashaka farm settlement

scheme in Uganda, a program where hand-picked young people were settled in a tea growing area. The third paper reviews some of the mistakes of the Volta resettlement scheme in Ghana, a project begun in 1962 and involving the resettlement of 80,000 people displaced by the creation of the Volta Lake.

207. WESTERGAARD, POUL W. "Cooperatives in Tanzania as Economic and Democratic Institutions." In: C. G. Widstrand, ed. *Cooperatives and Rural Development in East Africa*. Uppsala, Sweden: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1970: 121-152.

Examines the cooperative movement in Tanzania in terms of its efficiency and democracy. Distinguishes two aspects of the problem of democracy in the cooperative movement: 1) the relationship between the cooperative management and its members, and 2) the autonomy of the cooperative movement vis-à-vis the government. Reviews the development of the Tanzanian cooperative movement, emphasizing the relationship between the cooperative movement and the government, and examines both the institutional framework within which the cooperatives operate and the role the movement is supposed to play in the socio-political-economic development of Tanzania. The author's analysis emphasizes agricultural marketing cooperatives rather than ujamaa villages.

208. WOLDE-MARIAM, M., et. al. *Walenkomi: A Socio-Economic and Nutritional Survey of a Rural Community in the Central Highlands of Ethiopia*. World Land Use Survey Occasional Paper No. 11. Berkhamsted: Geographical Publications, 1971. Pp. 67.

A detailed study of the physical, economic, and social characteristics of a rural Ethiopian community. Social, technical and physical information about the community was collected by interviewing heads of households, local officials and elders, and the government officials of the district and subdistrict, and by analyzing the economic situation of 20% of farm families in the community. On the basis of this information, the introduction of a program of technical assistance aimed at raising the net per capita income of the individual farmers and increasing the well-being of the community as a whole was planned. The last chapter of the report contains an analysis of some of the problems involved in this program and the details of the initial attempts to solve them.

G. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND OTHER REFERENCE WORKS ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

209. AFRICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIC CENTER. *Rural Development in Africa*. Washington, D.C.: African Bibliographic Center, 1972. Pp. 129.

A bibliography of 1,121 books and articles in English and French on rural development in Africa. Entries are divided according to subjects (including agricultural development, extension, credit and research; cooperatives; land reform; marketing; and rural sociology and health), regions, and country. Author and subject indices are included, as well as a section on continuing resource information. Many entries have brief annotations.

210. BELLAMY, MARGOT A., ed. *Aspects of Agricultural Policy and Rural Development in Africa (1964-1970)*.

Oxford: Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1971. 5 volumes.

Series of annotated bibliographies on agriculture and rural development in Africa, divided into five volumes. Volume 1 includes 217 references of general works arranged by subject; volume 2 contains 239 references on North and North East Africa (Egypt, Libya, the Maghreb countries, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan); volume 3 contains 340 references on East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, the Malagasy Republic [Madagascar] and Mauritius); volume 4 contains 284 references from South and Central Africa (Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi, South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Angola, Mozambique, Zaire and Rwanda); and volume 5 includes 472 citations from French- and English-speaking countries in West Africa. Covers material abstracted in *World Agriculture: Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts (WAER:)* between 1964 and mid-1971.

211. COHEN, JOHN M. *A Select Bibliography on Rural Ethiopia*. Ethiopian Bibliographical Series No. 4. Addis Ababa: Haile Sellassie University Library, 1971. Pp. 82.

A bibliography of over 1,000 books, periodical articles, dissertations, theses, seminar papers, and government documents relating to rural Ethiopia, for the most part published between 1950 and 1970. The entries are categorized in 5 sections: 1) rural geography, resources and population; 2) rural anthropology and culture; 3) rural sociology and community development; 4) rural political administration and law; and 5) rural agricultural production and marketing. Research in progress on rural Ethiopia is included in an appendix to the bibliography.

212. DE BENKO, EUGENE. "Rural Health in Africa: A Selected Bibliography." In: *Rural Africana*, No. 17 (Winter 1972): 118-131.

