

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672

158 SCOMM 9: HOUSE SPEC. COMM. ON PERMANENT FUND 1977-78

versity of Costa Rica is conducting the research in collaboration with Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad (Costa Rica). (Ref. No. RPO 276)

Completion date: February 1975.

Public Utility Pricing and Investment

This project is an extension of another Bank research project on "Pricing and Investment in Electricity Supply" (see RPO 239—page 49), and of the Bank's previous research in water supply and telecommunications. RPO 239 sought to analyze investments and pricing criteria applicable to electric power projects.

The purpose of the present study is to seek approaches to decide upon efficient pricing and investment policies which recognize other objectives and constraints caused by:

1. low availability of information (e.g., as regards demand elasticities);
2. uncertainty;
3. income redistribution;
4. technical and cost limitations to accurate metering;
5. externalities (such as community health benefits to water supply projects);
6. financial and fiscal objectives;
7. institutional factors.

The approaches have been developed for the cost of electricity supply and are being tested out in case studies. Therefore, the major part of the project will be concerned with water and telecommunications.

The research effort will take the form of an examination of the trade-offs between efficiency and the various constraints and objectives listed above. Case studies will be based on discussions with utilities and government departments involved in determining pricing policies, combining description and statistical analysis.

Responsibility: Public Utilities Department—Jeremy J. Warford and Dennis Anderson, in collaboration with Stephen Littlechild, R. Saunders and Ralph Turvey (consultants). (Ref. No. RPO 311)

Completion date: Work on the electricity sector has nearly been finished. Work on the water and telecommunications sectors has just begun, and will continue for two years.

Reduction of Waste Water from Public Hydrants

In areas where piped water supply is provided to poor urban and rural communities, it is usually dispensed through public hydrants. These are frequently uncontrolled, running continuously and wasting substantial quantities of water, which discourages authorities from extending hydrant coverage.

The objective of this study is to recommend suitable means for dispensing water at public water points of urban and rural systems in developing countries. The study will identify and evaluate present in-

stallations for water dispensing, in particular their cost and durability, the adequacy of the service provided, the degree of waste, their suitability for local manufacture, and their local acceptability. It will also examine alternative methods of operational control and charging for water supplied, and the economic significance of both the method and means of controlling waste. This information will be useful to water agencies in developing countries, enabling them to reduce wastage and to install greater numbers of watering points in urban and rural areas. It will also be a guide for the Bank in its policies for the design of water systems for low-income areas.

Responsibility: Public Utilities Department—Harold R. Shipman and Richard N. Middleton. Field work and report preparation are planned to be executed in cooperation with the International Reference Center for Water Supply, The Hague (The Netherlands). (Ref. No. RPO 312)

Completion date: July 1975.

VII. URBANIZATION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Urban Data Needs of the IBRD

The experience of industrialized nations suggests that decisions made in the early stages of urbanization can have important implications for future socioeconomic growth. However, very little data exist which permit intercity comparisons of various dimensions of urbanization. With the rapid growth of urban areas in developing countries, the Bank is attempting to determine what kinds of data are needed to evaluate alternative development patterns.

The objective of this study is to design a framework for useful comparative urban data systems, and to assess the feasibility of collecting these data in developing countries. The first phase of the study focused on assessing the data requirements necessary for urban analysis through discussions with experts in research institutions, international organizations and national aid-giving agencies. In the second phase, the researchers assess the feasibility of collecting these data in four cities—Ahmedabad (India), Kingston (Jamaica), Lima (Peru), and Seoul (Korea). Where data are not available in comparable form, or not available at all, some attempt is made to evaluate the problems of gathering such data.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—Douglas Keare, in collaboration with Roy Bahl and Elliott Morss (consultants). (Ref. No. RPO 241)

Completion date: The field visits have been completed; the final report is being prepared.

Urban Public Finance and Administration in Developing Countries

Research in the area of municipal finance and tax systems as well as analytical work on municipal expenditure patterns in developing countries has been greatly neglected. Research in both of these fields is of great importance to the Bank, as it attempts to come to grips with problems associated with urbanization in large and rapidly growing cities in developing countries.

This study will consist of a comparative analysis of selected features of local fiscal systems in a group of larger cities: Ahmedabad and Bombay (India); Bogota and Cartagena (Colombia); Jakarta (Indonesia); Kingston (Jamaica); Seoul (Korea); and Tunis (Tunisia). It will serve as a basis for analysis of the availability and use of financial resources in metropolitan areas. Through detailed case studies of the cities and a comparative evaluation, the research will attempt to ascertain and analyze the pattern of expenditures and revenues, the adequacy of the overall municipal revenue structure, and the trade-offs between tax adequacy and tax

equity, thereby examining the equity and allocation aspects of each revenue source.

With the aid of the data collected, alternative strategies for financing municipal developments will be assessed. Major emphasis will be placed on the shifting responsibilities among government levels, the growth potential of alternative revenue sources and the income distribution effects of differential revenue structures.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—Johannes Linn, in collaboration with Roy Bahl and Francine Bougeon-Maasen (consultants). (Ref. No. RPO 270)

Completion date: The first three of eight monographs on the cities—September 1974; the remaining case studies and the draft final report, including the comparative analysis—early 1975.

Urban and Regional Subsystems in West Malaysia

The Government of Malaysia has been actively supporting land settlement schemes by investments in land clearing and development, agricultural extension and the provision of basic infrastructure, i.e., highways, social facilities and utilities. These developments are stimulating the growth of nonagricultural activities, particularly the service sector. The extent to which growth in the tertiary sectors takes place as a result of land development schemes, is a key factor in deciding on the settlement of new areas.

The objective of this study is to provide insights into the relative role of economic and institutional elements in the development of urban areas and to suggest appropriate policies for the stimulation of growth of small urban places and their role in regional development. The research effort is designed to investigate factors influencing the development of the urban system in a frontier region. Particular attention will be given to the development of nonagricultural activities induced by land settlement and agricultural expansion in Central West Malaysia.

The study is being carried out in two phases. The first includes a preliminary enumeration of economic activities in the region and identification of the local hierarchy of urban places. The second phase consists of field surveys of enterprises to determine the extent and nature of their local and extraregional linkages and the extent to which local economic integration is taking place. A small household survey will also be carried out with the cooperation of the University of Malaya to determine the mobility of individuals and their use of alternative locations to meet their needs for goods and services.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—Monique Cohen and John English, in collaboration with Harold Brookfield (consultant). (Ref. No. RPO 297)

Completion date: First phase completed. The second phase will commence in 1975.

Urban Land Use Policies: Taxation and Control

Land-use policies present some of the most complex issues in developing countries. Empirical studies of developed and developing countries show that the price of land is a major determinant of the location of residences, industries and commercial activities in urban areas.

Preparation for the study focused on the concepts and practices of appropriating land-value increments for public use, as reported in *Urban Land and Public Policy: Social Appropriation of Betterment* (Bank Staff Working Paper No. 179, May 1974, Catalog No. XXIII/278).

This research project is intended to provide a multidisciplinary evaluation of key urban land control measures in three cities—Seoul and Gwangju (Korea) and Bogota (Colombia). Special emphasis is placed on determining the sources of urban land price increases, assessing the role of urban land taxation in urban development processes, and investigating the institutional structure within which land-use controls operate. In the field analysis, census and survey material was combined with special land- and building-value samples. As part of this effort, in-depth studies were conducted of land improvement schemes financed in part by property owners, particularly Land Readjustment in Seoul and Gwangju, and special assessments for street upgrading in Bogota.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—Orville F. Grimes, Jr., in collaboration with William Doebele (consultant) and with the participation of M.C. Hwang of Seoul National University (South Korea) and R. Paredes of the Universidad de los Andes (Colombia). (Ref. No. RPO 298).

Completion date: May 1975.

Standards for Site and Services Projects

The Bank's involvement in the housing sector has mostly been in the form of site and services and squatter upgrading projects. Reference sources and experience on such projects are relatively few and inadequate. No systematic approach to the choice between alternative design standards has yet been developed. Therefore, the Bank has had to rely heavily on the personal expertise of consultants to develop standards, *ad hoc*, on a project by project basis. Furthermore, information on the cost functions for different standards of services is similarly inadequate.

The two main objectives of this study are (a) to develop a process by which Bank personnel can consider, quickly and cheaply, a variety of alternatives in design for any one site and services or upgrading project; and (b) to develop and consolidate cost data for different standards of services. The latter will augment preliminary work on the analysis of cash components of on-site infrastructure of site and services already being carried out in the Transportation and Urban Projects Department.

On completion of the research project there will be:

1. A digest providing minimum and alternative standards for the main components of site and services and squatter upgrading projects.

2. A handbook of engineering and cost data for the range of alternative design standards identified in (1).
3. A series of prototype project designs illustrating and evaluating the benefits and costs of the main choices in design.
4. An annotated bibliography of studies, conventions, research notes, etc., designed to augment the library on low-income housing available to the Bank.

Responsibility: *Transportation and Urban Projects Department*—George Beier and Praful Patel, in collaboration with the Urban Settlement Design Group of MIT, headed by Professor Horacio Caminos. (Ref. No. RPO 316)

Completion date: Interim report—February 1975; final report—August 1975.

VIII. POPULATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Labor Market in Malaysia

Malaysia has one of the highest rates of measured unemployment in Asia, the incidence of unemployment being particularly apparent among secondary school-leavers. Students who do not achieve a satisfactory grade on the final examination of the lower secondary level either enter vocational schools or go into the labor market. It is important to compare the experience of these two groups as well as to analyze the entire labor-force situation.

The principal objective of the study is to develop a comprehensive picture of the operation of the labor market in Malaysia. The research project was initiated originally with the single purpose of exploring the nature and course of unemployment among the secondary school-leavers. The scope of the study has now been broadened to include an analysis of income differentials, participation rates and other relevant aspects of labor market behavior which is being attempted as a component of the project "Labor Force Participation, Income and Unemployment" (see RPO 245—page 59).

The first phase of the study was a survey through questionnaires mailed to various groups of school-leavers sampled from school registers and employment offices. The survey, carried out with the cooperation of the Malaysian Government, covered such topics as the school-leavers' job experience, period of waiting, initial and expected earnings, nature of job search as well as their family and school background.

The second phase of the research effort was started in October 1974. This component will include a survey of a sample of the employed population with special emphasis on job history and mobility. In addition, a questionnaire on the process of wage determination, hiring practices and employer attitudes will be submitted to employers of these workers.

The material from these two surveys is being supplemented by an analysis of primary and secondary data obtained from the Malaysian Government to build up a reasonably complete picture of the labor market.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—Dipak Mazumdar, with the cooperation of several branches of the Malaysian Government. Much of the sample survey work is conducted by Survey Research Malaysia. (Ref. No. RPO 243)

Completion date: First phase—end 1974; the entire project—September 1975.

Student Loan Schemes and Other Forms of Cost Reallocation

Public expenditures on education are usually financed out of general budget revenues, and educational expansion places a heavy burden on

the fiscal systems of developing countries. Analysis of more unorthodox forms of educational financing is needed to determine their potential for carrying an increasing share of the financial burden.

The purpose of this project is to deal with the problem of escalating educational costs and with the resulting shortage of public funds for education in less developed countries. The main issues faced in the area of education finance are dealt with and alternative methods, such as student loans or new tax policies, are presented. The possibilities and limitations of the private education sector as a complement to the public education sector are spelled out. The project as a whole is heavily oriented toward the social-equity aspects of the financing of education, and emphasizes the effects of educational expenditures on the distribution of income.

The project includes three studies in Latin American countries. Two studies on Colombia are completed. Another study on education finance, employment and income distribution in Brazil is under way.

Responsibility: Education Department—Jean-Pierre Jallade, in collaboration with A. Bayona Nunez of ICETEX (Colombia), Dr. C. McLure of Rice University (USA) and Professor Sahota of Vanderbilt University (USA) (consultants). (Ref. No. RPO 244)

Completion date: July 1975.

Reports

Jallade, Jean-Pierre. *The Financing of Education: An Examination of Basic Issues*. Bank Staff Working Paper No. 157. July 1973. (Catalog No. VII/223).

_____. *Public Expenditures on Education and Income Distribution in Colombia*. Work Bank Staff Occasional Papers No. 18. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1974. \$4.00. (Catalog No. VII/256—available in bookstores or from the publisher.)

_____. *Student Loans in Developing Countries: An Evaluation of the Colombian Performance*. Bank Staff Working Paper No. 182. June 1974. (Catalog No. VII/281).

Labor Force Participation, Income and Unemployment

The study of urban labor markets has an important role in improving the design of development projects that are aimed at improving the productivity of the poor in urban areas. In many cities, recent migrants from rural areas constitute a significant proportion of the increase in the urban labor force. Thus, these studies are also useful in adding to our understanding of the economic impact of rural development projects. Several research projects have been developed in this area (see RPO 243—page 58 and RPO 290—page 61).

The emphasis in this project has been placed on employment and earnings in the "informal" sector of the market, and on the relationship between participation rates, individual earnings and family income among households in different sectors of the economy. The research effort will be concerned mainly with the contrast between the "formal" and "informal" sectors, as well as linkages between the two.

The major part of the project is devoted to a new survey of the labor market in Bombay. In the first phase, which began in January 1974, a survey of 1,000 casual workers was taken. The second phase will be a survey of 2,500 workers in establishments in the "informal" sector and of another 2,500 workers in establishments in the "formal" sector.

In addition, the study will analyze related data from urban household surveys in Malaysia and Korea. The two countries have quite diverse labor markets. In recent years, Korea has experienced a large expansion of the demand for labor with rising real wages. Malaysia, on the other hand, is a "labor surplus" economy with a high rate of unemployment.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—Dipak Mazumdar, in collaboration with the Economics Department of Bombay University for the survey work in that city. (Ref. No. RPO 245)

Completion date: First phase—February 1975; second phase—September 1976.

Rural and Urban Public Works

Poverty has remained a serious problem even in nations experiencing rapid growth. Large portions of the population of many developing countries remain outside the sectors of the economy which are expanding. As a result, attention has increasingly focused on ways to alleviate persistent poverty. One way of raising the incomes of the poorer strata of society is to provide employment opportunities for those without jobs and with minimal skills and training. A few developing nations have undertaken public-works programs which mobilize unskilled, unemployed workers to carry out simple, low-cost, labor-intensive development projects. The rationale behind the development of such programs was that they provide both additional employment benefits and needed physical facilities, at a reasonable cost, that represent a net increase in total output.

The general objective of the study is to assess public-works programs in about 15 developing countries as instruments for reducing unemployment and increasing the incomes of target groups within a long-term development strategy. Specific research objectives which are viewed as intermediate means to address this broad policy concern include:

1. the implications for program design of varying economic and physical environments;
2. an analysis of the income distribution effects of factor payments and of benefits flowing from assets created;
3. characteristics of target groups of the population and the impact of programs on these target groups;
4. an examination of the political forces in the initiation and design of the programs and in pressures for modifications of continuing programs;
5. an identification of the most promising organizational, administrative and financial arrangements;
6. an evaluation of the potential for urban programs;
7. an examination of the potential role of external assistance.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—Ralph Hofmeister. The study is being carried out by a research team at Harvard University consisting of Shahid Javed Burki, David Davies, Richard Hook, and John Thomas. (Ref. No. RPO 275)

Completion date: Late 1974.

Reports

Burki, Shahid Javed. "Employment Creating Urban Public Works Program: Outline of a Strategy." *The Pakistan Development Review*, Vol. XII, No. 3 (Autumn 1973): 293-310.

Project Evaluation Methodology: Education Attainments

The World Bank Group approved 75 education projects in 49 countries during 1963-72. However, the supervision of these projects by the Bank has mainly dealt with their physical and administrative aspects: construction of buildings, procurement of equipment, disbursement of the loan. Insufficient attention has been given to the quality and performance of the educational institutions and their impact on society.

This project aims at producing a widely applicable methodology for the evaluation of learning taking place in Bank-assisted educational institutions. In the first phase, completed in January 1974, the International Institute of Educational Planning reviewed the documents of 75 educational projects. The Phase I report indicates ways in which the statements of educational objectives can be further specified to be made more measurable for evaluation purposes. The report also presents a model of how an evaluation system could be built into a Bank education project.

The second phase of the project will test the model in a real situation, possibly in Eastern Africa where current projects include experimental basic education centers. This phase will also include a seminar, in January 1975, as a means of forging a research team of Africans and overseas experts, who will carry out a "test-retest" formative evaluation exercise over a 15-month period.

Responsibility: Education Department—Mats Hultin and Jacob van Lutsenburg Maas. The International Institute of Educational Planning will remain as contractor in the second phase. (Ref. No. RPO 278)

Completion date: Final report for Phase II—1976.

Labor Market in a Rapidly Growing Economy

Two related phenomena have become points of interest in the development process in Brazil—rapid urban growth and the rapid increase in the urban labor market. As in many other countries, this has resulted in a growing "nonformal" labor market where workers have low productivity and income, and do not enjoy job security and social benefits sanctioned by Brazilian labor laws.

