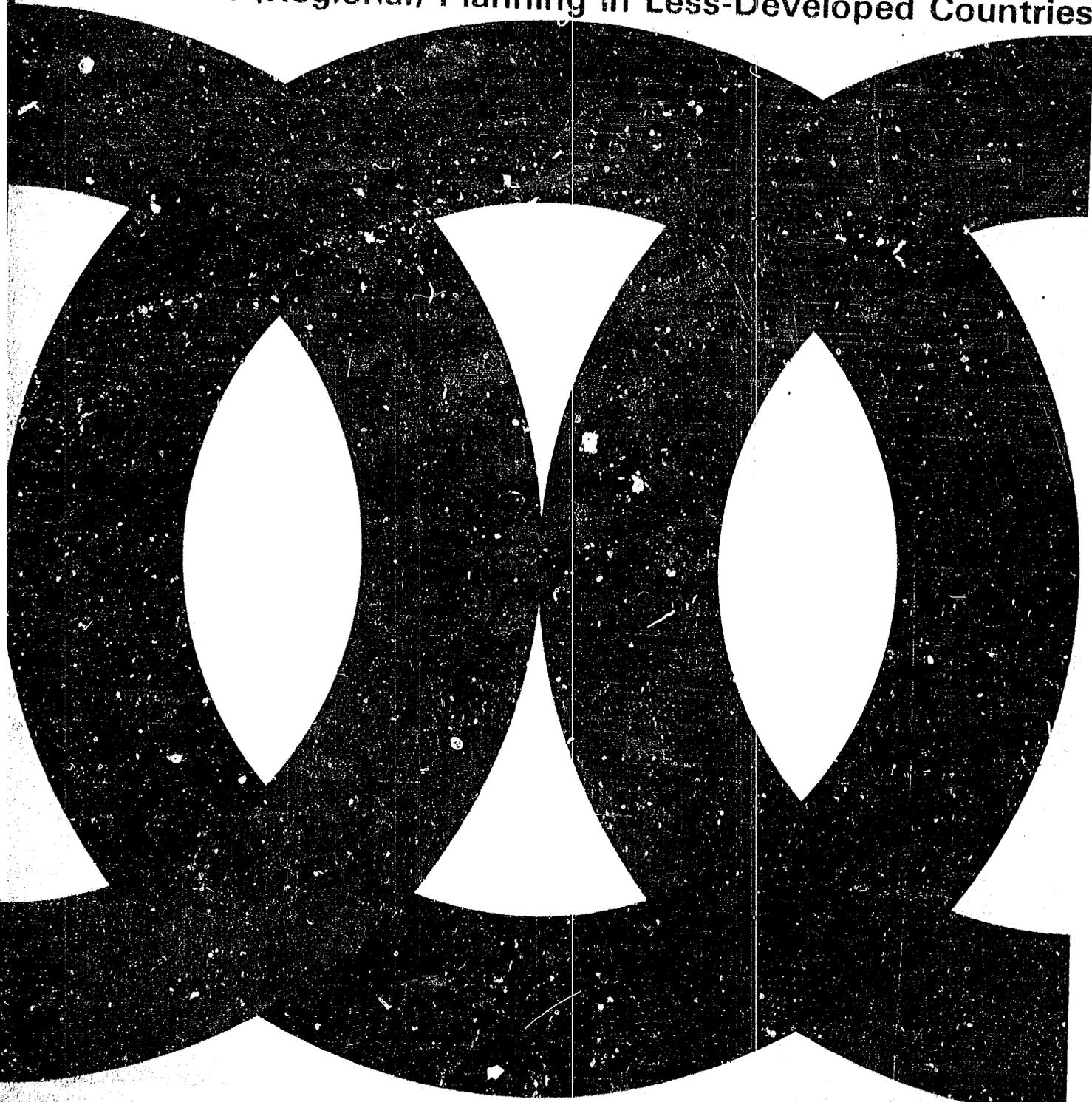


A.I.D. Bibliography Series:
Technical Assistance
Methodology No. 4

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Agency for International Development
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October 1975

Sub-National (Regional) Planning in Less-Developed Countries



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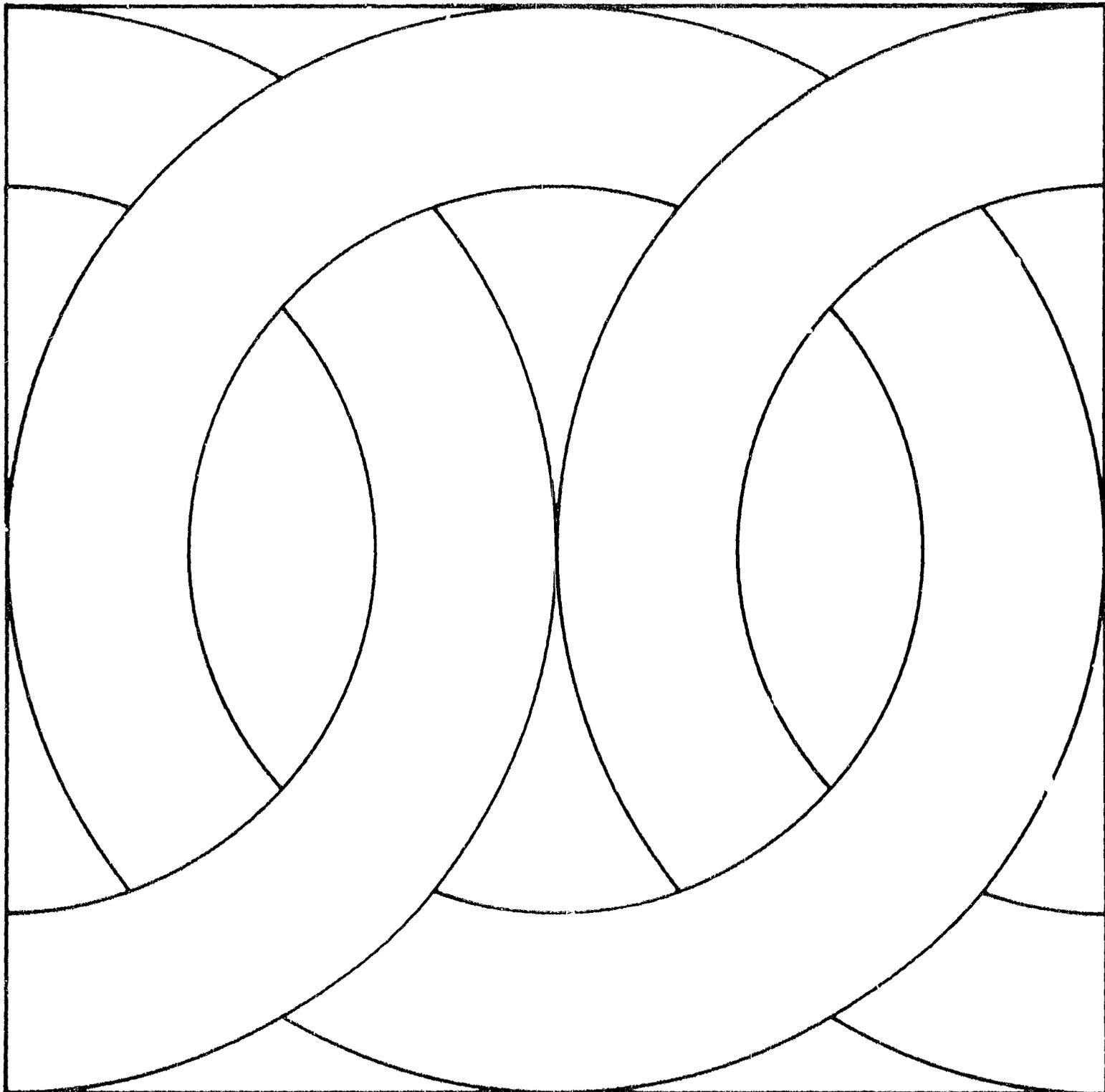


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INTRODUCTION

More so than most other AID Bibliography issuances, this one is intended to serve more the professional starting out to familiarize himself with the subject than the specialist wishing to enrich his knowledge. This bibliography focuses not on how one goes about developing a region, but with the regional planning process as applied to entities smaller than the less-developed country as a unit. Topics included among the entries are the delineation of spatial units for development, conceptualizing their spatial dimensions, using spatial strategies for planning, the relationship between regional planning and national planning, and the establishment of appropriate structures for development administration.