Contains approximately 200 titles based on the professional socio-medical literature of the 1960's, with a few relevant earlier citations. The entries are divided into six subject categories: African folk medicine and traditional cures; child care, maternity and family health; nutrition and food problems; epidemics, endemic diseases and other disorders; mental health; and rural public health and modern medical services. Citations are principally journal articles in English and French.

213. DE BENKO, EUGENE. "Selected Bibliography in African Rural Development and Agricultural Change (1963-1969)." In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Winter 1969): 190-200.

Contains over 250 titles of books, articles, government documents and publications of international organizations written on rural development in tropical Africa between 1963 and 1969, divided into five groups: general, West Africa, East Africa, Central and Southern Africa, and the African islands.

214. DUBLY, ALAIN. *Bibliographie pour une initiation aux méthodes concernant le développement rural (136 titres d'ouvrages et articles)*. Paris: Assistance Technique et Coopération (ATECCO), 1968. Pp. 53

An annotated bibliography of materials ranging from descriptive works on development to publications on audio-visual techniques, designed for practitioners of rural development in developing countries. The 136 entries listed are

limited to more recent works written in, or translated into, French; are indexed by author, subject and periodical, if appropriate; and are grouped into general and/or methodological works and more specialized, practical documents, including technical guides. These items are supplemented by a list of bibliographies on rural development. Rural development research facilities in Paris are also listed.

- 215.** "Education for Rural Life." In: *Educational Documentation and Information*, Bulletin of the International Bureau of Education, No. 183 (second quarter, 1972): 29-142.

A selected annotated bibliography of 481 monographs, conference papers, reports by governments and international organizations, and some periodical articles concerning rural education published since 1965. The entries are arranged in six broad categories: 1) bibliographies on rural education; 2) factors in rural background, principally studies affecting the provision of education; 3) policies, planning, and the economics of rural education; 4) organizational and curricular aspects of all levels of formal and nonformal education; 5) teacher recruitment, training and retraining; and 6) the motivations, aspirations and attitudes of different rural groups. An author index, country index, and subject index are included.

- 216. EICHER, CARL K.** *Research on Agricultural Development in Five English-Speaking Countries in West Africa*. New York: Agricultural Development Council, 1970. Pp. 152.

A discussion of agricultural development in the five English-speaking countries of West Africa (Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone); an inventory, classification, and evaluation of recent research on agricultural development in these countries; a discussion of major rural development problems in West Africa in the 1970's; and an examination of research gaps and priority areas needing research emphasis in the 1970's. The author presents the results of an intensive interdisciplinary study of Nigerian rural development strategies for the 1969-1985 period, and, based on this study, notes some of the implications of the nature of the agricultural development process in West Africa. The research inventory lists 1,153 items on agricultural development in English-speaking West Africa, including bibliographies, journal and periodical publications, books and monographs, government documents, external government documents, journal articles and bulletins, reports, dissertations and theses, unpublished papers, and research in progress.

- 217. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.** *A Selected List of Books and Periodicals for Agricultural Education and Training in Africa*. Rome: FAO, 1968. Pp. 132.

A select bibliography on agricultural education and training in Africa. Entries are classified under subject headings, including reference works, statistical methods, surveying, and 32 agricultural and related areas which include agricultural education and extension. Includes an index of authors and a list of periodicals concerning the agricultural sciences, arranged by country of origin.

- 218. FOSTER, PHILLIPS W.** *Research on Agricultural Development in North Africa*. New York: Agricultural Development Council, 1967. Pp. 72.

An inventory, classification, and evaluation of research on

agricultural development in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia as of April 1966. The author briefly discusses North Africa, its agriculture, and institutions conducting formal research projects in agricultural development in the three North African countries. Appendices list agricultural research institutions in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia and a research inventory of over 360 items, principally in French, from bulletins, monographs, research papers, journal articles, and doctoral theses.

- 219. LAND TENURE CENTER LIBRARY.** *Rural Development in Africa: A Bibliography*. Training and Methods Series, No. 16. Madison, Wisconsin: Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, 1971. Pp. 169.

An extensive bibliography of books and articles on various aspects of rural development in Africa. Entries are arranged by country, and within countries, by general subject headings: agriculture, economic affairs, human resources, politics and government, population, and social affairs. Part 1, published in July 1971, includes citations which deal with Africa in general, Central Africa and East Africa. Part 2, published in December 1971, contains entries on rural development in North, Southern, and West Africa.