The objective of this study is to analyze in depth the characteristics of the labor force in a rapidly expanding urban economy. The study will include analyses of the earnings and occupational structure of the urban labor force, the determinants of the absorption of migrants in the urban labor force, and the nature of the family economy in urban areas.

The study is based on data collected recently by the Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional (CEDEPLAR) in the metropolitan area of Belo Horizonte in Brazil. The main part of the analysis consists of cross-tabulations. However, regression or factor analysis is utilized where appropriate.

Interim results showed the importance of the household as an economic unit. The study, therefore, has been expanded to include the position of workers within the household and the distribution of secondary earners contributing to the total household income. As a separate but interrelated topic, the second phase of the study deals with particular characteristics of low-income households and with patterns of socioeconomic mobility over time.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—Dipak Mazumdar and Anna Sant'Anna, in collaboration with CEDEPLAR (Brazil). (Ref. No. RPO 290)

Completion date: The manuscript is being prepared and is expected to be ready in early 1975.

The Benefits of Schooling for Workers

In most developing countries, investment in education has the highest priority and is usually the largest budget item. Planners as well as politicians have assumed that a causal relationship exists between school achievement and economic and social advancement. However, very little is known about the effect of schooling on workers' productivity, earnings or promotion. Recent research in developed countries shows that earlier research overestimated the importance of schooling. Information on the relationship between education and socioeconomic advancement is essential to develop criteria for investment in education.

The objective of this study is to examine the pure effect of formal schooling, using a sample of blue-collar and white-collar workers in Tunisia. The study will focus on the relationship of school experience to the measurable benefits which accrue to workers, including earnings and satisfaction.

The methodology consists of tests of the traditional economic model used in the earlier research and a more elaborate model. The traditional model specifies earnings as a function of age and schooling. The newer model examines the interrelationship between earnings and schooling, ability, work experience, and parental socioeconomic status. It also looks at the factors affecting ability and work experience. Other dependent variables, replacing earnings in the analysis, include job promotion and satisfaction.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—John Simmons, in collaboration with Professor Bsais of the University of Tunis. (Ref. No. RPO 291)

Completion date: December 1974.

Reports

Simmons, John. *The Determinants of Earnings: towards an Improved Model.* Bank Staff Working Paper No. 173. March 1974. (Catalog No. II/272)

**Economic Aspects of Household Fertility Behavior
and Labor Supply in Northeast Brazil**

High levels of fertility and mortality, low educational attainment, labor surplus, scant productivity, and substantial outmigration are characteristic and interrelated features of the rural poor in Northeast Brazil. There is a close interaction between the economic environment in which households subsist and certain decisions of the household members, e.g., whether to have an additional child, send him to school, work at home, or migrate. In order to create conditions more favorable to human resource development and utilization in the northeast region of Brazil, it is necessary to identify policies which can alter both the economic environment and the structure of incentives influencing household decisions.

The general objective of this research project is to collect household data on fertility, on education and on the economic activities of households to test a number of hypotheses about the relationships between family size, schooling and employment among rural low-income families. Specifically, the study will look at the hypothesis that children confer economic benefits on their parents—by contributing to family income and providing support in parental old age or disability—which are large in relation to the costs of child rearing. It will also investigate the conditions governing the supply of labor of different family members. In addition, the research effort will examine the reasons behind the low primary education enrollment rates and high dropout rates among the population in this area, by estimating private costs and returns to parents associated with keeping their children in school. From this approach, it should be possible to assess to what degree the problem is caused by a lack of educational facilities and to what extent by a lack of demand for them.

The first phase of this project has involved the design and pilot application of a questionnaire, as part of a much larger farm survey in northeast Brazil carried out under another research project, "Rural Development in Northeast Brazil" (see RPO 273—page 32). The pilot survey of 200 households took place in April-May 1974, and the results are currently being processed. A much larger survey involving approximately 2,000 families is being planned for 1975.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—Timothy King and Ricardo Moran, in collaboration with Yoni Sampaio and Judy Tendler

(consultants), and in association with the Superintendencia do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste (Brazil). (Ref. No. RPO 299)

Completion date: The final report is expected in 1976.

Population Growth and Rural Poverty

The rapid growth of population is a serious impediment to the improvement of living standards, especially among the poor, in developing countries. Family planning programs have not yet succeeded in significantly reducing the rate of population increases in the poorer countries. Little is known about the determinants of fertility or about the economic costs and benefits of larger families in rural households.

The project will consist of comparative anthropological studies in eight villages in India, Kenya, Nigeria, and Sri Lanka to expand the Bank's knowledge of the economic determinants of fertility, population growth, rural labor supply and income distribution, and education in rural areas.

The contribution of different members of different types of households to the economy of the households will be studied and measured in an attempt to assess the economic determinants of family formation and household size, and the factors which govern the availability of household members for work outside their own landholdings. Particular attention will be paid to the differential effects of population growth by social class and the effect on employment opportunities and wage levels.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—Timothy King. The study is directed by Professor Scarlett Epstein of the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex (United Kingdom). The field investigations will be carried out by eight graduate students from the target countries currently attending the university, each of whom will spend a year in one of the villages.

The Population Council and the Overseas Development Ministry (United Kingdom) have joined the Bank in financing this project. (Ref. No. RPO 302)

Completion date: Fieldwork began in July 1974 and will continue for approximately one year. Provisional drafting will begin in July 1975 with a return to the field in January 1976. Final drafting will begin in May 1976. The project will be finished in September 1977.

Improving the Usefulness of Household Surveys

A significant portion of the research effort of the Bank and other aid agencies involves the gathering of data from primary household surveys. These surveys are now designed by the individual researchers, and not infrequently, a few key questions which would be very useful for analysis of a related area, are omitted.

The objective of this project is to improve the design of household survey questionnaires, to make them more useful for general research

purposes and for Bank operational use. Two types of components of household survey questionnaires will be developed: (1) a basic module consisting of questions which should be included in virtually all household surveys, e.g., questions on household composition and income or economic status; (2) special purpose modules for specific areas, such as migration, fertility, employment, etc., which would provide a way of introducing new topics into surveys whose main objective is in a different field.

The use of these modules is expected to help improve an investigation of the interaction among different facets of household behavior.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—Timothy King and Pravin Visaria, in collaboration with consultants at the University of Michigan led by Professor Eva Mueller, financed jointly by the Bank and USAID. (Ref. No. RPO 303)

Completion date: September 1975.

Employment Models and Projections

It is widely accepted that growth by itself will not absorb the existing unemployed and the increases in the labor force in developing countries. If full employment is to be reached within an acceptable period, special measures to create employment or a restructuring of the growth process itself will be required. An effective employment policy is an important component of policies to redistribute income and assets.

Considerable work on employment problems is going on under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Labour Office (ILO), the Yale Growth Center, and other organizations. However, a standard methodology for assessing the employment trends and outlook for individual countries has yet to emerge. The objective of this study is to estimate input-output models to project direct and indirect employment in disaggregated sectors and the whole economy, for three countries.

While the input-output technique is the principal methodology used in the project, in one of the countries, where sufficient data exist, a comparative evaluation of the input-output technique with three other methods of projection will be made. The first projects labor absorption by projecting sectoral output growth and labor productivity growth with *ad hoc* empirical methods. The second technique involves the derivation of labor demand curves from neoclassical production functions. The third technique is programming with or without some econometric equations.

The research effort is designed to formulate the basis for a standardized and comprehensive treatment of the employment situation of the member countries of the Bank. It is hoped that a methodology will be developed for choosing between alternative mixtures of growth-oriented, technology-oriented, demand-oriented, and, in some cases, relief-oriented policies, to solve the employment problems of developing countries.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—Raj Krishna. (Ref. No. RPO 306)

Completion date: Mid-1976.

CAMS Employment Studies

The Committee of Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS) is an organization that coordinates the research activities of scholars from a number of southeast Asian countries. Five subcommittees have put together packages of research projects. The Bank is supporting some of the projects from the committees on Employment and Trade Policies and on Employment and Income.

Two of the projects on Employment and Trade seek to evaluate quantitatively the impact of the expansion of exports on employment in Korea and Taiwan within an input-output framework. Three other projects in this area—those on the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand—propose to measure the net effects of protection and other forms of incentives, and to study their implications for employment and income distribution.

The second set of employment projects focuses on migration and the absorption of labor in specific sectors of the economy. Two studies are concerned with rural-urban migration in Thailand and Malaysia, while another project will look specifically into the absorption of labor in the service industries in Singapore. The labor-absorption aspects of the New Community movement in Korea will also be studied. In all these studies, an analysis of census data will be supplemented by small sample surveys geared to the specific problems under investigation.

Responsibility: Development Economics Department—Larry Westphal. Research on the projects will be carried out in the countries concerned by local scholars. (Ref. No. RPO 307)

Completion date: July 1976.

Effects of Health and Nutrition Standards on Worker Productivity

Health and nutrition levels of manual labor are important determinants of productivity. The extent to which productivity is affected by certain nutritional and/or health deficiencies has not been well documented. Previous Bank studies in Indonesia revealed that a major factor affecting the productivity of the labor force was the prevalence of iron-deficiency anemia in half the male population. Anemic subjects also had twice as many infections as nonanemics had. A follow-up study was undertaken in an attempt to correct the deficiency. (See Bank Staff Working Papers Nos. 152 and 175 under Reports, RPO 226—page 43) Elemental iron supplements were provided for several weeks at a cost of US\$0.0013 per laborer per day. At the end of the experimental period, productivity in two types of manual work increased by 20-25 percent, as compared to treatment with placebos. Treatment with iron also reduced infections by

half. These findings are highly significant in terms of the high benefit/cost ratio obtained from correcting the deficiency.

The present study will attempt to broaden the findings of the earlier studies in two respects:

1. to investigate the productivity and morbidity effects of other types of nutritional health deficiencies;
2. to evaluate mechanisms for undertaking nutritional improvement programs.

The research project is being carried out in the context of the project on the "Substitution of Labor and Equipment in Civil Works" (see RPO 226), which will provide detailed physical measurements of labor productivity.

Responsibility: Transportation and Urban Projects Department—Samir Basta and Indu K. Sud. Research will be carried out in two countries, possibly Indonesia and India, in collaboration with local medical research institutes. (Ref. No. RPO 315)

Completion date: December 1975.

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World Bank and IDA



THE WORLD BANK AND IDA

Introduction

The World Bank Group provides financial and technical help for the development of poor countries.

The Group consists of the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), IDA (International Development Association) and IFC (International Finance Corporation).

This leaflet describes the Bank and IDA, which are now lending more than \$3,400 million a year to help raise the standard of living in developing countries. This is well over a fourth of the total from all official sources outside the developing countries themselves. IFC has the same purpose, but its role is more specialized: helping to stimulate growth in the private sector. It is now investing nearly \$150 million a year.

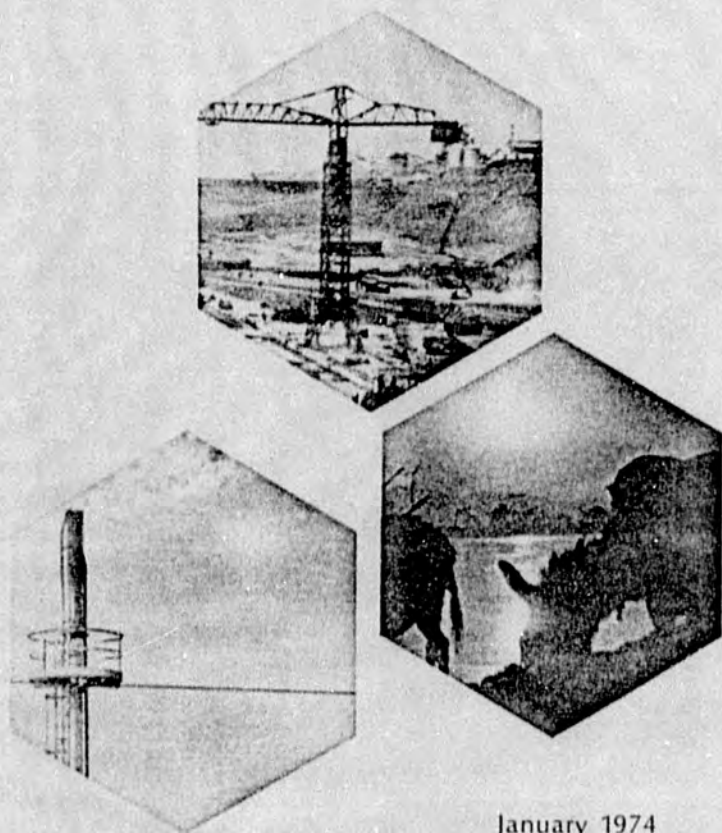
Both the Bank and IDA have expanded rapidly in the last five years (see tables on pages 2 and 9). In fiscal 1973,¹ the Bank provided more than twice as much and IDA nearly four times as much financial help to developing countries as in any year before 1969. These funds are helping to support a wide variety of projects, large and small, public and private, chiefly in the following fields: agriculture, education, electric power, industry, population planning, tourism, transportation, telecommunications and urban development.

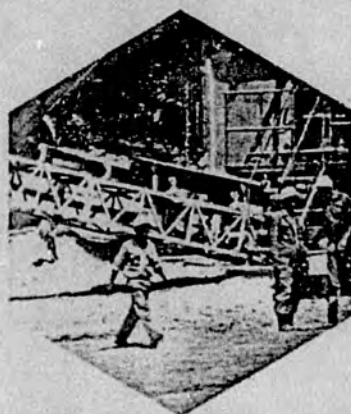
Thanks to increased contributions in recent years by IDA's wealthier members, more assistance has gone to the very poor countries that are most in need. The Bank has also committed itself to helping member countries with their more intractable development problems. These include questions of income distribution, rural poverty, unemployment, excessive population growth and rapid urbanization.

Although legally and financially distinct, the Bank and IDA are a closely integrated unit, administered by the same staff. Using funds from different sources and lending on different terms, they have become a highly flexible instrument for giving both financial and technical assistance to developing countries at virtually all stages of economic and social growth. Together, they have become a true development institution.

¹ The fiscal year ends June 30. Except as otherwise specified, all data are given as of June 30, 1973.

January 1974





The World Bank

On a global scale, the World Bank was the first institution to be established with the explicit purpose of helping less developed countries raise their living standards.

Along with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Bank was founded in 1944 at a United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference of 44 governments at Bretton Woods, New

Hampshire, U.S.A. It began operations in June 1946. Membership in the Bank is open to all members of the IMF, and 122 have joined. The Bank is owned and controlled by its member governments (see page 11).

The Bank's charter spells out certain basic rules which govern its operations. It must lend only for productive purposes, and only if there are reasonable prospects of repayment. Each loan must be guaranteed by the government concerned. Except in "special circumstances," loans must be for specific projects. The Bank must assure itself that the necessary funds are unavailable from other sources on reasonable terms. The use of loans cannot be restricted to purchases in any particular member country or countries. And the Bank's decisions must be based only on economic considerations.

A unique feature of the Bank as an intergovernmental organization is the fact that it relies mainly on private investors for its financial resources. Most of the money it lends comes from the Bank's own borrowings in various capital markets. Although a total of \$25,197 million of its authorized capital of \$27,000 million has been subscribed, members pay in only 10%. The remaining 90% serves as a guarantee of the Bank's debt. It can be used only if required to meet obligations to investors in Bank securities.

Thus, investors who might otherwise never become involved in the financing of projects in developing countries are contributing to their economic growth. The Bank has borrowed a cumulative total of \$15,764 million, of which \$8,882 million is outstanding in 15 different currencies.

Since the Bank obtains most of its funds on commercial terms, it must charge its own borrowers a commensurate rate

Table 1: Bank and IDA lending to current borrowers¹ 1964-73

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

Number of Countries in ()	Average 1964-68	Average 1969-73	1973
Bank only (33)	\$ 516	\$1,154	\$1,241
IDA only (25)	16	205	384
Bank/IDA (35)			
Bank	223	629	810
IDA	251	582	973
Sub-totals	472	1,211	1,783
Totals ²	\$1,006	\$2,570	\$3,408

¹ Member countries which have borrowed since fiscal 1968 or which are included in the fiscal 1974 lending program.

² Details in tables may not add to totals because of rounding.

of interest. On average, Bank loans are repaid over about 20 years, and the current rate of interest is 7-1/4%. Table 1 shows how Bank loans are used along with IDA credits, on unusually favorable terms, to help meet the needs of many of the poorest countries.

Aside from borrowings, paid-in capital subscriptions and charges on its loans, the Bank has two other principal sources of funds it can lend. Most important is the flow of repayments on previous loans. These have amounted to \$5,316 million. In addition, it often sells portions of its loans to other investors, chiefly commercial banks, and uses these funds to make additional loans. By this means, it has been able to raise \$2,500 million.

The Bank earns a profit on its operations, but it has never paid a dividend, since all shareholders agree that earnings should be used to help developing countries. Part of the Bank's net earnings have been placed in reserves which strengthen its ability to borrow and most of which are also available for lending. Beginning in 1964, the balance each year has been given to IDA, increasing its ability to help the poorest countries. These grants to IDA have totaled \$705 million, and net earnings applied to reserves have amounted to \$1,750 million.