There are many disciplines that not only can be brought to bear, but should be brought to bear on the process: economics, rural sociology, the administrative and policy sciences, the earth sciences, and others. With very few exceptions, entries in this issuance do not lie clearly within any one of these disciplines. Nor does this bibliography take sides in the continuing debate about various approaches to regional development, for such approaches abound, yet usefully complement each other. Geographically, some would emphasize cities and their immediate peripheries, others would focus on "rural regional development," and still others see the major concern in terms of the establishment of an articulated hierarchy of "central places" encompassing both urban and rural areas. David Jickling (No. 16) presents a useful categorization of the subject into regional science, regional economics, regional planning, and urban development. Although this bibliography includes a few basic works on regional science (Nos. 14 and 15) and regional economics (Nos. 20 and 25) - they share a theoretical approach to spatial development - this issuance stresses the application of theory. Urban development is touched upon only in terms of urban-rural linkages and their regional impact.

The nature of the existing literature on regional planning in less-developed countries is reflected in the fact that most of the entries herein are concerned with concepts of spatial development - with growth pole theories, center-periphery models, and hierarchical systems of central places. Only recently has there been an attempt made to place more emphasis on the social aspects of regional development planning (see Nos. 4, 54, 57, 59, 61, 63, and 71).

The first section of this bibliography consists of entries intended to give a broad introduction to the theory and practice of regional planning, with special focus on the less-developed countries. The balance deals with regional planning experience, and these entries are grouped under the geographic headings of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. A disproportionate number of selections deal with India and Israel because these two countries have engaged more extensively in regional planning activities.

In closing, we should stress explicitly what we have implicitly stated: that this bibliography stresses what has been written on the subnational development process in the less-developed countries. There is a vast literature on the subject as applied to the more-developed countries, but that literature has not been tapped for entries here.

The task of the bibliographer has not been easy in preparing this issuance. The subject is not neatly definable, hence works could not readily be judged as obviously "in" or manifestly "out." Hopefully this issuance will serve its purpose as an introduction to the process of developing subnational regions in parts of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

This bibliography was prepared by Mr. Cecil Spurlock while he was associated with the Methodology Division, Technical Assistance Bureau, as a graduate student under the Bureau's work/study program in the summer of 1974. At the time he was with the Patterson School of Diplomacy and Commerce of the University of Kentucky at Lexington. He holds a B.A. (History, with Honors) from the George Washington University, and an M.A. (East Asian Studies) from Harvard University, and has done further work at the University of London.

To those who gave their time to advise Mr. Spurlock, our thanks for their contribution. We also acknowledge the review of the draft by Mr. Edgar Owens, Director of the Office of Rural Development of the Technical Assistance Bureau.

Abraham M. Hirsch
Chief, Methodology Division
Technical Assistance Bureau

How To Use This Bibliography

To find a topic of particular interest, the first point of reference should be the Table of Contents. Listed with each topic heading in the Table of Contents are the page numbers of bibliographic listings relevant to that topic. Additional information about the subjects covered in individual publications is provided in the annotations which are included as a part of each listing.

How To Obtain Documents

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Staff members of AID and other international organizations working in the technical assistance field should make requests for retention copies directly to the originating organization.

PART I: GENERAL WORK

1. Boudeville, Jacques R., "Planning Methods for Integrated Regional Development," in *Ekistics*, Vol. 32, No. 192, November 1971, p. 323-328.
ARC Catalog No. 338.9 B756

With special reference to developing countries, asserts that polarization analysis of the links between poles and satellites, together with the social effects of domination that they engender, is a necessary basis of regional integration. Sets forth a general scheme of polarized development.

2. Boudeville, Jacques R., *Problems of Regional Economic Planning*. 1966, 192 p. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh, Scotland and Aldine Publishing Co., 529 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, IL 60605.
U.S. Department of State Library No HC276.B57

A revised and enlarged version of a series of lectures delivered by the author at the University of Edinburgh. Chapter 1 defines the three concepts of space—homogeneous, polarized, and programming space. In the following two chapters the different economic tools employed by regional scientists, such as homogeneity analysis, correlation analysis, polarization analysis, graph analysis, and gravitation analysis, are described with regard to the basic notions of space. Chapters 4 and 5 deal with regional operational models, and the final two chapters discuss French regional planning.

3. Darwent, D.F., "Growth Poles and Growth Centers in Regional Planning - A Review," in *Environment and Planning*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1969, p. 5-31.
ARC Catalog No. 309.23 D228

Traces the development of the "growth pole" concept of Perroux in the writings of such theorists as Paelinck, Davin, Rosenfeld, and Boudeville. Discusses in detail the "center-periphery" model of Friedmann and the further development of the "growth pole" concept by Hirschman, Alonso, Von Bventer, and others. Concludes that the explanatory value of the growth pole and growth center notions is limited because both deal with only a limited concept which is part of a much more complex system described more realistically by detailed input-output tables in the case of the "growth pole" and by the notion of the central place system in the case of the "growth center."

4. Durston, John W., "Regional Socio-Economic Development: A Conceptual Framework," in *International Social Development Review No. 4: Regional Socio-Economic Development*. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Report No. ST/SOA/Ser.X/4, Sales No. E.72.IV.7. 1972, p. 3-10. United Nations, Sales Section, New York, NY 10017.
ARC Catalog No. 309.2 D966
U.S. Department of State Library No. JX1977.155No.4

Maintains that the problems of regional development are essentially problems of the transformation of the regional social structure, and that effective regional socioeconomic development planning requires measures designed to change patterns of control over communications, production, and output flows at the regional and interregional levels of the social structure. Discusses regional socioeconomic development in a framework of four sections: the concept of socioeconomic development; spatial analysis of social and economic activity; regional social structure; and problems and approaches of regional development.

5. Friedmann, John, "The Implementation of Regional Development Policies: Lessons of Experience," in *International Social Development Review No. 4: Regional Socio-Economic Development*. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Report No. ST/SOA/Ser.X/4, Sales No. E.72.IV.7. 1972, p. 95-105. United Nations, Sales Section, New York, NY 10017.

ARC Catalog No. 338.9 F911a

U.S. Department of State Library No. JX1977.155No.4

Discusses the implementation of regional development policies under four major principles:

1. Planning must be linked to effective power for implementation;
2. Political commitment to a policy must be sustained;
3. The use of instruments for regional development must be concerted;

4. A national balance in interregional development must be maintained. Concludes that although many problems of a conceptual and practical nature remain to be solved, a base exists for any country to undertake a regionalization of its development effort. An adequate body of theory exists; major policy issues have been identified; good analytical techniques can be applied to furnish a factual basis for spatial planning; there is a wide array of implementing tools; sufficient experience has been gained to provide principles for the implementation of regional policies; and the necessary technical expertise is becoming available.