- 220. McLOUGHLIN, PETER F. M.** *Research on Agricultural Development in East Africa*. New York: Agricultural Development Council, 1967. Pp. 111.

An inventory, classification, and evaluation of research on rural development in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania through mid-1966, focusing principally on the economics of agricultural development. A research inventory of 705 items is presented, primarily including books, journal articles, government reports, materials produced by or for international and other organizations outside of East Africa, miscellaneous papers, theses, dissertations and reports.

- 221. MOLNOS, ANGELA.** *Development in Africa: Planning and Implementation: A Bibliography (1946-1969) and Outline, with Some Emphasis on Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda*. Nairobi: East African Academy Research Information Centre, 1970. Pp. 120.

A bibliography of over 1,550 entries published between 1946 and 1969 dealing with policies, strategies, and techniques of planning and implementing social and economic development in Africa, particularly East Africa. A bibliography of abstracts, bibliographies and other reference works is also included. A list of periodicals cited in the bibliography is given, which includes the name of the institution responsible for publishing it and the place of publication. Addresses of selected institutions engaged in studying, planning, and implementing social and economic development in Africa are also provided.

- 222. NEVILLE-FELFE, EDMUND.** *Economic Aspects of Agricultural Development in Africa: A Selective Annotated Reading List of Reports and Studies Concerning Forty African Countries During the Period 1960-1969*. Oxford: Agricultural Economics Research Institute, University of Oxford, 1969. Pp. 257.

A bibliography of 1,394 books, reports, and articles published between 1960 and 1969 concerned with factors determining the supply of, demand for, and trade in agricultural commodities in Africa. Entries are arranged by country, with an additional section for studies dealing with Africa generally, and are grouped within these sections under 13 headings: 1) national planning and development studies, 2) regional

studies, 3) land tenure, 4) cooperative forms of enterprise, 5) capital and credit, 6) livestock production, 7) crop production, 8) irrigation, 9) marketing and consumption, 10) processing industries, 11) extension services and community development, 12) rural-urban relations, and 13) statistical services. Most entries are accompanied by brief summaries giving an indication of their principal contents. Includes author and subject indices.

- 223. PARROT, D.** "Bibliographie de base pour les écoles d'agriculture d'Afrique Tropicale et de Madagascar." In: *Promotion Rurale*, No. 24 (1969): 25-29 and No. 25 (1969): 29-42.

A bibliography containing over 500 titles of manuals and textbooks (mostly in French) for use at agricultural training schools and farm schools in Francophone African countries. The list includes publications on agricultural subjects and textbooks for the natural sciences, the social sciences, domestic science and civics, as well as manuals and guides for teachers.

- 224. UNITED NATIONS. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA.** *Directory of Activities of International Voluntary Agencies in Rural Development in Africa.* E/CN.14/SWCD/61/Rev. 2. Addis Ababa: Social Welfare Services in Africa, UNECA, 1973. Pp. 241.

A regional directory of the scope and nature of the rural development activities of 33 international voluntary organizations in Africa. Agencies included are of 3 major types: 1) those providing research facilities, coordinating the work of other agencies, or promoting rural development for member organizations; 2) those which collect funds and distribute them through existing channels, operating at the national level; and 3) agencies working directly at the national level. Part 1 provides general information on the agencies included and part 2, arranged by country, provides more detailed information on agencies sponsoring projects in each country, as well as a brief description of each project and the costs involved. ECA plans to periodically update and expand the directory.

- 225. UNITED STATES LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.** *Agricultural Development Schemes in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Bibliography.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1963. Pp. 189.

An annotated bibliography of 1,783 items written between 1945 and 1962 on various types of agricultural development schemes in tropical Africa. In addition to materials written on specific schemes, a great deal of background information is included. Entries are arranged by country and, in the case of large schemes, by project. A combined author-subject index is included. Call numbers are given for publications located in the Library of Congress or in the National Agricultural Library.

- 226. WATTS, E. RONALD.** "Agricultural Extension Research in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Bibliography." In: *Rural Africana*, No. 16 (Fall 1971): 24-35.