IDA

Unlike the Bank, IDA gets virtually all of its funds in the form of contributions. This makes it possible for the Bank Group to help countries that are too poor to borrow from the Bank at all, and to ease the average terms of lending to others that can afford to borrow only a part of their legitimate needs on conventional terms.

Nearly all IDA "credits," as they are called, have been for a period of 50 years, without interest except for a small charge to cover administrative costs. Repayment of principal does not begin until after 10 years of grace.

The need for lending to many poor countries on much easier terms than the Bank alone could give became apparent during the 1950s. On the initiative of the United States, endorsed by other members of the Bank and by the United Nations General Assembly, IDA was established in 1960 to help meet this need. It was made an affiliate of the Bank, to be administered in accordance with the Bank's own standards of efficiency.

All members of the Bank are eligible for membership in IDA, and 112 have joined. Nineteen of the wealthier members have contributed 87% of all funds that have been available for the Association's use, or \$6,094 million. Out of its net earnings, the Bank has contributed \$705 million, or 10%, including \$3 million earmarked for agricultural research grants. About \$78

million has been contributed or otherwise made available by developing countries. Switzerland, though not a member of the Bank or IDA, has provided \$62 million in 50-year, interest-free loans. And New Zealand, a member of the Bank but not of IDA, has contributed \$7 million. In addition, there has been a total of \$76 million in net earnings and repayments.

The annual amount IDA can lend has increased by more than 400% over the last five years. During the period 1964-68, the Association was able to lend an average of only \$267 million a year. In fiscal 1973 its credits totaled nearly \$1,360 million.

These funds are carefully rationed for use in the poorer countries. There are four main criteria that a country must meet in order to borrow from IDA:

1. It must be very poor. The "poverty ceiling" varies from time to time, depending on circumstances; it is now roughly \$375 a year of income per capita.¹
2. It must have sufficient economic, financial and political stability to warrant long term development lending.
3. It must have an unusually difficult balance of payments problem, and little prospect of earning enough foreign exchange to justify borrowing all it needs on conventional terms.
4. It must have a genuine commitment to development, reflected in its policies.

About 70 countries would now be eligible under the first criterion. They include nearly four fifths of the population of the 96 countries that are current borrowers² from the Bank, IDA or both. About 70% of them live in Asia, 24% in Africa, 3% in Europe (Turkey), and 4% in Latin America and the Caribbean area.

Under the second criterion, four of these countries have not been in a position to borrow from either the Bank or IDA. For various reasons related to other criteria, another six have borrowed from the Bank but not from IDA. Twenty five of the poorest have borrowed only from IDA. And a "blend" of Bank loans and IDA credits has been provided to another 35.

To the poorer countries, the importance of IDA as an integral part of the Bank Group can be seen in the record of lending, as shown in Table 1 on page 2. Without funds on IDA terms, any significant help to the group of 25 very poor countries might well have been impossible. Without the ability to reduce the average debt burden by combining its loans with a rising volume of IDA credits, the Bank could not have increased its own support to the 35 "blend" countries to the degree it has.

Thus the scope and flexibility of Bank Group help to the poorest of the poor depend upon the volume of IDA's resources. This is determined chiefly by the level of contribu-

¹ As calculated for the World Bank Atlas of 1972.

² See footnote to Table 1, page 2.

tions agreed to from time to time by the wealthier member countries. The amount from this source is now about \$800 million a year.

Operating Methods

Whether large or small, every project financed by the Bank or IDA is considered in the light of the country's total needs, capabilities and policies. This is essential from the point of view of the Bank and IDA, to assure the most efficient use of their own resources. It is even more important to the people of the borrowing country, whose hope for a better standard of life depends upon the efficient mobilization and allocation of all resources available.

The first step in response to each country's request for assistance, therefore, is the conduct of a comprehensive study of its economy. The resulting "country economic report" is used by both the Government and the Bank, and is kept up-to-date. It provides a basis for the Bank's own decisions on both financial and technical assistance. It often serves also as a planning tool for the Government, and as a basic document for the use of other national and international lending agencies.

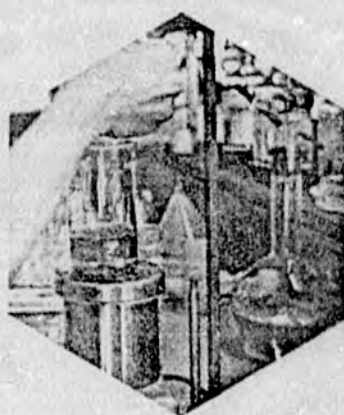
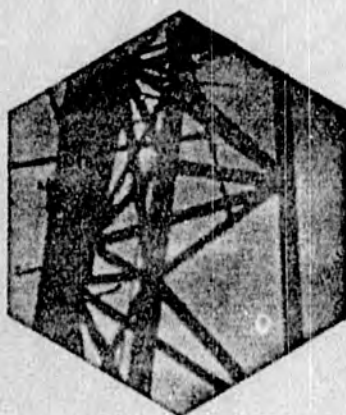
The report describes and analyzes the entire economy and the country's development policies, organization and principal problems. On the basis of objective analysis, it outlines a general order of development priorities among the various

sectors. Whenever necessary, the country study is supplemented by more detailed analyses of individual sectors and relationships between them, which help to throw light on the relative importance of alternative projects in achieving the country's development goals.

Chiefly on the basis of the economic report, and after consultation with the Government, a program of Bank/IDA operations in the country is drawn up for a five-year period. This is reviewed and revised annually. It takes into account the likely availability of other external finance, as well as the country's own resources. The program provides a framework for concrete proposals for action to help the country carry out an agreed strategy of development. Each individual project is then considered within this framework.

There is no "application form" for Bank or IDA financing. Sometimes a formal request is made by letter, perhaps to the President of the Bank. Sometimes Bank staff members or missions identify specific project possibilities, discuss them with the Government and, in some cases, help with the detailed work required to describe and document them. More often, project proposals arise out of the joint efforts of Government and Bank staff members in their search for solutions to common problems. No matter how a proposal originates, however, the project is subjected to careful analysis and a detailed agreement is worked out with the borrower before a loan or credit is approved.

Assume, for example, that technical staffs of the Government and the Bank agree that improvements in the road system are a priority need for attainment of the country's development goals. Often in such a case, the Bank will recommend that consulting engineers be hired to draw up detailed



plans. After this preparatory work is completed, the Bank will send a staff mission to make a thorough appraisal of all aspects of the project.

When agreement is reached on details of the proposed project and on financing requirements, a formal loan or credit agreement is negotiated. If this is satisfactory, the President presents the proposal to the Executive Directors, who represent all member countries, for their approval.

The approval of a loan does not end the Bank's involvement, nor does the borrower walk away with cash in his pocket. In most cases, the borrower seeks bids, on the basis of international competition, for the goods and services required. The Bank releases money only as needed to meet verified expenditures on the project. Goods and services paid for by Bank loans or IDA credits may be obtained from any member country or Switzerland. The Bank pays in whatever currency is required, and the borrower repays in the currency used by the Bank.

Bank involvement continues throughout the life of the project. The borrower provides periodic progress reports and Bank staff members visit the site from time to time, helping to anticipate and overcome difficulties and to assure that the project's intended benefits to the country are realized. This close supervision is facilitated by the fact that the borrowing country is a part owner of the Bank and shares in the control of its policies and operations. As a cooperative multinational institution, the object of the Bank is to see that each project is carried out at the least possible cost and that it makes its full contribution to the country's development.

Table 2 on page 9 shows how much has been lent to current borrowers for different purposes during the last 10 years, and how the emphasis has been changing. Shifts in the geographical distribution of lending are reflected in Table 3 on page 12.

Technical assistance

Since the earliest days, technical assistance has been an integral part of the Bank's work, but its importance has increased enormously.

It is possible to measure a few types of technical assistance, in ordinary accounting terms. For example, in loans and credits extended in fiscal 1973, \$25 million was included to pay for feasibility studies, \$49 million for the services of foreign experts and consultants, and \$13 million to send personnel overseas for training. Items such as these, however, are merely the most visible parts of a total effort which may be more important to developing countries than the money the Bank and IDA provide.

Table 2: Bank and IDA lending to current borrowers by principal sectors, 1964-73

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

	1964-68		1969-73		1973	
	Average	%	Average	%	Amount	%
Agriculture	\$ 124	12	\$ 518	20	\$ 938	28
Education	31	3	145	6	276	8
Industry ¹	120	12	364	14	377	11
Population planning	—	—	13	1	22	1
Public utilities ²	346	34	706	27	849	25
Tourism	—	—	16	1	—	—
Transportation	293	29	651	25	682	20
Urban projects ³	—	—	10	—	36	1
Non-project ⁴	91	9	146	6	229	7
Totals	\$1,006		\$2,570		\$3,408	

¹ Including development finance companies.

² Communications, power, water supply and sewerage.

³ Specifically to help with the "urbanization" problem.

⁴ Industrial imports, reconstruction and rehabilitation, technical assistance, project preparation, planning.

Because of the Bank's position at the center of the world development arena, it is able to focus for the benefit of each member country the knowledge and experience of all. Sometimes this is done in response to requests for advice on questions of general policy, planning or administration, or for help in meeting specific needs—the identification and preparation of projects, for example, the recruitment of key personnel, the mobilization of domestic capital, or perhaps the improvement of statistical services.

Most needs for technical assistance become apparent in discussions between staff members of governments and of the Bank. They often arise in connection with country economic and sector studies, and in the course of project appraisals and supervision. Whenever the need for improvement is disclosed in these discussions or studies and help is desired to carry it out, the Bank will provide it, organize it, or help to find it.

The Bank provides a large amount of technical assistance by administering feasibility studies supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), many of which lead to projects financed by the Bank and IDA.

The Bank maintains a staff college, the Economic Development Institute, to train officials of developing countries in the techniques of development. Nearly 1,800 have studied at the Institute. In fiscal 1973, 250 Fellows took part in 10 courses conducted at headquarters in Washington, and more than 200 participated in nine courses sponsored or supported by the Institute in other parts of the world.

In addition, the Bank conducts a large, continuing program of research—both basic and applied—in virtually every aspect

of development with which its members are concerned. At present, this program consists of more than 50 studies. Subjects include economic planning, agriculture and rural development, international trade and finance, industry, labor-capital substitution, unemployment, urbanization, regional development, public utilities, transportation, and financial institutions.

International Cooperation

While the Bank Group is large in relative terms, it is only one of many institutions—national and international, public and private—which provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries. In the public sphere alone, a dozen or more international institutions and 25 or 30 national agencies are involved in one way or another.

With such a multiplicity of donors, lenders and providers of technical assistance, close cooperation and some degree of coordination are essential. Methods employed by the Bank to achieve this vary widely, depending, among other factors, on the nature and scope of each institution's program. Some involve purely ad hoc staff cooperation on particular problems as they arise. Some are more highly structured, but still informal. Others entail formal, written agreements.

The Bank has unusually close working relations with some institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Development Programme.

Under special cooperative agreements, three of the United Nations specialized agencies provide staff support for Bank

operations in their fields of interest. These are the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), and the World Health Organization (WHO). A similar agreement with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will become effective in 1974.

The World Bank has almost continuous contact, and close working relations, with other UN agencies and commissions, regional development banks, the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), regional organizations such as the East African Community, and most of the national agencies which provide development finance and technical assistance.

The Bank plays a leading role in efforts to coordinate assistance from a variety of sources to individual countries. For this purpose, it has organized and serves as chairman of more than a dozen coordinating groups of national and international organizations. It is also an active member of similar groups under other auspices. For those it sponsors, it provides the secretariat. For all such groups, the Bank's relevant country studies and analyses of need serve as part of the basic documentation.

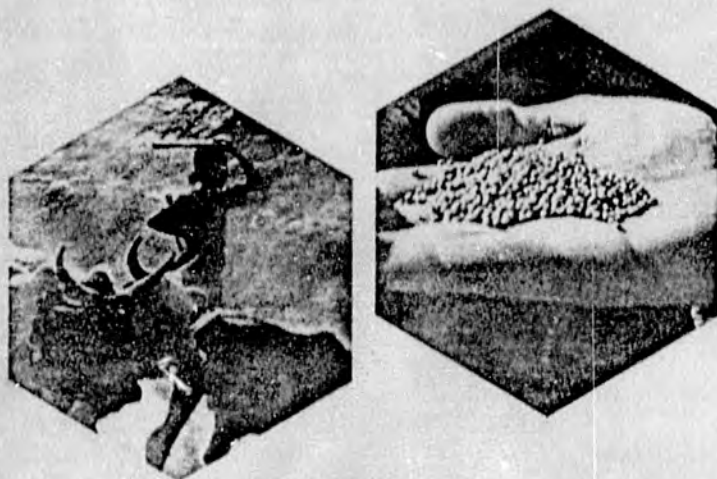
Special efforts are now being made to coordinate assistance to the 25 countries which the United Nations General Assembly has designated as "least developed." Twenty one are members of the Bank and IDA, and for four of these the Bank sponsors coordinating groups. In most other cases, coordination so far is chiefly a matter of close cooperation in connection with specific problems and projects.

Ownership and Control

Member governments own and control the Bank and IDA. Every member of the Bank subscribes to shares in an amount based roughly on its relative economic strength. Each has 250 votes plus one for each share of stock it holds, thus increasing the relative voting powers of the poorer countries. For example, Chad subscribed \$10 million, or .04% of the total, while its voting power is .12%. The United States, the Bank's largest shareholder, which provides 25.69% of subscription capital, has 23% of the voting power.

Voting power in IDA is similarly structured but weighted more heavily in favor of the poorer countries.

Control in both institutions is exercised through a Board of Governors, consisting of one for each member, and 20 full-time Executive Directors. The Governors meet once a year to review operations and basic policies. Most functions of the



Governors are delegated to the Executive Directors, who normally meet each week at the Bank's headquarters in Washington. Five of the Executive Directors are appointed by the largest stockholders (United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan) while 15 are selected by groups of members and represent the countries that elect them. All votes represented by an elected Executive Director are cast as a unit. In actual practice, most decisions are taken on the basis of a clear consensus, rather than by formal vote.

The Executive Directors approve all Bank loans and IDA credits and are responsible for all matters of policy except on basic questions reserved to the Boards of Governors. They meet under the chairmanship of the President, whom they select, and who is responsible for the conduct of the Bank's business and for its organization and staff. Mr. Robert S. McNamara began his second five year term as President of the Bank and IDA in April 1973.

The Bank employs about 3,000 people of nearly 100 nationalities.

Table 3: Bank and IDA lending to current borrowers by region, 1964-73

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

	1964-68		1969-73		1973	
	Average	%	Average	%	Amount	%
Eastern Africa	\$ 71	7	\$ 214	8	\$ 342	10
Western Africa	60	6	178	7	177	5
Asia	387	38	866	34	1,292	38
Europe, Middle						
East, No. Africa	178	18	606	24	913	27
Latin America, Caribbean	310	31	706	27	685	20
Totals	\$1,006		\$2,570		\$3,408	

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WORLD BANK CATALOG

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June 1975

**World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
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PREFACE

This is the third edition of the World Bank Catalog. It incorporates all revisions and additions which were recorded in the September 1974 Accession List, and includes new titles issued through May 1975. Items in the 1974 Catalog which are now out of print, or which have been superseded or replaced, have been eliminated. If warranted, a supplementary Accession List will be published in the fall of 1975.

The World Bank Catalog is part of a continuing effort to enlarge the exchange of ideas, information and experience between scholars and practitioners in the field of economic and social development. It is available to any individual or institution with a serious interest in the subject.

The Bank's publications fall into three categories for which detailed ordering instructions are given on pages 6-9:

1. Free publications — all those for which a price is not specified.

Single copies of no more than 12 free publications will be provided without charge on request. Requests for more than one copy of any free item or for more than 12 titles will be filled if supplies are adequate, but a charge will be made to cover basic costs, including handling and postage (*see* Special Notes, page 7). Blanket requests for all free publications in the Catalog, all those listed under a given heading, or back numbers in any series will be honored only in exceptional cases, at the Bank's discretion.

2. Internally published items — for which the Bank has found it necessary to make a charge and for which a price is specified.

In certain cases, if adequate supplies are available, arrangements can be made to provide these items free or at a nominal charge for teaching programs which are clearly related to the Bank's operational purposes.

3. Externally published items — for which the name of a publisher and a price is given.

Unless specifically noted, externally published items cannot be obtained from the Bank but must be purchased from booksellers or ordered direct from the publisher or his agents (for addresses, *see* pages 7-9).

Organization of the Catalog

Part I lists all **free publications** under main headings.

Part II lists all **sale publications** — both internally published and externally published — under main headings.

Part III is an **Authors Index**, giving authors' names and main heading plus Catalog and page numbers for each title.

Catalog numbers. Each item has been assigned its own Catalog number. This is the Arabic number at the beginning of each entry. The letter "S" has been added after the number of sale publications.

Main headings. Each item is listed under one of the main headings shown in the Table of Contents, which bear Roman numbers. These headings may be revised from time to time.