6. Friedmann, John, *Urbanization, Planning, and National Development*. 1973, 351 p. Sage Publications, 275 S. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90212.
U.S. Department of State Library No. HT321.F74

Consists of 16 essays on the regional and national impact of urbanization. Divided into three parts: Theory, Policy, and Practice. Included are case studies drawn from urban and regional planning experiences of Chile and Venezuela.

7. Friedmann, John and William Alonso (eds.), *Regional Development and Planning: A Reader*. 1964, 722 p. M.I.T. Press, 28 Carleton Street, Cambridge, MA 02142.
ARC Catalog No. 338.9 F911
U.S. Department of State Library No. HT391.F74

A reader devoted to regional development and planning. Reprints 35 articles under the headings: Space and Planning, Location and Spatial Organization, Theory of Regional Development, and National Policy for Regional Development.

8. Gauthier, H.L. "Geography, Transportation, and Regional Development," in *Economic Geography*, Vol. 46, No. 4, October 1970, p. 612-619.
ARC Catalog No. 309.24 G276

Reviews the traditional role of transportation in economic development, its importance as a spatial system, and problems arising from the relation of the spatial impact of transportation to the specified goals of regional integration. Claims that the sectoral growth pole theory is deficient in spatial attributes. Focuses on the spatial incidence between development and the transportation system. Gives examples in Brazil where increasing accessibility between projected regional growth centers and major cities may not carry out its articulated goal. Avows that the inadequate treatment of transportation in development policy is a weakness of the growth center concept.

9. Hall, Peter, *The Theory and Practice of Regional Planning*. 1970, 104 p. Pemberton Books, London.

Based on six Charles Beard lectures delivered at Ruskin College, Oxford, in 1969. Defines planning and regions. Distinguishes between two types of planning: the planning of public investment and the guiding of private investment through negative and positive inducements, which constitutes national/regional planning, and regional/local planning, which deals with the mainly physical disposition of investments within the particular region.

10. Harvey, Milton E., "The Identification of Development Regions in Developing Countries," in *Economic Geography*, Vol. 48, No. 3, July 1972, p. 230-243.
ARC Catalog No. 338.9 H342

Two major criteria are employed in delineating aggregate regions: maximum within-group homogeneity, which produces uniform or formal regions, and maximum interaction, which creates functional regions. The homogenous region approach is usually unsatisfactory because of its assumption of a uniform human response surface in each of the subunits. When the uniform regionalization approach is used for the isolation and selection of economically depressed areas, identification of growth poles is very difficult. Of the various deficiencies of the uniform region method, the most serious is the fact that without the imposition of a contiguity constraint, any aggregate of subunits will not necessarily result in a coalition of contiguous zones to form a region. Functional regions are much more suitable for planning because they are based on economic processes involving functional complementarity and maximum interaction, rather than on spurious homogeneity. In the developing countries, one of the basic problems of planning is the concentration of resources in a few large centers. Change in such a system involving the creation of a locational matrix through a restructuring of the space economy causes rapid and sustained overall growth. The

author outlines a methodology to demarcate such functional areas even if precise interaction data are unattainable. Since the transport pattern at any given time reflects the cumulative results of previous attempts by man to restructure geographic space to optimally utilize resources, analysis of the existing transport network presents a good basis for functional reorganization in developing countries. That methodology is analyzed mathematically, and a case study is presented in which it is applied to Sierra Leone.

11. Hermansen, Tormod, *Spatial Organization and Economic Development: The Scope and Task of Spatial Planning*. Development Studies No. 1. 1971, 86 p. University of Mysore, Mysore, India.

Evolves around the basic idea that the concepts of spatial organization and spatial evolution are important parts of an integrated framework within which mutual interrelations between national and interregional development can be identified and analyzed. Discusses the different approaches to theories of spatial organization, the basic elements of such theories, the different models of spatial organization, the impact of spatial organization on economic development, and the reciprocal impact of economic development on spatial organization. Points out that adaptive and development spatial planning differ in that the former is associated with the impact of economic development on spatial organization and is geared to the need of adapting spatial organizations to the trends of economic development; while the latter is associated with the mutual impact relations between economic development and spatial evolution, and aims at exploiting those relations through planning to promote the rapid and balanced development of the multiregional economy.

12. Hilhorst, Jos. G. M., *Regional Planning: A Systems Approach*. 1971, 151 p. Rotterdam University Press, Rotterdam, The Netherlands and International Scholarly Book Service, Inc., P.O. Box 4347, Portland, OR 97208.
U.S. Department of State Library No. HT391.H5

Introduces the concept of region as a subsystem, introduces the center-periphery model, and gives the rationale of regional planning. Discusses the technical problems of regionalization in order to clarify the concept of polarized regions in contradistinction to the concept of homogeneous area and to make clear in what way the use of certain analytical techniques is conditioned by the theoretical convictions of the analyst. Deals with regional development strategies, and is especially concerned with the problems encountered in the various types of regions and the kinds of growth pole strategies that are most likely to bring solutions. Uses a number of principles developed for business management for analyzing the planning process at the national level and applies them to the problem of regional development planning. The author has in mind especially the nature and problems of the developing countries.

13. Hufschmidt, Maynard M. (ed.), *Regional Planning: Challenge and Prospects*. Praeger Special Studies in U.S. Economic and Social Development. 1969. 396 p. Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, NY 10003.
U.S. Department of State Library No. HT391.R4

Papers presented at a symposium on regional planning held at the University of North Carolina in 1965-66. The papers, with accompanying discussions, are grouped under six headings: Regional Planning as a Field; Environmental Planning; Natural Resources and Regional Planning; Urban and Metropolitan Area Planning; Community and Human Resource Planning; and Economic Development Planning. Especially useful is Chapter 11 - "Regional Planning in Less-Developed Countries" - by Harvey S. Perloff.

14. Isard, Walter and John H. Cumberland (eds.), *Regional Economic Planning: Techniques of Analysis for Less Developed Areas*. Papers and Proceedings of the First Study Conference on Problems of Economic Development Organized by the European Productivity Agency, Bellagio, Italy, June 19 - July 1, 1960. July 1961, 450 p. European Productivity Agency, Organisation for European Economic Co-Operation, 2 Rue Andre-Pascal, PARIS-XVI^e, Paris, France.
U.S. Department of State Library No. HD82.07

Summarizes the current status of regional planning in various parts of the world. Analyzes planning problems common to most areas experiencing industrial and urban growth. Includes two chapters on methods for analyzing the agricultural sector as part of regional planning procedures.

15. Isard, Walter and others, *Methods of Regional Analysis: An Introduction to Regional Science*. Regional Science Studies Series No. 4. 1960, 784 p. M.I.T. Press, 28 Carleton Street, Cambridge, MA 02142.
U.S. Department of State Library No. HD58.18

A text on quantitative regional analysis.

16. Jickling, David, *Spatial Approaches to Development*. May 1970, 17 p. Office of Development Administration, Bureau for Technical Assistance, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, DC 20523.
ARC Catalog No. 309.2 J61

Discusses the advantages of the spatial approach to development. Divides the spatial approach into four major schools: regional science, regional economics, regional planning, and urban development. Describes the main features of each. Suggests steps AID could take to make better use of the spatial approach. Lists some key people in the four schools of spatial development and basic works on the subject.