A selected annotated bibliography of 56 books, periodical articles, and conference papers on rural extension in Africa south of the Sahara. Entries are arranged according to the following topics: 1) general review of extension strategies, 2) agricultural research and extension planning, 3) methods of agricultural extension, 4) descriptive accounts of agricultural extension services, 5) extension personnel, characteristics of agencies, selection and training, and 6) studies of extension projects.

- 227. WEEKS, SHELDON.** "Agricultural Education: A Selected Bibliography." In: *Rural Africana*, No. 9 (Fall 1969): 53-61.

Lists over 170 articles and books on agricultural education and training in Africa. The majority of the entries were published during the 1960's, although some earlier material is also included. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author.

- 228. ZOGHBY, S. M.** "Selected Bibliography in Rural Sociology." In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Winter 1969): 240-247.

Lists approximately 230 monographs and periodical articles written between 1965 and 1969 on rural sociology in tropical Africa. The bibliography is arranged geographically into 7 sections: 1) general references, 2) English-speaking West Africa, 3) English-speaking East Africa, 4) French-speaking West Africa, 5) Congo and Central Africa, 6) Portuguese territories, and 7) Malagasy Republic.

Also see 17, 22, 41, 63, 111, 156, and 177.

II. SELECTED RURAL DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE IN OTHER DEVELOPING AREAS

A. GENERAL

- 229. BRAITHWAITE, LLOYD E.** "Social and Political Aspects of Rural Development in the West Indies." In: *Social and Economic Studies*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (September 1968): 264-275.

An examination of the social, cultural, and political constraints on rural development in the Commonwealth Caribbean. Argues that there has been little innate cultural resistance to the introduction of new ideas in rural areas, but the attitudes of those involved in rural development activities, the inadequacy of personal motivation, and the sharp cleavages in the overall social structure have inhibited the success of most rural development attempts. Concludes that any properly conceived attempt at rural development must take into account the characteristics of West Indian rural areas.

- 230. BROWN, DORRIS D.** *Agricultural Development in India's Districts.* Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1971. Pp. 169.

A comparative evaluation of the agricultural development programs of the Community Development Programme and the Intensive Agricultural Districts Programme (IADP) in India, based on district data. The IADP was established in 1960, designed specifically to promote a rapid increase in food grain yields and to show how this could be achieved through work in one selected district in each of India's states. The IADP concentrated its efforts on the individual farmer, not, as the Community Development Programme, on the village as a whole. The objectives, structure, organization and operating

strategies of the IADP are described, and the author examines the progress made under the IADP and compares crop production changes in IADP districts with their previous record and with achievements in Community Development Programme districts. Also analyzes some of the main policy issues confronted in the IADP experience and attempts that have been made to solve them. Concludes that IADP and Community Development were equally ineffective in motivating cultivators to expand crop output and yield and that IADP's added increment of extension staff, its crop plan approach, and its special services made no significant difference in results.

231. **CHI-WEN CHANG.** *Rural Asia Marches Forward: Focus on Agricultural and Rural Development.* Los Baños, Laguna: College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, 1969. Pp. 426.

An examination of Asian experiences in agricultural and rural development, illustrated by a number of case studies of rural development programs in the region. The first part of the book reviews agricultural education, agricultural research, agricultural extension, and rural development in the Asian region as a whole. Part 2 includes 26 case studies drawn from experiences in Bangladesh, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, China, Japan, India, and Taiwan, grouped into 5 categories: training, home-improvement, making the land more productive, community development, and international assistance. Case studies include discussion of the Academy for Rural Development in Comilla, the IADP in India, the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, farmers training programs in Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and China, and the Bang-Pa-Kong Community Development Project in Thailand.

232. **DELGADO, OSCAR, ed.** *Reformas Agrarias en la América Latina: Procesos y Perspectivas.* Mexico City: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1965. Pp. 756.

A collection of previously-published articles by prominent Latin American scholars and U.S. Latin Americanists on agrarian reform in Latin America. The volume is divided into 3 parts. The first deals with the theory of agrarian reform and presents an analysis of the subject from a regional perspective. The remaining 2 parts include empirical studies of national experiences with agrarian reform including those in Mexico, Bolivia, Cuba, Venezuela, and Chile, and papers on the experiences of some of the Latin American countries where agrarian reforms have failed or have not been executed, including Guatemala, Colombia, Ecuador, Central America, and Brazil.