Cross references. Detailed cross-referencing has not been attempted. However, when significant information or analysis relevant to a given subject heading is contained in items listed elsewhere, such references are noted in parentheses after the last item under the subject heading. For example, the following notation appears at the end of listings under Category I (Agriculture): "(See also II — 33, 36)." This reference indicates that the items bearing Catalog numbers 33 and 36, which appear under the main heading II (Analytical Methods) of Part I: Free Publications, may be of interest to those whose primary concern is with agriculture. Cross references with the letter "S" after the number will be found in Part II: Sale Publications.

Reference Information. For each entry, all reference information is combined in a single paragraph in the following order: Catalog number; title; author or authors (if more than one, the principal author is listed first; an asterisk indicates that the author is a consultant, rather than a Bank staff member); publisher, if published in English outside the Bank; year of publication; number of pages, annexes, appendices, etc.; price, if an internal or external sale publication; "Mimeo" or "Print," if published internally; if available, a standard identifying number for library reference (i.e., International Standard Book Number, Standard Book Number or Library of Congress catalog card number); language or languages, if available in other than English; and, in many cases, an additional identifying number or symbol in parentheses, which is for internal use. In most cases, a brief explanatory paragraph is indented below the reference paragraph.

External publishers of sale publications in languages other than English are named in abbreviated form in parentheses (e.g., Tecnos) in the reference paragraph. Their full names and addresses are given in the list of publishers at the end of this preface.

How to Order from the Catalog

1. Free publications (no price or publisher listed).

Executive Directors of the Bank and its affiliates should address their requests to the Secretary's Document Office (Room E-159, extension 5001), giving **Catalog number** and title of each item.

Staff members of the World Bank Group should make their requests by **Catalog number** and title to the Publications Unit (Room A-110, extension 2057).

All others, except those resident in Europe, should request items by **Catalog number** and title from:

Publications Unit
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A

Requests originating in Europe should be addressed to:

World Bank
66, avenue d'Iéna
75116 Paris, France

2. Internally published sale publications (price listed, but no publisher).

Executive Directors and staff members may obtain copies from the Publications Unit at half the listed price. Executive Directors may obtain loan copies from the Executive Directors' Library, and staff members from the Joint Bank/Fund Library.

All others should address their requests, accompanied by payment of the amount shown in the listing, to the Publications Unit in Washington or to the Paris Office. Checks should be made payable to "IBRD." Inquiries regarding the special availability of these items for teaching programs should be addressed to the Chief, Publications Unit, in Washington.

3. Externally published sale publications (publisher's name and price listed).

Executive Directors and staff members may obtain copies at discount prices from the Publications Unit. Executive Directors may obtain loan copies from the Executive Directors' Library, and staff members from the Joint Bank/Fund Library.

Except to Executive Directors and staff members, the Bank cannot sell externally published items. They must be obtained from booksellers or direct from the publisher or his agents (see below).

Special Notes to Catalog Users

1. The Bank reserves the right to halt, suspend or restrict the distribution of any free or internally published sale publications without prior notice.
2. Prices of externally published items may be subject to change by the publisher.
3. Information on handling and postage charges for multiple copies or more than 12 titles cannot be listed in the Catalog, but will be supplied in specific cases on request.
4. To facilitate handling of requests, the **Catalog number** should be given for each internally published item, whether free or priced.
5. If the listing of a free or internal sale publication indicates availability in languages other than English, the language desired should be specified, as well as the Catalog number and title. Otherwise, the item will be supplied in English.
6. All requested items will be mailed by the least expensive means. If airmail delivery is required, the order must be accompanied by the cost of postage, which may be estimated by local postal authorities on the basis of weight: number of pages of ordinary mimeograph paper times number of copies.
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NOTE: *Partners in Development* (V — 78S) in languages other than English should be ordered from:

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In Portuguese:

APEC Editora S.A.
Avenida Churchill, 94
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Part I: FREE PUBLICATIONS

I. AGRICULTURE

303. **Rural development.** February 1975. 76 p., 14 annexes. Print. (Sector Policy Paper)

Discusses a strategy designed to extend the benefits of development to the rural poor, including small-scale farmers, tenants, sharecroppers and the landless. Outlines the World Bank's plans and methods for greatly increasing its assistance in this sector in the coming years.

302. **African experiences with rural development. A digest report on the Africa rural development study.** Rachel Weaving. January 1975. iv, 49 p. Mimeo. (WP195)

Outlines the scope of the Africa Rural Development Study and summarizes certain salient aspects and results, pending the Study's publication in late 1975.

287. **Land reform.** July 1974. 40 p., 2 annexes. Mimeo. (World Bank Paper)

Examines the characteristics of land reform, attempts to determine its implications for the economies of developing countries, and reviews the major policy options open to the Bank as it seeks to define its position in this field.

286. **Agricultural credit.** August 1974. v, 57 p., 14 annex tables. Mimeo. (World Bank Paper)

Outlines agricultural credit practices and problems, programs and policies. Discusses the dimension of inherent problems in developing countries and their implications for Bank operations, with special emphasis on the small farmer.

283. **Appraisal of irrigation projects and related policies and investments.** Roger D. Norton; Luz María Bassoco and José S. Silos, Ministry of the Presidency, Mexico. August 1974. 25 p., references. Mimeo. (WP184)

Synthesizes evaluation aspects of a research project in agricultural planning sponsored jointly by the Mexican Government and the Bank. Considers types of interdependence affecting the evaluation of two irrigation investment projects in Mexico and demonstrates the usefulness of parametric linear programming as a tool for capturing this interdependence and for reflecting alternative goals in project evaluation.

262. **Preparing a program for agriculture.** Albert Waterston. 1973. vi, 54 p. Mimeo. (EDI Sem. 5)

Presents a preliminary program based on the assumption that the key to overall economic development lies in the interaction be-

tween the agricultural and industrial sectors, and that agricultural programs must be undertaken as an integral part of comprehensive national planning.

261. **Bibliography for programming for agriculture.** Kanella C. Vasiliades, Cecille Shannon. 1973. iii, 43 p. Mimeo. (EDI Sem. 6)

Prepared in connection with EDI Sem. 5 (I — 262). A useful reference for those concerned with agricultural programming.

23. **Evaluation of agricultural projects: a study of some economic and financial aspects.** Herman G. van der Tak. May 1964. ii, 30 p., appendix. Mimeo. (EC128)

Deals with conceptual problems and methods for quantifying agricultural project appraisal.

22. **Economic aspects of water utilization in irrigation projects.** Herman G. van der Tak, Jochen K. Schmedtje. January 1965. iii, 72 p., annex. Mimeo. (EC132)

Discusses major alternatives in design, utilization and modes of operation of irrigation projects with practical examples (based on Indian data) of means for arriving at an optimum cost-benefit ratio. (Companion paper to I — 23.)

21. **Program Windex for the systematic calculation of a weather index to be used in agricultural production analysis.** Bernard Oury. August 1967. 48 p. Mimeo. (WP3)

An outgrowth of work in the Bank and at universities of Wisconsin and Uppsala on possibilities of deriving agricultural models for developing countries.

15. **Estimation of long-run changes in domestic demand for food in less developed countries.** Bernard Oury. January 1969. 82 p. Mimeo. (WP33)

Methodology of estimating and projecting income elasticities of food demand; FAO agricultural commodity projections for 1975 and 1985; and review of U.S. Department of Agriculture demand forecast for 13 developing countries.

14. **Performance evaluation of eight ongoing irrigation projects.** Adrianus J.H. Otten, Shlomo Reutlinger. March 1969. 15 p., 9 annexes. Mimeo. (WP40)

Desk study of discrepancies between anticipated and realized construction costs and schedules, and their impact on originally expected rates of return, with detailed analyses of projects in India, Mexico, Pakistan, Taiwan, Turkey.

12. **Problems of food processing industries in developing countries.** Helen Hughes. May 1969. 49 p., statistical annex. Mimeo. (EC169)

Analyzes the industry's difficulties in Asian, African and Latin American countries, and conditions which adversely affect export earnings and the availability, cost and nutritional quality of local food supplies.

9. **Evaluation of benefits from season-to-season grain storage programs.** Shlomo Reutlinger, Norman Wilde. February 1970. iii, 41 p., annex. Mimeo. (WP66)

Progress report on a study of planning and evaluation techniques for grain storage programs in developing countries. Presents a nonlinear programming model as an aid to solving storage investment problems. (See III — 57.)

8. **Agricultural employment in less developed countries: general situation, research approaches, and policy palliatives.** Walter P. Falcon. April 1971. ii, 38 p., bibliography. Mimeo. (WP113)

Discussion of the problem in light of the demographic explosion with emphasis on the fact that growth of GNP in most recent development plans has been insufficient to absorb the burgeoning labor force. (See I — 7.)

7. **Agricultural development in relation to the employment problem.** Shlomo Reutlinger, et al. May 1971. iii, 34 p., references, 3 appendices, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP112)

Discussion of the rural employment problem and its inherent policy issues, and of the benefits and difficulties arising from the "green revolution." (See I — 8.)

6. **An economic evaluation of irrigation rehabilitation projects in Mexico.** Richard C. Manning. September 1971. iii, 47 p., 10 statistical annexes. Mimeo. (EC180)

Reevaluation of appraisal techniques, assessment of projects' benefits, and suggestions for improvements in procedures.

4. **An agricultural model from the Ivory Coast programming study.** R. Vaurs, Louis M. Goreux, Apostolos Condos. March 1972. 59 p., 3 annexes. Mimeo. (WP125)

Preliminary findings of part of a country programming study to be published at a later date. Attempt to relate investment decisions at the project level to national development objectives.

3. **Selected bibliography on agricultural project evaluation.** Orlando T. Espadas. August 1972. 20 p., appendix. Mimeo. (EDI Sem. 1)

A guide to participants in agricultural projects courses of the Bank's Economic Development Institute, with an appendix listing important references on PERT/CPM and Project Management.

(See also: II — 33, 36; III — 259; V — 75; VIII — 91; XXII — 260; XXIV — 198S, 337S.)

II. ANALYTICAL METHODS

305. **Size distribution of income: compilation of data.** Shail Jain. November 1974. 8 p., 9 tables. Mimeo. (WP190)

Data on 79 developed and developing countries, giving over 350 estimates of size distributions on a comparable basis of income shares accruing to 20 subgroups of the population ranging from the poorest 5% to the richest 5%. Familiar inequality indices, such as the Gini Coefficient, the Kuznet's Index and the Entropy Measure are also provided for each estimate.

304. **Statistical indicators of industrial development — a critique of the basic data.** Vinod Prakash. September 1974. iii, 28 p., 48 tables, 7 statements, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP189)

A critical evaluation and compilation of some basic data needed for constructing statistical indicators of industrial development for about 100 countries. Discusses the quality and limitations of data as a basis for future econometric analysis and compares absolute levels and growth rates of manufacturing value added, manufactured exports and imports, and merchandise exports assembled from various sources.

299. **Competitive demand structures under risk in agricultural linear programming models.** P.B.R. Hazell, P.L. Scandizzo. Reprinted from the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 56, May 1974. 10 p. Print. (Reprint 13)

Presents a method for solving agricultural sector models under risk to obtain perfectly competitive levels of outputs and prices in all product markets.

279. **A quantitative agricultural planning methodology.** Roger D. Norton; Luz Maria Bassoco, Ministry of the Presidency, Mexico. May 1974. 49 p., references. Mimeo. (WP180)

Presented to the Sixth International Conference on Input-Output Techniques, Vienna, April 1974. Describes the operational version of a model used recently to formulate the agricultural portion of Mexico's new national economic guidelines and presents a rather complete set of applied results with interpretations.

276. **An economic model for Argentina.** Syamaprasad Gupta, Ramanbhai D. Bhakta. April 1974. 36 p., 3 statistical appendices, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP177)

Formulated during a 1973 economic mission, attempts to diagnose correctly the reasons for the country's crucial economic problems, provide medium-term projections and develop corrective programs.

268. **Sterility of equilibrium economics: an aspect of sociology of science.** Vinayak V. Bhatt. February 1974. v, 34 p. Mimeo. (EDI Sem. 9)

Studies the lack of interaction between economic theory and fact-finding which leads to sterility of current economic science.

245. **A guide to the guidelines: the UNIDO method of economic project evaluation.** John R. Hansen. November 1973. ii, 49 p., 4 annexes. Mimeo. (WP166)

Condenses into an operational handbook the UNIDO guidelines. Uses an Integrated Documentation System applicable to all methods of economic project evaluation, focusing increasingly on projects' social benefit.

240. **Kenya: a macro-model for projections and policy analysis.** Ramgopal Agarwala, Ramanbhai D. Bhakta. September 1973. 44 p., appendix, statistical annex, charts. Mimeo. (WP161)

Describes an econometric projection model used for a 1973 Economic Report for Kenya. Basically of the gap analysis type, the model was redesigned to incorporate specific problems likely to be of importance elsewhere and may serve as a prototype for other developing countries.

220. **A handbook of expected values of structural characteristics.** Nicholas G. Carter. June 1973. 77 p. Mimeo. (WP154)

The tables present expected values of macroeconomic variables and other structural characteristics derived, by regression analyses, from 20 years of data (1950-70) on 101 countries with more than one million population.

76. **A macro-economic model of Jamaica, 1959-1966.** Nicholas G. Carter. February 1970. 28 p., 3 annexes. Mimeo. (WP65)

Description of the country's economy in 33 equations.

38. **Secondary effects and project appraisal.** Marcel Massé. January 1970. 30 p. Mimeo. (WP58)

Definition and classification of secondary effects and discussion of their importance in project appraisal.

37. **Macroeconomic projections — a survey of some issues and models.** Apostolos Condos. January 1970. 44 p., 3 appendices, references. Mimeo.

General observations on the use of projection models, concepts and issues in gap analysis, and presentation of a contrasting neoclassical growth policy model, illustrated by empirical results for Colombia, planning and models for India, and models for Pakistan.

36. **Agricultural production and supply response research: a review for project planners in developing countries.** James A. Seagraves.* January 1970. 54 p., references. Mimeo. (WP57)

Review of estimation techniques to facilitate the selection of satisfactory research methods.

34. **The optimal set of independent variables in multiple regression analysis.** Efren Ramiscal. June 1970. 12 p., appendices, references. Mimeo. (WP81)

Proposal for an algorithm using a new enumeration procedure and a few cut-off rules to shorten the search for the best set of independent variables.

33. **Skilled manpower demand projections for irrigation projects in Northwest Mexico.** I. Haissman.* June 1970. iv, 96 p. Mimeo. (WP83)

A simple method for calculating the occupations, kinds of activities and skills required, as functions of the irrigated area, crop type, land tenure system, etc., and for designing relevant worker training programs.

32. **Simulating the dynamics of economic development.** Edward P. Holland. October 1970. iii, 35 p. Mimeo. (WP90)

Originally presented at the Scientific Computation Center of Cairo University, Egypt. The discussion has been amplified by empirical observations and extended by a section on simulation in the Bank's work.

29. **Project appraisal in developing countries.** Bela Balassa.* October 1971. 22 p. Mimeo. (WP119)

Examination of criteria for project appraisal under alternative policy assumptions with a view to their practical application.

27. **On estimating income distribution weights for project analysis.** Deepak Lal.* March 1972. 18 p., appendix. Mimeo. (WP130)

Method for deriving distributive weights based on a constant elasticity social utility function, taking into account the three dimensions of income distribution, with illustrative estimates for India.

26. **Adjustments for trade distortions in project analysis.** Deepak Lal.* March 1972. 32 p., references, 2 appendices. Mimeo. (WP128)

Explanation of the nature of adjustments required and of their practical usefulness.

25. **Aggregate production function, causes of growth, and measures of dynamic efficiency.** S.K. Singh. January 1973. 53 p., annex. Mimeo. (WP138)

Examines the intercountry variation in GDP growth rates in terms of variations in the supply of factor inputs and the efficiency of factor use. Suggests that these may be explained in terms of increments of factor inputs and appropriate pricing policies.

24. **On the social rate of discount and price of capital in cost-benefit analysis.** Charles R. Blitzer. February 1973. 35 p., references. Mimeo. (WP144)

A critical survey of several specific aspects of public investment planning. Reviewing questions relating to the rate of time discount for use in evaluating the social profitability of an invest-

ment project and the underlying social welfare implications of cost-benefit analysis.

(See also: I — 2S, 6, 9, 15, 21, 22, 23; III — 57; XI — 114; XII — 318; XVII — 144, 146; XXII — 177, 178, 180, 189S, 190, 266.)

III. COMMODITIES

306. **Possible effects of trade liberalization on trade in primary commodities.** Wouter Tims. January 1975. 10 p., 2 annexes, 31 tables, appendix. Mimeo. (WP193)

An analysis of the effects of trade liberalization by developed countries, relating to the total expansion of the primary product trade for the developing countries. Suggests that the removal of tariff and nontariff barriers would offer an opportunity for significantly improving developing countries' export earnings.