17. Johnson, E.A.J., *The Organization of Space in Developing Countries*. 1970, 452 p. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA 02138.
U.S. Department of State Library No. HT395.A2J6

Argues that differences between "developed" and "less developed" countries can to a useful degree be assessed in terms of the ways in which their terrestrial space is organized. Discusses such topics as marketing systems and spatial design, the central-place theory of spatial organization, the role of market towns in modernizing landscapes, and functional economic areas as spatial entities. Identifies seven "myths" regarding economic development—including the "village myth" that small human aggregates have mysterious social, political, economic, and spiritual values that must be preserved, and the belief that change must originate in cities and "trickle down" to the periphery. Concludes that if a nation is to develop, its leaders must challenge those myths and avoid the core-periphery dualism by creating new growth centers and enlivening existing central places.

18. Kuklinski, Antoni R., *Contributions to Regional Planning and Development*. Development Studies No. 3. 1971, 68 p. Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore, India.
ARC Catalog No. 309.24 K96

Deals with such aspects as the rationale for regional development planning, the objectives of interregional and inter-local planning, and the main problems in the design and implementation of regional policies. Suggests the use of growth pole and growth center strategy for regional planning. Delineates a regional planning framework for the development of new towns. Studies the problem of urban planning within the framework of regional and national planning. Discusses local government in national and regional perspectives.

19. Logan, M.I., "The Spatial System and Planning Strategies in Developing Countries," in *Geographical Review*, Vol. 62, No. 2, April 1972, p. 229-244.
U.S. Department of State Library No. G1.G35

Explores the issues concerned in using the spatial system as an instrument in the structural transformation of ex-colonial countries. Elaborates on the key components of the spatial system—the urban centers, the transportation network linking them, and the organizational structure that propels demand and other incentives through the system—in the context of Nigeria. Concludes that the greatest need in regional planning in developing countries is to temporarily divert attention from spatial structure to a systematic study of the organizational systems that bind people and economic activities.

20. Meyer, J.A., "Regional Economics, a Survey," in *American Economic Review*, March 1963, p 19-53.
U.S. Department of State Library No. HB1 .E26

A brief introduction to regional economics. Describes the development and present status of regional economics, introduces and assesses most of the major pieces of research in the field, and suggests lines along which the subject might develop.

21. Miller, James C., *Regional Development: A Review of the State-of-the-Art*. August 1974, 63 p. Office of Urban Development, Bureau for Technical Assistance, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, DC 20523. ARC Catalog No. 338.9 M648

Surveys the "spatial systems approach." Discusses the theoretical basis of spatial organization. Draws together elements of economic development theory, central place theory, location theory, and information theory into a model of the spatial diffusion of economic growth. Reviews strategies to correct deficiencies in the spatial organization of developing countries. Offers an overview of regional development planning experiences in developed and developing countries. Concludes that since the location in space of economic activities is as important as the economic activities themselves, spatial programming should become an integral part of development planning. Also asserts that development can be self-generating if the appropriate investments are concentrated in space, and that the spread of development impulses into the areas of dispersed activity surrounding the larger concentrations will be more effective if there exists a central place hierarchy capable of filtering and translating those impulses into incentives to which people and institutions in those areas can respond.

22. Morrill, Richard L., *The Spatial Organization of Society*. 1970, 251 p. Wadsworth Publishing Co., Belmont, CA 94002.

309.24 - M874

Discusses spatial organization under the headings: Spatial Behavior, Process, and Structure; the Structure of Land Use; Structure of the System of Places; Spatial interaction; and Spatial Organization. Especially important for regional planners are Chapter 4, on "Towns and Central Places," and Chapter 5, on "Spatial Structure of the Landscape."

23. Nichols, Vida, "Growth Poles: An Evaluation of Their Propulsive Effect," in *Environment and Planning*, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1969, p. 193-208. ARC Catalog No. 309.24 N622

Presents evidence that the concentration of investment in the highest order center of a region with the greatest linkages may cause the immediate spread of growth to be limited to that center and other major towns. Asserts that capital investment in lower order centers and in the agricultural base may generate stronger income multiples and better distribution throughout the region than will a growth-pole policy narrowly defined.

24. Penouil, Marc, "Growth Poles in Underdeveloped Regions and Countries," in Antoni Kuklinski and Riccardo Petrella (eds.), *Growth Poles and Regional Policies: A Seminar*. 1972, p. 119-143. Mouton & Co., Herderstraat 5, The Hague, The Netherlands. U.S. Department of State Library No. HT391.G7

Discusses the nature of growth poles in developed and developing economies and the mechanisms of polarization in those two types of economies. Points out that, in contrast to developed countries, in a developing country a growth activity has no chance to impose itself and create a pole of growth if the major obstacles created by existing structures have not been removed from the very beginning. Otherwise, a dual economy emerges. Stresses that a development policy based on the creation of a pole must both foster growth activities and endeavor to adapt the milieu.

25. Richardson, H.W., *Regional Growth Theory*. 1973, 328 p. Halsted Press, 650 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

309.24 - H522

Argues the case for a theoretical approach to regional growth that incorporates space both between and within regions. The theory developed places emphasis on spatial agglomeration economies and locational preferences as opposed to the traditional neoclassical variables of wage and capital yield differentials. Also, it shows that it is essential to take account of urbanization and the urban structure in regional development and to analyze how the spatial structure influences resource mobility. Argues that the doctrine of balanced regional growth both within and between regions does not make good economic sense. Another underlying aim is to make regional growth theory more relevant to regional policy makers. Especially useful is Chapter 2, which assesses some of the most popular regional growth theories.

26. Rodwin, Lloyd, "Choosing Regions for Development," in John Friedmann and William Alonso (eds.), *Regional Development and Planning: A Reader*. 1964, p. 37-58, M.I.T. Press, 28 Carleton Street, Cambridge, MA 02142.

ARC Catalog No. 338.9 F911

U.S. Department of State Library No. HT391.F74

Discusses the most relevant ideas regarding the problem of selecting regions for development in underdeveloped countries in two broad categories: 1) the contributions of the theorists, especially those associated with the doctrines of comparative advantage, economic growth, decision rules and programming, and space and location theory; and 2) the empirical contributions, such as the studies of urban hierarchy and rank size relationships and a number of studies of urban history, migration patterns, and urbanization effects.

27. Singh, Bhagwant, *The Economics of Regional Development for Policy Making*. July 1970, 56 p. The Chr. Michelsen Institute, Bergen, Norway.

ARC Catalog No. 309.24 S617

Discusses the emergence of the regional policy issue during the process of national development. Gives the objectives of regional planning and the nature of regional problems. Enumerates the elements necessary for a policy of sustained regional economic development. Concludes that "regional planning should aim at a selective gradual concentrated decentralization in the potential growth points capable of generating spread effect, and programmed on a regional basis with interregional coordination through a federal government."

28. Tolosa, Hamilton and Thomas A. Reiner, "The Economic Programming of a System of Planned Poles," in *Economic Geography*, Vol. 46, July 1970, p. 449-458.

Offers a practical method by which the growth pole theory can be used in developing countries to distribute investments in at least a near-optimal fashion. Introduces a workable definition of growth poles based on elementary graph theory and outlines a multiple-pole investment allocation model. Discusses two main problems involved in the selection of poles: the identification of existing poles and the locating of poles in underdeveloped areas.