233. **DOBYNS, H. F., DOUGHTY, P. L. and LASSWELL, H. D., eds.** *Peasants, Power, and Applied Social Change: Vicos as a Model.* Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, 1964, 1971. Pp. 237.

Analyzes the results of a project begun in 1952 to improve the standard of living of rural Indians in the Peruvian highlands, undertaken jointly by the Peruvian Indian Institute and anthropologists from Cornell University. The fundamental strategy of the Vicos Project recognizes the decisiveness of power and the interdependence of power and all other values in the social process. This volume presents a collection of articles which examine the role of power in changing the values and institutions of Vicos, the interplay between power and wealth, human relations among the Vicos Indians, the health and living standards of the inhabitants of the area, and the transferability and significance of the Vicos strategy. Concludes that the program as a whole is transferable with little change to many social and physical environments and that many specific techniques of the Vicos program are transfer-

able to environments where the whole program cannot be applied.

234. "La escuela en el campo." In: *Educación*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (April-June 1971): 13-23.

Describes a new type of rural secondary school set up by the Cuban Ministry of Education in 1971. The principles which underlie these schools are the linking of intellectual and manual work and the universalization of education. The curriculum is designed to include general education in the usual subjects for half the time of studies and practical work in the fields during the other half. As pilot schools, these rural secondary schools are expected to produce evidence which will assist the extension of the network, with a view to providing schooling for all at this level.

235. **FALS-BORDA, ORLANDO.** *Cooperatives and Rural Development in Latin America: An Analytic Report.* Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1971. Pp. 147.

An analysis of cooperatives as agents of rural change in Latin America, based on 11 case studies of villages in Venezuela, Ecuador, and Colombia (see No. 238) and field observations made between 1968 and 1969. Part 1 describes cooperative development in general and the 11 communities and their cooperatives; part 2 examines the functioning and performance of cooperatives, including their organization, leadership and authority, and relations with local and outside interests; and part 3 elaborates the policy implications of the study. Concludes that regardless of sponsorship, Latin American rural cooperatives generally did not broaden the political and civic consciousness of their members, nor did they stimulate enough self determination, autonomy, and creativity among the peasantry to lead to significant political, economic, and social transformation.

236. **MALONE, C. C.** "The Intensive Agricultural Districts Programme, India." In: A. H. Bunting, ed. *Change in Agriculture.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1970: 371-380.

Summarizes the development of the Intensive Agricultural Districts Programme (IADP), begun in India in the early 1960's in selected districts to demonstrate the most effective way of expanding national food production. The author describes the program, the organization and methods used at the district level, and how they are coordinated with the center, state, block, and villages. Includes some early results from the use of improved seeds and fertilizers.

237. **MELLOR, J. W., WEAVER, T. F., LELE, U. J., and SIMON, S. R.** *Developing Rural India: Plan and Practice.* Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1968. Pp. 411.

A study of rural development in India. The first part is a general examination of the evolution of rural development policy in India since 1947, written by Mellor, in which he discusses the effect of the lack of knowledge about rural development processes on the formation of this policy. The various programs and experiments attempted in India over this period are discussed. The following three parts are case studies of farming and marketing in three districts of India, which analyze in depth and detail the complexities of rural India and the difficulties involved in rural development in that country. The concluding part attempts to assess the prospects and problems

of Indian rural development and the lessons that can be drawn from the Indian experience. Extensive references are included.

238. PUGH, R., et. al. *Estudios de la realidad campesina: cooperación y cambio*. Rural Institutions and Planned Change, Volume 2. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1970. Pp. 421.

Eleven case studies of cooperatives in Venezuela, Ecuador, and Colombia. It is generally concluded that organizing cooperatives does not in itself change the pattern and structure of agricultural development and that cooperatives would be more likely to succeed if the peasants themselves were involved in their management.

239. STAVENHAGEN, RODOLFO, ed. *Agrarian Problems and Peasant Movements in Latin America*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1970. Pp. 583.