298. **Developing countries and non-fuel minerals.** Bension Varon, Kenji Takeuchi. Reprinted from *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 52, April 1974. 14 p. Print. (Reprint 12)

Investigates to what extent a transformation similar to that in the world oil market may be in prospect for nine major non-fuel minerals.

294. **Commodity trade and price trends (1974 edition).** Shamsher Singh and staff. August 1974. xviii, 101 p. Mimeo. Trilingual English-French-Spanish. (EC166/74)

Factual historical information on the export trade of developing countries, and 58 market price quotations for 39 commodities, with additional trade matrices for the period 1970-72, and an enlarged price section to include petroleum, fertilizers and steel. Exports of primary commodities and manufactures for 1960, 1970 and 1972 are shown by region to facilitate a comparison of trade and industrial development in different developing areas.

259. **Jute and the synthetics.** Enzo R. Grilli, Ralph H. Morrison.* January 1974. ix, 38 p., appendix, 5 annexes. Mimeo. (WP171)

Examines the cost structures of jute and synthetic products in an attempt to forecast developments in the context of cost-push pressures in the synthetics industry as a consequence of recent changes in the field of petrochemical feedstocks. Contains a detailed analysis of consumption and price trends in all the major end-markets of jute as a basis for jute demand projections by major geographical area and end-uses.

234. **The international market for iron ore: review and outlook.** Bension Varon, Jacques Nusbaumer, et al. August 1973. ii, 25 p., charts, statistical annex. Mimeo. (WP160)

As a result of the continued needs of the world steel industry, the demand for iron ore is expected to remain strong, but there appears to be no need to make major additions to existing capacity.

66. **International Coffee Agreement, 1968 — background and analysis.** Shamsher Singh. August 1968. 32 p., 2 annexes, statistical appendix. French. (EC165)

58. **Review of the world tea economy.** Dieter Elz. April 1970. xi, 84 p., 2 annexes. Mimeo. (EC174)

Past and recent developments in international tea, projections and their implication for tea prices in 1975 and 1980, with detailed analyses of producing and consuming countries. (See III — 54.)

57. **A simulation model for evaluating buffer stock programs.** Shlomo Reutlinger. June 1970. 10 p. Mimeo.

Presented at the Second World Congress of the Econometric Society, Cambridge, England, September 1970. An aid in planning facilities for year-to-year grain storage to counteract unpredictable annual fluctuations in supplies. (See I — 9.)

54. **Report on the world tea economy.** Dieter Elz. June 1971. viii, 57 p., annex. Mimeo. (EC178)

Study of the production process, consumption, exports by country, with suggestions for a strategy for future investments in expanded or improved tea production, taking into account the Bank's past and planned involvement in tea. (See III — 58.)

53. **Review of the world nickel situation.** Bension Varon. July 1971. 21 p., statistical annex. Mimeo. (WP108)

Background information and long-term outlook after 1975 in view of the setbacks in the aftermath of the 1969 labor strike in Canadian mines, with resultant price increases and massive exploration and investment programs.

52. **Efficiency in resource allocation: the case of natural rubber.** Irfan ul Haque. July 1971. vii, 48 p., statistical annex. Mimeo. (EC179)

Trends in supply, demand, prices, in the light of competition from the synthetic product, identifying factors influencing profitability, and examining expansion plans and potential of alternative crops.

51. **An analysis of the effects of possible CIPEC actions on the copper export earnings of member countries.** Kenji Takeuchi. July 1971. 26 p., statistical annex. Mimeo. (WP109)

Consideration of various measures for improvement of earnings in the light of changing supply and demand conditions.

50. **Coke and coking coal availabilities: a potential problem or not?** Bension Varon. January 1972. 28 p., statistical appendix. Mimeo. (WP124)

Survey of evolutionary trends, concluding that coking coal availabilities do not pose serious long-term problems.

49. **The nickel outlook reassessed.** Bension Varon. August 1972. 17 p., statistical annex. Mimeo. (WP135)

The study concludes that developing countries can steadily expand their share of the world market through the 1980s, if adequate financial and technical assistance is available.

47. **Analysis of natural rubber market.** Irfan ul Haque. August 1972. 14 p., statistical annex. Mimeo. (WP133)

Explanation of behavior of natural rubber prices, 1950-70, and revised market forecast toward 1980.

(See also: I — 331S.)

V. DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL)

307. **The social sciences and development.** February 1974. viii, 238 p. Mimeo.

Papers presented at a conference in Bellagio, Italy, February 12-16, 1974, on the financing of social science research for development. Sponsored by the Ford Foundation, International Development Research Center, Rockefeller Foundation, USAID, and the World Bank.

75. **Climate and economic development.** Andrew M. Kamarck. June 1972, revised June 1973. vii, 38 p., 6 annexes, bibliography, maps. Mimeo. (EDI Sem. 2)

Summarizes evidence that economic development in poor countries has been hampered by the impact of climate on agriculture and man through pests and diseases. Urges high priority for research to enhance beneficial effects of tropical climate and mitigate its disadvantages.

(See also: II — 25, 32; X — 102S; XXI — 244.)

VI. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

308. **World Bank atlas.** Ninth edition. 1974. 22 p. Print.

Estimates of population (mid-1972), GNP at market prices and per capita (1972), and average annual growth rates (1960-72 and 1965-72) for 189 countries and by continent, as well as population and GNP by income group and proportionally by major regions. Incorporates a further refinement of data compared to previous editions. A detailed Note explains the methodology used in currency conversions for preparing estimates for centrally planned economies. Introduction in English, French, Spanish.

VII. EDUCATION

313. **The determinants of school achievement in developing countries: the educational production function.** Leigh Alexander, John Simmons. March 1975. ii, 56 p., statistical annex, appendix, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP201)

Examines the nature and use of the education production function, reviews studies completed for developing countries and synthesizes their findings to identify guidelines for policy makers.

312. **How effective is schooling in promoting learning? A review of the research.** John Simmons. March 1975. 66 p., bibliography, statistical annex. Mimeo. (WP200)

Reviews the methods and findings from five different approaches to the question of school achievement, summarizes international comparisons of cognitive achievement and discusses policy implications.

311. **Investment in education: national strategy options for developing countries.** John Simmons, et al. February 1975. iii, 197 p., statistical annex, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP196)

Reviews the main feature of educational systems in developing countries and the investment issues. Proposes options for national educational strategies.

310. **Education, poverty and development.** John Simmons. February 1975. ii, 53 p., 10 annex tables, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP188)

Reviews educational systems in developing countries, outlines major issues for improving their effectiveness, efficiency and social equity, and discusses options for national strategies, considering the potential contribution of investment in all human capital inputs.

309. **Education.** December 1974. 61 p., 10 annex tables. Print. (Sector Working Paper)

Describes worldwide trends in educational development during the period 1950-70, and summarizes the state of education throughout the world at the beginning of the 1970s. Examines the particular problems confronting developing countries and focuses on the Bank's educational lending policies and programs for the period 1974-78.

281. **Student loans in developing countries: an evaluation of the Colombian performance.** Jean-Pierre Jallade. June 1974. 41 p., 26 tables, annex. Mimeo. (WP182)

Based on a sampling of 4,000 loan applications during the period 1969-71, attempts to evaluate whether student loan schemes alter the distribution of educational opportunities, contribute to a supply of trained manpower better adapted to the demands of the economy, and effect changes in the distribution of educational costs.

272. **The determinants of earnings: towards an improved model.** John Simmon. March 1974. 14 p., footnotes, appendix table, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP173)

Examines the relationships between formal and informal education, personality attributes, background factors, and earnings of blue-collar workers in developing countries. Using survey data from the Tunisian shoe industry, shows the importance of work experience and behavioral characteristics, and discusses policy implications.

248. **Cost effectiveness of alternative learning technologies in industrial training — a study of in-plant training and vocational schools.** Manuel Zymelman,* with Morris Horowitz,* Ernie Herrstadt,* Alan Woodruff.* December 1973. 95 p., chart, 4 appendices, including bibliography. Mimeo. (WP169)

Develops a methodology for the evaluation of vocational training schemes. Includes an extensive review of pertinent literature.

223. **The financing of education: an examination of basic issues.** Jean-Pierre Jallade. July 1973. 36 p., bibliography. Mimeo. (WP157)

Discusses the recent shift of attitudes toward education spending and the nature of education as a semipublic good. Suggests a mix of private and public finance, examines the effects on income distribution, and considers alternative methods of financing.

87. **Some aspects of public education expenditure in Africa.** Ved P. Gandhi. February 1971. 31 p. Mimeo. (WP100)

Analysis of rising trends in African education expenditures, establishing the dominant role of expatriate teachers and urging the expansion of teacher training facilities.

86. **The economic effects of various methods of education finance.** Daniel C. Rogers.* May 1971. 44 p., 2 appendices, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP106)

Analysis of the main methods of educational finance and their economic effects in less developed countries, against the background of such objectives as resource mobilization, equality, internal and external efficiency of education, etc., with suggestions for research and possible change.

(See also: XXIV — 198S, 337S.)

VIII. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

315. **The theory of urban underemployment in less developed countries.** Dipak Mazumdar. February 1975. 34 p., references, appendix. Mimeo. (WP198)

Investigates the working of a model of an urban labor market in developing countries with two subsectors, entry into one of which is "easy" for a migrant from the rural areas. The analysis provides a classification of labor market types which may be of help in organizing empirical information from different parts of the world.

314. **The rural-urban wage gap, migration and the shadow wage.** Dipak Mazumdar. February 1975. 34 p. Mimeo. (WP197)

Investigates the theoretical issue of an appropriate expression for the "shadow wage," when the creation of an additional job in the urban sector with artificially elevated wages induces additional migration from the rural areas.

277. **Potential distributive effects of nationalization policies—the economic aspects.** Jorge Cauas, Marcelo Selowsky. April 1974. 39., appendix. Mimeo. (WP178)

Explores arguments for nationalization as a means of redistributing income by attempting to organize a framework for identifying the main parameters which determine the magnitude of net transfers. Revised version of an earlier paper prepared for the Research Workshop on Income Distribution in less developed countries, Princeton University, November 1973.

249. **Employment implications of industrialization in developing countries: a survey.** David Morawetz.* January 1974. ii, 53 p., statistical annex, footnotes, extensive references. Mimeo. (WP170)

Surveys the post-1966 literature on the subject, discusses policies to increase employment, presents suggestions for future research.

214. **The employment problem and World Bank activities.** D.J. Turnham, E.K. Hawkins. March 1973. 30 p., statistical annex, 2 appendices. Mimeo. French. (WP148)

Outlines the changing approach to employment and development in recent international discussions. Draws attention to policies which can generate more acceptable living standards for the poor, and to the need for a better understanding of the complex inter-relationships involved.

94. **Quantitative analysis of employment in developing countries — an annotated list of selected books and articles.** Steven W. Kohlhagen.* August 1970. iii, 85 p. Mimeo. (WP85)

Bibliography of 299 publications, with alphabetical index by subject, geographical area and method of analysis.

93. **Employment and income distribution in developing countries.** Gustav Ranis.* September 1971. 27 p. Mimeo. (WP115)

Discussion of main issues confronting the Bank in taking more explicit account of problems of employment and income distribution in developing countries.

92. **An anatomy of income distribution patterns in developing nations — a summary of findings.** Irma Adelman, Cynthia Taft Morris. September 1971. 22 p., appendix. Mimeo. (WP116)

Empirical investigation, based on recent data, of various facets of income distribution and their relationship to economic and non-

economic forces in 44 countries at different levels of development.

91. **An international comparison of low income in the agricultural sector in selected less developed countries.** Dipak Mazumdar. October 1971. 12 p., 2 appendices. Mimeo. (WP118)

A method of international comparison of income at particular points or ranges in income distribution permitting countries to be ranked, for example, according to the income position of the poorest groups.

90. **Employment, income distribution and a poverty redressal index.** Deepak Lal.* March 1972. 13 p., references. Mimeo. (WP129)

Aspects of the employment and income distribution effects of investment projects, developing a simple index for measuring the most important distribution features of projects.

89. **The scope for labor-capital substitution in the developing economies of South-east and East Asia: a sectoral approach.** Helen Hughes. January 1973. iii, 33 p., bibliography. Mimeo. (WP140)

Presented at a Conference on Technology, Employment and Development under auspices of the Council for Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS), Penang, Malaysia, January 1973. Discusses the experience of and opportunities for the choice of labor-intensive techniques in the light of current hypotheses about labor-capital substitution, focusing on their implication for a new research orientation.

(See also: I — 7, 8; II — 305; VII — 272; XXII — 266.)

IX. ENVIRONMENT

336. **Environment and development.** May 1975. 28 p. Print. French, Spanish.

Discusses the relationship between economic development and associated environmental and health problems, and includes an accounting of the Bank Group's experience to date.

288. **Environmental, health, and human ecologic considerations in economic development projects.** May 1974. ix, 142 p. Print. French, Spanish.

Improved detailed guidelines to be taken into account in the planning and appraisal of agriculture, industry, transportation, utilities, and public health projects; comparison of international standards; extensive resource and institutional references.

X. EXTERNAL DEBT

295. **World debt tables.** December 15, 1974. xviii, 309 p., annex. Mimeo. (EC167/74)

A ready source of reference data on the debt of developing countries. Includes a new introductory section analyzing developments

between 1967 and 1972, and some changes in coverage and presentation to make data more in line with the Bank's present approach to debt analysis. Countries are grouped in six geographical areas, but some tables are also classified by levels of per capita income, with petroleum exporters as a separate group.

101. **Prospects of debt servicing burden of developing countries in the 1970s.** Barend A. de Vries, James McGibbon. January 1969. 11 p. Mimeo.

Prepared for UN Working Group of Committee for Development Planning. Surveys future prospects in light of general trends in factors affecting debt servicing potential for different categories of countries.

100. **Multilateral debt renegotiations: 1956-1968.** Patrick B. de Fontenay. April 1969. 40 p. Mimeo. (EC170)

Common characteristics and official positions with respect to debt rearrangements, with emphasis on the Bank's role.

99. **The debt bearing capacity of developing countries — a comparative analysis.** Barend A. de Vries. Published in Banca Nazionale del Lavoro *Quarterly Review* No. 96, Rome, March 1971. 30 p., annex.

Attempt to determine the extent of the debt problem, and consideration of economic factors governing the ability to service loans or the flexibility of balance of payments management.

XI. FINANCE (DOMESTIC)

316. **Index-linking of financial contracts: a survey of the state of the arts.** Kul B. Bhatia. November 1974. iv, 45 p., appendix, references. Mimeo. (WP192)

Reviews the professional literature on theory and practice of index linking of financial contracts with special emphasis on developing countries, and focuses on its efficacy in an inflationary context.

301. **Some aspects of financial policies and central banking in developing countries.** Vinayak V. Bhatt. August 1974. v, 49 p. Mimeo. (EDI Sem. 11)

Studies the importance of a sound and well-integrated financial system to any development strategy, and the dual role of central banks in promoting and regulating this system.

282. **Fiscal/financial intervention, factor prices and factor proportions: a review of issues.** Shandar N. Acharya. August 1974. iv, 63 p., references. Mimeo. (WP183)

Investigates which features of the fiscal/financial systems contribute to or alleviate factor market distortions and what is the scope for corrective measures. Evaluates existing professional literature and suggests lines for further research.

114. **On estimating the economic cost of capital (with special reference to developing countries).** Jochen K. Schmedtje. October 1965. ii, 28 p. Mimeo. (EC138)

Discusses possible methods, conceptual and practical problems.

111. **Interest rates and the structure of a commercial banking system under inflationary conditions — a case study of Brazil.** Leif E. Christoffersen. October 1968. 26 p., annex. Mimeo. (WP26)

Analysis, 1951-66, of inflation effects and interest rate patterns upon banking costs, and their implication for financial market development and stabilization policies.

109. **Taxation and earmarking in developing countries.** Per Eklund. April 1969, revised July 1970. iv, 79 p., 2 annexes, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP43)

Theoretical analysis and empirical studies of earmarking government revenues, focusing on the relationship between earmarking and certain crucial problems of public expenditure determination (an extension of XXII — 191, the findings of which are incorporated in this analysis).

105. **The "Please effect" revisited.** Stanley Please. July 1970. 11 p. Mimeo. (WP82)

Review of research on and reactions to Please's earlier paper entitled, *Savings through taxation — mirage or reality?*

104. **The determinants of aggregate savings.** S.K. Singh. March 1972. 38 p., 2 appendices, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP127)

Cross-section analysis of 70 countries with special emphasis on the impact of policy variables to identify viable means for accelerating gross investment.

(See also: I — 286; II — 24; VII — 86, 87; XXII — 191.)

XII. FINANCE (INTERNATIONAL)

342. **Borrowing in international capital markets — first quarter 1975.** May 1975. i, 59 p. Mimeo. (EC-181/751)

Beginning with the third quarter 1974, there will be four quarterly issues to be supplemented by annual reports. The first annual report will incorporate information about 1973 and 1974, and include lists of bonds and credits for both years as well as explanatory, analytical and bibliographical material.

Part I: Foreign and International Bond Issues. Part 2: Publicized Eurocurrency credits. Includes comparisons with earlier periods to give perspective to current information. Data are revised on a continuing basis and may differ from those published previously. Incorporates an explanatory note on sources and definitions.