29. Waterston, Albert, *Administrative Implications of Increasing Sub-National Regional Planning*. Paper presented at the Interregional Seminar on Organization and Administration of Development Planning Agencies, Kiev, October 16-25, 1972. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Report ESA/PA/AC.1/6. Not available for distribution to the public. August 1972, 32 p.
ARC Catalog No. 309.2 W332 (English, Spanish, and French)

Asserts that governments should accept the growing trend toward regionalization, formulate policies, and initiate arrangements for dealing constructively with this trend. Delineates and discusses six problems raised by regional planning: the problem of defining regions, determination of the basic social and economic problems to be resolved, the need for regional planning data, the need for coordination of the regional planning effort, the need to establish regional institutions with the right combination of centralization and decentralization of authority, and the need to train regional planners. Examines the different kinds of regional planning: global planning for all regions, regional planning for one sector, regional planning for selected regions, and planning for a specific region.

PART II: AREA STUDIES

A. GENERAL WORKS

30. Heimpel, Christian and others, *Planning Regional Development Programs*. 1973, 317 p. German Development Institute, Berlin.

309.24-H467

Presents five case studies in regional planning from Bolivia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Peru, and Zambia. The Bolivia case study deals with the planning of rural education in a selected region. The case study from Ethiopia discusses a rural regional development program with the emphasis on agriculture. The Nepal case study describes the research process for a priority development project with the methodological framework of a regional input-output table. With regard to Zambia, the export-base approach is used to select future areas of development. The Peru case study examines the possibility of constructing an interregional input-output table for one growth center and its hinterland under the actual conditions of a developing country. The common feature of all five studies is the identification of a central problem in program-oriented regional planning.

31. United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Selected Experiences in Regional Development*. Report No. ST/SOA/101, Sales No. E.70.IV.14. 1970, 146 p. United Nations, Sales Section, New York, NY 10017.

ARC Catalog No. 338.9 U58b

U.S. Department of State Library No. JX1977ST/SOA/101

Consists of reports by teams of U.N. experts on selected regional development projects, including 16 projects in 10 developing countries: the Aswan regional project in the U.A.R.; the Awash River project in Ethiopia; the Wadi Jizzen, Eastern Province, and Western Province projects in Saudi Arabia; the Ghab and Euphrates projects in Syria; the Lakhish project in Israel; the East Pakistan project in Pakistan; the Gal-Oya project in Ceylon; the Plan Oaxaca and Plan Lerma projects in Mexico; the Bio-Bio, Conorte, and Maule projects in Chile; and the SUDENE project in Brazil. The final six reports resulted from visits by U.N. teams to European countries to study research and training in regional development, the applicability of the experiences of the countries concerned to conditions in the developing countries, and the possibility of participation by the countries concerned in activities related to the U.N. research and training program in regional development.

B. AFRICA

32. Barbour, K.M. (ed.), *Planning for Nigeria: A Geographical Approach*. 1972, 228 p. Ibadan University Press, Ibadan, Nigeria.

U.S. Department of State Library No. HT395.N52P5

Essays by practicing geographers seeking to define the nature of regional planning and to assess the contribution that it can make to economic development and national unity. Presents discussions of the problems of regional development in general and recommendations for the regional development of Nigeria in particular.

33. El-Sakhs, Salah and Robert Obudho (eds.), *Urbanization, National Development, and Regional Planning in Africa*. Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development. 1974, 232 p. Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, NY 10003

U.S. Department of State Library No. HT148.A2E47

Part I deals with African urbanization and national development and includes case studies of Uganda and the Sudan. Part II is concerned with regional development planning and presents case studies of Ghana, Upper Volta, Kenya, and Nigeria.

34. Gersdorff, Ralph von, *Regional Development Experiences and Prospects: Preliminary Report on Africa*. Not available for distribution to the public. 1969, 229 p. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, Switzerland.

Discusses the political, social, economic, and physical factors which require regional planning in Africa. Analyzes and evaluates regional development policies and planning in African countries and the organization of regional and interregional planning. Deals

with the principal obstacles to regional planning in Africa, especially the limited amount of information available at the regional and local levels and the lack of training facilities and programs. Concludes that there is an urgent need for multinational planning in Africa, but also that subnational regional planning and development have a major role to play.

35. Gersdorff, Ralph von, *Regional Information and Regional Planning in Africa*. Report No. UNRISD/69/C.59/Rev.1. Not available for distribution to the public. 1971, 77 p. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, Switzerland.

Discusses the concept of the term "region" in Africa and factors which condition objectives and goals for regional development and planning on that continent. Details the shortcomings of the lack of statistical data at the regional level and the lack of non-statistical information—such as maps and aerial photographs— for regional planning. Suggests methods for improving the collection of information at the various subnational spatial levels.

36. Kay, George, "A Regional Framework for Rural Development in Zambia," in *African Affairs*, Vol. 67, January 1968, p. 29-43.
U.S. Department of State Library No. DT1.R62

Asserts that colonial boundaries have been accepted more or less unchanged in independent Zambia. Argues that more consideration should be given to the demarcation of regions suitable for economic and social planning. Identifies 18 regions which would be grouped to form six provinces. This reduction from 35 to 18 rural divisions would reduce demands on Zambia's limited number of trained and experienced managers. Suggests that other developing countries with recent colonial origins could adopt a similar policy.

37. Kudiabor, C.D.K., *Growth Poles and Growth Centers in Regional Development Planning in Ghana*. Report No. UNRISD/71/C. 60. Not available for distribution to the public. June 1971, 22 p. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, Switzerland.

Presents background to regional development planning in Ghana. Discusses regional inequalities in Ghana and reviews its problems regarding regional development. Urges the adoption of a growth pole and growth centers policy for Ghana. Focuses on the northern regions of that country to illustrate the need for such a policy and outlines a three-tier hierarchy of settlements for that region.

38. Mabogunje, Akin L., *Growth Poles and Growth Centres in the Regional Development of Nigeria*. UNRISD Report No. 71.3. A Non-Sales Publication - free upon request. 1971, 81 p. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.
ARC Catalog No. NI 330.9669 M112

Provides a critical review of the growth pole hypothesis, indicating those aspects of it that need to be modified in the circumstances of developing countries. Examines the spatial pattern of development in Nigeria and describes the characteristics of the urban system that emerged under the impact of the colonial economy and the structural changes that resulted from this impact. Views the postcolonial industrialization policy in the country as the critical factor in the emergence of what might appear as growth centers in the Nigerian space economy, but warns against equating the rise of such centers with the performance of growth pole functions. Discusses ways in which a growth-pole strategy could be used to effectively foster regional economic development in Nigeria.

C. ASIA

39. Berry, Brian J.L., and V.L.S. Prakasa Rao, *Urban-Rural Duality in the Regional Structure of Andhra Pradesh: A Challenge to Regional Planning and Development*. 1968, 49 p. Franz Steiner Publishing Company, Wiesbaden, Germany.

Argues that regional planners need more than a picture of the traditional geography if they are to be able to evaluate alternate courses of action, and that they must understand the quantitative interrelationships among casual variables. Gives a factor analysis of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh and shows that 13 fundamental spatial patterns underlie the 60 original variables used in the study. Demonstrates that, like other underdeveloped areas, an urban-rural dichotomy is the most fundamental socioeconomic feature in Andhra Pradesh, and denies that industrial expansion in major central cities necessarily has catalytic impact in surrounding areas. Recommends that this dichotomy be lessened by the adoption of regional plans based on growth center strategies designed to introduce, by public intervention, "trickle down" and "spread" effects that are prevented in India by rapid population growth and migration to the largest cities.