A volume of 16 essays by Latin American, North American, and European anthropologists, political scientists, economists, and sociologists dealing with various aspects of rural development in Latin America. In Part 1, two essays describe traditional agrarian structures in Latin America. Part 2 deals with agrarian reform and counter-reform, and part 3 with peasant movements and agrarian change. The papers include case studies of Mexican, Bolivian, Cuban, Colombian, Brazilian, and Chilean experiences with agrarian problems and peasant movements.

Also see 1, 13, 14, 16, 52, 66, 138, and 145.

B. THE COMILLA PROJECT, BANGLADESH

240. FAIRCHILD, HENRY W. "The Comilla Rural Modernization Experiment, Its Philosophy, Underlying Hypotheses, and Usefulness as a Rural Development Model." In: *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 17, No. 6 (June 1968): 1-6.

Describes the creation of the Academy for Rural Development at Comilla, the general premises of the program, its major features, and the results of the experiment. The Comilla Project seeks to achieve economic and social development in the area as rapidly as possible utilizing modern social science methods. The Comilla system's principal features are: 1) a single rural socio-economic community selected as the basic unit for development; 2) a rural training and development center established at the community town, which houses all of the new livelihood institutions; 3) primary village groups intentionally organized; 4) a liaison, supervision, servicing, and communications bridge built up between the village group and the Training and Development Center; and 5) the simultaneous undertaking of massive training in rural modernization skills, methods and ideas; the establishment of a Central Cooperative Federation; and the encouragement of modern and competent local self-government.

241. KHAN, AKHTER HAMEED. "Rural Development in East Pakistan." East Lansing, Michigan: Asian Studies Center, Michigan State University, 1964. Pp. 54.

Three speeches given in 1964, two at Michigan State University and one at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

that deal with the problems of education in Pakistan and the principles behind the rural development program at Comilla.

242. KHAN, AKHTER HAMEED. "The Training of Officers and Villagers for Rural Development." In: Raymond E. Borton, ed. *Selected Readings to Accompany Getting Agriculture Moving*. New York: Agricultural Development Council, 1966: 829-833.

Indicates the importance of training officers and villagers to achieve well-coordinated rural development. After a brief background statement about how the Academy for Rural Development in Comilla operates, presents ten conditions which have been found indispensable for development efforts to succeed at the village level: 1) the village must be reorganized, 2) a comprehensive approach through local groups is essential, 3) a Thana Training and Development Center is a necessity, 4) the officers must also function as teachers, 5) each village must select its own leaders, 6) the training of local leaders must be frequent and continuous, 7) every village group must assemble every week, 8) training must be continuous and massive, 9) massive training is possible, and 10) Training and Development Centers must operate autonomously.

243. RAHIM, SYED A. "The Comilla Program in East Pakistan." In: Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., ed. *Subsistence Agriculture and Economic Development*. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1969: 415-424.

A brief description of subsistence farming at Comilla and a discussion of three major aspects of the "Comilla Experiment" in rural development: 1) development of an integrated system of primary and central cooperatives, 2) the credit system of the project, and 3) the extension education system at Comilla.

244. RAPER, ARTHUR R. *Rural Development in Action: The Comprehensive Experiment at Comilla, East Pakistan*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1970. Pp. 351.

The author, Senior Advisor to the Comilla Academy for Rural Development from 1962-1964, examines the rural development experiments in Comilla thana, Bangladesh from their origin in the late 1950's through the beginning of 1969. Describes the operating assumptions of these experiments and the development of the various programs centered around the Academy. Examines in detail the cooperative program, the local government development program institutionalized in the Thana Training and Development Center, irrigation and rural electrification, the women's and family planning programs, experiments in rural education and public works, and the research programs of the Academy. Points out both the successes and failures of the program, and evaluates the impact of the Comilla project throughout Pakistan. States that the Comilla approach has yielded a steady flow of factual materials for the training of officials and village leaders, a viable voluntary cooperative society at the village level, a strong thana cooperative association, a vitalized local administration that emphasizes development activities, a continuing educational activity for villagers that does not disrupt farming, and a formula for the expansion of proven programs to other parts of the province. Concludes that Comilla's comprehensive development program is one of the most effective community development efforts made in a developing country because the process of institution building there has indigenous roots, deals realistically with local conditions, and has been careful to maintain the interest and cooperation of villagers and officials.