319. **Borrowing in international capital markets — fourth quarter 1974.** February 1975. i, 49 p. Mimeo. (EC-181/744)

318. **Borrowing in international capital markets — third quarter 1974.** November 1974. i, 41 p. Mimeo. (EC-181/743)

317. **Estimating the shadow price for foreign exchange in project appraisal.** Bela Balassa.* Reprinted from *Oxford Economic Papers* 26, July 1974. 21 p., references. Print. (Reprint 15)

The problem with respect to developing countries is treated under alternative methods: the domestic price, the world market price and the domestic cost of foreign exchange.

215. **Private foreign direct investment in developing countries.** April 1973. 12 p., statistical annex, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP149)

Identifies structural changes during the postwar period with policy suggestions for maximizing benefits and minimizing costs for both investor and host country. Presents flow and stock data, 1960-71, by investor, host country, sector, and type of asset.

119. **Economic growth, trade and the balance of payments in the developing countries 1960-1965.** Bela Balassa.* March 1968. ii, 70 p., statistical appendix. Mimeo. (EC159)

Reviews economic growth performance and foreign exchange availabilities with details of export experience; analyzes official and private capital flows.

(See also: X — 102S, 295.)

XIII. INDUSTRIALIZATION

320. **Financing the development of small-scale industries.** David Kochav, et al. November 1974. v, 41 p. Mimeo. (WP191)

A collaborative effort of the World Bank and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). Summarizes the common financial, and related technical and managerial, problems of smaller manufacturing enterprises and the solutions that may be considered by international development agencies wanting to assist in their growth. Based on visits to eight developing countries and drawing on experience of other developing countries as well as of developed nations.

280. **International sub-contracting.** Michael Sharpston. May 1974. ii, 47 p., appendix, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP181)

Argues that international sub-contracting could have limited usefulness in industrializing developing countries as a source of training, industrial employment and foreign exchange, and could be considered as an alternative to international labor migration.

275. **The theory of capital utilization and idleness.** Gordon Winston.* April 1974. ii, 32 p., footnotes, references. Mimeo. (WP176)

Surveys recent literature, relating the amount of time-fixed capital to economic variables, and explains the relationship between utilization, capital productivity, employment, and capital/labor substitution. Suggests policy measures likely to increase the use of fixed capital and complement investment policies in developing countries.

213. **Industrialization and manufacturers' inventories in India.** Vinod Prakash. March 1973. ii, 20 p., appendix, references. Mimeo. (WP147)

Examines the influence of structural changes in India's large-scale manufacturing sector, based on data for the period 1946-63, classified according to durability and end-use of products, origin of supply of purchased materials, and manufacturing process.

123. **Southeast Asia's economy in the 1970s — the manufacturing industry sector.** Helen Hughes. May 1970. 81 p., 4 appendices. Mimeo. (WP78)

Review of principal policies and effects of industrialization.

121. **The development of African private enterprise.** John C. de Wilde. December 1971. v.1 — iv, 79 p.; v.2 — vii, 198 p. Mimeo. French. (AW31)

Analysis of the status of and constraints on African-owned private business in 19 countries south of the Sahara with recommendations for technical and financial assistance. Volume I is the main report. Volume II includes annexes on 17 of the 19 countries visited.

(See also: II — 304; VIII — 89, 249; XXI — 151, 153, 158, 257S, 271.)

XIV. INDUSTRY

247. **A framework for the promotion of construction industries in the developing countries.** John C. de Wilde & Associates.* November 1973. x, 106 p., annex. Mimeo. (WP168)

Explores ways in which the Bank can assist the development of domestic contracting industries. Prepared on the basis of visits to Korea, Iran, Ethiopia, and Kenya.

(See also: III — 53; XI — 110S, 116S; XXI — 155, 156; XXIV — 198S.)

XV. PLANNING

237. **List of national development plans.** Fourth edition. September 1973. ix, 164 p. Mimeo.

Latest edition of index of all known national development plans, covering approximately 1,750 titles, arranged alphabetically by country and chronologically by title.

XVI. POPULATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

340. **Undernutrition and poverty — magnitude and target group oriented policies.** Shlomo Reutlinger, Marcelo Selowsky. April 1975. 80 p., 2 annexes, statistical appendix. Mimeo. (WP202)

An assessment of the nature and magnitude of several aspects of malnutrition in developing countries, and a theoretical analysis of the cost-effectiveness of some policy instruments to reduce malnutrition.

321. **Health.** March 1975. 63 p., 13 annexes. Print. (Sector Policy Paper)

First World Bank study specifically addressed to health issues. Assesses the health situation in developing countries; examines the impact of poverty on ill-health, and of ill-health on economic development; analyzes trends in health policy offering suggestions for reform; outlines policy alternatives for the Bank.

273. **Population, environment, and natural resources: a critical review of recent models.** Nicholas G. Carter. April 1974. 29 p., references. Mimeo. (WP174)

Presented to the Stockholm Seminar on Population, Resources, and the Environment, September 1973. Calling attention to the global problems arising from population growth, focuses on the interactions of the three elements, as they apply to developing countries.

246. **Family planning and fertility trends in Jamaica.** K.C. Zachariah. November 1973. 21 p., statistical annex. Mimeo. (WP167)

Attempts to evaluate the role of the official family planning program in the fertility decline of the latter half of the 1960s and examines factors associated with it.

242. **Fertility, mortality and population growth: interrelation and policy implications.** K.C. Zachariah, with G. Zafros. September 1973. 12 p. Mimeo. (WP163)

Examines long-term implications, demonstrating that maternal and child-health oriented family planning with a view to reducing the infant mortality rate would be beneficial not only for improving the quality of life but also for achieving a smaller population in developing countries.

225. **Microeconomic theories of fertility.** Robert Repetto. July 1973. 29 p. Mimeo. (WP159)

Simple economic models of household behavior to clarify the normative and predictive implications of fertility theories, indicating some directions for further work on the investigation of the adjustment of actual to desired family size.

219. **A conceptual framework for the planning of medicine in developing countries.** Peter Newman,* The Johns Hopkins University. May 1973. i, 23 p., technical appendix, references. Mimeo. (WP153)

Considers the role of health in the light of resource allocation problems for the economy and society as a whole.

137. **Son-preference and fertility behavior.** Robert Repetto.* April 1971. 31 p., references. Mimeo. (WP103)

A critical examination of the assertion that fertility behavior is influenced by the desire to have sons to support parents in old age, negating attempts at population control.

(See also: IX — 288; XXII — 218; XXIV — 198S, 337S.)

XVII. PUBLIC UTILITIES

263. **Water supply case studies and work exercises.** Edited by Frank H. Lamson-Scribner and Nicholas R. Burnett. 1973. v.1 — xii, 357 p.; v.2 — 300 p.; charts, graphs, maps. Mimeo. (ED1 Sem. 8)

Thirteen case studies, based on World Bank projects, and 20 work exercises developed for courses at EDI, designed for teaching planning and management of water supply and wastewater disposal projects and systems, and the financial and economic analysis of projects.

146. **Ex-post evaluation of electricity demand forecasts.** Dennis Anderson. June 1970. 44 p., references, 4 appendices. Mimeo. (WP79)

Evaluation and review of electricity demand forecasts employed in connection with 140 past loans for electric power projects in more than 40 countries, with suggestions for improving accuracy.

144. **Optimum development of the electric power sector in Turkey — a case study in linear programming.** Dennis Anderson, Orhan Tarkan.* February-March 1972. iv, 66 p. Mimeo. (WP126)

A case study using linear programming to evaluate various alternative investment programs over a period of 35 years.

(See also: I — 16S; XXIV — 198S.)

XVIII. REGIONAL INTEGRATION

323. **Economic integration among developing countries.** Bela Balassa,* Everardus Stoutjesdijk. September 1974. 32 p., appendix. Mimeo. (WP186)

Examines issues relating to economic integration in developing countries, analyzing costs and benefits of regional integration through trade liberalization and through the project approach. Extensive appendix describing characteristics of various schemes.

322. **Types of economic integration.** Bela Balassa.* September 1974. 15 p., notes, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP185)

Evaluates the results of integration schemes in developed market, in socialist and in developing economies, and discusses the relationship between economic integration and national sovereignty. Prepared for the 4th World Congress of Economists, organized by the International Economic Association, Budapest, Hungary, August 1974.

216. **Tariffs and trade policy in the Andean Common Market.** Bela Balassa.* April 1973. 26 p. Mimeo. (WP150)

Recommendations for a common external tariff and the use of other instruments of trade policy leading to an equitable distribution of the benefits of integration. Prepared at the request of the Junta of the Andean Group (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru).

148. **Regional integration and trade liberalization in Latin America.** Bela Balassa.* October 1971. 29 p. Mimeo. (WP120)

Prepared for a joint IPE-INTAL Seminar on Economic Integration in Latin America, São Paulo, May 1971. Examines problems of economic integration in the 70s, considering its prospective benefits through improved resource allocation, economies of scale and technological change, and evaluates alternative trade policies and their economic effect.

XX. TOURISM

150. **Prospects of Japanese tourism abroad.** Ernesto M. Pernia. July 1971. 11 p., statistical annex. Mimeo. (WP110)

Focus on Far Eastern countries as the principal beneficiaries of the Japanese tourist boom, due to proximity, cultural and business ties, and the continuing rise in Japanese living standards.

(See also: XXIV — 198S.)

XXI. TRADE

324. **Restructuring the world economy.** Hollis B. Chenery. Reprinted from *Foreign Affairs* 53, January 1975. 22 p. Print. (Reprint 16)

An attempt to provide a longer-term perspective on the present disequilibrium in the world economy and to outline adjustment processes through which equilibrium can be restored in terms of the economic and political relations among the industrialized

OECD countries, the developing oil producers of OPEC and the other developing countries.

271. **The international division of labor: the case of industry.** Hollis B. Chenery, Helen Hughes. Reprinted from *El Trimestre Económico*, Vol. XXXIX (3), No. 155, July-September 1972. 19 p., 7 tables, figure, bibliography. Print. Spanish. (Reprint 11)

Appraisal of currents of thought on the role of export in the growth of manufacturing in developing countries, and the search for new patterns of international specialization based on growing skills and capabilities.

244. **Alternative strategies for development.** Hollis B. Chenery, with Hazel Elkington. October 1973. 35 p., references, statistical annex. Mimeo. (WP165)

Revised version of a paper presented at the Conference on Economic Growth in Developing Countries, Rehovot, Israel, September 1973. Defines a development strategy from comparisons of a country's structure of production and trade to the average inter-country patterns of resource allocation, based on an analysis of 50 developing countries.

243. **Protection and development.** Helen Hughes. October 1973. i, 21 p. Mimeo. (WP164)

Presented at the Conference on Economic Growth in Developing Countries, Rehovot, Israel, September 1973. Argues that a development strategy focused on the needs of lower-income groups would stimulate an industrial structure needing relatively low protection, thus avoiding the costs associated with high protection.

224. **Preferential trade arrangements between developing and developed countries, and among developing countries.** Naimeh Hadjitarkhani. June 1973. i, 16 p., statistical annexes. Mimeo. (WP155)

Focuses on reverse preferences and preferences among developing countries on items common in international procurement for major infrastructure and heavy industry projects.

212. **Evaluation of some export projections prepared for developing countries for UNCTAD III.** E. Agulanna Anyanwu. March 1973. 25 p., statistical annex. Mimeo. (WP146)

Investigates the methodology of principal UNCTAD and FAO export projections, and comments on their scope and coverage. Projections were arrived at by extrapolating 1960s' trade trends.

163. **Development strategies in semi-industrial countries.** Bela Balassa.* December 1968, final revision June 1969. 31 p. Mimeo. (WP34)

A comparison of inward-looking and outward-looking economic policies by selected semi-industrial countries in the postwar period (Argentina and Chile, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, Denmark and Norway).

159. **Industrial protection in developing countries.** Bela Balassa.* June 1970. 49 p., annex. Mimeo. French. (EC175)

Basic concepts, evaluation of the effects of high protection during the postwar period, and guidelines for policy formulation.

158. **Effective protection: a summary appraisal.** Bela Balassa.* March 1971. 19 p., references. Mimeo. (WP101)

Prepared for the Conference on Effective Protection, Geneva, December 1970. Appraisal of effective protection and its advantages over nominal protection, and of the problems of its practical application.

156. **The economics of international trade in cotton-type textiles.** Geoffrey Shepherd. July 1971. 53 p., annexes. Mimeo. (WP111)

Examination of conditions favoring the textile industry in developing countries and of their experience in exporting cotton textiles to industrialized nations, with a discussion of policy options and the implications of technological change.

155. **Export of cotton-type textiles from developing countries to the United States.** Lucy Keough. November 1971. ii, 47 p., statistical annex. Mimeo. (WP122)

Examination of the recent evolution of cotton-type imports into the U.S. and the commercial policies affecting them.

153. **Labor resource oriented migration of Japanese industries to Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea.** Terutomo Ozawa.* August 1972. iv, 32 p., 3 statistical appendices. Mimeo. (WP134)

Appraisal of new trends in and outlook for Japanese manufacturing operations in neighboring countries as a result of the tight labor market at home and foreign competition, focusing on company motives and examining Japan's preferential tariff program for imports from developing countries.

152. **Trends in manufactured exports in Southeast Asian countries.** Udom Kerdpihule. January 1973. iii, 51 p. Mimeo. (WP139)

Analyzing trends during the 1961-69 period, discusses supply and demand prospects for broad categories in the 70s. Argues that despite continuing tariff and nontariff barriers within the area and in developed countries, considerable opportunities exist for the development of exports.

151. **Trade and industrialization policies: the political economy of the second best.** Helen Hughes. February 1973. iv, 33 p. Mimeo. (WP143)

Presented at the Fifth Pacific Trade and Development Conference, Tokyo, January 1973. Discusses principal characteristics of the international trading structure facing developing countries

and suggests trading policy alternatives given the likely continuation of tariff and nontariff barriers.

(See also: III — 294, 306; XII — 119; XIII — 120S; XVIII — 148.)

XXII. TRANSPORTATION

Note: Numbers 167, 168, 172, 173, 174, 176, 181, 183, 184 and 185 are parts of a continuing study of mathematical transport planning models. Several of these are intended to test and improve on a Harvard University transport research program report on Colombia.

338. **Urban transport.** May 1975. 103 p., including 7 annexes. (Sector Policy Paper).

Attempts to analyze the long-term implications of alternative urban transport strategies and investments in the context of accelerated urban growth in developing countries. Considers a five-year program for Bank involvement in projects supplementing basic transport systems directed to the improvement of mass transit and goods traffic, and to the needs of cyclists and pedestrians who cannot afford even low-cost public transport.

326. **A survey of the theories and empirical investigations of the value of travel time savings.** Nail Cengiz Yucel. February 1975. x, 54 p., bibliography. Mimeo. (WP199)

Discusses the theoretical and conceptual problems involved in the evaluation of travel time savings and provides a set of guidelines for integrating the value of travel time savings in the appraisal of transport projects.

325. **Toll financing of highways: economic and financial considerations.** Nail Cengiz Yucel. Undated. v, 31 p., bibliography. Mimeo. (WP187)

Analyzes the experience of some toll-using countries and draws conclusions on the desirability of adopting toll financing in developing countries. Also examines the economics of congestion or efficiency tolls.

300. **Regulation of buses in cities.** Gabriel J. Roth. Reprinted from *Highway Research Record* 476, 1973. 9 p. Print. (Reprint 14)

Examines the main types of regulation—control of routes, rates, timetables, and standards, considers their effects in the light of patrons' requirements, and discusses the case for subsidies.

274. **Iron deficiency anemia and the productivity of adult males in Indonesia.** Samir S. Basta, Anthony Churchill. April 1974. 11 p., references, tables, graphs. Mimeo. (WP175)

Part of the civil construction industry study, reporting on the second phase of the nutrition study in Indonesia.

266. **Study of the substitution of labor and equipment in civil construction: phase II final report.** Clell G. Harral, Leon H. Miller, I.K. Sud, R.A. Williams, Anthony Churchill, D. Jordan, A. Trunch, C. Gochenour, and K.C.W. James, J.J. Gandy, G. Little, of Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick and Partners* (London). January 1974. v.1 — viii, 85 p., bibliography; v.2 — ii, 79 p.; v.3 — ii, 37 p., 9 annexes. Mimeo. (WP172)

Continuing study based on research in several countries with labor-abundant economies, to establish the technical feasibility of alternative technologies involving different combinations of labor and equipment, and to determine the economically optimum technique in any given case by relating possible solutions to factor prices. Vol. I: Main report — overview and summary. Vol. II: Collection and analysis of productivity data (basic data and estimating equations derived). Vol. III: Field procedures for data collection (field manual).

260. **Agricultural roads.** Helmut Schuster. 1973. v, 18 p., bibliography. Mimeo. (EDI Sem. 7)

Analyzes the impact of transport on agricultural production, with particular emphasis on the evaluation of costs and benefits.