40. Bhat, L.S., *Regional Planning in India*. 1972, 153 p. Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutt, India.
ARC Catalog No. IN 309.25 B575

Deals with the different spatial dimensions of planning in India and suggests a procedure for organizing regional planning keeping in view the spatial integration of physical and economic plans. Distinguishes between the spatial dimension as implied in economic planning and the political administrative framework which is also a kind of spatial framework. Offers a macroregional study of South India as an attempt in spatial analysis at the regional level. Presents a case study of Mysore State as an example of the regional approach to planning at the state level.

41. English, Paul Ward, *City and Village in Iran: Settlement and Economy in the Kirman Basin*. 1966. 204 p. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, WI. Available from Xerox University Microfilms, Attn: Supervisor - Books and Monographs, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.
U.S. Department of State Library No. HN740.K5E5

Differs from previous village studies in that the region, not a single community, is the unit of study. Is primarily concerned with the distribution and diversity of settlements and their functional integration in a complex regional organization. The field area (the Kirman Basin in Iran) provides an excellent laboratory for testing this regional approach.

42. Gurung, Harka, *Regional Development Planning for Nepal*. 1969, 24 p. National Planning Commission, Kathamandu, Nepal.
ARC Catalog No. NP 309.2 G981

Discusses regional planning in the context of Nepal's regional disparity and the methodology of regional development as applied to Nepal. Outlines a regional strategy for the national development of Nepal based on a set of four major north-south development corridors which are intended to link the diverse geographic regions of the country. Interregional circulation within the development corridors would be articulated through concentration of development efforts in the series of specified growth centers along the development corridors. Assumes that with the consolidation of activities within the axis, they would yield lateral impact of much wider coverage.

43. Institute for Planning and Development, *Rural-Urban Integration: An Approach for Developing Countries Based on Israeli Experience*. March 1969, 97 p. Institute for Planning and Development, Tel Aviv, Israel.
ARC Catalog No. 309.24 159

Focuses attention on the advantages of developing small and medium sized towns in developing countries as part of an integrated regional development. Analyzes some of the problems associated with the stagnation of small towns, and suggests their industrialization with a comprehensive framework of regional development. Asserts that the unique experience of Israel in settling large numbers of immigrants on the land and in rural development towns might be relevant and valuable to other developing countries.

44. Khan, Akhter Hameed, *Reflections on the Comilla Rural Development Projects*. OLC Paper No. 3. March 1974, 46 p. Overseas Liaison Committee, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036.
ARC Catalog No. BG 301.34095492 K45

Dr. Khan, the first director of the Comilla Rural Development Academy in Bangladesh, comments on the founding and development of that institution and its work in initiating and directing development projects in the Comilla District.

45. Lefebvre, Louis and Mrinal Datta-Chaudhuri, *Regional Development Experiences and Prospects in South and Southeast Asia*. 278 p. Prepared for the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva. Mouton & Co., Herderstraat 5, The Hague, The Netherlands.

U.S. Department of State Library No HT 395.A8L4

Reports on the experiences and prospects of regional development in South and Southeast Asia. Seeks to identify some dominant theories on the social and economic development of Asia and attempts to relate particular regional phenomena to those theories. Stresses that the role of regional planning cannot be separated from national economic and social development, and must thus be undertaken within the framework of a national plan.

46. Misra, R.P., "Growth Poles and Growth Centers in the Context of India's Urban and Regional Development Policies," in Antoni Kublinski (ed.), *Growth Poles and Growth Centers in Regional Planning*. No. 5 in the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development/Mouton Regional Planning Series. 1972, 306 p. Mouton & Co., Herderstraat 5, The Hague, The Netherlands.

Indicates the extent to which the growth pole and growth center policy has been pursued in India and the degree to which it has solved and can continue to solve the country's spatial development problems. Discusses the urban and regional problems of India and the policies implemented during the past 20 years. Evaluates the impact of those policies on the country's spatial economy and suggests a modified growth pole and growth center policy to solve India's urban and regional development problems.

47. National Council of Applied Economic Research, *Market Towns and Spatial Development in India*. October 1965, 162 p. National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, India.

U.S. Department of State Library No. HD9016.14N3

Based on a report prepared by E.A.J. Johnson for the Indian National Council of Applied Economic Research. Discusses in detail a scheme for developing market towns, which are envisioned as becoming basic planning units and functioning regional service centers. Notes that in 1961 India had only one such market town for every 293 villages, and that due to this comparative isolation of villages India was becoming a "dual economy" wherein the terms of trade were tending to move against the villages. Suggests that India needs as many as 14,000 market towns to overcome that situation. Contends that the setting up of market towns is too important to be left to the villages themselves and should be made a part of the planning program and coordinated at the different levels between the agencies implementing it.

48. Resources for the Future, Inc., *Design for a Worldwide Study of Regional Development: A Report to the United Nations on a Proposed Research-Training Program*. 1966, 82 p. Distributed by Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD 21218.

ARC Catalog No. 301.34 R434

U.S. Department of State Library No. HD82.R43

Outlines a general strategy for studying in depth a series of ongoing regional development efforts around the world. Discusses in detail the major features of the proposed field studies dealing with questions of economic growth, settlement patterns, human resources, and social development. Presents a suggested procedure for organizing the proposed research-training program.

49. Rivkin, Malcolm D., *Area Development for National Growth: The Turkish Precedent*. Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development. 1965, 228 p. Praeger Publishers, New York, NY 10003. (Out of Print.)

U.S. Department of State Library No. HC405.R5

Points out that decentralized growth has been a significant aspect of Turkish public policy since 1923, and asserts that Turkish efforts at area development are of clear import to other nations with concentrated patterns of urbanization and modern economic activity. Part I examines the global problems to which the Turkish experience has relevance and discusses the process of urban concentration that has occurred in many developing nations. Part II treats the goals, priorities, and organization of Turkey's area development effort between 1923 and 1950. Part III is a similar discussion of the 1950-1960 decade, when an experiment in multi-party democracy was tried that ended in revolution. Part IV examines Zonguldak, a coal-and-steel producing area, as a case area in which public activities were aimed at creating economic growth. The final part summarizes the lessons of Turkish historical experience that may have wider applicability today.

50. Sen, Lalit K. (ed.), *Readings on Micro-Level Planning and Rural Growth Centres*. 1972, 350 p. National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad-30, India.

U.S. Department of State Library No. HT395.14R4

Consists of articles on a wide range of subjects related to microlevel planning in India. Part I includes introductory essays on microlevel planning and growth centers. Part II consists of articles which analyze the existing infrastructures of the various sectors of the economy, development programs in some of those sectors, and the trends of change that follow. Part III is made up of essays on theories, concepts, and methods which are useful for microlevel planning. The first two papers of Part IV describe the strategy followed by the Planning Commission in Omdoa's four Five-Year Plans with reference to rural development, while the third is a critique of sectoral planning. A major topic explored in Part V is the problem of integrating sectoral plans formulated at the national level with plans prepared for smaller units.

51. Sen Gupta, P. and Galina Sdasyuk, *Economic Regionalization of India: Problems and Approaches*. 1961 Census of India Monograph Series, Vol. 1, No. 8. 1968, 257 p. Office of the Registrar General, New Delhi, India.
U.S. Department of State Library No. FT395.14S4

Discusses the theoretical and conceptual aspects of the formation of economic regions with special reference to India and explains some of the empiric principles and methods of economic regionalization as applicable to India. Delineates the essential components of region formation and gives a general description of the principal region-forming components or resources. Discusses the roles played by agriculture, industry, and transport in region formation. Attempts a tentative framework of economic regions in India on the basis of a matching of concepts delineated in the first two parts.