245. SCHULER, EDGAR A. and SINGH, RAGHU. *The Pakistan Academies for Rural Development, Comilla and Peshawar, 1959-1964*. East Lansing, Michigan: Asian Studies Center, Michigan State University, 1965. Pp. 116.

An analytical bibliography listing documents produced and published by or about the Pakistan Academies for Rural Development during the first six years of their operation. Entries are arranged in 3 sections, based on the source of the publication: the Comilla Academy, the Peshawar Academy, and related materials published by other individuals, organizations and agencies. Included are training materials, periodic reports for Pakistani government officials; training materials for various types of villagers; and the Academies' contributions to professional literature in the field of development and nation-building, including books, monographs, journal articles and brochures. Tape recordings of speeches and group discussions available in English are also included.

246. STEVENS, ROBERT D. "Rural Development Programs for Adaptation from Comilla, Bangladesh." *Agricultural Economics Report No. 215*. East Lansing, Michigan: Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, 1972. Pp. 75.

An examination of six major programs in the Comilla Project: 1) agricultural cooperatives, 2) training and development centers, 3) irrigation programs, 4) the women's program, 5) the rural education experiment, and 6) rural public works programs. Focuses on the nature of the Academy for Rural Development in Comilla as a research, training and pilot program organization; the improvement of the rural government through the training and development centers; and the new type of agricultural cooperatives. The author draws conclusions from the analysis which can benefit other countries engaged in similar rural development programs.

Also see 1, 52, and 231.

C. THE PUEBLA PROJECT, MEXICO

247. BRUNER, RICHARD. "The Puebla Project." ADC Reprint. New York: Agricultural Development Council, June 1970. Pp. 20.

A brief description of the first two years of the Puebla Project in Central Mexico, established by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) to introduce improved methods of corn cultivation with a view to doubling production in the project area in five years. Agronomists, geneticists, and other scientists work directly with extension agents who train farmers in the new methods. Model farmers—recognized progressive farmers and community leaders—are chosen to operate demonstration plots on their land. Reports that demonstration farmers generally more than doubled their yields using new techniques recommended by the Project. The author looks closely at the peasant farmers in the Project area and their responses during a Project demonstration.

248. CANO, JAIRO and MYREN, DELBERT T. "Benefit-Cost Analysis of the Puebla Project." In: Delbert T. Myren, ed. *Strategies for Increasing Agricultural Production on Small Holdings*. Mexico City: International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), 1970: 51-62.

An economic analysis of the first two years of operation of the Puebla Project in terms of its costs and benefits for the

region, and a projection of costs and benefits through 1975, based on data collected in 1968 and 1969 as part of the evaluation work in the Project. The various costs and benefits were categorized, data were obtained and corrected for climate, and coefficients were calculated to express the relation between benefits and costs. While the authors expressed considerable uncertainty in the cost-benefit analysis due to climate and factors related to decisions of farmers participating in the Project, they claim that the cost-benefit ratio (computed at 7.8%) for the Puebla Project makes it a desirable public investment.

249. DIAZ C., HELIODORO and RANGEL, JUAN MANUEL. "Methodology and Results of Evaluation in the Puebla Project." In: Delbert T. Myren, ed. *Strategies for Increasing Agricultural Production on Small Holdings*. Mexico City: International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), 1970: 43-50.

A discussion of the methodology used in the evaluation of the Puebla Project. Stresses the importance of objectivity and the use of an adequate scientific methodology in evaluation. The authors state that evaluation has been an integral part of the overall project from the beginning that serves as a feedback mechanism allowing the coordinators of the programs to be well informed of the farmers' attitudes, degree of participation in the project, and the success of the innovations introduced.

250. JIMENEZ SANCHEZ, LEOBARDO. "Strategies for Increasing Agricultural Production on Small Holdings: The Puebla Project." Paper presented at a conference on "Strategies for Agricultural Development in the 1970s" at Stanford University, December 1971. Pp. 43.