241. **Automobiles and cities — strategies for developing countries.** Wilfred Owen,* Brookings Institution. September 1973. ii, 94 p., statistical appendix. Mimeo. (WP162)

Exploratory study on the problems of the automobile and its relation to mass transportation in developing countries, to serve as a basis for discussion of further research. Prepared for the Bank and OECD (Environment Directorate).

218. **Nutrition and health of Indonesian construction workers: endurance and anemia.** Darwin Karyadi,* M.D., Director, Nutrition Research Institute, Bogor, Indonesia, and Samir Basta,* Massachusetts Institute of Technology. April 1973. 34 p., tables, bibliography, appendix. Mimeo. (WP152)

Part of the civil construction industry study, describing the methodology and results of a survey to determine whether dietary deficiencies or poor health affect worker productivity. (See XXII — 266.)

191. **Earmarking of taxes for highways in developing countries.** Per Eklund. June 1967. 9 p., 5 annexes. Mimeo. (WP1)

A systematic exploration of relations between earmarking for highways and their relative share in total investment. (See XI — 109.)

190. **A review of 62 road project appraisal reports, 1960-1966.** Jan de Weille, Hawthorne Angeles. December 1967. iii, 37 p., 2 appendices. Mimeo. (WP5)

Analysis of quantitative information in the reports as a basis for exploiting their unique data potential.

188. **The optimum number of berths of a port.** Jan de Weille, Anandarup Ray. November 1968. 22 p., 5 annexes. Mimeo. (WP29)

Methodological study of problems of port economics, showing how demand for services and waiting time cost factors can be combined to determine the desirability and timing of port expansion, testing the statistical assumptions for the port of Callao, Peru. (See XXII — 182.)

185. **Transport network model.** Leon H. Miller. February 1970. 48 p., 4 appendices. Mimeo. (WP61)

Based on Chapter 4 of the Harvard report (see Note). Simulates traffic flows, with transportation system and shipping requirements as inputs and the system network link utilization with associated costs and performance measures as output.

184. **Transfer cost performance model.** Clell G. Harral. February 1970. 23 p., 3 appendices. Mimeo. (WP64)

Based on Appendix 5 of the Harvard report (see Note). Simulates intermodel transfer operations, reflecting costs and service under given conditions.

183. **Railroad cost performance model.** Leon H. Miller. February 1970. 24 p., 5 appendices. Mimeo. (WP63)

Based on Appendix 4 of the Harvard report (see Note). Analyzes operational costs and performance measures for a single track railroad link.

182. **Optimum depth of water in a port.** Anandarup Ray. February 1970. 46 p., 3 annexes, bibliography. Mimeo. (WP67)

Sequel to XXII — 188. Determination of optimum port capacity in terms of ship size. Discusses problems of cost-benefit analysis of port-deepening projects.

181. **Highway cost performance model.** Clell G. Harral. February 1970. 36 p., 2 appendices. Mimeo. (WP62)

Based on Appendix 3 of the Harvard report (see Note). Simulates vehicle operating costs and service characteristics for different vehicle types operating over a highway system of specific design.

180. **Appraisal methodology for feeder road projects.** Arturo Israel. March 1970. 38 p., 2 annexes. Mimeo. (WP70)

Method for measuring benefits of feeder road investments in developing countries, with guidelines for regional project identification and surveys of institutional and social factors. Annex I is an extensive bibliography.

179. **A framework for urban transport studies.** Koichi Mera. March 1970. 40 p. Mimeo. (WP73)

An investigation into methods for analyzing urban development and, in particular, for appraising urban projects.

178. **The economics of rail line closure.** Ranjit K. Sau.* May 1970. iii, 50 p., 7 annexes. Mimeo. (WP76)

Discussion of how to determine which sections of a rail system to close and when, with analysis for both economic and financial objectives, and comparison of alternatives.

177. **Systems analysis of rural transportation.** Meta Systems, Inc.,* Cambridge, Massachusetts. May 1970. 129 p., 4 appendices, references, glossary. Mimeo. (WP77)

Analysis, with emphasis on the development of techniques for measuring the economic impact of alternative transport system investments (different feeder road grids), with examples focusing on a West Pakistan project.

176. **Regional macroeconomic model.** Edward P. Holland, Iona Isaac. June 1970. 25 p., 4 appendices. Mimeo. (WP60)

Based on Chapter 3 of the Harvard report (*see Note*). Simulates regional consumption and production patterns of a country, evaluating the effects of alternative transport policies and development plans.

175. **The economic regulation of the road transport industry.** Conrad J. Oort.* September 1970. 218 p., bibliography. Mimeo. (EC177)

Comprehensive review of regulatory policies and their goals on the basis of economic theory, and of their practical implications.

174. **Dahomey land transport study models.** Leon H. Miller, Judy Mijares, Suzy Henneman. September 1970. 52 p., appendix. Mimeo. (WP87)

Sixth in the series (*see Note*), based on a 1969 study by N.D. Lea and Associates Ltd. and Lamarre Valois International Limitée under contract to the Bank, for the UNDP and the Government of Dahomey. Discusses the logic and concepts of the models used and some of the practical problems encountered in their application.

173. **Sudan transport study model.** Clell G. Harral, Suzy Henneman. November 1970. 24 p. Mimeo. (WP93)

Seventh in the series (*see Note*), based on a three-volume 1968 report for Sudan by Lockheed Aircraft International, Inc. under contract to AID. Describes the report's methodological framework.

172. **Brazil transport study models.** Clell G. Harral, Suzy Henneman, Iona Isaac. December 1970. 14 p. Mimeo. (WP94)

Eighth in the Bank's series of transport planning models study papers (*see Note*), summarizing a 1966 model by Stanford's Institute in Engineering Systems, and one of 1968 by SYSTAN, Inc.

171. **Highway design study phase I: the model.** Fred Moavenzadeh, Joseph H. Stafford, John H. Suhrbier, and John Alexander of CLM Systems, Inc.,* Cambridge, Massachusetts. January 1971. 91 p., appendix, references, glossary. Mimeo. (WP96)

Detailed experimental model focusing on the interrelationships of construction, road maintenance and vehicle operating costs to facilitate decisions on design standards of low-volume roads. Phase I provides a methodological framework; phase II will deal with empirical data being collected in East Africa, Brazil and India.

170. **Central American ports study.** Anandarup Ray. October 1971. v.1 — 63 p., 4 annexes; v.2 — iv, 200 p.; separate attachment, 13 p., 3 appendices. Mimeo. (WP117)

Volume I — Investment planning for seaports of the Central American Common Market. Volume II — Analysis of investment programs for the ports of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua with traffic distribution projections (by commodity, country of origin and destination) and population, import-export statistics for 1975 and 1980, relating to various chapters in Volume I. Attachment — Analysis of port costs and investment possibilities.

168. **Reappraisal of a rail project in Thailand — an application of the Harvard Transport models.** Arturo Israel. July 1972. iv, 116 p., 5 annexes. Mimeo. (WP132)

Comparison of estimated and actual costs of the State Railway rehabilitation program assisted by a loan in 1961, pinpointing factors responsible for differences. (*See Note above.*)

167. **Economic system models for transport sector studies.** Edward P. Holland. July 1972. 68 p., 2 appendices. Mimeo. (WP131)

A critique of the Harvard Transport Program's multiregional economic model and a proposal for a more practical one. (*See Note above.*)

(*See also:* XXIV — 198S.)

XXIII. URBANIZATION

339. **Housing.** May 1975. 75 p., including 13 annexes. (Sector Policy Paper)

Approaches the housing situation from the standpoint of effective demand in developing countries. Reviews the importance of housing in economic and welfare terms within the framework of urban development problems, and makes recommendations for Bank assistance in integrated urban planning, including squatter upgrading, and sites and services projects.

278. **Urban land and public policy; social appropriation of betterment.** Orville F. Grimes, Jr. May 1974. ii, 81 p., references. Mimeo. (WP179)

Investigates the economics of urban land value increments, concluding that land-use planning can have important impacts on orderly urban growth, on the basis of experience in selected advanced and developing countries.

217. **Some economic interpretations of case studies of urban migration in developing countries.** Pamela H. Brigg. March 1973. 50 p., bibliography. Mimeo. (WP151)

Examines selected field surveys of migrants and nonmigrants in rural and urban areas in an attempt to define motives underlying internal migration.

195. **On the concentration of urbanization and economic efficiency.** Koichi Mera. March 1970. 28 p., references. Mimeo. (WP74)

Examination of the economic efficiency of large cities as opposed to medium-sized and smaller ones, in developing and developed countries.

194. **Greater Djakarta, the capital city of Indonesia.** Robert W. Oliver. April 1971. iii, 60 p., statistical annex, map. Mimeo. (WP105)

Introduction to the economics and sociology of urbanization in Indonesia, illustrating the complexity of urban growth in the context of a rapidly increasing population, with recommendations for possible action.

(See also: XXII — 179, 338; XXIV — 198S.)

XXIV. MISCELLANEOUS

329. **Summary proceedings — 1974 annual meetings of the Boards of Governors, IBRD, IFC, IDA.** September 30 - October 4, 1974. 259 p. Print.

328. **World Bank research program — abstracts of current studies.** October 1974. 67 p., country index. Print.

A summary view of 68 projects currently under way in the Bank's central research program, grouped in eight functional categories.

327. **Curricula of courses held at the Economic Development Institute — September 1973 to August 1974.** 1975. v, 233 p. Mimeo.

Syllabi of courses in English, French and Spanish with references to required and optional readings, and a list of EDI publications.

293. **Policies and operations—the World Bank Group.** September 1974. v, 102 p., 5 appendices. Print. French, German, Italian, Spanish.

Describes in detail basic purposes, international relations, membership and organization, capitalization and financial structure, lending policies, aid coordination and technical assistance, development training and economic research, as this relates to the World Bank, IDA, IFC, and ICSID.

292. **Uses of consultants by the World Bank and its borrowers.** April 1974. 19 p. Print. French, Spanish.

Describes the selection and supervision process, policies and procedures relating to services of consulting firms and individual consultants.

291. **Annual report FY 1974, ICSID.** 6 p., 6 annexes. Print. French, Spanish.

290. **Annual report FY 1974, IFC.** 30 p., 6 exhibits, 4 appendices. Print. French, German, Spanish.

289. **Annual report FY 1974, World Bank.** 73 p., statistical annex, 21 appendices. Print. French, German, Japanese, Spanish.

269. **Training for development — a report of the World Bank's Economic Development Institute.** June 1974. 40 p. Print.

Report on past and perspective future programs of the Economic Development Institute.

239. **General policies — International Finance Corporation.** August 1973. 16 p. Print. French, Portuguese, Spanish.

Outline of ICF's purposes and operations, and guide for designing investment proposals for consideration.

206. **Guidelines for procurement under World Bank loans and IDA credits.** April 1972. 13 p. Print. French, Spanish.

Procedures for advertising, bidding, awarding of contracts.

205. **Seminar on consulting services.** May 1972. 29 p., 3 annexes. Mimeo.

Summary of discussions with consulting firms involved in Bank or IDA financed projects to ensure quality, economy and efficiency in their services to borrowers and the Bank Group.

Part II: SALE PUBLICATIONS

I. AGRICULTURE

331S. **Agricultural research and productivity.** Robert E. Evenson, Yoav Kislev. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1975. xi, 202 p. \$12.50, ISBN 0-300-01815-0, cloth; \$3.50 paper.

Seeks to determine a reasonable measure of research output, and analyzes the contribution of extension of international and national research groups to agricultural development.

330S. **The future for hard fibers and competition from synthetics.** Enzo R. Grilli. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975. xii, 108 p., 3 annexes, bibliography. \$5, ISBN 0-8018-1649-1, paper. (OP19)

Provides basic information and an outline of the Informal Agreement on Hard Fibers. Examines the uncertain future of hard fibers and makes suggestions for an adjustment policy, including research to reduce production and find new uses. Gives detailed demand, supply and trade forecasts to 1980.

270S. **Casos y ejercicios sobre proyectos agrícolas.** Edited by Orlando T. Espadas. March 1974, revised January 1975. xi, 469 p. \$5. Mimeo. (EDI Sem. 10)

Three case studies, based on World Bank projects in Latin America, 13 work exercises and other teaching materials prepared in conjunction with the EDI's Agricultural Projects Courses in Spanish. Intended primarily for teachers of project analysis.

For institutions or individuals in or from less developed countries, special arrangements may be made for distribution at reduced prices or without charge. (See Preface (2), page 3.)

20S. **Experiences with agricultural development in tropical Africa,** John C. de Wilde, et al. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1967. v.1 — xi, 241 p., index. \$10. v.2 — xii, 450 p., index. \$15. LC 66-28504. French (Maisonneuve et Larose).

Volume I — The synthesis. Volume II — The case studies (Kenya, Mali, Chad, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Tanzania).

16S. **Water and power resources of West Pakistan — a study in sector planning.** Prepared by a World Bank Study Group headed by Pieter Lieftinck; A. Robert Sadove, Deputy Head; Thomas C. Creyke, Irrigation and Agriculture. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press. v.1 — 1968, xvi, 243 p., 2 annexes, glossary. LC 68-28008. v.2 — 1969, xi, 267 p., 10 annexes, maps. SBN 8018-1005-1; LC 68-28008. v.3 — 1969, x, 384 p., glossary, maps. SBN 8018-1006-X; LC 68-28008. \$15 per v.

Volume I — The main report. Volume II — The development of irrigation and agriculture. Volume III — Background and methodology.

2S. **Economic analysis of agricultural projects.** J. Price Gittinger. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972, 3rd Printing 1974. viii, 210 p., appendix, bibliography. \$10, ISBN 0-8018-1386-7, cloth; \$5, ISBN 0-8018-1403-0, paper; LC 75-186503. Spanish (Tecnos).

A practical method for comparing alternative investment projects in agriculture in relation to each other and to investments in other parts of the economy, to ensure the most economical and efficient use of scarce resources.

1S. **Agricultural projects case studies and work exercises.** Edited by J. Price Gittinger. 1973. v.1 — xi, 464 p.; v.2 — 377 p. \$8. Mimeo. (EDI Sem. 4)

Out of print. Scheduled for revision and reissue during the latter half of 1975.

II. ANALYTICAL METHODS

341S. **Economy-wide models and development planning.** Charles R. Blitzer, Peter B. Clark, Lance Taylor, eds. London: Oxford University Press, 1975 (forthcoming). xiii, 369 p., selected additional readings, bibliography, index. £8.50 (about \$20), ISBN 0-19-920073-4, cloth; £3.75 (about \$9), ISBN 0-19-920074-2, paper.

An anthology of 12 essays by 13 contributors, surveying the specification and uses of medium-term and perspective economy-wide planning models. The contributors offer theoretical insights and distilled experience in an attempt to narrow the gap between abstract analysis and practical application in developing countries.

332S. **A system of international comparisons of gross product and purchasing power.** Irving B. Kravis, Zoltan Kenessey, Alan Heston, Robert Summers. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975. xi, 296 p., index. \$20, ISBN 0-8018-1606-8, cloth; \$7.50, ISBN 0-8018-1669-6, paper.

The first phase of the UN International Comparison Project. Presents comparisons of gross domestic product per capita and currency purchasing power for ten countries in 1970 and six of the same countries in 1967. Employs new simultaneous methods of comparisons of all countries to obtain transitive, base-invariant indexes, as well as conventional methods of binary comparisons.

254S. **Methods of project analysis: a review.** Deepak Lal.* Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1974. xviii, 53 p., references. \$3 paper. ISBN 0-8018-1615-7; LC 73-20916. (OP16)

Intended for the operationally occupied economist. Compares the main appraisal methods advocated in recent years and demonstrates how they relate both to economic and practical considerations.

210S. **Multi-level planning: case studies in Mexico.** Louis M. Goreux, Alan S. Manne. Amsterdam and London: North-Holland Publishing Company, 1973. 550 p., references, index. \$35 cloth; \$19.75 paper. ISBN 0-7204-3070-4; LC 72-93090.

An exercise in methodology, attempting to improve analysis for decision making through a system of interrelated programming models for the project, the sector and the whole economy.

31S. **Techniques for project appraisal under uncertainty.** Shlomo Reutlinger. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1970, 2nd printing 1972. xii, 85 p., annex, bibliography. \$3. ISBN 0-8018-1154-6. (OP10)

Method of evaluating risk in investment projects and means for using quantitative measures of risk in decision making, with emphasis on methodology and problems of measurement.

30S. **Risk analysis in project appraisal.** Louis Y. Pouliquen. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1970, 2nd printing 1972. xi, 79 p. \$3 paper. ISBN 0-8018-1155-4. French (Dunod). (OP11)

Discusses methodological problems and the usefulness of simulation, illustrated by three case studies.

III. COMMODITIES

255S. **Tropical hardwood trade in the Asia-Pacific region.** Kenji Takeuchi. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1974. 112 p. \$4 paper. ISBN 0-8018-1627-0; LC 74-4214. (OP17)

Suggests that the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia could industrialize remote areas and more than triple foreign exchange earnings through expansion of wood processing operations.