52. Shibli, Khalid, *National Planning and Growth Pole Policies in Pakistan*. Report No. UNRISD/71/C.43. Not available for distribution to the public. May 1971, 30 p. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, Switzerland.

Reviews Pakistan's experiences with regard to national planning and development and growth pole policies. Contends that economic growth is not synonymous with welfare, and that national plans divorced from the political, social, and cultural milieu and objectives are of limited use. Claims that growth centers and growth poles are not an exclusive function of industrial development only, and stresses the need for physical infrastructure as well as marketing and growth centers for rural development.

53. Spiegel, Erika, *New Towns in Israel: Urban and Regional Planning and Development*. 1967, 191 p. Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, NY 10003.

Presents a detailed discussion of the development of new towns in Israel and their regional impact. Discusses the factors of population, employment and industry, land use and layout, housing, finance and administration. Gives examples of planning and development: Qiryat Shemona, Afula, Qiryat Gat, Beersheba, Ashdod, Elat, Arad, and Karmiel.

54. Uathavikul, Phaichitr, "Integrated Social and Economic Development Planning: National and Sub-National Problems and Policy," in *International Social Development Review No. 4: Regional Socio-Economic Development*. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Report No. ST/SOA/Ser.X/4, Sales No. E.72.IV.7. 1972, p. 73-83. United Nations, Sales Section, New York, NY 10017.
ARC Catalog No. FEA 301.35 U11
U.S. Department of State Library No. JX1977.155No.4

Asserts that in Southeast Asian countries rural development has been tackled largely on a superficial and *ad hoc* basis. Maintains that the lack of success of rural development efforts is due to the lack of an adequate overall conceptual framework, inappropriate attitudes toward rural development, and lack of leadership commitment. Calls for the

use of comprehensive regional planning and an economically oriented approach toward social planning which, although not appealing to social planners, has the virtue of being operationally feasible.

55. Uathavikul, Phaichitr, "Regional Planning and Development in Thailand," in *Ekistics*, Vol. 30, No. 180, November 1970, p. 416-423.
ARC Catalog No. TH309.2 U11

Asserts that Thai development planning has been concerned almost exclusively with economic and social development at the national level, and that regional allocation of development resources has been based on individual selection rather than on analyses of regional requirements. Maintains that the two most immediate problems are the acute shortage of adequate and reliable regional data and of trained and experienced personnel. Asserts that the success of regional planning in the long run will depend primarily on commitment on the part of the government.

56. United Nations. Economic and Social Office, Beirut, "Regional Planning and Development in Selected Countries in the Middle East," in *Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East, 1969*. Report No. E/4638 (Out of print). 1969, p. 71-92. United Nations. Economic and Social Office, Beirut, Lebanon.
ARC Catalog No. NEA 338.9 U58
U.S. Department of State Library No. JX1977.A725 1969

Reviews regional development planning and experience in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. Deals with the spatial aspects of national planning and of socioeconomic activities in those countries and discusses numerous regionally oriented projects.

57. Wanmali, Sudhir, *Regional Planning for Social Facilities: An Examination of Central Place Concepts and Their Applicability: A Case Study of Eastern Maharashtra*. 1970, 94 p. National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad-30, India.
U.S. Department of State Library No. HT395.14W3

Asserts that the building of social infrastructure for economic development and the creation of employment possibilities remain the major tasks of regional planning in India and most other developing countries. One of the consequences of the transition in such countries to an industrial economy is a deterioration in the standards of social facilities. Therefore, regional planning in countries like India should aim at creating a spatial organizational framework which would be capable of sustaining the strains of transition. The methodology of this study was based on two studies in Eastern Maharashtra state. One, a study of the hierarchy of towns in Vidarbha, assesses the goods and resources available in the central places. The other which studies the patterns of the provision of social facilities in the Nagpur metropolitan region, both assesses the availability of goods and services and identifies the extent of the

complementary region and the degree of dependence of the latter on the centralized place. Both studies take central place theory as their point of departure.

58. Waworoentoe, W.J., "Recent Urban Growth in Indonesia and Its Regional Development Implications," in *The Third International Symposium on Regional Development: Papers and Proceedings*, 1970, p. 48-77. Japan Center for Area Development Research, Tokyo, Japan.
U.S. Department of State Library No. HT395.J315-1969

Reviews some of the major theories of urbanization and urban development as far as they are relevant to conditions in Indonesia. Analyzes recent Indonesian urban history, and discusses the regional aspects of urban development in Indonesia. Calls for greater emphasis on urban regionalism, which is defined as the conscious and scientific application of planning on the regional scale and with urban development objectives. Maintains that "urban regionalism" should be regarded as essentially a genuine regional theory, not only as an extension of some other system, and that the practice of contemporary planning should not be limited only to modern planning procedures that have been worked out primarily in the urban areas.

59. Weintraub, D. and O. Shapiro, "The Role of Regional Organization in Rural Development in Israel--Some Preliminary Remarks", in *Sociologia Ruralis*, Vol. V, 1965, p. 288-307.
ARC Catalog No. IS 301.35 W424

Analyzes the role of regional organization in rural development in Israel and discusses various problems connected with the implementation of that organization. Focuses on the region as a social system--a community or a system of exchange--and not just as a unit of planning. The paper's four sections deal with the character of general and rural development in Israel, the concept of regional organization in Israel, some problems related to the implementation of this concept, and a research project designed to study some of those problems empirically.

60. Weitz, Raanan, *Rural-Urban Relations in Developing Countries*. Paper presented at the Sixth Rehovot Conference on Urbanization and Development in Developing Countries, Jerusalem and Rehovot, Israel, August 16-24, 1971. 9 p.
ARC Catalog No. 301.364 W436.

Presents an urbanization model for developing countries based on experiences drawn from Israel and from many developing countries. Asserts that emphasis should be shifted from the big towns to a network of small rural towns, which must receive the economic, organizational and political support to become the foci for overall national development. Such towns can serve as the basis of the much needed supporting system and for the dispersal of industrialization. These rural towns can thus become intermediate links between rural and urban spaces.

61. Weitz, Raanan, "Social Planning in Rural Regional Development: The Israeli Experience," in *International Social Development Review No. 4: Regional Socio-Economic Development*. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Report No. ST/SOA/Ser.X/4, Sales No. E.72.IV.7. 1972, p. 57-72. United Nations, Sales Section, New York, NY 10017.
ARC Catalog No. IS 301.35 W436
U.S. Department of State Library No. JX1977.I55No.4

This article, based on the author's experience in Israel and in many developing countries, deals with the role of "social planning" in rural regional planning under five major headings: General Principles, Social Planning and Agricultural Production, Social Considerations, Social Aspects of the Organization of Regional Authorities, and General Codes for Regional Social Planning.

62. Weitz, Raanan and Avshalom Kokach, "Regional Planning" in Raanan Weitz and Avshalom Rakach, *Agricultural Development, Planning and Implementation: An Israeli Case Study*. 1968, Chapter 7, p. 253-328. D. Reidel Publishing Co., Dordrecht, The Netherlands and in the United States, Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, NY 10003.
U.S. Department of State Library No. S471.I75W4

Discusses the motives which have led certain countries to embark on regional development projects. Details the aspects of comprehensive planning—economic, social, political and security, and physical and environmental. Delineates the growth of the regional planning concept in Israel and the regional planning experiences of the Lakhish Region, the first area in Israel intensively settled on the basis of full comprehensive planning from its inception. Deals with the role played by Kiriat Gat, the principal town of the Lakhish Region, and examines the composite structure in practice by focusing on one rural center and its villages. Presents a detailed examination of the administrative structure of the development region.