Discusses the problems of small farmers, the agricultural sector of Mexico, the Puebla Project environment, and the strategy employed to increase corn production. The main objectives of the program are to increase production on small holdings, to learn about the methodologies that are effective in bringing about this change, and to develop a training program. The strategy used to attain these objectives involved the development of new technologies and provision of agri-support services. The author concludes that the Puebla Project has been a success in most aspects and has demonstrated the ability of the traditional subsector to increase crop production.

251. JONES, WILLIAM I. "Mexico's Puebla Project: Is There Hope for the Minifundistas?" In: *International Development Review*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (1972): 21-25.

An analysis of Puebla Project activities and performance from 1967-1971. Contends that the projected cost-benefit ratio of 7.8 is inflated and that only one-fifth of the rural poor have benefitted from the Project. Based on farmers' complaints that crop insurance and credit programs only insure banks against the risk of default—not the farmers against the risk of crop failure—the author suggests that the major reason so few farmers in the Project area have adopted the new technology is risk-avoidance.

252. MYREN, DELBERT T. "Potential in the Puebla Approach." In: *International Development Review*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (1973): 21-22.

Response to article by William I. Jones (see No. 251) on the Puebla Project in Central Mexico. Argues that Jones under-

estimates the increase in yields achieved by the Project. Also argues that Jones neglects many of the innovative aspects of the Project. Cites the expanding adoption of the Puebla approach in Mexico and other Latin American countries as evidence that the Project has not, as Jones suggests, been "overbought."

- 253. MYREN, DELBERT T.** "The Puebla Project: A Developmental Strategy for Low Income Farmers." Paper presented at seminar on Small Farmer Development Strategies sponsored by the Agricultural Development Council and Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, September 1971. Pp. 46.

Describes the objectives of the Puebla Project in Central Mexico and the results of the pilot project from 1968-1971. The Project involves a considerable amount of research and experimentation to determine the best technology for optimum corn yields under different production systems within the area. The author reports that the Puebla Project has aroused national interest, and that two states have initiated similar projects. Concludes that the complex problems of raising yields on small holdings under natural rainfall conditions require the joint efforts of agronomic and social scientists; that overall goals and immediate objectives must be stated specifically and within a time frame in order to have clear criteria against which to evaluate progress; that the success or failure of the general strategy depends on skillful administration; that evaluation should be an integral part of a project; and that the success of the Puebla Project has depended in large part on a small number of capable and highly motivated professionals who were willing to be innovative.

- 254. MYREN, DELBERT T., ed.** *Strategies for Increasing Agricultural Production on Small Holdings*. Proceedings of an International Conference, Puebla, Mexico, August 1970. Mexico City: International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), 1970. Pp. 86.

The papers presented at a conference on methods of raising yields on small holdings in Latin America held in Puebla, Mexico in August 1970; four papers deal with the aims, meth-

ods and achievements of the Puebla Project in the Central Plateau of Mexico, one paper described a similar project in the Chapingo area of Mexico, and others discussed the development of cooperatives in El Salvador and the role of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in raising yields on small holdings.

- 255. *The Puebla Project, 1967-69*.** Mexico City: International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), 1969. Pp. 120.

A report of the activities undertaken as part of the Puebla Project during its first two years of operation. Describes the project area in Central Mexico, the operation of the Project, the strategy and experience of agronomic research at Puebla, the program of genetic improvements in corn and its results, the means of communicating the Project's recommendations to farmers in the area, and the evaluation program carried out in conjunction with the project. Appendix tables include detailed information on ecological characteristics of the area, farmers' use of credit and crop insurance from 1966-68, and corn yields obtained in the project area.

- 256. WINKELMANN, DON.** "Factors Inhibiting Farmer Participation in Plan Puebla." In: *LTC Newsletter*, No. 39 (January-March 1973): 1-5.

A brief discussion of the influence of the Puebla Project in Central Mexico on the farmers in the Project area. Argues that the Project's early expectations are not being met and discusses five factors generally alleged to have slowed the diffusion of the Plan's recommendations: 1) the package of recommendations does not increase yields enough to convince farmers to use it; 2) risks—real or perceived—are too great to favor adoption; 3) the demonstration plot system utilized is not conducive to adoption; 4) the reliance on farmers groups limits participation in the Project by farmers; and 5) a series of factors related to the infrastructure, particularly the credit system, influence and limit participation.

Also see 1.

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