IV. COUNTRY STUDIES

334S. **Turkey: prospects and problems of an expanding economy.** Edmund Asfour, coordinating author. February 1975. xxiv, 476 p., 4 maps, 18 charts, technical annex, statistical appendix. \$3. Mimeo.

Explores a remarkably consistent development strategy by which the country has modernized in the last 50 years through emphasis on industrialization and self-sufficiency, and analyzes medium- and long-term growth perspectives. Based on the findings of an economic mission to Turkey, April/May 1973.

333S. **Yugoslavia: development with decentralization.** Vinod Dubey, et al. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975. xiv, 492 p., map, statistical annex, index. \$18.50 cloth; \$8.50 paper.

Explores an economic system characterized by social ownership and control of the production means, with workers' self-management and decentralization of political and economic decisions. Evaluates the country's pragmatic and dynamic approach to economic problems and its general commitment to an open market-oriented economy, improved efficiency of domestic industry and higher living standards.

297S. **Senegal: tradition, diversification, and economic development.** Heinz Bachmann, coordinating author. October 1974. xxi, 137 p., map, 4 annexes, statistical appendix. \$3. Mimeo. French.

Traces the development of the country's economy from independence to date, discusses its growth experience and its markedly improved economic performance during the last five years, its prospects and creditworthiness. Based on findings of an economic mission to Senegal in February/March 1972.

296S. **Chad: development potential and constraints.** Richard M. Westebbe, coordinating author. July 1974. xv, 68 p., map, statistical appendix. \$3. Mimeo. French.

Reviews the country's considerable economic, social and administrative problems, and makes suggestions for a fiscal reform program and establishing multiannual development priorities. Based on findings of an economic mission to Chad in April/May 1972.

267S. **Nigeria — options for long-term development.** Wouter Tims, et al. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1974. 208 p. \$12, ISBN 0-8018-1602-5, cloth; \$6, ISBN 0-8018-1603-3, paper. LC 73-19354.

Reviews major trends and policies in the country's economy to date and for the immediate future, and examines prospects through the early 1980s, with detailed description of the petroleum industry and brief discussion of education, agriculture, manufacturing, and infrastructure.

251S. **The current economic position and prospects of Peru.** José A. Guerra, et al. December 1973. xviii, 103 p., map, statistical appendix. \$3. Mimeo.

Reviews methods by which an adequate growth rate may be sustained, the government's ambitious program of social transformation with economic development may be continued, and the country's debt structure may be improved during the period through 1976. Based on findings of an economic mission to Peru, November 1972-January 1973.

250S. **The current economic position and prospects of Ecuador.** Roberto Echeverria, et al. October 1973. xiv, 100 p., maps, statistical appendix, 4 annexes. \$3. Mimeo.

Suggests that, aided by further development of the petroleum sector and implementation of the five-year plan approved in 1972, gradual significant changes in the country's economic and administrative structure will be brought about to overcome its economic problems. Based on findings of an economic mission during March/April 1972.

226S. **The economy of Mauritania.** Richard M. Westebbe. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1971. 172 p. \$15 cloth. LC 74-151961.

70S. **Economic growth of Colombia: problems and prospects.** Report of a Bank mission to Colombia in 1970. Dragoslav Avramovic and associates. Baltimore and

London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972. xx, 461 p., statistical annex, maps. \$16.50, ISBN 0-8018-1389-1, cloth; \$8.50, ISBN 0-8018-1397-2, paper; LC 78-186501.

Assesses the country's needs and makes recommendations for future growth.

V. DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL)

335S. **Patterns of development, 1950-1970.** Hollis B. Chenery and Moises Syrquin, with Hazel Elkington. London: Oxford University Press, 1975. xvi, 234 p., technical and statistical annexes, index. £4.50 (\$14.50) cloth; £1.50 (\$5) paper.

A comprehensive description and interpretation of the structural changes that accompany the growth of developing countries, employing a combination of cross-section and time-series analysis to study the stability of observed patterns and the nature of time trends. A uniform statistical procedure has been developed for measuring variations in different aspects of the economic structure in relation to income level, size and other factors.

81S. **The design of development.** Jan Tinbergen. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1958, 6th printing 1966. viii, 69 p., 4 annexes, index. \$2.50 paper. LC 58-9458. French (Presses Universitaires de France).

Formulates a coherent government policy to further development objectives and outlines methods to stimulate private investments.

80S. **Economic development projects and their appraisal — cases and principles from the experience of the World Bank.** John A. King, Jr. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1967. xii, 530 p. \$17.50 cloth. LC 67-22895. French (Dunod).

78S. **Partners in development.** Report of the Commission on International Development. Lester B. Pearson, Chairman. New York, Washington and London: Praeger Publishers, 1969. xvi, 230 p., 2 annexes. \$7.95 cloth; \$3.45 paper. LC 73-99094. German (Verlag Fritz Molden), Portuguese (APEC Editora), Arabic (Dar al Maaref).

Assesses the consequences of 20 years of development assistance, identifies major obstacles, recommends measures to be adopted in the main areas of international assistance and related fields, such as international trade and population control.

(See also: II — 341S.)

VII. EDUCATION

258S. **Attacking rural poverty — how non-formal education can help.** Philip H. Coombs, with Manzoor Ahmed. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1974. \$15, ISBN 0-8018-1600-9, cloth; \$3.95, ISBN 0-8018-1601-7, paper. LC 73-19350. Spanish (Tecnos).

Focuses on educational efforts, outside the formal school system, offering potential for rural development, to increase skills and productivity of farmers, craftsmen and small entrepreneurs.

256S. **Public expenditures on education and income distribution in Colombia.** Jean-Pierre Jallade. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1974. 96 p. \$4 paper. ISBN 0-8018-1628-9; LC 74-4216. (OP18)

Focuses on the impact of education expenditures on income distribution, examines the allocation of educational benefits among various population groups, and also considers the distributional effects on taxes that pay for public subsidies in general.

85S. **Cost-benefit analysis in education — a case study of Kenya.** Hans Heinrich Thias, Martin Carnoy. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972. xv, 142 p., 5 annexes, bibliography. \$6 paper. ISBN 0-8018-1335-2; LC 72-187064. (OP14)

Attempts to measure the benefits of various types of education in monetary terms, and to assess the role of earnings in the demand for and supply of educated people in a country.

VIII. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

285S. **Redistribution with growth.** Hollis B. Chenery, Montek S. Ahluwalia, C.L.G. Bell, John H. Duloy, Richard Jolly. London: Oxford University Press, 1974. xx, 304 p. £5 (\$16), ISBN 0-19-920069-6, cloth; £1.40 (\$4.50), ISBN 0-19-920070-X, paper.

Essays developed from an investigation by members of the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex and the Development Research Center of the Bank. Part One—Reorientation of Policy: Describes the existing inequality in incomes in developing countries and proposes a reorientation of development policy aimed at achieving a more equitable distribution, focusing on separate target groups. Part Two—Quantification and Modeling. Part Three—Annex and Bibliography: Some Country Experience.

88S. **Employment in Trinidad and Tobago.** Sidney E. Chernick, et al. March 1973. 1st part: xii, 75 p.; 2nd part: 22 p.; 10 statistical appendices. \$3. Mimeo.

This report concerns a developing economy with considerable natural resources, a high income per capita relative to that of neighboring countries, but also with a persistent unemployment problem. Examines the special features of the labor market and the likely impact of different growth paths on employment, and discusses some alternative policies.

X. EXTERNAL DEBT

102S. **Notes on the mechanics of growth and debt.** Benjamin B. King. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1968. x, 36 p., 4 annexes. \$5 paper. LC 68-8701. (OP6)

A practical model to explore the way in which capital inflow from abroad affects economic growth.

XI. FINANCE (DOMESTIC)

116S. **Development banks.** William Diamond. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1957, 5th printing 1969. xiii, 85 p., 2 appendices, index. \$3 paper. SBN 8018-0708-5.

A detailed examination of operating experiences to serve as a practical guide for developing countries, with a selected list and summary description of some development banks.

115S. **Problems and practices of development banks.** Shirley Boskey. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1959, 3rd printing 1964. xv, 126 p., 5 appendices, index. \$8 paper. LC 59-15892.

Based largely on discussions during a May 1958 conference of executive officers of 12 development banks, supplemented by an examination of documents of other institutions. A companion to XI — 116S.

110S. **Development finance companies: aspects of policy and operation.** Edited by William Diamond. Essays by E.T. Kuiper, Douglas Gustafson, P.M. Mathew. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1968. vi, 107 p., appendix, index. \$3 paper. LC 68-27738. French (available free from the Bank), Spanish (Tecnos).

Review of subjects discussed at a 1965 conference of chief executives of 18 development finance companies in Europe, Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

XIII. INDUSTRIALIZATION

120S. **The structure of protection in developing countries.** Bela Balassa and associates. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1971. xviii, 312 p., 5 appendices, index. \$14 cloth. ISBN 0-8018-1257-7; LC 77-147366. Spanish (CEMLA).

Criteria for evaluating the system of protection, applying them to seven countries on the basis of a common methodology and providing guidelines for policy formulation.

XIV. INDUSTRY

128S. **Manufacture of heavy electrical equipment in developing countries.** Ayhan Çilingiroglu. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1969. xiii, 95 p., 2 annexes. \$3 paper. SBN 8018-1097-3; LC 76-89962. Spanish (Tecnos). (OP9)

Analyzes growth and competitiveness, comparing prices and costs with those in the international market.

127S. **Automotive industries in developing countries.** Jack Baranson. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1969. xiii, 82 p., statistical annex. \$3 paper. SBN 8018-1086-8; LC 77-85339. Spanish (Tecnos). (OP8)

Comparison of commercial strategies and operational methods, focusing on the role of international corporations, the adaptation problems of their affiliates, and the impact of economic policy on market structure.

126S. **Industry case studies and work exercises.** Edited by Frank H. Lamson-Scribner. February 1974. x, 461 p. \$4. Mimeo. (EDI Sem. 3)

Eight case studies and 16 work exercises designed for teaching industrial project evaluation, drawn from materials prepared for courses at EDI. Intended primarily for teachers of project analysis.

For institutions or individuals in or from less developed countries, special arrangements may be made for distribution at reduced prices or without charge. (See Preface, pages 5 and 7.)

XV. PLANNING

133S. **Planning in Morocco.** Albert Waterston. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1962. viii, 50 p., 8 appendices, bibliography. \$2.50 paper. LC 62-17545.

132S. **Planning in Pakistan.** Albert Waterston. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1963, 2nd printing 1966. viii, 141 p., appendix, bibliography. \$3 paper. LC 63-21770.

131S. **Development planning — lessons of experience.** Albert Waterston. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1965, 5th printing 1974. xix, 576 p., 10 appendices, bibliography, index. \$17.50 cloth. ISBN 0-8018-1031-0. French (Dunod), Spanish (Fondo de Cultura Económica).

Comparative study based on material from more than 100 countries.

XVI. POPULATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

284S. **Population Policies and economic development.** Timothy King, coordinating author. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1974. 140 p., 2 appendices, statistical annex, references. \$10, ISBN 0-8018-1675-0, cloth; \$3.50, ISBN 0-8018-1676-9, paper; LC 74-12786. (A World Bank Staff Report)

Distillation of the latest, most authoritative information on population growth, analyzing its impact on efforts to combat poverty in developing countries, its effects on the availability of food and other natural resources, and its policy implications for governments and the international community.

135S. **The costs and benefits of family planning programs.** George C. Zaidan. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1971. x, 49 p., bibliography. \$3 paper. ISBN 0-8018-1317-4; LC 70-155166. (OP12)

A technique for measuring the economic returns from investing in population control, with an appraisal of inherent assumptions and limitations, as applied to the United Arab Republic.

XVII. PUBLIC UTILITIES

147S. **The economic choice between hydroelectric and thermal power developments.** Herman G. van der Tak. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1966, 4th printing 1974. x, 52 p., 2 appendices. \$3 paper. French (available free from the Bank). (OP1)

A logically correct method for handling the economic comparison of alternative systems.

(See also: 1 — 16S; XXIV — 198S.)

XXI. TRADE

257S. **Prospects for partnership — industrialization and trade policies in the 1970s.** Edited by Helen Hughes. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973. \$12, ISBN 0-8018-1498-7, cloth; \$3.50, ISBN 0-8018-1500-2, paper. LC 72-12369. Spanish (Tecnos).

Papers presented and summary of discussions at a seminar of international economists at the World Bank, October 1972, focusing on the demand aspects and trade adjustment problems inherent in the increasing volume of manufactured product exports from developing countries.

XXII. TRANSPORTATION

192S. **Quantification of road user savings.** Jan de Wille. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1966, 3rd printing 1970. ix, 43 p., 3 annexes. \$3 paper. ISBN 0-8018-0162-1. (OP2)

Evaluation of road projects to determine costs and savings resulting from improvement in the quality of a road, contributing to a better assessment of the economic significance of road investments.

189S. **Sector and project planning in transportation.** Hans A. Adler. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1967, 3rd printing 1973. x, 60 p., annex, bibliography. \$3 paper. SBN 8018-0009-9. French (Dunod). (OP4)

Basic steps in methodology and economic evaluation of projects, emphasizing the need to deal not only with new investments but with measures to make optimum use of existing ones.

187S. **The economics of road user charges.** A.A. Walters. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1968, 2nd printing 1970. xiii, 243 p. \$5 paper. ISBN 0-8018-0653-4. (OP5)

Analyses problems of road user charges. Suggests the adoption of some form of marginal cost pricing and consumer surplus criteria for investment decisions.

186S. **Reappraisal of a road project in Iran.** Herman G. van der Tak, Jan de Weille. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1969. xiv, 98 p., 2 annexes. \$3 paper. LC 68-57489. (OP7)

Assesses the project's economic costs and benefits, comparing them to the original estimates and identifying factors responsible for differences, with general recommendations for improvements in project appraisal.

169S. **The economic benefits of road transport projects.** Herman G. van der Tak, Anandarup Ray. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1971. ix, 37 p., annex, bibliography. \$3 paper. ISBN 0-8018-1314-x; LC 70-152911. (OP13)

An exposition of the social surplus method of measuring benefits, in particular the relationship between benefits and changes in supply and demand of transported commodities.

166S. **Road user charges in Central America.** Anthony Churchill. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972. xii, 174 p., bibliography. \$5 paper. ISBN 0-8018-1334-4; LC 70-187219. (OP15)

Examines the feasibility and implications of theoretical analysis by means of a practical application of the principle of pricing road user services, focusing on effective resource allocation and economic growth. (See XXII — 187S.)

XXIV. MISCELLANEOUS

337S. **The assault on world poverty — problems of rural development, education and health.** Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975. xiv, 425 p. \$17.50, ISBN 0-8018-1745-5, cloth; \$5.95, ISBN 0-8018-1746-3, paper.

A compilation of sector policy papers on rural development, agricultural credit, land reform, education and health, attempting to analyze the causes of poverty, to examine ways in which it can be alleviated, and to outline programs for World Bank assistance.

208S. **History of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and nationals of other states.** Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, Inc. v.1 — 1970, viii, 403 p. v.2 — 1968, part 1, 645 p.; part 2, 441 p. v.3 — 1968, 867 p. v.4 — 1969, 717 p. \$15 per v.; \$50 the set of 4 vs.

Volume I — Analysis of documents concerning origin and formulation. Trilingual. Volume II, parts 1 and 2 — Documents. Volume III — Documents, French. Volume IV — Documents, Spanish.

198S. **World Bank operations — sectoral programs and policies.** Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972. xiii, 513 p. \$14.00, ISBN 0-8018-1448-0, cloth; \$4.95, ISBN 0-8018-1449-9, paper; LC 72-4032. French (Dunod), Spanish (Tecnos).

A compilation of Working Papers on 10 major sectors of Bank Group activity: agriculture, education, electric power, industry, population planning, telecommunications, tourism, transportation, urbanization, and water supply and sewerage. (Individual papers are available free from the Bank.)

197S. **Investment laws of the world.** Prepared by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, Inc. Binder I, January 1973 — 952 p.; Binder II, June 1973 — 1197 p.; Binder III, February 1974 — 1083 p.; Binder IV, April 1974 — 990 p. Binder V, March 1975 — 986 p. \$75 per binder (loose-leaf). Bilingual English-French.

Collection, computer-prepared and coded, classifying national legislation and international agreements on foreign investments, initially limited to the 50 developing countries that are parties to the SID Convention. Arranged by titles and with concordance tables containing cross-references. Binder I: Afghanistan, Chad, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Korea, Liberia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Uganda, Zaire. Binder II: Burundi, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia. Binder III: Botswana and Singapore, plus updated material for countries contained in Binder I. Binder IV: Pakistan and Taiwan, plus updated material for countries contained in Binder I. Binder V: Cameroon, Jordan, Malagasy Republic, Mauretania, Morocco, Somalia, Swaziland, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

196S. **Compounding and discounting tables for project evaluation.** Edited by J. Price Gittinger. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973. 143 p. \$5. French available from the Bank at \$4. Spanish (Tecnos). (EDI TM1)

Easily comprehensible tables prepared for EDI teaching purposes in consultation with Bank staff.

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