D. LATIN AMERICA

63. Barkin, David, "A Case Study of the Beneficiaries of Regional Development," in *International Social Development Review No. 4: Regional Socio-Economic Development*. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Report No. ST/SOA/Ser.X/4, Sales No. E.72.IV.7. 1972, p. 84-94. United Nations, Sales Section, New York, NY 10017.
ARC Catalog No. MX 338.9 B256
U.S. Department of State Library No. JX1977.I55No.4

Asserts that to be effective regional development programs must divert economic activity from existing programs to the selected areas, and that it is also necessary to facilitate access to that activity by people who would otherwise be unable to take advantage of the new opportunities. In examining the Tepalcatepec River Basin project in Mexico, expresses the view that self-sustained regional growth was not achieved

because of unwillingness to subsidize regional industrialization, and that whatever decentralization of economic activity was achieved did not substantially alter the national tendency to concentrate access to economic opportunities in the hands of a few people. Asserts that regional distribution requires positive governmental action to exclude wealthy regions and/or people from participating in the profits from new developments. Furthermore, the providing of financial resources must be accompanied by a program of technical and marketing assistance and protection against already entrenched interests which are in a better position to take advantage of profit opportunities.

64. Barkin, David and Timothy King, *Regional Economic Development: The River Basin Approach in Mexico*. Cambridge Latin American Studies Series No. 7. 1970, 262 p. Cambridge University Press, London and 32 East 57th Street, New York, NY 10022. U.S. Department of State Library No. HT395.M6B37

This book is primarily concerned with the attempts of the government of Mexico to reduce the unevenness of regional economic growth, achieve better social balance, and lessen the congestion of major urban centers by decentralizing industry. In particular, it is concerned with the adoption of the strategy of investing heavily in river basin development. Although touching on other development projects, the book focuses on the activities of the Tepalcatepec River Basin Commission, which was established in 1947 to develop that area (in the states of Michoacan and Jalisco) on an integrated basis. The authors conclude that the river basin projects were only marginally successful economically because the government did not provide incentives for firms to locate in the regions. Only those industries whose cost structure made location near the source of raw materials possible tended to locate there. Furthermore, the spread of the irrigated area alone is not a sufficient condition for agricultural prosperity: communication, credit, technical assistance, and other social overhead investments are also necessary. Politically, the River Basin Commission is a widely accepted way to coordinate public investment within a region. River basins avoid state boundaries, and this strategy may be the only practicable way to coordinate investment in different states and to avoid channeling funds through corrupt state governments. River Basin Commissions, however, do not consider all national objectives in their work, but are concerned only with small areas of the country.

65. Boisier, Sergio, *Case Studies on Information Systems for Regional Development, Vol. II: Chile*. UNRISD Report No. 70.9. A Non-Sales Publication - free upon request. 1970, 78 p. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland. ARC Catalog No. CI 330.983 B683

Discusses the regional planning process in Chile. Deals with information as a function of regional planning and discusses some theories of the nature, structure, objectives, and methods of an information system for regional planning. Evaluates Chile's experiences in regional planning.

66. Friedmann, John, *Regional Development Policy: A Case Study of Venezuela*. 1966, 279 p. M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, MA. Available in microfiche from the M.I.T. Microreproduction Laboratories, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139. U.S. Department of State Library No. HT395.V4F7

Discusses national development strategy in countries that have embarked upon a course of industrialization. The first part, which introduces the theory of regional development and planning, is concerned with national policies for regional development, as opposed to the traditional planning as being a concern for local issues primarily by local people, especially those who live in economically distressed parts of a country. The second part, a case study of regional development policy in Venezuela, approaches the problem of a regional policy appropriate to Venezuela's current phase of development. Concludes by considering some basic problems in the implementation of regional policy, and proposes measures for building regional programming into a system of national planning.

67. Friedmann, John, *Urban and Regional Development in Chile*. 1969, 251 p. The Ford Foundation Urban and Regional Development Advisory Program in Chile, Santiago, Chile.

Reviews the historical background of the Urban and Regional Development Advisory Program in Chile. Gives a synoptic analysis of the relationship between Chile's accelerated urbanization and changes in the country's economic and political processes during the past 40 years. Explores some of the problems encountered in evaluating a complex innovative program such as URDAPIC, and summarizes the principal accomplishments of the program in the light of those problems. Identifies some of the ways used to maximize the learning experience of URDAPIC advisers. Formulates eight operating principles for technical assistance programs in innovative planning.

68. Friedmann, John and Walter Stohr, "The Uses of Regional Science: Policy Planning in Chile," in *Papers of the Regional Science Association*, Vol. 18, 1967, p. 207-222.

Asserts that regional planners normally utilize only about 10-20 percent of the techniques and knowledge of regional science, and that thus most regional science literature is irrelevant for practical purposes. Since planning always operates under severe constraints of time, skills, and funds; only the simplest analytical techniques can be used. The utilization of regional science is an especially serious problem in Chile: it should have at least 20 regional economists with advanced training, but has none. Concludes that while Chile and other developing countries develop regional science professionals, more regional scientists from advanced countries will have to serve in the field as planning advisers.

69. Robock, Stefan H., *Brazil's Developing Northeast: A Study of Regional Planning and Foreign Aid*. 1963, 213 p. The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. ARC Catalog No. BL 338.981 R666

Discusses the problems of Brazil's Northeast region and the SUDENE plan to develop it. Emphasizes that in the Alliance for Progress period the U.S. did not adequately understand Brazil's political system and political styles. Warns against giving aid that may discourage domestic economic expansion or too much aid in relation to the recipient's capability to absorb and use it effectively.

70. Rodwin, Lloyd (ed.), *Planning Urban Growth and Regional Development: The Experience of the Guayana Program of Venezuela*. M.I.T.-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies Series. 1969, 524 p. M.I.T. Press, 28 Carleton Street, Cambridge, MA 02142.

U.S. Department of State Library No. HC238.B6R6

Gives a critical overview of all aspects of Venezuela's Guayana Program—a project undertaken by the Joint Center for Urban Studies of M.I.T. and Harvard in 1961 to plan, in cooperation with a Venezuelan governmental corporation, a new city in the interior of Venezuela with a mandate to provide coordinated development for the entire region around the new city. Concludes with reflections on collaborative planning.

71. Utria, Ruben D., "Some Social Aspects of Regional Development in Latin America," in *International Social Development Review No. 4: Regional Socio-Economic Development*. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Report No. ST/SOA/Ser.X/4, Sales No. E.72.IV.7. 1972, p. 42-56, United Nations, Sales Section, New York, NY 10017.

ARC Catalog No. LAT 309.2 U92

U.S. Department of State Library No. JX1977.155No.4

The conventional approach to regional development centers around the idea of investment placement and usually results in the establishment of industrial enclaves. There is increasing emphasis on changing the spatial structure in national development with the aim of finding a solution to social conflict. The development of the peripheral regions of Latin America is fundamentally a matter of releasing dynamic social forces at the local level to activate the key indigenous factors of development which will make it possible to effectively utilize assistance from extra-regional forces. This circumstance gives rise to a whole series of social variables with which planners must deal effectively, such as: those regarding the demographic structures and human resources needed for development and community organization; the values and attitudes of the population; as well as its way of dealing with geographical, climatological, and health barriers.

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